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The Sabbath Recorden.

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

> (For the Sabbath Recorder.) THE PRICE OF A LIFE.

Young Steinfeldt, bravest of the mountain guides of Zermatt, lithe and quick and strong,

Unheard, the Alpine wilds among. Was out with his last party, descending slow The perilous pates that made his fame, When fair haired Rosa, her soft eyes aglow With sudden light, and checks aflame,

As if with consciousness of wrong, burst forth, "I quite forgot the E lelweiss!"
"The Edelweiss! What is our journey worth,

If we return without this treasure choice? Ah! little knew this foolish maid, intent Alone on being "stylish," like the rest, That she nad thus a fatal challenge sent

To heart as brave as beats in human breast. Next morn, the guide who knew each wild retreat, Where grew this pale, sweet. Alpine flower. With purpose strong, that will not brook defeat, Went forth; alas! but to return no more

He found the starry blossoms rare, but fell From the slight ledge that bore them. down, To the abyss below; and, strange to tell! As though to the dead flugers grown,

Remained, clasped tightly still, the Edelweiss! Poor Rosa! This was her first taste of grieff the has her lovely, Alpine flower, alas! But weeps o'er it,—The price of a life: Ah! how many hearts, in deep recesses hid, Hold close, some precious relic fair! Some sweet memento that must e'er abide, The price of one we loved beyond compare!

A thousand sacrificial odors burn And lives are offered on unnumbered shrines
Where'er in search of Christians, we turn, ory of the altar, brightest shines.

RELATION OF THE EVOLUTIONARY THEORY T CHRISTIAN ANTHROPOLOGY.

BY REV. A. E. MAIN.

Introduction and Definitions.

In the preparation of this paper I have read what many writers have said upon the general subject, and acknowledge my great obligations to them; but I wish to make special mention of the following works: "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," by Huxley; "The Descent of Man," by Darwin; "The Relations between Religion and Science," or "The Bampton Lectures" for 1884," by Bishop Temple; and "The Philosophical Basis of Theism," by Prof. Harris, of New Haven.

Historically, evolution may be said to date back to the time of the early Greek philosophers. Anaximander (died about 550 B. C.), is said to have taught that animals came from the earth by means of moisture and heat, and man from beings of a different form. But the first distinct statement of the theory was by the French naturalist Lamarck (died 1829). Some of its more modern advocates are familiar names.

Evolution is the doctrine that the universe has been gradually developed by the action of immunent natural causes, during the immeasurable course of past time. From primordial homogeneous matter, life itself was developed, and, in succession, every form of life, including man.

According to Herbert Spencer, the phenomena of the universe are to be accounted for by the indestructibility of matter, mo tion continuous in matter, and persistent force that causes motion. The integration of matter and dissipation of motion is evolution; the absorption of motion and disintegration of matter is dissolution. The origin of matter, motion, force, and law, is an unknown and unknowable Power.

The Darwinian hypothesis is that man and the lower animals are descended from very lowly-organized forms of life, by the processes of natural and sexual selection, in the struggle for existence. The principal evidences are likeness in structure and other points of correspondence; embryonic development; rudimentary parts; and reversion

As Prof. Harris remarks, the theory of evolution includes four subordinate theories: a nebular hypothesis in some form; the persistence of force; spontaneous generation; and Darwin's theory of the development of leons. The history of science, he says, is a

Christian anthropology, or the Christian follows: Man was created by the direct exand a spiritual being; at first innocent, but a free moral agent, by transgression he fell and brought sin and its consequences into for our personality. It is a fact of conscious-

and constitution of man; his original state; judgment; and that our thoughts and deter- roic devotion or self-sacrificing service.

the fall and its results; the nature of sin minations are communicated by language. design of this paper either to state or to undertake a solution of these problems.

we should view the evolutionary theory—the | telligence is a subject for investigation by | materialistic or atheistic, and the so-called the physicist. President Anderson, of Roches-ligion. In view of these considerations, I scientific; and the latter may be theistic but | ter, says: "The thinking capacity within us | conclude, respecting the relation of this anti-biblical, or neither anti-theistic nor anti- is a real force which cannot be subjected to theory of evolution to Christian anthropolo-Biblical, according to our modes of apprehending and stating it. Questions of an thropology should also, in my opinion, be considered under two classes—the Biblical, and as presented in theological treatises and taught by professors of systematic theology.

the origin of things respecting which it | "unknown cause." It is ours, brethren, to neither has nor can have any knowledge, declare unto men Him whom they ignorantand supposes effects without any conceiva- ly worship. bly adequate cause, has been defined. The strictly scientific theory is empirical; it does | are some of the manifest laws of thought. not seek to discover a first or a final cause, Cause and effect are recognized as a nebut only how natural and observable causes cessary law of the mind; things exist for are going on.

language of the Bible, or in simple state- classification of the facts of knowledge, ments manifestly grounded in Scripture cannot be conceived as possible, without asteachings. The anthropology of theologians | suming, as its fundamental premise, an inis partly Biblical, partly philosophical, and | telligent plan in the universe of matter and more or less speculative.

I. The relation between materialistic evolution and Christian anthropology.

lation to anthropology of an unproved hy- tion requires the recognition, whenever conpothesis.

taught, conjecture should only be mentioned | volition, and the not-self or object that as conjecture. The production of the first comes within the range of our intelligence, organism out of inorganic matter has never | feelings, or will. been proved."

belief; for he admits that spontaneous generation has not been proved to be a fact.

2. This theory of evolution gives no satisfactory account of the origin of life, and denies the creation of man. From original hothings, the whole universe with its substances, properties, and powers. The phenomena of vitality are one with other physical phonomena; and matter and force are the one artist who fashions the living and the lifeless. Lamarck's view is that all species of animals are the result of indirect action of changes of circumstance upon primitive germs, that arose, by spontaneous generation, within the waters of the globe.

Mr. Huxley says that in order to be justified in asserting that any phenomenon is out of the reach of natural causation, "it is obviously necessary that we should know all the consequences to which all possible combinations, continued through unlimited time, can give rise." Till we know these and find none competent to originate species, any hypothesis, in his opinion, is better than one which involves us in the "miserable presumption" that there has been special creation. In his view it is philosophically impossible to demonstrate that any given phenomenon is not the effect of a material cause; and human logic is incompetent to prove that any act is really spontanhistory of the elimination of belief in creative or other interferences with the natural doctrine of man, may be briefly stated as order of the phenomena with which science has to do. What we call "matter and cauercise of divine power; he is both a physical sation" is gradually banishing from thought what we call "spirit and spontaneity."

3. Materialistic evolution cannot account ness and of history that man is capable of

the soul, are considered and diversely and furnish no basis or explanation. It is in- satisfactory account of the beginning of life, swered in the anthropology of Christian conceivable that the facts of mind are the and denies man's creation; it cannot account dogmatics. It is not, however, within the result of matter, motion, and force; that for our personality, and is inconsistent with physical force can be transformed into thought, feeling, and will, and these back There are two principal forms under which to the original quanty of force; or that inphysical analysis, or referred to any physical cause, or explained by any physical law." Wallace, the English naturalist, believes that the latter acknowledges God. by natural selection an inferior animal could have developed into a being almost equal to man in physical respects; but that at the be-The materialistic theory of evolution, ginning of the tertiary period the developwhich is unscientific, because it deals with ment of intelligence was accelerated by an

4. This theory is inconsistent with what a sufficient reason, and take place from Biblical anthropology comes to us in the an efficient cause. Science, or a systematic mind. The necessary ground of our knowledge derived from experience, is belief in an established order of nature. And an analy-1. This form of evolution sustains the re- sis of the processes of scientific investigasciousness is consulted, of the distinction Prof. Virchow, an eminent German phi- | between mind and matter, between the self losopher, says: "While facts should be with its powers of cognition, sensibility, and

5. We find here no ground for moral obli-Mr. Huxley, whose position is not formal- gation. Moral law is a reasonable rule accordy atheistic, but is, as I hope to show, essen-ling to which moral and voluntary actions tially materialistic, and therefore leads to ought to take place. But in a universe in haratheism, says: "If it were given me to look mony with the theory under consideration, beyond the abyss of geologically recorded there is no place for moral law, which must time to the still more remote period when be outside the sphere of physical necessity the earth was passing through physical and and of chance; and no place for free agents chemical conditions, which it can no more under obligation to obey that law. The ideas see again than a man can recall his infancy, of right and wrong have no meaning in an I should expect to be a witness of the evolu- order of things due solely to matter, motion, tion of living protoplasm from not living and force. Materialism has no account to matter." This is described by Mr. Huxley give of this necessary distinction between as "an act of philosophical faith," based on lought and ought not. It has no rebuke for analogical reasoning, but not as scientific the Spartans for destroying feeble infants as a gardener destroys weeds or useless plants; or for cannibals that kill old women for food instead of useful dogs; or for the idea that it is contrary to natural law to have sympathy for paupers, cripples, or Indians; mogeneous matter come living and thinking or, finally, for the view that the only basis of morals is in the struggle for existence and the right of the stronger, and that the word morality should be banished from scientific writings as void of meaning.

Prof. Haeckel, a German naturalist, quoted by Prof. Harris, says that none but the idealist or the priest can any longer tell the tale of "the moral ordering of the universe." M. Gustave Flourens, a French agitator (died 1871), says: "Our enemy is God. .. If men would make true progress it must be on the basis of atheism." Michael Bakumin, a Russian revolutionist (died 1876), says: "It is our mission to destroy the lie. The beginning of all lies which have ground down this poor old world is God. . . . The second lie is right. Might invented the ficen her reign. . . . Let your own happiness be your only law." Then, in his view. science, civilization, property, marriage, morality, justice, that bind men as with chains, will be snapped asunder. Before such declarations materialism must stand dumb.

True, Mr. Spencer teaches that through the redistribution of matter and force, instead of the strong crowding out the weak that stand in their way, as now, man will more and more learn, in future ages, that his own welfare is promoted by promoting the welfare of others; and the result of the evolution will be a new law that the strong ought to help the weak. But this furnishes no practical ground for appealing to men to shun what the common conscience pronounces wrong, or to do what it says is right Many questions relating to the creation rational intelligence, feeling, will, and moral and no conceivable motives for deeds of he-

Materialistic evolution is thus seen to be and passed by the legislature of the State and of the human will; and the origin of But for these phenomena physical processes an unestablished hypothesis; it furnishes no the laws of thought respecting cause and effect, and the testimony of consciousness in regard to the self and not-self; and it destroys every foundation of morality and regy, that it is one of absolute and uncompromising opposition. The former is atheistic,

THE TREE GOD PLANTS.

The wind that blows can never kill The tree God plants: It bloweth east, it bloweth west, The tender leaves have little rest, But any wind that blows is best. The tree God plants Strikes deeper root, grows higher still, Spreads wider boughs, for God's good will Meets all its wants.

There is no frost hath power to blight The tree God shields; The roots are warm beneath soft snows, And when Spring comes it surely knows, And every bud to blossom grows. The tree God shields Grows on apace by day and night, Till, sweet to taste and fair to sight, Its fruit it yields.

There is no storm hath power to blast The tree God knows; No thunder-bolt, nor beating rain, Nor lightning flash, nor hurricane-When they are spent it doth remain. The tree Go _ knows, Through every tempest standeth fast, And from its first day to its last, Still fairer grows.

If in the soul's still garden place

A seed God sows-

A little seed-it soon will grow And far and near all men will know For heavenly land he bids it blow. A seed God sows, And up it springs by day and night: Forever grows.

- IN MEMORIAM.

-Presbyterian.

Minute Adopted by the Ashaway Ladies' Sewing Society, May 6, 1885.

Your Committee appointed to prepare a minute relating to the death of Mrs. Lucy ANN KENYON, a member, and for many years a diretress of this Society, would recommend the following:

Heaven took Sister Kenyon to be with Him to enjoy the reward promised to those that but though our hearts are heavy with mournand to do her Master's will and ours, in all

Her humility patience, and trust, as she looked forward to the rest coming, bye and bye, proved to us how much a Christian can suffer sustained by the grace of God; and teach a lesson of faith, as her whole life was an example of devotion.

To the bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathy, praying that they be divinely comforted.

Mrs. L. E. MAINE, Mrs. M. J. C. MOORE, Com. Mrs. M. L. W. Ennis, ASHAWAY, R. I., May 6, 1885.

SUMNER'S LAST DAY IN THE SENATE.

A friend of humanity, his policy was peace, and the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration instead of by war was one of his fondest dreams. Possessed of such benignant sentiments, on December, tion of right in order to insure and strength- 2, 1872, he introduced a bill which he requested to have "read in full for information." I shall give it here; for to carry it to the desk was one of my first acts as a page. It was as follows:

> Regimental Colors of the United States. WHEREAS, the national amity and good-will among fellow-citizens can be a sured only through oblivion of past differences, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war; therefore, " Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the names of battles with fellow-

citizens shall not be continued in the Army Register

or placed on the regimental colors of the United

The bill was ordered to be printed, and that was the end of its pilgrimage in Congress. It never became a law. But it was discussed elsewhere! The Legislature of Massachusetts heard of it with deepest indig- pupils in the public schools. Ohio is prenation. The act of the Senator was stigmatized | paring to take a back seat in the councils of as "an attempt to degrade the loyal soldiery | the nation. Her nicotinized babies are not of the Union and their grand achievements;" the stuff out of which heroes and states nen and a resolution of censure was introduced are made.

which had made him its senator.

The resolution of censure was an injustice, which would have provoked some men to wrath. But with Mr. Sumner it occasioned not anger, but grief. He had served his State for more than twenty years; and it had stood proudly by him in all his efforts. That it should now, after his long and faithful cateer, misinterpret his motives, and seem to brand him with reproach, was perhaps the saddest blow he had ever sustained. His manner betrayed how it bore upon his mind. Yet when December again appeared, the senafor was again found at his seat on the opening day, this time to introduce his famous Civil Rights Bill-the first bill of the session. But, as the days slipped by, his face was less frequently seen in the Senate. December, January, February passed—his visits were few and brief.

On the 10th of March, however, he was in attendance. I remember it well. I had not seen him for quite a while, and he called me to his desk. I thought he looked more cheerful than usual, and I asked after his health. As he whittled a pen, he smilingly chatted with me, and stated that he had come to the Senate to hear pleasant news. He had scarcely made the remark, when Senator Boutwell, his colleague, arose and sent up to the clerk's desk to be read a resolution of the Massachuseetts Legislature. As the clerk proceeded, all eyes turned upon Senator Sumner, who was eagerly listening. It was a resolution rescinding the vote of censure! Within a few moments after the reading, the senator left the Chamber, and. as I parted from him at the door, he shook hands kindly, and said: "Good-bye!"

Those were his last words to me. The next day he was dead!—From "Among the Law makers," by Edmund Allon, in St. Nicholas for May.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED MEN.

A Christian must be, of all men, the most public-spirited. It is a blessed thing to lead a quiet and peaceable life, but the best way Through life, through death, it groweth right, to secure it for yourselves and your children is to spread Christianity, which is the only nossible basis of good government. Spread and diffuse sound knowledge, a knowledge of the gospel, a knowledge of God among the people, if you wish to have peace for yourselves and children. As for the individual. t is very comfortable to have a peaceable. quiet time. You may say, "So it is;" but if you suppose that you are to discharge the functions of your Christianity, or even your common manhood, by going on enjoying your own luxuries and the advantages that God has permitted you to gather into your own family circle for twenty or thirty or even fifty years, until you become an old On the 26th of March, 1885, our Father in | man, and then die and be transplanted to a heaven something like this you had upon the earth, only more durable and a little love and serve the Lord. This Society feels higher finished, you have not the theory even deeply their loss of one who long and faih- of manhood. You cannot do it and be a fully labored with them in every good cause; | Christian; you cannot do it and be a man, and thus go on selfishly regardless of the ing, we will strive with greater zeal to know | millions sinning and suffering around you. Some day these millions will come up and crush you and your children. There must be men of public-spirit to lead the others. There had to be Pauls and Peters in the infancy of the church; there had to be Luthers, and the thousands joined with him for the Reformation, for the work of advancing the gospel. So, here, there must be publicspirited men. If not you. God will raise up others.—Rev. Dr. John M'Clintock.

FINISH WHAT YOU BEGIN.

