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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

## TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 2103.

## VOL. XLI.-NO. 22.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the nost

THE SURE WORD.

AUNT CELETTA

"We follow not cunningly devised fables."

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

We follow not vain fables

Our Saviour to obey.

If we despise that folly

And offers us a wisdom

Devis d in foolish way,

But from those precepts holy

True wisdom we may learn,

Which is but empty show

By winds of shifting doctrine,

Commandments made by men

Those true commandments ten.

Who by their craft and cunning

Which by its silly teachings,

But wafts us to and fro,

Who vainly strive to rival

Will fatally deceive,

If we their guidance owning,

Their doc rines receive.

We steadfastly remain

A tree of Christian graces

Deeply and firmly rooted,

So rational to train.

But while by faith established,

Watered by showers of grace;

While we, toward worldly honors

Fitted by Heaven's own training

For high or lowly place.

Or riches make no haste, Seeking to find no glory

Save in the Cross of Christ.

We then shall prize most highly

The truths in Scripture told,

And understand more fully,

Which point out to us plainly

And show God's will perfected

In His own way and time.

The prophecies of old.

A Providence sublime,

Which bids us from them turn,

While learning from the Scriptures

#### ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MAY 28, 1885.

materialism which often appears in physical cold or the Glacial period, that to be suc- son of Tholuck, the starlight of a patriscience, because the mind is so absorbed in ceeded by the modern geological era, then archal and natural revelation, prepared the utes to the Bible and to Christ those bigothe study of matter and the contemplation of marvelous progress. Let discovered facts

and answered problems in the universe of matter and mind multiply; and when science there will still be a residue of phenomena

too high for it to reach, too mysterious for solution, too profound for comprehension. The only reasonable explanation of these will be the doctrine of God, and the facts of spiritual being.

with Christian anthropology must be in harmony with belief in God as universal Creaaccounts for man, still thought requires a sufficient source and support of the process; a cause possessing power and wisdom adequate to account for the evolved material and spiritual phenomena. And that which stands at the beginning of a series of developing facts must contain the possibilities of just what is to be evolved. The developing human embryo is not therefore a scientific lible, as described in the New Testament. illustration of the evolution of man from a mollusk.

man. mind. as wide as that between an oyster and a fully answered.

BELATION OF THE EVOLUTIONARY THEORY refute Huxley's theory of protoplasm. Now within the sphere of similar phenomena and forces there may be evolution BY REV. A. E. MAIN. preparing the way for higher manifestations: (Concluded.) but it is inconceivable that the lower should originate the higher by forces within them selves. At every appearance of not only new but higher phenomena and forces evolution cannot but require the addition of divine energies, the manifestation of power belonging to an unseen universe. And as to man, fearfully and wonderfully made, and irrational and unscriptural to rely always tion must, therefore, require belief in an endowed with rational intelligence and freewill, the lord of nature, the law of human thought demands belief in a Former of his depend always and solely upon that means ble material and spiritual phenomena. Such body and a Father of his spirit. eared in connection with what we call reigious experience; and it is he who accounts for these by the evolution of natural causes. not he who ascribes them to the supernatu ral as the only "vera causa, competent to give rise to them," to quote a phrase from Huxley, who exposes himself to the reasonable charge of credulity. 2. Evolution is thus seen to be in accord and required by the deliverances of his own consciousness. However much science may discover as to how man came to be, it cannot the history of matter and forces-their kinds, More may be found to belong to the history and less to the origin than we had supposed; but the question of origin will remain as sued. mysterious, and the results of creation and evolution as real and grand as ever. Personality, embracing rational intelligence, emotion, will, and conscience, although above evolution is not inconsistent with it. And any theory as to how we came of our observation; but there will remain | to be what we are, must give way, if it carries with it a denial that we are what we ity has proved its capacity for regular and know ourselves to be. Our physical organizations are under If there is that in the development of physical laws which we can obey or disre- came a dim revelation of the coming Delivgard. As free, personal beings, we know erer. The revelation gradually unfolded, in doxy have been fairly opposed, the latter has ourselves to be under moral and rational promise, ceremony, and prophecy, until it been forced to retire from the lists, bleeding law. One fact is no more inconsistent with | culminated in the gospel of Christ. Sacrievolution than the other. And as evolution fices developed into THE SACRIFICE; the ten thodoxy "learns not, neither can it forget: is incompetent to deny the powers of per- commandments into the sermon on the and though at present bewildered and afraid sonality and the facts of spiritual being, so mount; law, psalms, a d prophecies, into to move, it is as willing as ever to insist that

with the question of evolution is, that, takshall have put forth its utmost endeavor, ing a broad view, there has been a general unfolding. Sin, or the transgression of law, origi-

nates in a free and finite creature, and is itself finite. But, as at the beginning of other stages of upward progress, God ap-

1. A theory of evolution to be consistent | human freedom and divine wisdom and love, seeks man's redemption. New powers are set in motion, and the result is the righttor, Upholder, and Ruler; indeed must re- ousness of the kingdom of God. Although quire such belief. Streams do not rise high- there is a natural progress in religion on the er than the fountain. If evolution partly human side, there are powers and progress that cannot be accounted for by the natural processes of evolution; and the need of a Divine Helper and of a Divine Revelation are more made and more apparent.