My old great grandmother Knox had a way of making her children finish their work. If they undertook to build a cob-house, they must not leave it until it was done, and nothing of work or play to which they set their hands would she allow them to adandon incomplete. I sometimes wish I had been trained in this way. How much of life is wasted in unfinished work! Many a man uses up his time in splendid beginnings. the labor devoted to commence ten things and leave them useless would finish five of them and make them profitable and useful. Finish your work. Life is brief; time is short Stop beginning forty things and go back and finish four. Put patient, persistent "A Bill to regulate the Army Register and the toil into the matter, and, be assured, one completed undertaking will yield yourself more pleasure, and the world more profit, than a dozen fair plans of which people say, "This man began to build, and was not able o finish."

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with thy might."

THERE is grave reason to fear that the next generation of Ohio statesmen will be a poorer lot than the present one. It seems that the practice of smoking cigarettes prevails to an alarming extent among the male

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

THERE are said to be fifty factories, twenty ateamers, and several smaller vessels on the river Niger; and on the river Congo fortynine European factories.

THE Southern Methodist Mission in Northern Mexico has over 1,200 members, 55 Bible schools, 105 teachers and officers, 1.164 scholars, and last year 213 adults were baptized. The Northern Methodists have in Mexico about 1,250 members as probationers.

MANY European explorers are traversing the interior of the great African Continent. Mountains, lakes, rivers, plains, fertile lands, salubrious climate, valuable woods, and facilities for grazing and agriculture are among the things discovered.

In Northern Africa, west of Egypt, Roman Oatholics have had missions for many years; but Pretestants have done but little there. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, but there are many Jews. Protestant missionary work is now being carried on by the following agencies: missionaries sent out by Mr. McAll of France; a few representatives of the Paris Evangelical Mission Society; missionaries of the British and Foreign Bible Christianity amongst the Jews; the mission to the Kabyles and other Berber races of North Africa, under the direction of a council in England; and by a few laborers not connected with any society.

In Egypt there are the following Protestant missions: The British and Foreign Bible penses, \$116 58 and receipts \$89 92. S. S. English Church Missionary Society has one missionary at Cairo. Among other means he has a reading room where he has many opportunities for conversing with men that come to read. For more than twenty years | ican Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society Miss Whately, daughter of Archbishop were chiefly occupied in efforts to "wind up" Whately, of England, has worked in Egypt. | its financial affairs. She has a school in Cairo of over 500 scholars, and has recently started a medical mission. Her labors have softened prejudices against education, and opened doors for the entrance of the gospel. The American United Presby terian Mission reports 55 stations, 10 ordained missionaries. 7 unmarried lady missionaries, 10 native ministers, 145 native teachers and helpers, 1,516 communicants, and 53 schools, with 235 in the boarding and training schools and 2,873 day scholars. The people contributed in 1883 for church and educational purposes and for books, \$23,664. This mission has suffered from the unsettled state of affairs in Egypt; but the money has been scarce, the crops have been good, and the work generally is prospering.

MISSIONARY SKETCHES.

NUMBER XIX.

In 1840 the Society met in Hopkinton, R I. We cannot learn from the minutes what was the state of the funds, or how much mission my work had been performed. Jas. H. Cochran was appointed to labor during the ensuing year, preaching among the feeble churches, and visiting the "more highly privileged churches" for the purpose of receiving contributions for missions.

The anniversary for 1841 was held in Alfred, N. Y. An earnest request from Illinois for missionary labar was presented. The Society resolved, with the blessing of God, to employ the coming year, one or two ministers "to travel through our Societies and the regions where our brethren have made settlements to preach the gospel and solicit funds in aid of the Society's object.

The agents were instructed to return al notes given as life subscriptions to such donors as requested them. The auditing committee reported that \$25 were due Varnum Hull for work in Persia, N. Y., and vicinity. It was recommended that auxiliary societies be formed in all the churches. J R. Irish was appointed as one missionary and further appointments were referred to the Executive Committee. The annual report of this committee was read and adopted but not printed.

Missionaries were instructed to forward monthly journals to the Register office for publication.

Financial matters appear to have been in a confused state. According to the report \$189 57 of available funds had been paid out in 1839-40; and the standing fund had been & Faires 420 Library Street, Philadelphia, Pa. reduced, by notes returned. we suppose, to Canvassers wanted.

\$1647 01. The treasurer pro tem for 1841 foreign missions. There must be greater tures of \$20 95.

scinded; and it was decided that a satisfactory | Lord, once delivered for our offences and note of \$10 should constitute a person a life | wounded for our transgressions, is to be en member. The Central Association requested | throned forever. that it might have direction of the standing funds belonging within its bounds, after the debts of the Society should be met. The recommendation of the Conference that the Society " wind up its concerns as soon as possible" was approved, and the Executive Com mittee was instructed to take measures to carry out the recommendation and avoid increasing the indebtedness of the Society.

It was voted that the interest due on notes held by the Society "be considered due" and

be collected by the agents. The Treasurer reported the following receipts: standing fund, \$30 98; available fund, \$130 34. \$31 had been loaned, and there was a balance on hand of \$80 56. One of the agents reported through the Treasurer having paid out between April 7, 1839 and February 1842, \$86 80. The indebtedness of the Society was \$334 37. There were life membership notes of \$160: notes for money loaned \$307; bond and mortgage for money loaned \$586 56. The Treasurer stated that there was a failure to meet obligations by annual subscribers, life subscribers, and by persons to whom money had been loaned and that were these just dues to be paid, the Society; The London Society for promoting | Society could pay its debts and prosecute its labors on a larger scale than ever before at

James L. Scott reported 7½ months of labor in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan; miles traveled, about 3.800; about 400 family visits; 150 meetings: 43 baptisms; three churches consituted; ex Society has a depot at Alexandria and sold, in Griswold had served the Society as agent 1883, through colporteurs and missionaries. 63 months; expenses, \$47 34; receipts. over 3,500 copies of the Scriptures. The \$379 54; and Henry C. Hubbard as Treas-

> The Society met in 1843 at Plainfield, N. J.; but so far as we can learn the few re maining years of the existence of the Amer

> Could we have had access to files of the Protestant Sentinel or the Register, we could have gleaned, we doubt not, interest ing items of missionary work and experiences from reports and journals published in those periodicals.

"INDIA AND ITS MILLIONS."*

Of the making of b oks there seems to be no end. Some are good, some are bad some deserve praise, some are deserving of great praise. The last is true of "India and its Millions." The author was born in the city of Benares, a most holy place of the Brahmans. Last year he was a delegate from the South India Conference, to the M. E. General Conference in Philadelphia The book consists of five lectures. They are brilliant, eloquent, instructive, and inspiring to a remarkable degree. The subject of the first is "Headlands of Indian History." This is a survey of the history of the people and country of India from the remote age of legends to the present time. The account of the origin, progress and character of British rule, is particularly interesting. The second lecture, or "Vedism, or Speculative Hinduism," is a histori cal sketch of the religious thoughts of India from early Vedic days, on through Brahman ism, and Budhism, to the modern protest against polytheism, caste and sacerdotalism. known as Brahmanism—successive changes after God. The lecture on "Practical Hinduism sets forth the actual working of this religious system in its influence over the lives of the people in their rules and rounds of religious duty. The fourth lecture takes us into the home of the Hindu, where "he moves and speaks, and acts in truest accord with his inner nature." The fifth and last ecture, on "Mission Mosaics," is a brief de scription of the origin, progress, methods, grand results and glorious possibilities of missionary work. This remarkable book by a remarkable man graphically portrays the good and bad in heathen philosophy, religion, manners and customs; demonstrates the inability of Hinduism to bring salvation to men and consequently the need of the redemption that is in Christ the Son of God, and is calculated to fire our zeal for

" 'India and its Millions," by Rev Dennis Os

borne, of Mussorie, India. Price postage prepaid,

with portrait of author, and phototypes of Benares,

Calcutta and Hardwar, \$1,25. Published by Grant

reported receipts of \$100 64 and expendi- consecration of our whole being to the work of a world's regeneration, if the In 1842 the Society met in Berlin, N. Y. | kingdoms of this world are to become more The vote of last year to give up notes was re- | speedily the kingdoms of Christ, and the

FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.

While on a business trip in Dakota we had the privilege of visiting the few families of Seventh day Baptists located near Flandreau. We found them in a prosperous financial condition, but lonely on account of their isolation from others of like faith. Most of them are members of the Dodge Centre Church of Minnesota. Correspondence is occasionally held between them and the church in relation to their welfare and spiritual growth. This is doubtless a good practice as far as it goes, but if means could be instituted by which a missionary could be sent among them and the other small churches and isolated families out on the great plains much encouragement would be given them and there would be less likelihooh of their becoming absorbed by the elements about them. It seems that this is one of the vital questions pertaining to the growth of our people. If persons have a lonely feeling they are more liable to go to some other church or people for relief, but could a missionary make them an occasional visit they would feel as though they were remembered by, and had the sympathy of those who are more favorably situated. I hope the t me may come when this may be done. I'ruly the fields are white for the harvest The few at Flandreau have a Sabbath-school during the Summer season. Doubtless i would be well for those who are situated where church privileges are a weekly enjoyment to cast one thought each Sabbath as they sit under the influence of their earnest pastors away towards the Western fields where there are those who lack these privileges they so little appreciate. But do not let it all stop with mere thought, when opportun ty offers let your hand go down into the pocket " where the shining dollars lay" and give of your substance towards sending man to feed the hungry, and to comfort the lonely. Let us work earnestly that this ing of the great Northwest. Its glories were ance, vulgarity, gambling and murder. The season just opening may be one of great advancement in missionary work. Let the missionary spirit be cultivated that it may produce a fruitage to the glory of God.

FROM S. D. DAVIS.

General Missionary.

Finding it impracticable to hold protracted meetings in communities outside town and villages in this country, by reason of the extreme scarcity of food for man and beasts, caused by the drouth of last Summer and the long, cold Winter, and considering our village one of "the needy neighborhoods," I accepted an invitation from a Methodist Protestant minister to join him in a protracted, effort at Jane Lew. I began preaching on the 29th day of March and soon found that though my colleague was an earnest and efficient minister, both he and his members were almost discouraged and were looking for little more than a formal service of a few days. But a deep work of grace was much needed in the town and surrounding neighborhoods, and by the Grace of God I was soon enabled to inspire in the minister and all who desired reformation, the hope that God would do great things for us if we would only trust him and do our duty. Soon the work began to revive. and over fifty dear people were brought | Spain. Portugal, Great Britain and Ireland | which they will retain for years. It is econshowing how the nation has been groping from the ranks of Satan into the army of the living God. All glory be to his name. | England and the States of New York, Penn-Among those who came to Christ were two | svlvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana. saloon-keepers, one of whom had followed the pernicious business for seven years. But when they brought forth fruits mete for cotton, and wheat, in richest growth, are repentance the dear Lord for Christ's sake among its varied products. Its vast pasture pardoned their sins and set their precious souls at liberty. Our meeting closed last Third day night with a full house, and it wos blessed to see farmers, merchants, mechanics, railroad men, women and children. all join in the convert's march, while the congregation, led by the choir, sang "Come ye that love the Lord and let your joys be known," with the chorus, "We are marching to Zion."

Please send me blanks on which to make reports to the Board, and oblige your loving brother and fellow laborer in the gospel.

S. D. DAVIS. P. S. I should have said that in the meeting 1 preached 25 sermons and conducted more than that number of prayer and conference meetings. JANE LEW, W. Va., April 25, 1885.

COBRESPONDENCE.

Since the middle of last March I have spent some time in the Witter district, across the river from Stannard's Corners, four miles south of Wellsville. During the moonlight evenings we held meetings for more than a week. The Methodist Episcopals, the Protestant, and the Free Methodists are represented in this section. The Methodists and members of the Catholic church attended the meetings. There are but few families of our people here at present. They have had much to discourage them, but we trust they may yet see brighter days. We feel a deep anxiety for their spiritual welfare. We enjoyed the meetings. There were some tokens of divine favor.

We held one Sabbath service with a small congregation but a good meeting. I have called on most of the families in this neighborhood. Preached for the Mathodists, at Stannard's Sunday morning; and visited some members on Alma Hill. It is said that religion is at a low ebb in these different neigh-

Sabbath, the 4th inst., I attended the Adventist Quarterly Meeting in Wellsville and Sunday evening by invitation of the pastor, Eld. Coit I preached for the Baptists.

I have called on the membership of our churches in this town. There are a few brethren and eight or ten devoted sisters who by their faithful lives are trying to defend the word of God. These brethren and sisters this vast Territory in the near future. Shrewd are really interested to hold service on the Sabbath. It seemed quite difficult to procure a suitable room where they would feel at home and not interfere with other plans but it was thought that they would be well suited to occupy the vestry of the Baptist church. The request for the use of this room for church service presented to members of the church and their pastor was granted with a cordial expression of interest which to us was most satisfactory and for which we gave thanks to God. Our first meeting is announced for the first Subbath in May next at 2 o'clock, P. M.

I was gone from home about four weeks preached thirteen sermons. Took part in three other meetings and called on many

Am truly thankful for the evidences of the Divine favor.

Yours in the gospel, L. M. COTTRELL.

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.

REV. SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS, D. D.

proclaimed abroad by reporters and excurs- stories of crime and bloodshed which are ionists, by land agents and railroad compan- told with reference to the beginning of so ies, until it became the center of attraction for | many of our Western towns furnish sad immigration. Its fame spread over two con- and telling proofs of what any community tinents, and multitudes hastened to avail must become, when deprived of the restrainthemselves of its immense resources, and to | ing and elevating influence of the gospel. find new homes upon its virgin fields. Chi- It cannot be kept too constantly before the cago was its imperial gateway. Its vast ter- church that there are scores and hundreds ritory was the land of wheat and corn, and of communities in this rapidly-growing it soon became the granary of the world. The | Southwest without any church privileges, rapid development which took place in it was one of the wonders of American history, and even now that empire is only on the threshold of its greatness. At the time that it secured to visit the town in which he lived. was thus brought so prominently into public | notice, the region south of the Missouri of over 1,000; yet there was not a single River and west of the lower Mississippi was | church organization of any kind in it, or modestly or indifferently spoken of as the any religious ministrations, save that once Southwest. No one thought of calling it in two months a Catholic priest visited it. great. Comparatively little was known of | This is only a sample of others that could be t, and that little not of the most favorable named. character. But the last decade has seen a striking change of opinion with reference to it. It has been in significant Western phraseology, "opened up," and as now renew title. It is now and henceforth the ago. land destined to attract to itself multitudes | gladness with which they welcomed the mis-

Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and in the way of evangelizing these new commiles than all Germany, France, Switzerland. combined. Texas alone is larger than all New material resources adapted to the uses and necessities of civilization. Sugar cane, corn, lands, already supporting countless berds of cattle, have made it famous, and produced a new race of kings-" cattle kings." Its mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, are of inexhaustible richness. Its great forests and rich soil invite alike the manufacturer and farmer. Formerly this vast region was practically inaccessible to the immigrant. Few cared to venture into remote plains and with increased liberality. Shall the capitaland capital have broken down the barriers. in seeking to advance the intere ts of his king-A highway has been prepared. over which dom and to lay up in store for the eternal the great march of civilization has begun. future? Lines of railway, thousands of miles in length,

ductive portion of the Southwest, and connecting with the railroad system of Mexico. have already wrought a marvelous transformation in the country. They have been the pioneers of the advancing army of civilization. Scarcely ten years have gone by since their completion; and yet, during that time, the movements of population along them have been of such magnitude as to create wonder and bewilder the mind with the thought of the possible changes in the near

Statistics show that the immigration of the last few years into the Southwest is not less marvelous than that which flowed into the Northwest, in full tide, ten years ago. For example, Texas has received an increase of population during the last decade of over 763,170; while Iowa, one of the most favored of the States of the Northwest, increased during the period only 430,595, and Minnesota 341,000. This rapid increase in pop. ulation in the Southwest by immigration is certainly phenomenal, even in a land like ours. And yet this is but the beginning; the next ten years will show a much larger increase. The scent of gold and silver in the mountains, the vast forests of pine, oak, walnut, cedar, and cypress, the pasture lands, the rich soil, waiting to bear harvests of cotton, wheat, and corn, and the mild but invigorating climate, free from the rigorous winters of the Northwest, will continue to attract multitudes to this highly favored region. It requires no vivid imagination or prophet's vision to see a mighty people filling capitalists see this, and are making their investments accordingly; wise statesmanship sees it, and is striving to make provision for the future.