In perfect accordance with this line of thought is the Christian doctrine of a future life, and the spiritual body of the resurrection life, succeeding the mortal and corrupt-3. Evolution may require us to modify our statement of man's place in the teleolog-

The Scriptures and Geology unite in wit- | ical argument for the existence of God; the nessing to the successive appearances of phe- | argument, however, will not be surrendered nomena in a systematically ascending scale, or weakened, but made stronger. If science the whole crowned by the appearance of shall prove that there has been less divine There is first matter, then life, then interposition than has commonly been be-There are in the universe mechanic- lieved, it will also, as Bishop Temple real, chemical, vital, and rational or spiritual marks, reveal more divine foresight. Marforces. But it is said to be impossible to velous provisions will be found to have been discover any difference between the material made for human progress in the adjustment qualities of the germs of plants, lower ani- of means to ends; the argument from design mals, or men, although there is a difference will stand unimpeached, and objectors be

hold us to more rational views of the Bible the Lord.

of sight the cosmogony of Scripture, attribmay Science ask Theology to tell why Edenic | way for the moonlight of Mosaism and the | tries of the middle ages which were due to innocence was followed by human guilt. | brighter era of prophecy; and these for the | ignorance of the Bible and to anti-Christian The most that either can say in connection | clear sunlight of Christianity. A failure to | superstition."

rightly understand the nature of this prog-The truth is, changes have taken place in ress is one reason why, in their efforts to adthe teachings of both science and religion, just the relations between the Old and New while the facts of nature and revelation Testaments and between the letter and spirhave remained unchanged. That is to say, it of moral law, men tend to mystical or rawe have made progress in our understandtionalistic views. The idea of a progressive | ing of the Scriptures, and in our knowledge revelation of truth is grand indeed; but it pears, and by all agencies consistent with should not be forgotten that while the letter without the spirit is dead, the spirit without the letter is mysticism; and if the and an inspiration to the true students of mind is led to question the reality of both, | both. In 1860, Mr. Huxley affirmed that it is drifting toward rationalism.

At the beginning of the Christian era the cloud of heavenly grace, in respect to the lem, Judea, and Samaria, and has been

gradually extending unto the uttermost parts of the earth. They who have placed themselves under its renewing and purifying influences have advanced in moral, intellectual, and physical culture. The Christian church, though opposed by bitterness, pride, and persecution, and weakened by its own backslidings, has, in the course of the cen-

turies, gone forward to higher things in faith, character, and endeavor, through the power of an indwelling and unfolding divine life, co-operating with the intelligence, emotions, motives, and free will of man. The history of mankind is not, therefore, a mere chronicle of disconnected events, but a noble science. It deals with causes and effects in the evolution of spiritual powers among men, originated, sustained, and directed by omnipotent power and wisdom; an evolution that is to result in the filling Newton; and this difference seems to me to | 4. The tendency of evolution will be to of the whole earth with the knowledge of God.

of the facts and laws of the material universe. This is not to the discredit of either of these books of God, but to their honor, the species of animals inhabiting the sea on opposite sides of the isthmus of Panama, were wholly distinct; in 1870 he said that extent of its influence, was scarcely bigger | recent investigations tended to show that than a man's hand. It spread over Jerusa- the statement was not strictly accurate. The investigations modified the opinions of a scientist, not the facts of nature. Neither the Ptolemaic nor the Copernican theory altered the course of the heavenly bodies.

And the Bible doctrine of man's nature, relations, and duties, has always been the same, whatever the conflicts of opinion. within the domains of science, philosophy, and theology.

Men have seemed to lose sight of this important truth, namely, that neither the facts of nature and the theories of its students, nor the facts of the Bible and its interpretations, are always and necessarily one and the same. Old views have sometimes been rejected; and sometimes they have received better meanings, or been clothed in forms adapted to modern modes of thought and expression. But the Word of the Lord is forever settled in heaven: and the established earth abideth, according to the ordinances of

2. There is nothing in evolution itself to found not in science but in the heart of man.

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nmunications, whether on business or fo on, should be addressed to "THE SAB-ECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany com CHRISTIAN ANTHROPOLOGY.