It now remains to be seen whether our church will wisely use its golden opportunity to enter this growing empire in order to make investments for Christ, and to provide for the extension of his kingdom. There is no more needy or promising field for our Home Mission work than this in the Southwest. Already the Board has entered it, and much has been done in the way of laying foundations. The success attending its efforts in this field is an abundant justification for all that has been expended, and warrants an enlargement of the work. And still more, the urgent needs of the field demand it, or what our Methodist brethren call a "perishing need." The conditions of life in rapidly growing mining and railroad towns are not favorable to religion, or even morality. There men, set free from the habits and restraints of their old homes and well established communities, give reign to their worst passions. Each man becomes a law unto himself, and the fruits of such Ten or fifteen years ago everybody was hear- false liberty are seen in profanity, intemperor even an occasional preaching of the word. The writer was recently approached by a friend, to know how a minister could be It was on the railroad, and had a population There are those now living in the great

States of Illinois, Indiana, and Mich gan and enjoying all the benefits of Christian civilization, who can recall the conditions of vealed in clearer light is readily accorded a society which surrounded them forty years They remember the painful isolation Great Southwest. Nor are the facts wanting from old friends, their anxiety about the which fully justify this title and make it a religious education of their children, and the sionaries of the gospel. Precisely the same The territory included in it is so great that | conditions are to be found among thousands t requires some reflection and compar- of those who have gone out seeking new ison in order to obtain a shadowy conception | homes in the Southwest. The experience of of its extent With the States of Missouri. | the past also shows plainly that what is done the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and munities should be done quickly. They are Indian Territory, it includes more square taking form, and are rapidly crystallizing omy to send them the gospel now. Neglect of the present opportunity will make costly work in the future. In the next quarter of Besides this vast area, it is equally great in its | a century there will be in this wide region a mighty people possessing vast wealth, and no small influence on the destiny of our country. But whether it will be a people full of the pride of wealth and corrupted by luxury, or a society permeated by the leaven of the gospel, depends largely upon what is done by our various Home Mission societies during the next five years. If we can see with Christ's eyes, and believe in the future of his kingdom, surely there is in this field a glorious opportunity for service. It ought to stir the heart of our church and draw forth its gifts and labors valleys, when the only method of access was lists who, believing in its future, invested so by the lumbering wagon, over wild roads, liberally there, rise up at last to condemn the and across unbridged rivers. But enterprise | servants of Christ who showed so little faith

The church of Christ cannot afford to have been stretched over this vast region neglect any field that is open to its labors. from border to border, and make it accessible | But certainly there is a precedence in duty, from every side. Notable among these is the or calls to service. All fields should be great system known as the Missouri Pacific, sown with the good seed of the word, but including the Texas Pacific and the Iron some must wait on others. It is now em-Mountain & Texas railways. These lines, phatically seed time for the Southwest.— running through the richest and most pro- Presbyterian Home Missions Monthly. Sabbath Bef

Remember the Sabbath-day, to Six days shall thou labor, and do a the seventh day is the Sabbath of the

AGAIN TRUTH WINS ITS

The following letter will

BY A. H. LEWIS.

and we trust it will arouse of the RECORDER to greate spreading the truth. Let Bro others in the Northwest who cate in the Norse language, ope once with Bro. Grettum. Fa ions for Norse literature will u made at the next meeting o Meanwhile every Sabbath-keep that these growing demands of the Tract Society call for incre tions to its Treasury. If an answer questioningly, we repl fluence of our publications amo have never heard of the truth way, was never so great as not of agitation goes on with me and when we remember the which a good cause moves a momentum has been gained, the ful heart can find abundant courage. Let us not be weary for in due season we shall reap selves, but for the Master, if w GRANTSBURG P. O., Burnet

APRIL 2, 1885.

My Dear, The Outlook, Alfr Y., -You have visited my ho for two years or more, how eve the way I do not know, but ne have been more and more welc have thought to at least acknowledge receipt by sending you my t many truths spoken in due sea prevented by lack of ability of the English language, as I am by Norwegian. However I canno longer, when—by reading your -I see that so-called leading m teachers, as Mr. L. A. McAfee and others, are yet so ignoran teaching and truths, that he ye Saviour arose on the first-day We poor farmers up in the woo off wilderness of North Wise might say far off from the m world—we are astonished by fir norant expressions of learned m studied our Bibles and find with that our Saviour arose on the seventh day, the Sabbath. Ma been more or less convinced of garding the first or the seventl bath, but by indifference been f the stream, the majority. But won't do. For my own part, J from the ranks of Constantine enlist on the Lord's side, not o edge and admittance of the practice also. Many thanks to letters in lastinumber, they just aroused me to action; my tide obedience to the monster on is forever withdrawn. May th me to do his will in all things, sake.

Would you, Editor, be kin know if you have any tract treating on the subject of "V Lord arise, on what day of t the Norwegian, language. If try to write down my thoughts lect if it could be printed in the language. I am not any scho some knowledge of my ow

Editor will please pardon m eroachment I do on his time. my feelings known.

The following letter will also

interest.

NIAGRA FA April 1 A. H. Lewis, D. D., Dear 1 April number of the Outlook me and been read with interest. of the same mind I am glad to ment on your side of this qu which cannot stand the light most impartial investigation stand. No Christian teacher for the truth, and denunciation ment. The outgrown and the pass away. This is the law of have no fears for the Lord's-day and more searching investiga

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Sabbath Beform.

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

AGAIN TRUTH WINS ITS WAY.

BY A. H. LEWIS.

The following letter will explain itself, of the RECORDER to greater activity in spreading the truth. Let Bro. Carlson, and others in the Northwest who can communieate in the Norse language, open correspondance with Bro. Grettum. Farther provismade at the next meeting of the Board. Meanwhile every Sabbath-keeper must see that these growing demands on the work of the Tract Society call for increased contributions to its Treasury. If any one should answer questioningly, we reply that the influence of our publications among those who have never heard of the truth in any other way, was never so great as now. The work of agitation goes on with increasing ratio; and when we remember the rapidity with which a good cause moves after a certain momentum has been gained, the most fearful heart can find abundant cause to take courage. Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, not for our selves, but for the Master, if we faint not.

GRANTSBURG P. O., Burnett Co., Wis., APRIL 2, 1885.

My Dear, The Outlook, Alfred Centre, N. Y.,—You have visited my home regularly thing higher and better than to be mere for two years or more, how ever you found the way I do not know, but nevertheless you have been more and more welcome; often I have thought to at least acknowledge your receipt by sending you my thanks for the God at the beginning, and when redeemed many truths spoken in due season, but been from the condemnation of sin by the blood prevented by lack of ability of expression in the English language, as I am by nationality a vine nature. (See 2 Pet. 1: 4, etc.) But if er colleges. The obvious lesson is that Norwegian. However I cannot be silent any all our time were given to the care of the money invested in magnificent endowments longer, when-by reading your last number -I see that so-called leading men and public it, we should soon forget our higher birthteachers, as Mr. L. A. McAfee, of Chicago and others, are yet so ignorant of biblical The weekly Sabbath starting at Creation, teaching and truths, that he yet believes our by its regular recurrence, not only reminds weaker colleges which must ever do the Saviour arose on the first-day of the week. us of God our Father, but affords us such We poor farmers up in the woods, in the far- opportunities for learning about him and our off wilderness of North Wisconsin - you duty to him as will help us to love him and colleges for the education of young men; but might say far off from the more civilized grow in his likeness. So long then as our physworld-we are astonished by finding such ig- | ical natures need rest from labor, and so long norant expressions of learned men. We have as our spiritual natures need the opportunities studied our Bibles and find without question, for culture and growth afforded by the Sabthat our Saviour arose on the evening of the | bath, just so long there is to be found an unseventh day, the Sabbath. Many of us have been more or less convinced of the truth re- | the Sabbath. garding the first or the seventh day as Sab bath, but by indifference been following with | in the important place which the Scriptures the stream, the majority. But now I see it | give to proper Sabbath observance. won't do. For my own part, I must fall out from the ranks of Constantine's Army, and enlist on the Lord's side, not only by knowledge and admittance of the truth, but by practice also. Many thanks to the Chicago letters in last number, they just woke me up, aroused me to action; my fidelity, love and obedience to the monster on many waters, is forever withdrawn. May the Lord help me to do his will in all things, for his name's

know if you have any tract or pamphlet treating on the subject of "When did our Lord arise, on what day of the week?" in the Norwegian, language. If not, I would try to write down my thoughts on the subject if it could be printed in the Norwegian language. I am not any scholar, but have some knowledge of my own language. Editor will please pardon me for the encroachment I do on his time. I had to make

> Yours truly, J. GRETTUM.

The following letter will also be read with

my feelings known.

NIAGRA FALLS, N. Y., } April 11, 1885.

A. H. Lewis, D. D., Dear Brother,-The April number of the Outlook has reached me and been read with interest. Although not of the same mind I am glad to get any argument on your side of this question. That which cannot stand the light of the fullest, most impartial investigation ought not to stand. No Christian teacher ought to fear for the truth, and denunciation is not argument. The outgrown and the outworn must pass away. This is the law of progress. I have no fears for the Lord's-day. More light and more searching investigation will only the more establish it that it cannot be moved. We may differ in our interpretation of the Bible and in respect to definitions and history

but we all believe God lives and rules. rowness of some of your critics. This cannot be of letters is steadily increasing.

general among your readers although the great majority may not hold your views. Let us have room to think, "with malice toward none and charity for all." Please send me a copy of your Chautauqua address on "Sunday Laws, Past and Present."

> Respectfully, L. E. ROCKWELL.

Dr. Lewis,—I have had the honor and intense pleasure of reading the Outlook, so and we trust it will arouse the readers ably edited by thyself and the many able contributions which it contains, and I must confess, you are doing great good in wielding a pen so, masterly and logically. If you do not succeed in bringing the misguided to the original observance of the Jewish Sabions for Norse literature will undoubtedly be bath, you will have the satisfaction of conscience that facts, Scripture and history are or your side of this much vexed question. will write you an article soon giving my views. Send the paper to Rev. H. W. Mc Ridley. Post box 65, Cadiz, Ky.

> Yours Fraternally, W. H. McRidley.

APRIL, 16, 1885.

PERPETUITY OF THE SABBATH.

It has been well said the Sabbath is God's best gift to man. It brings him needed rest intolerable burden of work and care. Neither body nor mind can long endure a perpetual strain. They must have relaxation and rest. But this is in the lower plane of man's existence and needs. We were made for someanimals, "fearfully and wonderfully made," better than intelligent animals of a high order; we were created for fellowship with | youd the great majority of families to God. Made in the likeness and image of of Jesus, we were made partakers of the dibody and to those pursuits which pertain to right, and Him who has begotten us to it. answerable argument for the perpetuity of

A more Scriptural argument may be found

In Isaiah (58: 13, 14), the most exalted privileges and blessings are promised to the people, on condition that they honor the him, not doing their own pleasure, etc.

life of his people. But lest it should be said that such was the case with the Jews, but that it is not true of Christian people, let it be remembered that the Sabbath was instituted in Eden, before there was any such distinctions as the Lord's people and those who were not his people, and many hundred years before the Jewish nation was born. himself, (Mark 2: 27,) "The Sabbath was made for man," and the argument seems conclusive that the Sabbath was made for all men, and for all time. That is, the demand of man's nature—physical mental and spiritual; the estimate which God placed upon the observance of the Sabbath; the fact that it was instituted at creation; the plain declaration of Jesus that it was made for man; and, we may add, the fact that it has been nowhere in Scripture repealed, all combine to show conclusively the perpetuity of the Sabbath, and the consequent error of those who teach that, in the Christian dispensation, there is no Sabbath.-Evangelii

WITH the undoubted spread of education the American public is every day becoming more and more a reading public, and pro-

Education.

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

THE NEED OF ENDOWNENTS.

The following remarks made by the Central Baptist concerning the cost of education in what may be called our" wealthy colleges, are, we think, true. But the point to be emphasized is what is said of the work and needs of the "weaker colleges." In our own educational institutions we are, as yet, run ning no possible risk of becoming rich and expensive. On the other hand our insti tutions are among the weakest of the weak. as to their financial bases, and are yet do ing an immense amount of work, at the minium cost to their students. But it must be at cost to somebody. If this expense is not paid by the students, nor by the income from heavy endowments, then who does bear it? Perhaps some of our teachers could answer. Let no one withhold endowments, for fear of making tablished. The "elective studies" he would our schools rich and-expensive:

It has long been known that liberal endowments do not lessen the cost of a college education for the students. Contrariwise the rule seems to be, the richer the college of body and mind from what were else an the greater the charges. For example, at Harvard, the best endowed college in America, the average expense of a student for a session is \$300, while in many of our partially endowed colleges \$300 is a high average. Of course Harvard offers many supe rior advantages, but they are not what causes the difference in cost. That results from the magnificence of the surroundings, in other words, from the wealth of the in stitution. Without doubt it is utterly bepay out even \$500 a year, which is the average cost at wealthy colleges, for the education of a son. Hence, if the vast body of young men ever go to college, they must depend on the poorbenefits the rich and not the poor. There is undoubtedly need for a few very wealthy colleges, but the country has all it needs or will need for many a year. Now is the time to put on good working bases the many most of the work, but which now greatly need some endowment.

> In the above, we have had reference to the same remarks might be made of colleges for young women. In Vassar, for instance, the liberal endowment raises the average annual expense of a student to \$600, an amount nearly or quite twice the cost of a year's instruction in many excellent but less

MUSIC AT ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

An effort is being made to strengthen and enlarge the Musical Department of the

It seems to us, by united action, the time Sabbath of the Lord; not simply that they has come that this can be accomplished. but that they call the Sabbath a delight, fund necessary to place a Pipe Organ in the medicine were conferred in Germany. holy of the Lord, and honorable, and honor | University Chapel, which, by its continual use in school, will not only greatly stimulate In the days of Nehemiah (13: 15-22), the | musical work and appreciation here, but will people were found profaning the Sabbath, become the educational organ of the denomand were reproved for it, and warned not to | ination. Here many of our future organists Would you, Editor, be kind to let me repeat the offense lest they bring wrath and will be educated, and a better appreciation greater calamnity upon Israel. These two of both sacred and secular music will be references are sufficient to show that God | be gained. This, will undoubtedly stimregarded the matter of Sabbath observance ulate musical growth here as nothing as one of prime importance in the religious else would at present, consequently, much of the immediate success of the Department depends upon it. We invite all to assist us in its accomplishment. The entire cost of the Organ will not exceed nine hundred dollars, betwen three and four hundred of which has already been secured. As we desire to have the organ dedicated at our coming Commencement in June, an im-Put with this fact the statement of Jesus mediate communication from the friends of this cause, stating the amount each would be pleased to give to this object, is requested. N. WARDNER WILLIAMS.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN EDUCATION.

Dr. McCosh has just published the argument which he made before the Nineteenth Century Club in the city of New York in March. The points made by President Eliot, of Harvard, were that college students should have (1), freedom in choosing studies; (2), freedom in choosing specother words, he maintained the thesis, "In a university the student must choose his studies and govern himself."

Dr. McCosh took up the several points thus made. He placed himself on what seems to us to be an impregnable position, to-wit: that "in every department of a university there should be a well-considered and well-devised curriculum of study;" and that portionately the demand for written thought | in this there should be "obligatory branchin small compass on political, historical, or es" which should be "fundamental" and intellectual work, with some "elective stud- of this monster evil over its individual vic- ruary.

ies" for special vocations in life. The "ob ligatory" studies should be necessary to the attainment of degrees of Bachelor of Arts and the students should be stimulated and guided in these studies by all the influences if collegiate life. With the studies necessary to reach a degree, Dr. McCosh said that he " would allow a cerain amount of choice of studies, such as could not be tolerated in professional departments, as Law or Med icine. But there are branches which no candi date for the degree should be allowed to woid. There should be English, which I agree with President Eliot in regarding as about the most essential of all branches, it being taught in a scientific manner. There should be Modern Languages, but there should also be Classics. A taste and a style ire produced by the study of the Greek and Latin, with their literatures, which are ex pressively called Classic. It may be difficul to define, but we all feel the charm of it If we lose this, there is nothing in what is called our 'modern education' to make up The general position of Dr. McCosh in

regard to the college curriculum of college studies is that what has approved itself to the scholers of the past time should be preserved, and to this should be added all that fore the applicant can receive or accept moral progressive science or philosophy have esconfine very much to advanced courses, to make scholars of a high grade, providing thus for a "select few" rather than for the mass of students. Here he touches on the proposi ion coming from Harvard too mit the Greek language as part of the disciplin ary course. Dr. McCosh withstands this proposal most vigorously, as banishing from the university course "the most perfect language, the grandest literature, the most el evated thinking of all antiquity," and he makes one plea against it which all Chris tian teachers should sympathize with. H

"A young man, we may suppose, when he enters college leaves out Greek, attracted by a popular teacher of French. When he has done so, he finds, as he comes to Junior year, that a voice, as it were, from God, calls him to preach the Gospel of salvation. Then he comes to see his mistake, for if he has to be an expounder of Scripture he must know the language of the New Testament, and to attain this he must go back two or three years to school, and, unwilling to do this, he gives up tudying for the ministry. The Churches of Christ will do well to look to this new departure, for they may find that they have fewer candidates for the office of the minisıry."—Philadelphia Presbyterian.

CLIPPINGS.

The University of Cairo, in Egypt, said to be nine hundred years older than Oxford, has ten thousand students, who are being educated as Mohammedan Missionaries.

The Government has now eighty-one boarding schoools, seventy-six day schools and six manual labor schools, for Indian education, and they are all crowded beyond their capacity.

The Commissioners of Education places the number of medical students in this country in 1873, at 8.681; in 1883 we had 15 151. The medical schools during this period increased from 94 to 134.

During 1883 the six faculties of medicine in France conferred 662 diplomas of doctor of medicine, viz: Lille 20, Nancy 21, Lyons 43. Bordeaux 44, Montpelier 69, and Paris rest from ordinary labor on one day in seven. To this end we are endeavoring to secure a 465. During the same year 692 diplomas of

> The American School of Classical studies at Athens, Greece, was established three years ago for the prosecution of classical study and archæological investigation, similar in scope to the French and German schools already there. The latter are upon an endowed basis and have, therefore, permanent directors. The American school has as yet no endowment, and the directors are changed annually.

> The town council movement of Hartford Conn., is in the right direction. An ordi nance provides for the punishment of any person who shall deal in or in any way furnish minors with "any book, pamphlet, or magazine, newspaper, or other printed paper devoted to the publication, or principally made of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds or pictures; or stories of loodshed, lust or crime."

Cemperance.

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

REFORM OF INEBBIATES.

There lies before us the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, of Philadelphia. From the Superintendent's report we make an extract summarizing the methods of work ialities; (3), freedom in government; or, in adopted by the Home. The report is very suggestive. If the the plan of work adopted by the Home is based on the true diagnosis of the inebriate's case, and it is the outgrowth of years of practical experience, what a desperately wicked thing is the rum traffic. by which alone men are reduced to a condition needing such a course of treatment! How Christian statesmen and Christian citizens can give it any countenance is to us an I confess surprise at the unfairness and nar- literary subjects by close thinkers and men "disciplinary," training the mind for future increasing mystery. Again, the strength adopted prohibition, and several also in Feb.

tims is here made manifest. The labor and expense involved in the reformation of one drunkard, properly applied to the instruction and training of the young would probably same a hundred from becoming drunkarde The one man is worth the saving even at the cost involved, how much more the one hundred men. While, then, the evil of the traffic is suffered to remain, the hopeful field of labor is among the young who without such labor are in danger of falling victims to its power; and who among our young people is not in danger?

The Home proposes to deal with inebriety and treat the inebriate according to a clearly developed system, the peculiar and distinctive features of which may be summed up as

- 1. The applicant must profess a sincere/ desire to reform and must come to the Home of his own free will.
- 2. The diseased condition of body and mind which drunkenness always produces must be remedied by medical treatment beor religious instruction.
- 3. Drunkenness obliterates class or social distinctions and brings the brilliant genius and the dull-witted plodder the learned and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, to the save level of suffering, the same anxiety for relief and the same necessity for salvation.
- 4. It is remembered that the applicant, whatever may be his condition, has an immortal soul which Christ died to save; that he retains some spark of manhood, which kindness, gentleness and earnest sympathy may force to new and vigorous life.

The sense of restored manhood, necessarily begets solicitude for the destiny of the soul.

Therefere, as the recognition of man's personal responsibility and accountability to his Maker must precede the acknowledgement of sin and the supplication for pardon, the Home leads the inmate by instruction and by practice to remember and rejoice in the dignity of manhood and to prove that he realizes the obligations it imposes, by seeking to make his life a worthy offering to his beneficent Creator.

5. As a state of doubt and anxiety as to a temporal or spiritual future, is unfavorable to spiritual growth and development, the Home seeks to dispel it by surrounding the inmate with daily evidences of God's willing. ness to receive and pardon penitents, numbers of whom testify to his Fatherly care for their daily wants and spiritual needs.

6. The Home is not a place of temporary retirement, where the drunkard can simply recover from the effect of his last debauch if he will pay liberally for the privilege. Nor is it a hospital for the cure of a depraved and debasing habit, conducted with a view of pecuniary profit, but a Christian Home for the sorrowing man struggling to reform his life—a refuge where the repentant sinner can be shielded from the sneers of the world, which, while it tempts him to sin, mocks him in his fall. The Home offers the sinner a place where in peace and quiet he can reflect on his present position, and the only means of changing it; where he can reflect on the inestimable price paid for his redemption on the cross, and if he accept that redemption, it will make him a new man, "in the brotherhood of Christ."

7 The Home's interest in the repentant inebriate and its efforts to secure his permanent reformation do not cease with his withdrawal from its shelter; but appreciating the magnitude of the conflict he will have to wage in the world, the Godwin Association through its various committees and members, still carries on the good work by the benificent influences of brotherly love and Christian Association.

The W. C. T. U. organization in Tenneee have increased from four to forty-eight luring the last year.

Both branches of the Rhode Island Legslature have voted unanimously to submit a

constitutional prohibitory amendment. The Texas House of Representatives has, by a vote of 72 to 16, passed a bill submitting a constitutional prohibitory amend-

The authorities of Lexington, Ky., are making vigorous efforts for the suppression of the illegal sale of liquor by unlicensed

Clarke County, Ga., has adopted prohibition by 571 majority, and Elbert County by 400. Saloons are now prohibited in that state in 102 counties.

The Kansas City, Mo., League is on a very good footing. It has the support of the best citizens in its war against liquor-selling to minors, and employs an energetic agent.

In Canada, during last year, twenty-eight counties voted on the question of prohibition, and the saloons were voted out of twenty-four. In January six counties

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N Y., Fifth-day, May 14, 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 he middle of the year. Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to REV. A. E MAIN, Ashaway, R. L.

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

THOSE of our readers who are interested in the orange question in Florida, will do well to preserve the sixth letter by the Parson, which appears this week, as well as subsequent letters that will appear in order. Meanwhile the Parson assures us that D. D. Rogers & Bro. will gladly answer questions not treated by him. Being practical civil and railroad engineers, and having thus be come professionally acquainted with the entire East Coast, these brethren are well prepared to give accurate information on all points of interest.

WE begin in this number of the RECORDE the publication of an article by Rev. A. E Main, on the "Relation of the Evolutionar theory to Christian Anthropology," which on account of its length, we shall be obliged to continue in two succeeding numbers. We are always sorry to divide an article, but each of the three divisions of this paper is essentially complete in itself, so that nothing will be sacrificed by breaking it up into three articles. Some of our readers, having read the first installment, will doubtless be in some hurry to finish it. But it will bear studying, and a little time for digestion will make it the more valuable.

SOMETIMES since we made editorial mention of Faulkner, Ky., as a promising field may be brought to learing two or three for missionary labor. We are in receipt of a letter from a sister there to the effect that missionary labor, bestowed on that feld ding. sometime in the Summer or coming Autumn, would be very acceptable. The letter and beautiful tree. It grows erect with an is an important element in the question of is in the form of a petition to the Missionary enlongated and gracefully rounded top. Its success. A few trees are found which are Board, urging the importance of work being | foliage is fragrant, its pure white blossoms | known to be about 100 years old, which are done there and requesting that if any one is are both odorous and heautiful. Its wood sent, it be Eld. C. W. Threlkeld. To this is found by mechanics to be tougher 000 a year, the stories say. As a permanent petition is attached the names of 102 per- than Lignum Vive. This tree grows very investment, and a source of steady income, sons. Faulkner, being Bro. Threlkeld's late | rapidly with good culture increasing anhome in Ky., this urgent call would seem to | nually in its volume of fruit for many years. indicate that there may be exceptions to the rule, "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." At any rate we very much wish that brother Threlkeld could be sent to Falkner for a Summer's work.

STRONG churches are sometimes blamed for calling a minister awgy from a small church, and sometimes the minister who accepts such a call is criticized a little sharply. as if the whole transaction, on the part of the stronger church and the minister were one of selfish worldly policy. Is it not rather a necessary law of all healthy growth according to which there is always progress from the less to the greater? If a young man serves efficiently a small church for a a year or two, and during that time develops or displays an ability to occupy efficiently a larger field of usefulness, and that larger field stands inviting him, is the simple fact of his being now on the small field, and an acceptable workman there, a sufficient reason why he should always remain there? How then is he to do the larger work for which he is fitted and which the church and the world are waiting for him to do? Because General Grant was once a faithful picket soldier was no sufficient reason why he should have been always kept on picket duty. On the other hand, faithfulness and efficiency in the narrower sphere of a common soldier pointed him out as a proper person for promotion. It is much so in the growth of a man in the work of the ministry. In saying this we are not undervaluing the weaker churches, nor are we making invidious comparisons between them and the stronger ones; much less would we encourage young men to think of the small churches simply as stepping stones to something higher. On the contrary, the young man, or older man, who accepts a call to a small field thinking only, or thinking mainly, of the possible larger field beyond, isn't worthy of a place even on the small field. Let him rather go until I have made this lattle spot in the

him. Then let him not dare refuse the call to come up higher—not necessarily to higher honors or higher salary—but to higher opportuities and greater responsibilities. If this be his evident spirit, men will recognize ing received and about to receive his labors. that God has raised up a worthy workman, budding. One of three acres, producing a and is leading him onward to larger fields and richer harvests for his own glory.

Communications.

SOUTHWARD.—No. 6.

BY THE PARSON.

Oranges and Orange Culture.

So far as we are able to learn, the sour orange had its first home in Italy, from whence it wandered to Spain. This was before the discovery of America. Spanish missionaries brought the sour orange to Florida where it was first propagated around the missions, and thence scattered by the Ir.dians. One hundred years after the discovery of America the sweet orange appeared in Europe, and later in Florida, at St. Augustine, and at points on the St. John's and Indian rivers. A hybrid orange was developed by union of the sweet and sour, now known as the wild bitter-sweet. Many wild groves were destroyed in the days before the war, to make way for sugar and cotton planta-

Two processes are employed to produce a marketable orange. First, seeds from a choice sweet tree are planted, and young trees brought to bearing in from six to ten years. Secondly, the wild orange tree is ty, but those who have had most experience, budded by inserting a scion under its bark through an incision. This bud produces fruit similar to the tree whence it was taken in from two to four years. The seedling tree years earlier also by budding. Sour orange trees are now raised from the seed for bud-

The natural orange belt of the East coast extends from St. Augustine to Rock Ledge on Indian river. Daytona is about the middle of this belt. Wild oranges are found only in the "hammock," which forms but a small fraction of the orange land of Florida. The amount of available land for orange culture is very small, aggregating not more than one tenth of the State. In this fact is found a partial answer to the question, why orange lands will bear a price, which it would be folly to expect for other purpose. Little worthy of mention, was done in orange cult ure, until within ten years past. Much has been gained by experience, though the cult ure is comparatively in its infancy. The orange is a very hardy tree, tenacious of life. capable of surviving much abuse and mis fortune. It is a vigorous feeder, responds quickly to good treatment, and has a great wealth of slowly developing productive ability. It is claimed that many of the older trees in the State now produce annually eight

to ten thousand oranges. There seems to be no possibility of overstocking the orange market. The consumption of all kinds of fruit is rapidly increasing in the United States. It is claimed that two hundred millio's of Mediterranean and West India oranges are used in the States each year. Florida can furnish a superior fruit, and when her product shall so increase as to more nearly meet the demand, the home grown crop will drive out the foreign. The present price of the Florida fruit can be con siderably reduced and still justify its produc tion as increased facilities for cultivation and transportation, are attained. It is also being demonstrated that Florida can send her fruit to Europe. We hear of one grower who has sent several invoices to Scotland, successfully, during the past Winter. A local writer says:

"All Florida will soon be a vast Winter boarding house, and visitors come to Florida to eat oranges, just as they go to Saratoga to dri k mineral water. Many millions are to his numble field feeling, "here is my life to be consumed in our own State annually, work, from this place I may not think to go | so that, considering the quality of our fruit and our close proximity to the great Amerwilderness to bud and blossom as the rose;" ican markets, all fears of over production must quickly vanish. The Florida orange then if there is any power for a larger work with all the increase in production brings a

the New Hampshire farmer."

bearing? We have seen a "Low Hammock" grove of wild trees, budded, bearing abund- of the opening season the people are tak-God's call to him, and if the churches hav- antly, the fourth year from budding, and one of two acres, oranges and lemons, producing are of a similar spirit, all will rejoice togeth- seventy to eighty boxes the second year from hundred boxes the fourth year. We have also seen a pine land grove of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres which is still loaded with this year's crop, that sent to market last year, the third from budding, 12,860 oranges. These groves are well cared for, and are hence above the average; but they show what results are attainable under good management. Taking the different grades of soil, and of cultivation, on the average, a grove well cared for, will pay for itself the fifth or sixth year from setting. It will not come into "full bearing," until at least the tenth year.

Unimproved orange lands in the immediate vicinity of Daytona, at the present writing, range as follows: Hammock, \$100 to \$150 per acre. No pine lands, unimproved are now available near Daytona. Groves five to ten years from the bud, cost \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre. The hammock lands are heavily wooded, and the cost of clearing and setting, including cost of trees, is about \$125 to \$130 per acre. The care of a grove after setting, until bearing, is from \$10 to \$20 annually. One hundred trees is the average number per acre, 500 oranges this year. The improved transportation which is expected next year will tend to improve this price. Orange trees have enemies, and orange culture its elements of uncertainseem to be most sanguine as to future results. The owners of choice groves refuse to put any price upon them. This much is certain, orange culture in Florida has passed the experimental stage. It is no longer a degree of permanent success is certain. The to His will. The orange is a very hardy, long lived, length of time which trees continue to bear now bearing in increasing quantities; 10,an orange grove stands among the best of securities. When Daytona comes to be within twelve hours of Jacksonville, by the opening of the navigation spoken of in a former letter, a "boom" in all things connected with real estate and orange growing is con fidently expected.

DAYTONA, Fla., April 7, 1885.

FROM J. B. CLARKE.