III. The relation between the general principles of evolution and Christian anthropol

ogy. It is not improbable that the true science of the universe will be found to be in ac cordance with the general idea of evolution. This does not threaten opposition to any doctrine of the Bible, but rather promises aid to a better understanding of truth. The most important and fundamental factors of evolution are probably not yet understood; but I believe in evolution as one of the methods by which the Omnipotent Creator works both in the realm of matter and spirit, and in human history; also, that there are manifestations of power wholly outside the line of evolutionary processes.

The savage worships a fetich-a tree of same useful implement. Advancing knowledge reveals the folly of this, and polytheism is substituted. Still higher cultivation leads to belief in one God and Father, the great First Cause. The untaught child supposes that the infant is immediately created; the rightly trained person reverently wonders at the embryonic development and the mysterious processes of life. Thirteen native surgeons try to stanch the flowing blood of a Corean Prince by filling the wounds with wax; a young medical missionary ties the arteries, sews up the gaping wounds, and saves his life. The uncultured people

cannot believe that he came frem America, but insist that he must have dropped from heaven for that special crisis. Science will go on explaining how one natural phenomenon after another takes place, and reduce the number of mysteries within the sphere the greatest mysteries of all-the existence of matter, of life and its powers, and the reign of law.

man, in his physical constitution, mental faculties, moral nature, and social and political relations, which is to be accounted for by evolution, this only teaches the order and relation of facts in his progress from the <sup>81</sup>mpler to the more complex, from the lower to the higher; but does not account for the moral obligation.

The scope of evolution that shall be both scientific and Christian, is as large as the explain why prehistoric life did not always the sacred Scriptures, according to man's half-paralyzed hands can hurl, those who redomain of observable things. Neither anthropology nor anything pertaining to relig- age of magnificent mammalian life and lux- of divine things, is one of the grandest facts itive Judaism." And Principal Dawson

originating, sustaining, and directing power.

doctrine of man, and to plainer and more practical forms of statement. We shall more and more learn not to consider our interpretation of the Bible in its relation to essarily one and the same. Our particular understanding of the Scriptures may sometimes be in danger; but on the Revelation

itself we may confidently rest. It will help us to understand that it is as

New and higher powers have since ap- | for safety when exposed to danger, for suc- | place given to man by the Bible and the tescess in endeavor, or for the healing and upbuilding of our spiritual natures.

> Evolution which, it will be seen, is a large and important factor in the domain of all practical knowledge, suggests a revision of some of our statements of the doctrine of man in his relations to religious truth and duty. I am, to say the least, a moderate

Calvinist in theology. My first and only with the place given to man in the Bible | pastorate was with a people in the minds of some of whom the word Calvin almost caused to rise feelings of horror. I freed myself as much as possible from philosophicrob him of what he is. Science deals with al forms of religious speech, and sought to teach the solid, Biblical, Calvinistic doctrine laws, and distribution; not with their origin. | of man, in the simplest and most practical manner at my command. The apparent results seem to me to justify the method pur-

5. Evolution suggests instructive thoughts concerning the history of mankind. In respect to sin the human race has shown strong powers of gradual progress downward, nearer and nearer that moral condition in which repentance and therefore forgiveness are impossible; but, by divine help, humanwonderful upward progress.

it is not incompatible with our conscious gospels, epistles, and Revelation. Nothing the first chapter of Genesis contains the beuniversal was destroyed in jot or tittle; it ginning and the end of sound science; and As to the Fall of man, when geology shall was filled full. The progress of doctrine, in to visit, with such petty thunderbolts as its progress regularly upwards; and why the developing capacities for receiving knowledge fuse to degrade nature to the level of prim-

Evolution, then, is found to illustrate one | make men infidels, although it may be misof the methods by which the Creator works | used in the support of unbelief. The secret in the regions of matter and spirit, and in of the tendency to materialism is to be human history; but there are manifestations man, and the Bible itself, as always and nec- | of power and progress outside and above the | line of all processes of natural development.

Science will push forward its work of discovering facts and methods; but there are phenomena kept from its reach by bounds it cannot pass. A consistent theory of evoluand solely upon the "prayer of faith" for Omnipotent Maker and Ruler, to whose the healing of our bolies, as it would be to power must be referred otherwise inexplicafor the feeding and clothing of our bodies, a theory of evolution is in accord with the timony of his own consciousness, with reference to this and the future life. Although there may be room for less divine interposition in the history of man, there is revealed more of divine foresight. The tendency of evolution, its scope extending as far as our knowledge, will be to hold us to more reasonable views and practical statements of truth and duty. And it illustrates grand and helpful thoughts concerning man, as he appears in Bible history and in connection with the progress of Scripture doctrines; and as he fills his place in the history of the Christian church and the Christian religion, in their progress toward the coming and kindom of the Lord.