The route from Shiloh, N. J., to Salem, W. Va., in several respects, is remarkable. Philadelphia is full of interest even though one may not have time to visit its notable conference which occurred between Mr. Ransections. The new City Hall which has dall, Chairman Barnum, and Secretary Manbeen so long rising in grandure, is not yet ning, during which Appointment Clerk completed. It is centrally located on Market Higgins was sent for and consulted. It is Street, and is worthy of the space given to it, as a vast and magnificent structure. To Balti more we make a quick run via. the Pennsylvania Central railroad. Owing to war most confidence in the political sagacity of between that and the Baltimore and Ohio, we are compelled to undergo a transfer his influence over Mr. Cleveland. As the by omnibus across Baltimore. This anoy- question of party recognition was discussed ance is compensated by the view of fine at the caucus of the above notable trio, it is residences, and buildings, and beautiful the impression that many changes are to be parks, and the cleanest streets we ever saw anywhere. A night ride on Washington, Harpers Ferry and Grafton, convinces us that the Baltimore and Ohio is one of the best constructed railroads in the country, and the views we had after sunrise assured us that it have claimed that because of their peculiar can not be excelled in the abundance of its | fitness for their positions through long exmountain scenery. It is a wonder that trains perience they were not subject to removal. try. When the new link connecting with rely upon good records for retention. Philadelphia and New York, now well unhusbandry strike us as the leading pursuits. | the three hundred and seventy employes of | this many of the friends here are without At Salem we find some of the effects of the his office forseveral months past, from which acquaintance with other Seventy day Bupotherwise the suffering would have been sales at a sacrifice, and this, with losses from | lected with impunity.

vastly better profits than crown the toils of sides. The complaint is general that the two months of the new administration eigh money of the country has been exhausted How long will it take to bring a grove into | in the purchase of hay, grain and provisions | their big and little thefts, varying in size to stay the famine. With bright promises from five to nine hundred dollars and ing new courage, and by extra planting and effort, with the blessing of God, they are hoping to overcome their misfortunes. In and then you read that some anonymous such times the forests here have been a re- person has forwarded some conscience resourc of great value. One has only to see the | money to the United States Treasury, and immense piles of staves, spokes and railroad ties, which well-nigh blockade the principal street, for a mile or more, to understand source. This however, is not the case. what a bank the people have in the oak and | Such contributions have always been conhickory, upon which they draw for needed | veyed into the Treasury under the head of mis.

> Last Sabbath the presentation of the way. About twenty years ago Treasurer Spinneeds of the treasury of the Tract Society | ner received a check for \$1,500 from a man met with a generous response. Cash and who said it represented a misappropriation of pledges taken amount to nearly fifty dollars. Government funds of which he had been guil-Such a contribution is the more noble be- ty while acting as quartermaster in the United cause made in the midst of the hard times, and we trust it may be rewarded by Him announce the incident in the papers, calling who loves the cheerful giver.

writer preached at Greenbrier, four miles distant. The people there feel a great loss | The contribution to the conscious fund was by the death of their beloved leader, Elder Jacob Davis. They maintain a Sabbath | the Treasury Department promptly got more. school and prayer-meeting with good attendance. Here at Salem we find a prosperous Bible-school with Preston F. Randolph, as the efficient superintendent. Acquaintance with this field leads to the ever sent was \$4.000 forwarded from Chiconviction that it is important and prom per tree is a fair average from the fifth to ising. In ten years the village has grown the tenth year. Oranges have netted the greatly and now has a graded-school, three grower one cent each on the tree, at Daytona | churches, seven stores, and mills and shops, | and new houses going up from time to time; yet at present it has no resident minister. Here is a large flock without a shepherd. While at Greenbrier the writer was ineffectually requested to take charge of a funeral cover the principal and interest involved in service here on First day. The concourse was the largest ever seen here and was kept waiting until a superannuated preacher could be sent for, who came from his sickbed to read the Scriptures and offer prayer. theory, and while the wilder dreams of the May God help our people here to see their over credulous will never be realized, a large opportunity and to provide for it according

SALEM, W. Va., May 5, 1885

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) Washington, May, 8th, 1885.

The city is now full of Democratic po.iticians who are here for the purpose of carrying the Administration by force. The throng of mere office seekers has left, and an entirely different class of politicians has been coming in within the last few days. As a rule those men are not asking for appointments for themselves or their friends, but merely demand that the party be recognized. They do not denounce the administration publicly, but wherever they call on the President, or meet a cabinat officer they urge the policy of making wholesale removals of Republicans and of filling their places with Bro. Saunders administered the ordinance Democratic workers.

Con-iderable significance is attached to a alleged that the effort is being made to reach the President through Mr. Manning. The so called Democratic stalwarts have the utthe Secretary of the Treasury, and also in made very soon.

Bureaus and of chiefs of divisions in the Treasury Department have caused much perturbation among officials of that grade. They can be run over such a rough region with There are about seventy of these officials in such speed and smoothness, and scarcely the Treasury alone, and since these last dismore jolting than is felt over a level coun- charges, they complain that they cannot

derway, is finished, this well-managed road credited with having gotten up a "health rewill become more popular than ever, and be port." showing how sickness has given place began, in 1882, only five Seventh-day Baptist able to compete with any rival. Along this to health among the clerks under him. He line, lumber ng, coke works, cattle and sheep has prepared a record of the sick leaves of drouth of last Summer, which cut off the he draws the inference that sick leaves vary corn and other late crops. Winter wheat with the supposed necessity for making good ference or Association unless it convened ripened before the want of rain was felt, records. In times when changes and dismissals are to be feared it is assumed that And yet no fore firm and steadfast Sahbathgreater. Farmers, foreseeing a Winter of there are few sick leaves and that they inwant, reduced their flocks and herds by crease in proportion as duties can be neg- the towns of Rome and Verous. We have

persons with consciences, have rendered u amounting in all to \$2.293,80. The last contributor was a Washingtonian and the amount refunded was \$500. Every now you may suppose there is a fund in the Da partment made of contributions from this cellaneous receipts. The term originated in this States Army. Mr. Spinner said he would the money a contribution to the "conscience On the evening after the Sabbath the fund," perhaps it would incite other penitent rogues to refund Uncle Sam's money. duly announced all over the country, and From that time on for ten years the contributions were very numerous. During the past ten years they have been growing more infrequent, and now again there is a revival of conscience. The largest contribution cago by an internal revenue gauger as the amount of the bribe he took from distillers. who desired to defraud the Government. The smallest contribution ever received was nine cents forwarded by a Massachusetts man whose conscience had been burdened for years with a cancelled three cent postage stamp, which, when a boy, he had carefully washed and used on a letter to his sweetheart, He thought the nine cents would adequately the theft. Most of the contributions have been made by women who have successfully evaded the custom laws in smuggling some feminine finery through the custom house. Occasionally the Treasurer gets a money from some offender through a clergyman who received a deathbed confession, but ordinarily they come from the anonymous offenders themselves. The total amount of such contributions amounts to about \$ 350,000.

Home Acws.

New York. ALFRED.

Spring is cold and backward; very little farming or gardening is done yet. At this writing, May 11, the air is full of snow. It is thought that fruit is not advanced far enough to he injured by the cold.

On Sabbath last the pastor of the First Church baptized three young people who were afterward received into the Church. Rev. E. P. Saunders preached a very excellent sermon from the text, "And God said let there be light, and there was light." After the sermon Pastor Titsworth, assisted by of the Lord's Supper.

Appointments at the Elm Valley school house were opened for the Summer in the

At the Second Church the pulpit was occupied by Rev. L. A. Platts, whose first efforts at preaching in a "meeting house" were made there. He announced that his text would be the same as that used in those first efforts just twenty years ago. "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Improvements have recently been made in this church by changing the pews so as to give a broad center aisle, and by placing the choir by the side of the pulpit, and so, of Some recent removals of chief clerks of course, in front of and facing the congre-

> The Church and Sabbath school are in & thriving condition under the pastoral care of Eld. Summerbell, and the superintendency of Bro. Warren Walker.

> > VERONA.

May 8—Though the Verona churches are located within three miles of the greatest throughfare in the world, and are about in the center of the Central Association, yet The new sixth Auditor of the Treasury is few of our travelling brethren ever think of stopping off here, and since our pastorate ministers have looked in upon us, and preached to the people. In consequence of tists and many have never attended a Conhere, which thing has seldom occured. keepers can be found than those living in Sabbath-keepers in the city of Rome who in him it will be made known, and if God better price than it did ten years ago, and at cold and starvation, has much thinned the The conscience fund of the United States have known what it is to struggle against wants him for a larger field he will send for half its present price it can be grown with numbers now grazing on these verdant hill Treasury continues to swell. During the opposition, and to be financially troubled be-

cause of the fourth commandment in their convictions and practice, l above these things, and their go which "is rather to be chosen th riches," (Prov. 22: 1) is known th the city and they are in demand cupation. The chief clerk in th Insurance House in the city is a keeper, a member of First Verona and though his employer misses Sabbath-day, yet year after year 1 ious to retain him. We have ot can keep the Sabbath and yet fill re positions in large houses. Let a n tegrity be known, his principles li and men will want him though he five days in a week for them, for th that such a character can be truste to work on First-day, he can find The Verona Societies are situated of tract of country between Rome a hamville, beautiful farms and as goe ets as the State affords. Sabbatl need not go to Baffin's Bay nor Pik to find homes, here are farms, small, which can be bought for re As to prospects religiously we

that we "hold the fort." There ou two Seventh-day Baptist pastors field to work up the interest and p the sheaves. We are now preaching congeragations and could easily find if able to do the work. At 10: 30 v at First-church, at 2 P. M., at church, (six miles apart), every morning at the Methodist Epis New London. This engagement year as the M. E Conference has l out in the cold. At 2 P. M., on weeks, sometimes oftener, preac Green's Corners.

May we not hope that the Lord many of these to embrace the wl as preached in weakness unto the Sabbath and baptism and other vit are not neglected in our ministra fears are entertained that too hardened as the light has shone years. We invite our travelling br come and see Verona, and hope of passing by on the great New York railroad will stop off and preach to sionally.

> Ilinois. FARINA.

The recurrence of the annivers organization of this church is alw casion of much interest. Nine ago the 14th of April last, the Seventh-day Baptist Church came istence. This last anniversary fore the eighteenth meeting of To the constituent members, there are yet a goodly number, it cial interest. As the years go by occasions recur they mark eitl ninche in Christian attainment, o religious effort which has told on nal manhood or womanhood of th Christian. Memories of almost a of what has gone, in an importan constitute the social developme religious life, come thronging Letters were read from absent The attendance was good, and a cent of the membership were I responded promptly to the deman custom here to make a statement religious interest. The usual c service was enjoyed at the close of ference meeting. Another of our has died, recently, Deacon E. A full of years fraught with conscient

delegate to sister associations from Western, Rev. Mr. West, Metl occupy the desk. The Lutheran church edifice is completion, making the fourth

vice-a brother universally esteer

In the absense of our pastor w

our village. May 6, 1885

Dakota.

DANEVILLE AND BIG SPRI It was my good fortune to spur bath with the Daneville Church by Eld. O. U. Whitford last year the Church united and strong it Eld. Carlson's labors here are gre ciated. Eld. Sindall administere munion, he being called here by Willadson, as a physician, to c son who has been sick for six n spinal difficulty. The Church at Big Spring it

in numbers and spiritual growth

The prospects in this section a ning of the season, are certainly ing. The mild rains, interspers shing for the past ten days, are t

the new administration eigh onsciences, have rendered u little thefts, varying in size nine hundred dollars and all to \$2.293,80. The last as a Washingtonian and the ided was \$500. Every now read that some anonymous orwarded some conscience United States Treasury, and ose there is a fund in the De le of contributions from this Mr. Spinner said he would

however, is not the case. tions have always been con-Freasury under the head of misipts. The term originated in this enty years ago Treasurer Spincheck for \$1,500 from a man resented a misappropriation of inds of which he had been guilas quartermuster in the United incident in the papers, calling ntribution to the " conscience s it would incite other penrefund Uncle Sam's money. ion to the conscious fund was ed all over the country, and Department promptly got more. me on for ten years the cone very numerous. During the they have been growing more id now again there is a revival . The largest contribution \$4.000 forwarded from Chiternal revenue gauger as the bribe he took from distillers. to defraud the Government. contribution ever received was warded by a Massachusetts man nce had been burdened for cancelled three cent postage when a boy, he had carefully sed on a letter to his sweetheart. ie nine cents would adequately cipal and interest involved in ost of the contributions have women who have successfully istom laws in snruggling some ry through the custom house. he Treasurer gets a money from through a clergyman who rebed confession, but ordinarily om the anonymous offenders The total amount of such conounts to about \$ 350,000.

ome Acws.

injured by the cold.

New York.

ALFRED. old and backward; very little rdening is done yet. At this 11, the air is full of snow. It at fruit is not advanced far

last the pastor of the First zed three young people who d received into the Church. unders preached a very excelom the text, "And God said let and there was light." Aiter Pastor Titsworth, assisted by administered the ordinance

its at the Elm Valley school ened for the Summer in the

ond Church the pulpit was Rev. L. A. Platts, whose first aching in a "meeting house" ere. He announced that his the same as that used in those st twenty years ago. - ' Whosoupon the name of the Lord

nts have recently been made in vehanging the pews so as to enter aisle, and by placing the ide of the pulpit, and so, of ont of and facing the congre-

and Sabbath school are in a tion under the pastoral care merbell, and the superintend-

Warren Walker. E. R. VERONA.

ough the Verona churches are three miles of the greatest n the world, and are about in the Central Association, yet velling brethren ever think of here, and since our pastorate only five Seventh-day Baptist e looked in upon us, and ne people. In consequence of the friends here are without with other Seventy day Bapy have never attended a Conssociation unless it convened thing has seldom occured. ore firm and steadfast Sabbathe found than those living in Rome and Veroua. We have ers in the city of Rome who

what it is to struggle against

d to be financially troubled be-

cause of the fourth commandment, but firm | Fields of green grain on either side of the in their convictions and practice, have risen railroad track, as we neared our destination, shove these things, and their good name formed a wonderful contrast to the cold, which "is rather to be chosen than great wet fields of Wisconsin. Gardens are not riches," (Prov. 22: 1) is known throughout only planted, but are up, and looking finely. the city and they are in demand in any oc-

APRIL 29, 1885.

cupation. The chief clerk in the largest

Insurance House in the city is a Sabbath-

keeper, a member of First Verona Church,

and though his employer misses him on

Sabbath-day, yet year after year he is anx-

jous to retain him. We have others who

can keep the Sabbath and yet fill responsible

positions in large houses. Let a man's in-

tegrity be known, his principles lived out,

and men will want him though he work but

five days in a week for them, for they know

that such a character can be trusted. (As

to work on First-day, he can find enough.)

The Verona Societies are situated on a level

tract of country between Rome and Dur-

hamville, beautiful farms and as good mark-

ets as the State affords. Sabbath-keepers

need not go to Baffin's Bay nor Pike's Peak

to find homes, here are farms, generally

small, which can be bought for reasonable

As to prospects religiously we can say

that we "hold the fort." There ought to be

two Seventh-day Baptist pastors on this

field to work up the interest and gather in

the sheaves. We are now preaching to four

congeragations and could easily find another

if able to do the work. At 10: 30 we preach

at First-church, at 2 P. M., at Second-

church, (six miles apart), every First-day

morning at the Methodist Episcopal, of

New London. This engagement is for the

year as the M. E Conference has left them

out in the cold. At 2 P. M., once in two

weeks, sometimes oftener, preaching at

May we not hope that the Lord will lead

many of these to embrace the whole truth

are not neglected in our ministrations, but

fears are entertained that too many are

hardened as the light has shone here for

years. We invite our travelling brethren to

come and see Verona, and hope clergymen

railroad will stop off and preach to us occa-

FARINA.

The recurrence of the anniversary of the

organization of this church is always an oc-

casion of much interest. Nineteen years

ago the 14th of April last, the Farina

istence. This last anniversary was, there-

fore the eighteenth meeting of that kind.

there are yet a goodly number, it has a spe-

cial interest. As the years go by and these

occasions recur they mark either a new

religious effort which has told on the spirit-

nal manhood or womanhood of the would be

Christian. Memories of almost a generation

of what has gone, in an important sense, to

constitute the social development of our

religious life, come thronging the vision.

Letters were read from absent members.

The attendance was good, and a large per

cent of the membership were present and

responded promptly to the demands of our

custom here to make a statement of personal

religious interest. The usual communion

service was enjeyed at the close of the con-

has died, recently, Deacon E. A. Crosley,

full of years fraught with conscientious ser-

In the absense of our pastor who goes as

The Lutheran church edifice is approach-

completion, making the fourth church in

Dakota.

DANEVILLE AND BIG SPRING.

It was my good fortune to spend last Sab-

bath with the Daneville Church, organized

by Eld. O. U. Whitford last year. I found

the Church united and strong in the faith.

Eld. Carlson's labors here are greatly appre-

ciated. Eld. Sindall administered the com-

munion, he being called here by Bro. James

Willadson, as a physician, to care for his

son who has been sick for six months with

in numbers and spiritual growth.

The Church at Big Spring is increasing

The prospects in this section at the begin-

ning of the season, are certainly very flatter-

ing. The mild rains, interspersed with sun-

delegate to sister associations from the North

vice-a brother universally esteemed.

occupy the desk.

our village.