## CONCLUSION.

1. Ministers of religion can ill afford to be unacquainted with the general state and progress of scientific thought; or unappreciative of the value and use of science; or even to appear to believe that there is any as earnest truth-seekers, to endeaver to necessary opposition between true science and true religion. We can well afford, with the majesty of higher facts on our side, to be candid and just in all things.

Mr. Huxley says: "The cosmogony of the semi barbarous Hebrew is the incubus of the At the beginning of human history there | philosopher and the opprobrium of the orthodox. . . . Whenever science and orthoand crushed, if not annihilated." ... Or-

The principles of Galileo and of geological science were once thought to be hostile to religion; and in Newton's day men feared that the law of gravitation would lead to atheism. The puritan divine, Dr. John Owen, (died 1683,) said that the Copernican hypothesis was built on fallible phenomena and many arbitrary presumptions against Scripture and reason; and Bishop Horne of Norwich, England, (died 1792,) was convinced that Newton and Dr. Clark had formed a design to overthrow the theology of the Bible, and that heathenism would arise out of their speculations in natural philosophy. "This exemplifies," says Prof. Harris, "the perverse propensity of men when they know how anything in nature is done, to think that there is no longer any need of a God for the doing of it."

The Copernican astronomy, the discoveries of Newton, and the science of Geology, have not undermined the Scriptures or the Christian church; but have enlarged our views of the Creator and all his works. And whatever shall be found to be true in evolution will add so much to our knowledge of the mind of God. There can be no real opposition between nature and the Bible. One is a revelation of the power and divinity of our Maker, the other of his wondrous grace. And it is ours, not as special-pleaders in behalf of some theory, but rightly interpret and wisely and faithfully apply the teachings of both, to the great questions of man's redemption and progress.

The stones of earth are the place of sapphires, and it hath dust of gold; but wisdom and understanding are not found in the land of the living. Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding.

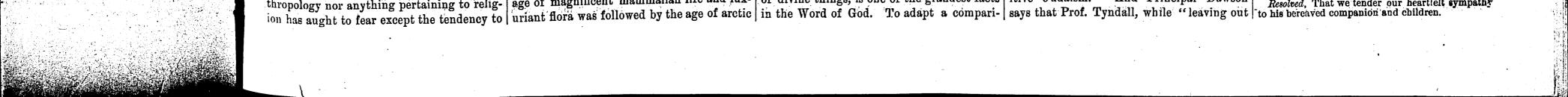
THE following resolutions were passed at a

recent meeting of the Rock River Seventhday Baptist Church:

WHEREAS, in the providence of God, the Rock River Church has been called to mourn the death of their Missionary Pastor, Eld. Varnum Hull, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the church has lost a worthy and faithful pastor and teacher, one whose memory will long be cherished by his parishoners.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved companion and children.



# Itlissions.

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

2

THE Presbyterian Foreign Board is threat ened with a debt of at least \$100,000.

THE accessions to three Presbyterian mission churches: in Siam last year were 64.

THE Protesrant mission schools in Syria for girls are doing much for the future homes of that land.

It is estimated that 50,000,000 Africans have been carried into slavery, from their native homes.

THE Women's Foreign, Missionary Assoeiataon of Friends, of Philadelphia, are taking steps towards establishing a mission in Japan.

A CHINESE native pastor left a salary of \$9 00 a month at Ningpo for one of \$6 00 at Nankin, because he thought he was more needed at the latter place.

THE African King of Bailunda sent some msssionaries away from their field saying, "You do not give whisky, or powder or guns, you must go."

THERE is a preposition to establish a hospital in Corea, at the expense of the Government, to be placed under the charge of the Presbyterian Medical Missionary Dr. H. N. Allen.

THERE are said to be 30 exploring expeditions from various parts of Europe now in Africa, moving in all directions, to establish trading posts and open the land to civilization, science, commerce and religion.

THERE are in India several asylums for lepers, under the care of missionaries. One has 160 inmates, 70 of whom have been their own grain and vegetables.

THE North India M. E. Conference began with a class of 7 in 1857; in 1884 it numbered 900 preachers, teachers and helpers, 4,662 members, 6,679 adherents, and 16,705 Bibleschool scholars.

ity of \$200,000 by the King of Belgium.