May 6, 1885

spinal difficulty.

Green's Corners.

Condensed Aews.

Domestic.

At the meeting of the Army of the Potomac, at Baltimore last week, General Grant was unanimously re-elected president.

General Grant is able to continue his work on his autobiography, which, it is expected will be ready for the press in a few days.

The wheat crop in Western New York is promising well. Good crops are looked for.

which appeared worthless three weeks ago. The northwest railroad troubles are all settled. The question at issue has been left to be settled by arbitration.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada is: Wheat, 43,654,000 bushels; corn, 7,740,000 bushels; oats, 2,112, 000 bushels.

The council of catholic prelates which meet at Baltimore last week decided upon Washington as the site for the proposed national catholic university.

The British man of-war, Garnet, left New York, May 10, apparently eastward bound. The Canada was also apparently preparing to leave. The Russian corvette Strelok was still in port.

The Law and Order Society of Philadelphia is preparing charts of the different wards of the city, showing the location of all the liquor stores, to be used in the society's war on the liquor traffic.

An inventory filled at the office of the Register of Wills values the personal estate of George Whitney late of Philadelphia at \$214.945 69. The oil paintings water colors and statuary are valued at \$97.890.

The rumor that President Cleveland was shot at while returning from a visit to Getas preached in weakness unto them. The tys burg, proved to be untrue. The firing was probably the doings of some enthusiastic Sabbath and baptism and other vital truths Democrat, who took that method of saluting the chief magistrate.

A comittee of Philadelphia physicians have made a postmortem examination of some of the epidemic victims at Plymouth, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and declared that the passing by on the great New York Central disease was true typhoid fever. There were five deaths in one day. Many others are at the point of death.

The Boston Memorial Society has decided Theodore Parker, the model made by Robhas been a resident of Boston some two years. The model was chosen from fifteen trains. others including one from the studio of Franklin Simmons of Rome. The cost is to be \$10,000 and that sum has been subscribed Seventh-day Baptist Church came into ex- and nearly all paid in.

reached Allegany Friday, May 8th, came To the constituent members, of which from the north-west-possibly starting at or near the Rocky Mountains. It was felt as far to the south as Omaha, Burlington, Desmoins, St. Paul, Janesville, Milwaukee, and other places on Wednesday. On that ninche in Christian attainment, or a lack in | thermal line fruit and vegetables are reported damaged. In some localities mentioned, snow fell, and water froze an inch thick.

Foreign.

General Reves, having been promoted to Commander in Chief of the Colombian army. has proclaimed martial law on the Isthmus.

Cholera is spreading in the Province of Valencia, Spain. Alonda, Blanera and other villages are surrounded by cordons of gend-

It is stated that the half-breeds in the north-west to whom the government has been issuing scrip are selling it and purchasing arms for the rebels.

The London News expected that Marquis ference meeting. Another of our members Harington would announce in the house of commons May 10, the definite withdrawal of the British from the Soudan.

A branch of the imperial federation league has been formed in Montreal. The object is to more closely unite all the British col-Western, Rev. Mr. West, Methodist, will onies to the mother country.

> It was hoped last week that the trouble between England and Russia would be settled by arbitration. The prospects for such a settlement this week are not so encour-

> Reports received at Berlin from the Cameroons country show that peace has been restored there. The murderers of Herr Panteanins, the agent of several Hamburg firms, have been convicted and shot.

> John Wiggins and Robert Franks, deputy returning officer and poll clerk at the last municipal election, in Toronto, have been sentenced to three months for ballot box stuffing. Wiggins is a prominent Orange-

Kegar, Paul French & Co. will publish General Gordon's diaries in a few weeks. portrait of the hero.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says a report is current there that Sir Robert Hart. at aging. The work of meeding is done. the death of Sir Harry Parkes.

It is understood at Halifax that the common government have pointed out to the authorities the advisability of having all the great ports of the dominion placed in a proper condition of defense in case of war between Great Britain and Russia.

Joseph Smith, the informer, who testified against the men who were hanged for the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, and ever since the hanging of the murderers had been an exile from Ireland, and was supposed to be living in India. has just died in London. He had for a long time been a hopeless drunkard.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted by a vote of 308 to 57 the treaty concluded on August 21, 1883, between France and Annam. M. de Freveinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained that the treaty had been virtually in force for the last eighteen months. A credit of \$120,000 was adopted by the Chamber to defray the expense of laying a submarine cable to Tonquin.

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 8 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 al who will use them in making systematic contribu tions to either the Tract Society or Missionary So ciety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cen tre, N. Y.

ORDER OF EXERCISES for the Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh day Baptist Churches to be held with the Church in Cuyler, commencing Six'h 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 ordi nance of the Lord's Supper admi istered by Elds. J. Clarke and L. C. Rogers; in the afternoon a Sab bath 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 Ed. J. Clarke, an I in the afternoon by Eld. L C. Rogers; preaching First-day evening by Eld. F. O. Burdick.

THE South-Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association will convene with the Seventh day Bapti t Church at Salem, W. Va., at 10 A M. Salem is a station on the Parkersburg branch of the B & O. to adopt, as the design for the statue of railroad, and is fourteen miles west of Clarksburg, and about the same distance east of West Union, ert Kraus, a young German sculptor, who points where the express trains stop, and may be reached from these places by the accommodation CHAS. N. MAXSON, C'erk. LOST CREEK, W. Va., May 5, 1885.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Society of Wellsville, N. Y., will hold regular service on the Sab-The recent cold wave, with snow, which bath, in the vestry of the Baptist curch, at 2

o'clock, P. M. The Bible school is held before the preaching

service. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE regular covenant meeting of the Rockville Church occurs on Sixth day evening, May 29th, but a covenant meeting is arranged for Sabbath. May 30th. All members of said Church are requested to attend and take part in the exerci es so that it may be known where hey stand. Those who cannot be present will please write a short letter to be read in church. The roll will be called as on other like occasions and it is desired that no one will wish to be excused, decline, fail to respond or absent oneself from the covenant meeing and communion, unless unable by reason of infirmity, sick-U. M. BARCOCK.

THE next meeting of the Ministerial Conference of the Seventh day Baptist Churches of Southern Wisconsin will convene with the Church at Milton Junction, on Sixth-day, May 29, 1885, at 10

The following programme has been provided for the secting:

Is there a futute for the Seventh day Baptist Denom-Are the dead conscious between death and the resur Clayton A. Burdick. Is is right to apply the title "D. D. 'or "Rev. Sir' E M. Dunn. to a minister of the gospel? What is the nature and design of the Sabbath? W. F. Place.

What is the scripture teaching on the work of the Holy Spirit? E. Renayne. S. II. BABCOCK. Secretary.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET. Review of the New York market for butter, cheese,

etc., for the week ending May 9th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co. Preduce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished BUTTER.-Receipts for the week, 23,393 pack-

ages; exports, 557 packages. Receipts of dairy butter have fallen off materially, and there has been a scarcity of fine dairy butter, but no advance in price. Fancy selections, such as the best Roxbury tubs. They are written by Gordon's cousin. Egmont | brough 23c., with say 20@21c. for what are called Hake. They will occupy a single volume, | fine New York State dairy tubs, and 18@20c. for which will be embellished with maps and a fairish quality. Mixed colors in the same tub run the price down to 14@15@16c Creamery butter is sometimes apt to run poor on the first until the mak ers and machinery and milk gets to working smoothpresent Inspector of Chinese Imperial Mari- ly, but this Spring, so far, because there is no feed, time Customs, has been offered the post of or poor feed, or for some other reason, the creamery shine for the past ten days, are very encour- British Minister to China. made vacant by make is unusually poor, and it's only the finest of it that will this week bring 25c. We quote:

New creamery make.. -@?6 New milchs, dairy.... 22@23

CHERRE.—Receipts for the week, 18 938 poxes; exports 23 118 boxes. Pulling a cat by the tail to keep it up to the nark is about the attitude of this cheese market. 11c. is the asking price for fancy colored, and 10½c. for fancy white, and the long, cold, la kward season has helped the situation of old cheese. New cheese are biginning to come, and shippers are very indifferent to their purchase, and the market to them in a general way looks to go lower. Quite a proportion of the exports are con signed abroad for owner's account here. We drop quotations old stock, and for new make quote:

Fine.

23@25

14@16

Faulty

Funcy. Fine. Faulty Factory, fu'll cream.. 10@101 8 @ 91 4@ 8 Skimmed 610 7

Eggs. - The market star ds at about 131@14c. for good Western marks, and single cases of fresh nearby eggs were sold at 15@16c. On 'Change to day 20 bbls. of Ohios sold at 132c. We quote:

Near by marks, fresh-laid, per doz...... 14 @14½ Southern, and Western, fresh laid, per doz @13½ 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.

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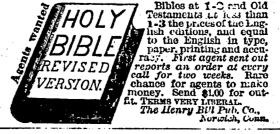
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New York Medical College and Hospital for Women No. 213 West 54th Street, New York City.

The regular Winter Session (twenty-second year) will commence October 2, 1884, and continue twenty-four weeks. Daily clinics will be held in the College, and the 110 pital and Dispensary adjoining give special advantages for practical studies unsurpassed by any other school. In addition the large daily clinics at the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL and the WARD'S ISLAND HOMEPATHIC HOS-PITAL (weekly) are open for all students. For further particulars and circular, address,

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Sclected Miscellany.

WHEN DAYS ARE DARK.

MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

When days are dark, remember The brightness that has passed; Call up the glad Spring music To mingle with the blast; Think of he merry surshine And hosts of scented flowers; Let memories of the Summer Take gloom from off sad hours.

When days are dark, be cheerful; Because the leaves must fade, Thy hopes need not be cast away Nor thy heart be dismayed, This is the time for laugh er And happy hou chold song, Hours that are filled with cheerfulness Are never sad and long.

When days are dark be trustful; The sun sh nes after rain, And joy goes not so far away Bur it returns again. Life is not ruled by sorrow. But blessings reign o'er all, And we can sing of niercy, In spite of pain and thrall.

When days are dark, be busy. For there is much to do. And the ministries are many Which kindly hands pursue. The need of love is always great, For grief is everywhere; Oh: lighten thou some burden, And lessen thou some care!

Light is not always best, And useful are the shadows, The silence, and the rest, God gives whate'er is good to come, The day and then he night, And those who find their joy in him Live always in the light.

When days are dark, he thankful:

AUNTY PARSON'S STORY.

BY DORA DENNIS.

mostly call him Deacon Parsons, but he never gets any deaconing from me were married-" Hezekiah and Amariah"that's going on forty years ago, and he's jest Hezekiah to me, and nothin' more.

but I don't see any use of being mean sin ners; and there's one thing I think is real I started. mean.'

so I had this little talk with him to sort o' and long John, he came in while we were chirk him up. He knew what I was comin' | talkin', and put his name down; and then to, for we had had the subject up before old Grandma Smith, she didn't want to be It was our little church. He always said: left out; and so there were four of em. I've "The poor people, and what should we ever allers found it a great thing in any good endo?" And I always said: "We never shall terprise to en!ist the Smith family. There's do nothin' unless we try." And so when a good many of 'em. Next, I called on the I brought the matter up in this way, he Joslyns, and next on the Chapins, and then just began bitin' h.s toothpick, and said: on the Widdie Chadwick, and so I kept on. "What's up now? Who's mean? Amariah. I met a little trouble once or twice, but not we oughtn't to speak evil one of another." much. There was Fussy Furbur, and bein's Hezekiah always says "poor sinners" and trustee, he thought I was out of my spear, doesn't seem to mind it, but when I occa- and he wanted it understood that such work sionally say mean sinners he somehow gits on | belonged to the trustees. " To be sure," easy. But I was started, and I meant to says I, "I'm glad I've found out. I wish free my mind.

our sins. Dan'l confessed for all his people. got the asthma. She thought we ought to and I was confessin' for all our little church. be lookin' after "the sperritocalities." She

about it. I've raised seven children, and at But I told her I guessed we should be just fourteen months old every boy and girl of em could run alone. And our church is little, and I said it was a shame to be tarnfourteen years old," says I, "and it can't ally beggin' so of the Board. take a step yet without somebody to hold on | She looked dredful solemn when I said

wanted to, and as if we meant to do all we hundred, and then I went home.

debt of the Board, and this week, as I un- I didn't know much of anything. I've washother year, and no particular effort to do I've biled soap, and I've moved; and I'low any better, and it frets me. I can't sleep that almost any one of that sort of thing is nights, and I can't take comfort Sundays. a little exhaustin'. But put your bakin', I've got to feelin' as if we were a kind of and movin', and bilin' soap, and all togethperpetual paupers. And that was what I er, and it won't work out as much 'genuine meant when I said, 'It is real mean!' I sup | tired soul and body as one day with a subpose I said it a little sharp," says I, "but scription paper to support the gospel. So I'd rather be sharp than flat any day, and if when I sort o' dropped into a chair, and we don't begin to stir ourselves we shall be Hezekiah said, "Well?" I was past speakflat enough before long, and shall deserve to in', and I put my check apron to my face keepin' for ourselves.

hundred, I believe, and some of these is wom- drink with weeping', I felt better.

disposition." rubbed his chin, as he always does when he's out this year three hundred dollars or so,"

"Kiah," says I, "do you hear me?" Some- this year at any rate, is self-supporting." times when I want to talk a little he jest | We both sot down and kep' still a min be better."

He's awful sarcrostic, sometimes. But I wasn't goin' to get riled, nor thrown off the track: so I jest said: "Yes; do you and I git blessed little church of our'n, do you think? 'Cos, if we do, I want to give two shillin's a week to keep it goin', and I thought may be you could do as much." So he said he guessed he could stand that, and I said: "That's my proposition; and I mean to see if we can't find somebody else that'll do the same. "It'll show disposition, anyway."

"Well, I suppose you'll h-v your own way," says he; "you most allers do." And I said: "Isn't it most allers a good way?" Then I brought my subscription paper. I had it already, I didn't jest know how to shape it, but I knew it was something about "the sums set opposite our names," so I some of the rest of the folks."

So Kiah sot down, and put on his specs, and took his pen, but did not write. "What's the matter?" says I And he said: "I'm and all that, I came awful nigh gettin' never signed so little as that for anything. | poor sinners," and so I choked it back. But I told Hezekiah-that's my man. People I used to give that to the circus, when I was nothin' but a boy, and I ought to do church will ever go boarding any more. more than that to support the gospel. Two shillin's a week! Why, it's only a shillin' a sermon, and all the prayer-meetin's thrown in. I can't go less than fifty cents, I am Well, as I was saying, says, I: " Hezekiah. | sure." So down he went for fifty cents, and we aren't right. I am sure of it," And he then I signed for a quarter, and then my said: "Of course not. We are poor sinners, | sunbonnet went onto my head pretty lively; Amy; all poor sinners." And I said: "Hez | and says I: "Hezekiah, there's some cold ekiah, this 'poor sinner' talk has gone on potato in the pantry, and you know where to long enough. I suppose we are poor sinners. | find the salt; so, if I am not back by dinner time don't be bashful; help yourself." And

poorly, he hedn't gone to the shop yet; and M.. Smith signed, and so did Mrs. Smith; dle with the matter, anyhow."

the trustees had discovered that a leetle So I said, says I: "I was goin' to confess | sooner." Then there was sister Puffy, that's "Truth is." says I, "ours is allus called | said we must get down before the Lord. She one of the 'feeble churches,' and I am tried | didn't think churches could be run on money.

and set some tea a steepin', and when I had |

going to say somethin'. "I think there's "Amy," says he, "you're a prodigy—a put their trust in the Lord. Yes, I should say he begged hard, in fact it was the most thrilling plea to which I ever listened; and Carrentle—C. W. Threlkeld—C. W. Threlkeld—C.

kep' still. I kep' right on with my argu- gives you \$25 a Sunday. Some of e'm may at last he prayed for God's blessing on those ment, and I said: "Yes, and a pretty bad fail, but most of em is good; and there is who were about to demand justicedisposition it is. It's a disposition to ten, eleven, thirteen, that sign fifty cents. The lawyer stroked his lower limb in si let ourselves be helped when we ought to be | That'll make up what fails. That paper of | lence for a moment or two, then continued helping ourselves. It's a disposition to yourn'll give us thirteen hundred dollars a more slowly than ever: lie still and let somebody carry us. And we year!" I jumped up like I was shot. "And—I—believe—I'd rather go to the are growing up cripples—only we don't "Yes," he says; "we shan't need anything poorhouse myself, to-night than to stain my this year from the Board. This church, for heart and hands with the blood of such a

shets his eye, and begins to rock himself ute, when I said, kind o'softly: "Hezekiah," prayer, eh?" queried the client. back and forth in the old armchair; and he says I, "isn't it about time for prayers?" I Bless your soul, man, you couldn't de was doin' that now. So I said: "Kiah, do was just chokin', but as he took down the feat it!" roared the lawyer. "It does not you hear?" And he said: "Some!" and then Bible he said: "I guess we'd better sing admit of defeat! I tell you he left it all sub-I went on. "I've got a proposition," says somethin'." I nodded, like, and he just ject to God; but he left no doubt as to his I. And he sort o' looked up and said "Hev struck in. We often sing at prayers in the wishes in the matter; claimed that we were you? Well, between a disposition and a morning; but now it seemed like the Script- told to make known our desires unto God; proposition, I guess the proposition might er that says: "He giveth songs in the but of all the pleading I ever heard, that night." Kiah generally likes the solemn beat all. You see I was taught that kind of tunes, too; and we sing "Show Pity, Lord," thing myself in childhood, and why I was a great deal, and this mornin' we had sung sent to hear that prayer I'm sure I don't "Hark, from the Tombs a Doleful sound," know; but I hand the case over." two shillin's worth a piece a week out of that ('cause Kiah was not feelin' very well, and | "I wish," said the client, twisting uneawe wanted to chirk up a little.