THE interesting communication from Bro D. H. Davis, of Shanghai, cannot but impress upon the minds and hearts of our people, young and old, the importance of our educational work in China. Two of the greatest present needs of our Shanghai mission seem to us to be these: (1.) At least one strong, earnest and efficient young woman to teach in the school. (2.) More native workers to labor as preachers, evangelists, teachers, and colporteurs, under the supervision of Bro. Davis. Will not our churches, and

young peoples societies, and our families make these needs subjects of prayer?

> A WRITTER in The Gospel in all Lands says that in Africa there are many tribes, lan guages, colors, and degrees of civilization.

Among the people there are the tall, short, delicate, robust, brave, cowardly, thicklipped, sharp-faced, settled, roving, ignorant, energetic, lazy; and in reply to the question, What do they do for a living? he says, "Some are farmers of a poor kind; some have vineyards; others pluck and sell

the feathers of the ostrich; others deal in spices and gums, which are sent to distant lands; many live by hunting, many on the native fruits, and many by war and plunder."

In China, as is frequently the case in this country, there is considerable unnecessry expense connected with marriages and funerals; heathen employers may require those who work for them to work seven days each week, or to participate in idolatrous worship; Chinese Christians, like American Christians are not always liberal givers; and the custom of binding the feet of daughters illustrates the tyranny of fashion. They were practical questions, therefore, which the Presbytery of Ningpo, China, discussed, namely, best Method of Securing Self-support," i. e. baptized; and all who are able help to raise of the churches, and "Foot-binding." The the multitudes of Christian lands, but to the principles in 701ved are worthy the consider-

ation of American Christians.

ers, ect. It is provided with a perpetual annu- in boats; some characteristics of the people, this feature of woman's work. Recognizing made by several lady and gentleman mission-Confucius and Confucianism; Budhism in China; Taoism; ancestral worship, geomancy,

feasts, pastimes, and folk-lore; Canton missions in the past, and their present status; foreign missionary agents in China; preachers, translators, and authors; preaching by missionaries, their methods, experiences, and success; educational and medical work, and their grand results; work for women, orphans, and outcasts, as a crowning glory of Christianity; native agents, pastors, evangelists, colporteurs, and teachers, their influence and devotion; native Christians, their trials, and tests of their faith, exemplifying the power of the gospel, and refuting cavilers; progress in Christian giving and toward self-support; criticisms of travelers often based on inadequate information; the value of the English language, as a conservatory of knowledge, to those who really seek for truth in religion, philosophy, and science, and the need of a Christian college for the higher culture of a question which I Believe finds an echo in first lived in Shanghai, and started the first those Chinese who desire it; the present inspiring outlook, in view of the broad foundations laid; and God's call to his people to go forward.

"Thank God for what has been done; but, oh, how little compared with what remains to be done! These Christians form but a very narrow band of bright gold around the dark mass that is yet untouched. These schools and churches are but sparks of light in the great sea of black ignorance and dark superstition. The signs of progress are many

and cheering, the indications of greater triumphs are most significant; but the darkness, the ignorance, the cruelty are still appalling. The gospel has proved itself effectual in bringing joy and hope to thousands; shall it not bring similar blessings to the millions there? Let the answer come in enlarged gifts, in the consecration of lives, and the gift of sons and daughters free ly given, that the grand fact may be es-"Marriages and funerals,"" Occupations for | tablished that the people of Christ are not the children of native Christians," "The ashamed of his gospel, but believe it to be the power of God unto salvation not only to myriads of China as well."

THE SHANGHAI MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

reaching than that of the work among the | for the best plan for herself.

women; and though each missionary must, and taken any work at all among the women of

China has found the same difficulties, among which may be enumerated, our inaability to reach the better classes, their ignotheir utter absorption in the daily affairs of life; so many of them having to eke out their daily food. 'I have no time,' is the constant recitation. How then shall we One way, which I think, will commend itself to us all, is through their children. As far as my experience goes I can not say I have ever felt much encouragement in visiting from house to house, indiscriminately even with a native assistant. On the contrary I have nearly always felt that what we said had gone into one ear and out of the other. I have never had any difficulty in getting into their houses, have generally been well received. and often enjoyed talking with some friendly woman, but the trouble is one seems to make

so little impression. We feel, however, very different towards the mothers of the scholars with whom we come in contact in our day schools. The fact that we are educating

love of antiquity, industry, clans, domestic this mutual relation in the work, I see areis upon the subject. Among these were slavery, foot-binding, opium-smoking, etc.; almost every field of action open for lady two ladies from Japan, and Mrs. Fryer, reworkers. The only way for each individual to cently arrived from England. She said she decide what her special work shall be is to did not feel that she had had much personal consider her adaptability and the demands of experience on the question, but in her travels the various fields. While all departments she had fallen in with many missionaries are open to woman, yet there are some kinds from whom she had learned very much of work undoubtedly more suitable to her respecting woman's work in China. She than others, among which I would name was greatly interested in what she learned three : 1st, Teaching in Schools; 2d, Medi- through Miss Fielde and others. The cal Work; 3d, Special Training of Women. | work of women among the heathen was The Chairman then read the following, of special interest. She did not think we prepared by one who has been in China could make any fixed plans but she believed many years: "Of the many vital questions wherever the heart was consecrated to the which come up to us in our mission work, work there would be constantly new plans perhaps none is more important or far and ways opened up. Every one will seek

> Rev. Mr. Crawford from Tung Chow was probably will, work out a plan of her own, present and gave us something of a history yet the interchange of thought and views on of Mrs. Crawford's work during the last the subject will, no doubt, be helpful to us all. | thirty-three years in China. He thought a 'How shall I best influence for good the large part of the success that had attended women with whom I come in contact?' is their efforts was due to her endeavors. They the heart of each missionary sister, not only school that was ever undertaken here. They in this Conference, but in every missionary had tried all kinds of ways and methode. station. I suppose every one who has under- They had made a great many mistakes. One mistike was the peruniary inducement; he said they would not use money to induce the Chinese to accept Christianity. He said we talk about success, what is success, can we compute it, can we record it, can we pubrance, their not knowing how to read, and lish it in the papers? We know but little about success, nor are we held responsible by the measure of our success. Our faith should not be built on the amount of success we may have attained, but in the power of the Word of God. Mrs. Crawford work? How reach the mothers of this land? | had been of great service in her teaching the the Chinese to sing Christian hymns. They decided many years ago that they never could build up a church without religious hymns, and they worked unitedly in this direction, until now they had fifty hymns they used in their services and school work. Many other interesting remarks were made by various speakers, indicating that much had already been accomplished by women missionaries in almost every field. One speaker said he would grant to woman every place except the pulpit, when it was suggested that she might be allowed to occupy the chair and preach, if not the pulpit. Upon the whole we may say the meeting was very interesting. There were some thirty missionaries present, and had it not been a. rainy evening there would doubtless have been a very large number present. Praver as offered by Rev. Mr. Bamford, pastor of the Shanghai Union Church, in behalf of woman and her work, and the Conference was dismissed. D. H. DAVIS. FROM W. K. JOHNSON.

> > General Missionary.

I expect you would like to have some news

from this part. Delaware Church is still in

peace and holding regular services every Sab-

bath. We have not commenced the carpen-

ter work on our house yet, but are putting

material on the ground. We think we shall

have our house huled in, as we call it. that

is all the outside on and the floor down,

windows in, and doors hung, by the first of

July. I had a contract on hand when I

received your letter to go on in the mission

labor, and I had to look after the work.

Now I am engaged in organizing my mis-

sionary work again, and I think, if the Lord

will, to spend the balance of this quarter.

But I will have to spend some time in the

beginning of next quarter in work on our

house, but not more than two weeks. I have

made my arrangements to engage in mission-

ary work so much of my time as the Board

may see fit to employ me and I may feel able

By request I am to preach a discourse on

the Sabbath question at a Campbellite Church

near Nixia, in this county, Sunday, May 17th.

The Sabbath question is now being agitated

more in this country than ever in the past.

It seems to be the religious topic in almost

all of the gatherings and social circles and

finds advocates pro and con. Prejudice has

to a great extent died out; and old brethren

and sisters begin to say, "I had just as soon

hear brethren Johnson and Skaggs preach

now as when they belonged to our church,

they may be right." I preached to a con-

gregation, April 26th, of over 200 people in

my own neighborhood though not my own

appointment, but by request, on a special

text, "Will a man rob God ?" Mal. 3: 8.

This and many other indications, are very

encouraging to me. As to mission pledges,

I do not think the church will do anything

this year, for it will be a very heavy matter

to get through with our church house, owing

to the hard times and especially the great

failure of the present wheat crop, which is

one of our main staples. We do not expect

one-third of a crop in Missorui, this har

vest. I shall do all I can to raise means

on the field to help in the cause.

to give of myself.

BILLINGS, Mo., May, 6, 1885,

# Sabbath Bet "Remember the Sabbath-day, to Six days shalt thou labor, and do all the seventh day is the Sabbath of the SABBATH MORN.