So I jest waited to see what meter he'd | prayer. strike to night; and would you believe it? I did'nt know that he knew any such a tune. some of the notes and jumped over the oth- | your ears." ers, and so we safely reached the end.

But I tell you, Hezekich prayed. He allers prays well, but this was a bran new prayer, exactly suited to the occasion. And and yours, too, and God Almighty intended drawed it up, and took my chances. "You when Sunday came, and the minister got up it. My old mother used to sing about God must head it," says I "because you're the and told what had been done, and said: "It moving in a mysterious way, I remember." oldest deacon, and I must go next, because is all the work of one good woman, and done I am the deacon's wife, and then I'll see in one day," I just got scared and wanted said the claimant, as he twisted his claim to run. And when some of the folks shook papers in his fingers. "You can call in hands with me after meetin', and said, with the morning, if you like, and tell 'mother tears in their eyes, how I'd saved the church. sort o' 'shamed to subscribe two shillin's. I proud. But, as Hezekiah says, "we're all I am glad I did it; and I don't believe our

"IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY"

"No," said the lawyer, "I shan't press your claim against that man; you can get | some one else to take the case, or you can withdraw it, just as you please.'

"Think there isn't any money in it?"

"There would probably be some money n it, but it would, as you know, come from I called on the Smith family first; I felt the sale of the little house the man occupies It was jest after breakfast; and, as he felt sure of them. And they were just as happy. and calls 'home;' but I don't want to med-

"Got frightened cut of it, eh?" "No, I wasn't frightened out of it." "I suppose likely the old fellow begged

hard to be let off?" "Well-yes, he did."

"And you caved likely?" "No, I didn't speak a word to him."

"Oh, he did all the talking, did he?"

"And you never said a word?"

"Not a word."

"What did you do?" "I believe I shed a few tears."

"And the old fellow begged you hard, you

"No, I didn't say so; he didn't speak a word to me."

"Well, may I respectfully inquire whom

he did address in your hearing?"

"God Almighty!" "Ah! he took to praying did-he?"

"Not for my benefit in the least. You

and down, as if to help state his case concisely, "You see, I found the house easily enough, by. The Board helps us, and General Jones. | that, and I almost felt as I'd been committin' | and knocked on the outer door which stood good man, he helps us-helps too much, I profane language. But I hope the Lord will ajar, but nobody heard me, so I stepped inthink—and so we live along, but we don't forgive me if I took anything in vain. I did to the little hall, and saw through the crack of seem to get strong. Our people draw their not take my call in vain, I tell you. Mrs, an other door, just as cosy a sitting room rations every year as the Indians do up at Puffy is good, only she allus wanted to talk as there ever was. There, on a bed, with a the agency; and it doesn't seem sometimes so plus; and she put down her two shillin's. silver head way high up on the pilas if they ever thought of doing anything and then hove a sigh. Then I found the lows, was an old lady who looked for all boys at the copper shop, and got seven names | the world just as my mother did the last "They take it so easy," I said. "That's there at one lick; and when the list began time I ever saw her on earth. Well, I was what worries me. I do not suppose we could to grow, people seemed ashamed to say no, on the point of knocking, when she said, pay all expenses, but we might act as if we and I kep' gainin' till I had jest an even clearly as could be, "Come, father, now begin, I'm all ready'—and down on his Well, it was pretty well toward candle knees by her side went an old, white-"I read," says I, "last week, about the light when I got back, and I was that tired haired man, older than his wife, I should judge, and I couldn't have knocked then, derstand, our application is going in for an- ed, and I've scrubbed, and I've baked, and for the life of me. Well, he began: first he reminded God that they were still his submissive children, mother and he, and no matter what he saw fit to bring upon them, they shouldn't rebel at his will; of course it was going to be terribly hard for them to go out homeless in their old age, especially with poor mother sick and helpless, but still | they had seen sadder things than even that even that would be. He reminded God, in the next place, how different it all might be. It has jest been 'Board,' Board,' as I hadn't done since I was a young foolish have been if only one of their boys had been Board,' for fourteen years, and I am tired girl, and cried. I don't know what I felt so spared to them; then his voice kind of of it. I never did like boardin', "says I, bad about, I don't know as I did feel bad. broke, and a thin white hand stole from and, even if we were poor. I believe we But I felt cry, and I cried. And Kiah, under the coverlet and moved softly over the might do something toward settin' up house- seein' how it was, felt kind o' sorry for me, snowy hair; then he went on to repeat that nothing could be so sharp again as the part-Well, there's not many of us; about a had my tea and my cry, and so mingled my ing with those three sons—unless mother and he should be separated. But at last he en folks, and some jest girls and boys. And I handed him the subscription paper, and fell to comforting himself with the fact that we all have to work hard and live close; he looked it over as if he didn't expect anybut," says I, "let us show a disposition, if thing; but soon he began saying, "I never! his own that mother and he were threatened nothin' more. Hezekiah, if there is any I never!" And I said, "Of course you with the loss of their dear little home, which spirit left in us, let us show some sort of a did'nt; you never tried. How much is it?" meant beggary and the alms house—a place "Why, don't you know?" says he. "No," I they prayed to be delivered from entering, And Hezekiah had his toothpick in his said, I ain't quick in figures, and I had'nt if it could be consistent with God's will; teeth, and looked down at his boots and time to foot it up. I hope it will make us and then he fell to quoting a multitude of Long Branch-Joshua G. Babcock promises concerning the safety of those who

prosecution as that."

"Little afraid to defeat the old man's

silv. " you hadn't told me about the fellow's

"Why so?"

"Well, because I want the morey the place But off he started on "Joy to the World, would bring, but I was taught the Bible all the Lord is Come." I tried to catch on, but straight enough when I was a youngster; he went off, lickerty switch, like a steam and I hate to run counter to such a haengine, and I couldn't keep up. I was partly rangue as that you tell about. I wish you laughing to see Kiah go it, and partly cryin' hadn't heard a word of it; and another time I again, my heart was so full; so I doubled up wouldn't listen to petitions not intended for

The lawyer smiled. "My dear fellow," he said, "you're wrong again; it was intended for my ears,

"Well, my mother used to sing it too," and him ' the claim has been met."

"In a mysterious way," said the lawyer, smiling.—Christian Union.



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RED PEPPER AND SALT FOR CH A Massachusetts correspondent_ca tion to the publication, about the ago, of a very successful cholera cu duced in this way: The captain of an ship, coming from Europe, had los his passengers by cholera, althou dosing all who were sick with the then usual. At last he made a proof his own-one teaspoonful of re and a tablespoonful of salt to a ha boiling water; this to be given possible, to every patient when fire It is said that this simple remedy a charm, curing all the cases on bo ship, and attaining considerable ger ularity during the time of that che tation.—Scientific American.

An anti friction material and jo other bearing has been patented by dinand E. Canda, of New York Ci composed of one or more al solid at ordinary atmospheric temp and ground, granulated, or pulveri mixed together with lubricants, graphite, mica, soapstone, asbest not hable to fuse with the melting metals, which mixture may be barrels for use as desired.

ZINC IN DRINKING WATER-A

the above subject is given in the J the American Chemical Society. P. Venable. It has long been known zinc dissolves in wa er, and that so -such as rain water, dissolves it mo than hard water. Water contain bonic acid is specially able to di The use of galvanized iron for p tanks being so much on the incr subject becomes more and more in and it is desirable to ascertain, as f sible, to what extent solution of coating takes place, and how far w taminated by zinc is injurious t The author quotes several investiga the latter point, the evidence being extent conflicting, but giving a ver balance on the side of the view t water is considerably injurious. Inve made on behalf of the French Go resulted in the prohibition by the of Marine of the use of galvanized i on board men of war. Professor has given an analysis of a spring wa a further analysis of the same water had traveled through half a mile of ized fron pipe. It had taken up 6 of zinc carbonate per gallon. Dr. gives the results of anobservation of where spring water passed through of galvanized iron pipes to a house, up 4 29 grains of zinc carbonate pe It seems pretty clear that drinks should not be allowed to come in with zinc.—Scientific American.

THE city of Moberly, Mo., is st over a wonderful buried city, w discovered at the bottom of a conl feet deep which was being sunk n erly. A hard and thick stratum arches in the buried city, the streets are regularly laid out and inclosed of stone, which is cut and dressed i good although rude style of mas hall 30x106 feet was discovered. were stone benches and tools of al tions for mechanical service Furtl disclosed statues and images made position closely resembling bronze,

A stone fountain was found in a v or street, and from it a stream of pure water was flowing, which, up tasted, was found to be strongly i ted with lime. Lying beside the were portions of the keletons of being. The bones of the leg mens femur, four and one-half feet, and four feet and three inches, show When alive the figure was three t size of an ordinary man, and pos wonderful muscular power and q The head bones had separated in the the sagittal and the coronal sutur been destroyed. The implemen embrace bronze and flint knives, granite hammers, metallic saws Workmanship but proved metal, a of similar character. They are not Polished nor so accurately made now finished by our best mecha they show skill and evidence of an

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ill communications to the SABBATE fred Centre, N. Y.

Hoyular Science.

BUTTER MAKING AND THE SOURING OF GREAM. -By Kohnke (Bied. Centr. 334.) is due to the action of lactic acid on some of farm contains the constituents of the milk. Butter for keering should be prepared from cream only slightly a id, nor should cream be kept longer than 18 hours at 68° F., so as to avoid precipitation of casein. According to De la Maryonnais, after the butter has "come" and is in the state of small granules, it should he washed in the churn after removal of the hutter milk; washing it removes the casein which is precipiated by the souring of the cream, and is not separated by "working" alone. Calberla by a patent process washes butter in a centrifugal machine; this renders the butter firmer and improves its taste and

RED PEPPER AND SALT FOR CHOLERA. A Massachusetts correspondent, calls attention to the publication, about thirty years ago, of a very successful cholera cure, introduced in this way: The captain of an emigrant ship, coming from Europe, had lost many of his passengers by cholera, although freely dosing all who were sick with the remedies then usual. At last he made a prescription of his own-one teaspoonful of red pepper and a tablespoonful of salt to a half pint of boiling water; this to be given as hot as possible, to every patient when first taken. It is said that this simple remedy acted as a charm, curing all the cases on board that ship, and attaining considerable general popplaity during the time of that cholera visitation.—Scientific American.

An anti friction material and journal or other bearing has been patented by Mr. Ferdinand E. Canda, of New York City. It is composed of one or more alloys, all solid at ordinary atmospheric temperatures, and ground, granulated, or pulverized, and mixed together with lubricants, such as graphite, mica, soapstone, asbestos, etc., not hable to fuse with the melting of the metals, which mixture may be put up in barrels for use as desired.

ZINC IN DRINKING WATER—A paper on the above subject is given in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, by Dr. F. P. Venable. It has long been known that zinc dissolves in wa er, and that soft water, such as rain water, dissolves it more easily than hard water. Water containing carbonic acid is specially able to dissolve it. The use of galvanized iron for pipes and tanks being so much on the increase, the subject becomes more and more important, and it is desirable to ascertain, as far as possible, to what extent solution of the zinc coating takes place, and how far water contaminated by zinc is injurious to health. The author quotes several investigators as to the latter point, the evidence being to some extent conflicting, but giving a very decided balance on the side of the view that such water is considerably injurious. Investigations made on behalf of the French Government resulted in the prohibition by the Ministry of Marine of the use of galvanized iron tanks on board men of war. Professor Heaton has given an analysis of a spring water, with a further analysis of the same water after it had traveled through half a mile of galvan ized from pipe. It had taken up 6.41 grains of zinc carbonate per gallon. Dr. Venable gives the results of anobservation of his own, where spring water passed through 200 yards of galvanized iron pipes to a house, and took up 4 29 grains of zinc carbonate per gallon. It seems pretty clear that drinking water should not be allowed to come in contact with zinc. - Scientific American.

THE city of Moberly, Mo., is stirred up over a wonderful buried city, which was discovered at the bottom of a coal shaft 360 feet deep which was being sunk near Moberly. A hard and thick stratum of lava arches in the buried city, the streets of which are regularly laid out and inclosed by walls of stone, which is cut and dressed in a fairly good although rude style of masonry. A hall 30x106 feet was discovered, wherein were stone benches and tools of all descrip tions for mechanical service Further search disclosed statues and images made of a composition closely resembling bronze, lacking

A stone fountain was found in a wide court or street, and from it a stream of perfectly pure water was flowing, which, upon being tasted, was found to be strongly impregnated with lime. Lying beside the fountain were portions of the skeletons of a human being. The bones of the leg measured, the femur, four and one-half feet, and the tibia, four feet and three inches, showing that when alive the figure was three times the size of an ordinary man, and possessed of wonderful muscular power and quickness. The head bones had separated in two places, the sagittal and the coronal suture having been destroyed. The implements found, embrace bronze and flint knives, stone and granite hammers, metallic saws of rude workmanship but proved metal, and others of similar character. They are not so highly Polished nor so accurately made as those now finished by our best mechanics, but they show skill and evidence of an advanced

Civilization. A further extended search will soon be

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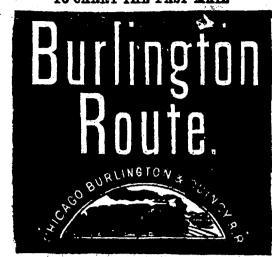
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Jan. 12, 1885.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No x	No. 12*	No 4*	No. 6		
	110.		110. 1	210. 0		
<i>Leave</i> Dunkirk Little Valley	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.05 PM 8.49 "	• • • • • • • •	8. 50 AM 10. 46 "		
Salamenca Carrollton Olean Cubs Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8 85 " 9 00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 11 04 "	4 41 " 5.09 " 5.85 "	11 20 "	11 00 " 11.48 " 12.14rm		
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	•	†7.45 PM 9.32 " 11.20 " 8.28 AM	4.27 "	1.50 Fac 4.90 " 7.80 "		
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11 25 AM			

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27. Friendship 10.25. Belvidere 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 Forestville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Dayton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50. Allegan 9.07 Olean 9.18. Hinsdale 9 37. Cuba 9.58 Friendship 10 28. Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10 54 Scio 11.07 Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.48 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, Spring Term begins Wednesday, March 25th; ends 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
Leane New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.18 PM		8.00 PM 11.40 "	8. 30 rm 12.45
Hornellsville	₹8.55 PM	4.25 AM	†8.10 A™	12. 25†**
Andover	9.85 PM			1.05 PM
Wells v ıll e	9.57	5.17AM	9.13 AM	1.24
Cuba.	10.49 "	6.09 "	10.08 "	2.22 "
Olean	11 18 "	6.25 "	10.87	2.50 "
Carrollton	11.40 "	6.48 "	11.09 "	8.30 "
Great Valley Arrive at		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	8.40 "
Salamanca	11.50 "	16.58 "	11.29 "	8.45 "
Leans				
Little Valley Arrive at	12.82 AM	•••••	11.52 ам	4.85 PM
Dunkirk	8.00 "		1.80 PM	6 00 "

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, Belviders 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 16.37, 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 5.20, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.25, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.56

BRADFORD BRANCH

No. 9 runs daily over Western Division.