BY M. J. C. MOORE

Again the sun doth rise. The glory of the skies Again, O Lord, I see; Again, amid the trees, Thear the morning breeze Whisp'ring thy love to a

Again, the groves among The birds lift up their sor In notes of joyful prais So shall this heart of mine Thank thee for love divin Through all my earthly

All praise, to thee, O Lord All nature now is heard Thy goodness to extol. My first, best waking thou In prayer to thee is brough Bless now my hung ring

My love each hour increa My strivings never cease For doing all thy will, Where'er my pathway lea Give strength unto my ne For meeting joy or ill.

Grant me to always feel A firm, restraining seal Upon my lips, O Lord, So when they ope to speal Naught but loving and m Shall be the uttered wor

If it my duty be Message e'er to speak for Mould thou the every th May that I try to teach Go in power to each With truest wisdom fra

Keep me from doing sin, Make my heart pure with A part of thee, O God. Help me, self ignored, to Like Christ, with labor n To bring another's good

This highest boon I ask:-E'er keep me in some tasl That shall thy glory rai The faulty work of mine Touch thou with seal div Perfect unto thy praise

STILL WAITING AN AN

Following the articles in our sue, under the head of "A Que swered," we give the second of ple's articles to the Golden Rul journal very naturally refused t the theory that Christ changed, his apostles to change, the Sab

seventh to the first day of the w

dom with Christian mothers.

DR. Graves, of the Southern Baptist Mission, writting from Canton, China, says that the native Christians who have lost their earthly goods on account of political troubles and persecution have stood the test nobly.

TRE Presbyterian mission in Persia is 50 years old. It has four statiors, Oroomiah being the principal one, 1,834 communieants, about 6,000 attendants in congrgations, 2,475 under instruction, and \$2,400 in contributions for support of pastors and schools.

THE Bible has been translated into eight African languages; and parts of the Scriptures into 26 other languages. Thirty-three English, Scotch, French, German and American missionary societies are represented in Africa by nearly 600 laborers, 250,000 communicants, 500,000 adherents, and hundreds of schools; or about one missionary for each 350,000 people, and one communicant in every 800.

The Gospel in All Lands for May offers the following table of contents: South Africa, Country, People and Protestant Missions; Marshalling of Mission Forces; Week of prayer in the jungles; Mission Notes on Japan and Corea; Mission Band Exercise on Africa; Mission Party for Central Africa; Protestant Episcopal Foreign Missions; Monthly Review of Missions in Papal, Mohammedan and Heathen Lands; etc.

Some four or five hundred African chiefs of the Congo basin receive on an average, \$50 each per annum, from The International African Congo Association; and are bound by mutual obligations and bound to the Association to keep the peace, and help enforce peace if necessary. The Association itself will protect and encourage trade, and al low freedom of action by missiona-ies, explor- Broadway, New York. 483 pp. \$2 00.

WE are glad to have the cause of Bibleschools so strongly advocated as it is by Eld. H. P. Burdick, in his letter from Rapids,

the tree inclines. Save the children, and they will be forever saved.

THE International Association for the development of the Valley of the Congo, an enterprise inaugurated by the King of Belgium, having become an acknowledged fact. it is now recommended that "The Gordon International Association" be organized for the development of the Soudan and the country of the upper Nile. With a railroad from Berber on the Nile to Suakim on the Red Sea, there would be an outlet for the trade of a country of great fertility; and, what is of far more consequence, there would be greatly increased facilities for Christianizing millions of our fellowmen. How the opportunities for dispensing the blessings of Christian civilation multiply. How the providences of God call Christians to a more intense zeal and a more whole-hearted devotion, in the work of a world's redemption !

### THE CROSS AND THE DRAGON.\*

In binding, printing, and contents this is an admirable book. It inpresses one with its candor, comprehensiveness and spirit of hopefulness; and we were never so thankful that it is the privilege of our denomination to have a mission in China. The book opens with a description of Canton and vicinity; and succeeding chapters treat of the following subjects: facilities for reaching the people in their villages, market towns, cities, and marts of trade, by travelling principally

\* The Cross and the Dragon; or light in the Broad East. By Rev. B. C. Henry, ten years a missionary in Canton, China, with an introduction by Joseph Cook. A. D. F. Randolph and Company, 900,

SHANGHI, April 1, 1885.