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

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	15,	5.*	9 *	85.	21.*	87.
Leave Carrollton	A. M.	A. M.	P: M.	A. M.	P. M. 9.02	A. M.
Arrive at Bradford			. A 7.350	i	9.40	1 1
Leave Bradford	9.20	7.80	5.14	P.M. 2.00		7 08
Custer Cit y Arrive at Buttsville	9.85		5.26 6.04		• • • •	7.16

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

EASTWARD

STATIONS	6.*		20.*		32.*		40.*		16.		88.	
Leave	- P.	M.	Α.	M	Α.	M.	P.	X.	P.	M.	P.	M.
Buttsville	8	.45	١		6	. 25	١				ſ	
Custer City Arrive at	9	.35	••	• • •	7	.06	6	.30	12	. 50	5	55
Bradford Leave	j	.4.	}	• • •) ·		A.	M.)	.00	6	90
Bradford Arrive at	9	. 55	7	.18		• • •	5	.00		•	• • •	• * •
Carrollton	10	. 35	7	.46			5	55				• • •

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

rollton at 6.35 A. M. 8.80 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3 34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.85 A. M. Leave Fradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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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: 1-8 June 6. God's Message by His Son. Heb. 1: 1-8; 2: 1-4 June 13. The Priesthood of Christ. Heb. 9: 1-12.

June 20. Christian Progress. 2 Pet. 1: 1-11. June 27. Quarterly Review.

LESSON VIII.—THE FAITHFUL SAYING.

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

For Sabbath-day, May 23.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-1 TIM. 1: 15-50; 2: 1-6.

15. This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief.

16. Howbeit, for this cause I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might shew forth all long-suffering, for a pattern to them which should he eafter believe on him to 17. Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

18. This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, according to the prophecies which went before on thee, that thou by them mightest war a good warfare; 19. Holding faith and a good conscience; which some having put away, concerning faith have made shipwreck;
20. Of whom is Hymeneus and Alexander; whom I have delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme.

1. I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, interessions, and siving of thanks he made for all

2. For kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

3. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our 4. Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.
5. For there is one God, and one mediator between God

and men, the man Christ Jesus;

6. Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due

GOLDEN TEXT.—"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."

TIME.—The first epistle to Timothy was probybly

Place.—It was probably Corinth; written to Timothy at Ephesus where Paul had left him in charge of the Church.

AUTHOR.—St. Paul, aged 62 or 63.

OUTLINE.

I. Praise for salvation. v. 15-17. II. A charge to Timothy. v. 18-20.

III. Prayer to be offered for all men. v. 1, 2.

IV. God's gracious will. v. 3, 4. V. Great provisions for man's redemption. v. 5, 6.

INTRODUCTION.

It is supposed by some of the early writers that at the end of Paul's two year's imprisonment in Rome, he was acquitted and set at liberty. Paul's life and labors from that time forward are little known to us. By combining some statements of early writers with the references in the pastoral epistles, a very meager sketch of Paul's life for four or five years, brings us to the year 68, A. D., when probably he suffered martyrdom at Rome. Timothy born about A. D., 30, probably at Lystra in Asia Minor. His father was a Pagan, his mother and grandmother were Jewesses, devout and earnest. It seems likely that they became disciples at the time of Paul's first visit with Barnabas, A. D., 64, (Acts 14. 2 Tim. 1: 5, 3, 15.) At Paul's second visit five years later, Timothy, having been well instructed by his mother and grandmother, was prepared to apprehend the gospel and become a true disciple. From this time, (A. D., 51,) Timothy's life was closely associated with that of Paul. " He was the apostle's companion during his long imprisonment. (A. D. 61 to 63.) See Col. 1:1. Philemon, verse 1. Pail. 1:1. After the apostle's release from his first great captivity, (A. D. 63) Still St. Paul's companion (1 Tim. 1:3,) was left in charge of the Ephesian church. While there in his pastoral work he received the two epistles of St. Paul (64-66, A. D.,) which bear his name. Timothy is now separated from his father in the ministry and occupying a very responsible position as a pastor of a large church in a city of Pagans. Paul, conscious of standing on the verge of eternity and looking over the great field of his life work with his heart full of solicitude for the churches and for the pastors, expresses himself in most earnest language. The letter of which our lessons to day is a part, is that of an old veteran in the gospel ministry to a young man who needs wise counsel. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 15. Faithful is the saying and worthy of all acceptation. The word "saying" implies something often repeated. Faithful, sure, trusty. There are many sayings of doubtful import, but this is to be trusted. It is always and universally true, both for the intellect and heart, and in every condition of heart. That Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. He came, that is took upon him flesh, became man and dwelt among men. Then the pur pose is stated, to be, to save sinners. Sinners are lost, have no possible strength or power in themselves. Of whom I am chief. Paul is never rid of the sense of deep wrong which he committed in persecuting the saints. This feeling kept him in a constant anxiety to enlighten and win the Jews to Christ. He had charity and love for them that knew no bounds.

V. 16. Howbeit, for this cause I obtained mercy. The word cause refers to the preceding statement. He was the chief of sinners and hence a more striking example of the mercy of God. A clearer case of the power of divine grace to transform the whole heartlife of bitter prejudice and self-determination into a meek and forbearing, and charitable spirit is very seldom found in history. In me might Jesus Christ show forth his long suffering. The divine is revealed to the human family through human life in its vari- N Y. ous conditions and the revelation is often most con-

him and through him would serve as an example embraced religion at the age of ten years and was through coming ages.

v. 17. Now unto the King eternal incorruptible, in visible. By these attributes, Paul is describing God. who has thus revealed himself through a chief of sinners. Be honor and glory forever. Pau here expresses his great respect and veneration for God. It may be proper to call attention to the word incorruptible. This takes the place of immortal in the revised version, and comes nearer expressing the original word, which is not expressive of duration but of quality, as holiness, purity incorruptness, etc. Some very serious doctrical errors grow out of a misinterpretation of this word in several passages.

V. 18. This charge I commit unto thee my child Timothy. The following counsel is referred to Timothy was as a son to Paul, who spoke to him with freedom and authority. According to the rrophecies which went before on thee. This probably refers to anticipations expressed at the tia e of Timothy's bap tism or ordination. Timothy understo d what was | her death. meant undoubtedly. That thou by them mightest war a good warfare. As if by recalling these former pr phecies and pledges he would be stimulated to greater exertion and more sure victory in the strug gle fer right and truth. It might be useful to some at the present day to recall the solemn vows which they have taken before God and angels and men to devote their lives to Chris's ministry. If they could remember the p ophecies and hopes and prayers expressed at their ordination, it might enco trage them in the good warfare.

V. 19. Holding furth and a good conscience. Hold ing fast to faith in Christ; trusting in him Paul had ton, Mrs. M. W. Childs. seen very little half-hearted ministry; but he had seen enough to apprehend the dangers and failures that are sure to attend. A man with a worm esten conscience is like one thoroughly diseased with maprayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all laria; he never can tell to day what or where he will be to-morrow. Which some, having thrust form them. Which, that is good conscience. Some veluntarily thrust away good conscience. It is exacting, requires more than their selfish and proud hearts are willing to yield. Make shipwreck concerning the faith. "The faith" here means doctrine, tru h, just as a vessel without a helm is at the mercy of the waves and is destroyed, so a Christian thrusting away a g od conscience is sure to make shipwreck of all principle.

> V. 20. Of whom is Hymeneus, etc. These are the Mrs. A. E. Pierce Corryville, Pa., persons referred to by the word some above. Whom Idelivered to Latan. This seems to refer to a solemn excommunication, made perhaps at his last visit at | E. L. Burdick Limona, Fla.,

V. 1, 2. I exhort therefore. That is in view of the solemn charge already made and the great importance of a good conscience and sound faith in the Mrs. C. J. Bliss, Milton Junction, Wis., 2 to 41 52 church, he urges that public worship be very faithfully kept up, that divine wisdom and grace be con stantly invoked, for all men in all positions of authority and for peace and godliness and honesty | J. B. Somers, Linwood. N. J., among the people.

V. 3-6. He commends this course as good in the sight of God our Saviour, who will have all men to be saved. This refers to the full provision made for all men in the atonement. One God and one mediator. Here he refers more explicitly to the form of media tion and atonement. This was a very important doctrine to be held ever in mind in making supplications and in giving thanks.

MARRIED.

At the Seventh day Baptist parsonage, in Scott, N. Y., May 6, 1885 by Rev. F. O. Burdick, Mr. Charles Morgan Maxson, of Scott, and Miss Ar A MAY REED of Dryden.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. St. John, in Leonardsville, N. Y., May 5, 1885, by Kev. S. Burdick, Mr. Albert H. Camp. of Saginaw, Mich., and Miss Mira St. John, of Leon

DIED.

In Alfred Centre, May 1, 1885, of heart disease. SALLY PLACE SAUNDERS. 71 years, 6 months, and Alfred Church for more than fifty years.

Near Plainfield, N. J., May 6, 1885, ABBIE BURT. wife of Lewis F. Ra dolph, in the 58th year of her age. She was a native of Schenectedy, N. Y., where she united with the Prespyterian church when about fifteen years of age. Coming to Plainfield as a teacher in the public schools, she embraced the Sabbath in 1850, and continued an earnest and efficient worker in the Seventh-day Baptist church up to the day of her going home. She was a teacher in the Sabbath school for many years, and among the numerous evidences of respect shown at her burial were the flowers which each member of her class laid upon her casket. Energetic, efficient, and untiring in all her duties, her departure leaves a great void in her own home, and in all circles wherein she moved. She was married in 1856; her busband and two sons mourn their deep loss, but not as those who have no comfort, for the evidences of her faith in Christ, and of her fitness to go home, are a balm to their sorrowing hearts. Acute pneu-bate of the first mentioned Will as the last Will and monia followed by virulent glandular disease at the Testament of the said JOHN CRANDALL, and throat, made her last illness brief; but her sufferings that the said Executor and Executrix, and all the were extreme. Her prayer for strength to bear all patiently was answered most fully;—thus

"One by one we pass away, As star by star grows dim."

In Darien, Wis., April 25, 1885, MARY, wife of Joshua H. Burdick, aged 68 , ears, 2 months and 8 united with the Seventh day Baptist church in Brookfield, in early life; was united in marriage to the husband who stil survives her, in January 1840: and moded to Wisconsin in the Winter of 1858. She united with the Seventh day Baptist Church at Walworth, in 1857, but dissolved her connection with that body several years subsequent. She died

March 30, 1885, Dudley W. Maxson, of Ashland, Boid Co., Ky. Mr. Maxson was an en gineer on the Chattaroy railroad, where he was killed almost instantly, by his engine being thrown from the track on a trestle and precipitated to the ground, some thirty feet below. He leaves a wife, and many relatives and friends to mourn his un timely death. He was congenial, kindhearted and brave. He responded promptly at his country's call, and served faithfully under the stars and stripes during the war of the great repellion. Mr. Maxson was formerly a resident of Allegany county,

baptized by Eld. Alexander Campbell and became a member f the Seventh-day Baptist Church at De-Ruyter, N. Y. She was an earnest devoted Christian worker, an efficient teacher in the Sabbathschool as long as her health would allow, and was always ready to bear a part in the social meetings of the church. She greatly assisted her husband in his professional work, and ministered to the wants of the suffering until the exposure connected with this work compelled her to relinquish it. She with her husband moved from New York to Wisconsin in 1851, remaining there nineteen years, removing to Dodge Centre in 1870 During her sickness every want was fully met by her devoted husband, daugh ters, and her mother and a host of neighbors and friends who came in wi hout regard to religious or fumily ties to repay, in some small degree, the debt of love they owed to her. She made largely the arrangements for her funeral, selecting the lesson to be read and the text, viz., Job. 3: 17 and 2 Cor. 5: 8 from which her pastor discoursed to a large and attentive sudience. May her mantle of zeal and faithfulness fall upon the sisterhood of this church, o. which she was a valuable member at the time of

LETTERS.

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Annie J. Burdick, DeRuyter, N. Y., G. J. Crandall, North Loup, Neb., . B. Somers, Linwood. N. J., F. Rando'ph, New Milton, W. Va.,

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

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

In Milton, Wis., Friday evening, April 24, 1885. by A. C. Stannard, Esq., Mr. Gustavus Boss, of Farmington and Miss Minnie Barnhart of the day Baptist Missionary Society. Eliza M. Craudall, and Ezekiel R. Crandall, and also to them as Executive of the last Will and Testament of JOHN (RANDALL late of the town of Genesee, deceased, and Martin Green, husband of Martha Green, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, a petition made by Christopher Cran-5 days old. She was a faithful member of the First dall 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 of the said JOHN CRANDALL which was admitted 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 thercunder, 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 prolegatees and devisees named in said alleged Will. 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 carh of you are hereby days. She was born in Otsego, N. Y., Feb 6, 1817; 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 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 e 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 respectively, must suspend until a decree is made upon the petition aforesaid all proceedings relating to the estate or property which were of the said JOHN CRANDALL, deceased, except for the recovery or

of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereto affixed. Witness CLARENCE A. FARNUM, Esq., Surrogate of said County, at SURROGATE) SEAL. the town of Wellsville, in the Coun ty of Allegany aforesaid, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five. CLARENCE A. FARNUM, Surrogate.



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RELATION OF THE EVOLUTIONARY

CHRISTIAN ANTHROPOLOG BY REV. A. E. MAIN.

II. Let us consider next the tween a theory of evolution that essarily anti-theistic, i. e., the n ecientific theory, and Christian an The Darwinian may be taken as ple: for Mr. Darwin seems to re being of God the Creator, and do the immortality of the soul. I however, to Mr. Huxley and proofs of some of my positions.

1. This also is an unestablished Virchow says: "The connecti monkeys and men 13 unintelligh who are content to argue from under their own observation:" "we must really admit that the plete absence of any fossil type stage in the development of man.

Dr. James Macauley of the Lor ious Tract Society says that of t ian theory there is absolutely no pl observed variation of form indu mate and other agencies; the pro new species by evolution has proved; and the French Academy never recognized the theory as speculation. Man's bodily struc bryonic growth, rudimentary orga version to organs of lower forms to favor our descent from lower at Wallace, although believing in tl of "natural selection," maintain impossible, on Parwin's theory, either for man's physical organiza mental powers, and moral natu Stuart Mill, says Principal II gards the doctrine of the survi fittest, as held by evolution "startling and prima facie is ty." Mivart, an English naturali in evolution, but denies that it a the human intellect, and rejects the natural selection. Beyond all Prof. Dana sava: enough spec causes have not been 'observed a adequate to the results, to make tionary theory a fact; the connecting tween man and apes have been loo not found; geology strongly confi lief that man is not of nature's ma his "high reason, his unsatisfied a his free will, all afford the fullest that he owes his existence to the of the Infinite Being whose image Principal Dawson, who is high affirms that geological investigation tradict but corroborates the Bible man's origin. We may add that tionary theory does not contradic roborates the Scripture doctrine o of the race. The intellect of an Max Muller, deals only with sing tions. In some instances they words, and many of their action moral qualities. 'But language, t sion of definite thoughts by defin and characters; abstract reasoning science, in a word, our conscious as being the image of God's p seems to form the Rubicon, to us figure, across which the ape has n

2. This theory tends to mater atheism. At first Darwin is sa spoken of the "creation of specie his "Origin of Species," as quot Gulliver in the Homiletic Review "There is grandeur in this view o its several powers having been breathed into a few formes, or into according to Dr. Jesse B. Thon same Review, Mr. Darwin came t and more an agnostic; and protes nantly against . the miserable hy special creations." and the notion of creation;" declared the idea of tive design or intervenient enc scientifically intol rable; and that the whole course of nature ca factorily explained without a "occult causes." Why a great c beginning of the road is any less it would be at successive stages of he does not, we believe, explain.