The meeting of this Conference was held N. Y. Such veteran temperance workers as at the Seventh-day Baptist mission premises Theo. L. Cuyler say that were they to begin | on the evening of March 31st. The subject THE children in China are taught to wor- their labors again they would work less for for consideration was, Woman's work for ship idols as soon as they can imitate their men and more for children. This change in China. After the usual introductory exermothers. "Christianize the homes of China, | methods of Christian work is now slowly be- | cises of reading the Scriptures, prayer and and you will Christianize the Empire." Let | ing made. Let us more and more seek to | singing, the question was introduced by the us do our part to furnish the Middle King- save and instruct the children, not, of chairman who remarked that what he should course, neglecting the men and women, both | say on the subject himself, would not be so in our own and in other lands. The order | much on its practical features as upon the of importance in instrumentalities is admira- | general work of women. The practical part bly stated by Bro. Burdick: The family, first | would be reserved for those whose privilege of all, the Bible-school, the church on earth, it is especially to speak to-night. It is well the church triumphant. As the twig is bent, | that woman has gradually worked herself free from the shackles of prejudice and customs and that she finds herself exercising her liberty in the work for Christ. Had woman a half century ago proposed to work in Foreign misisions she would doubtless have met with greater opposition than did Wm. Cary. Much scorn and contempt have been heaped upon the efforts of woman in her work for the Master, both at home and abroad. Men have had indignation within themselves and have murmured against women just as those did against the woman of Betheny, who came with her box of precious ointment and broke and poured upon the head of Jesus. Jesus said, Let her alone, why trouble her, she hath wrought a good work on me. Notwithstanding this scorn and indignation woman herself has come to recognize more clearly the fact that she has an important part to bear in evangelizing the world. It is well for her that she has come thus to realize her responsibility. It is also well that the Christian Church from year to year is coming to look with an eye of favor upon the efforts of women. Women's Mission Unions and Boards, either independent or auxiliary, have within the past few years so increased the number of mission workers and the means for the work, that now it is no longer a question. Woman is recognized to be a very important factor in mission work to the heathen. But on the other hand we should not forget that men have equal if not greater responsibility to bear in the work. God has un doubtedly designed that there should be a harmonius bleuding of both male and female workers. Just here the question may arise. whether it is practicable for women to work independent of the male worker of the various Mission Boards. Is there not much lost by such independence? It is not necessary that we go into an extended discussion of

their children commands their respect, and I think in many cases, their gratitude. In following the little ones to their homes I have felt that I had a decided object in view, something tangible to work upon. Much of the lesson taught during the day is taken home and talked of so there is not such utter ignorance of our doctrine as among those who have had no contact with us. Another effective way of working is in industrial classes. The extreme poverty of most of the women to whom we have access, makes it impossible to obtain regular attendance for any length of time. I have never been able to get up a class without some pecuniary inducement. A sewing class of from twenty to thirty women has been to me a very hopeful way of working, and though I have not been able to carry on one for any extended length of time, yet I think with the help of a good native assistant, such a class might be made very useful. One of our best workers at Ningpo, has had a class of this kind for many years. I am unable to give any statistics, but I know many Christians have been the result of her labor in this way. I think, however, there can be no doubt, that our most effective and hopeful work is among the girls who shall become the future wives and mothers of China. Failures there always will be in every branch of work, and we shall find discouraging features in whatever we undertake, but as I look back upon the past, school work commends itself as having been most productive of result. The work of training native Bible women, such as Miss Fielde has engaged in so successfully, would seem to be an eminently desirable work to any one who felt called and fitted for it. If will be asked, shall women confine themselves exclusively to labor among those of their own sex? I believe there is a diversity of opinion on this subject, and those sent out by societies who confine their operations to women alone, must of course, abide by such decision. I think, however, societies would do well to allow more liberty to their missionaries in this respect. There are many ladies who feel that they have more influence over boys than girls, and though woman's great and first mission may be to those of her own sex, yet if Providence should seem to indicate that more efficient work could be done for those of the opposite sex, I should surely say, go on and do it. How important it is that the boys should be trained to respect women, and we believe that in this training women ought to take a prominent part."

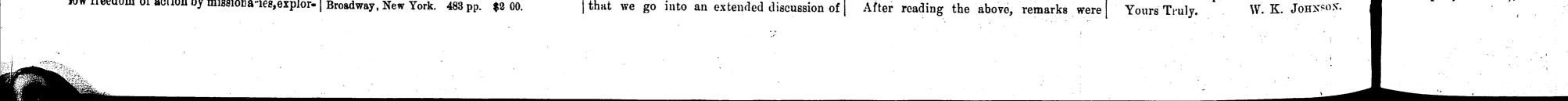
After reading the above, remarks were

the demand made by Bro. T strong arguments be brought is entirely just. With him, w production.

The Primitive Christian S

Editor, Golden Rule :---In y "The Christian Sabbath," practice of the apostles and Church, as evidence that th the first day as a more appro worship, than the seventh." That the apostles and the ea

did meet, regularly, for wo day, is freely admitted; but it mony of all authentic history not regard or keep that day a Nowhere in the Scriptures, or tic writings of the early Fath the Sabbath. Not until t of the second centurycalled the Lord's-day. In a it was simply "the first week." John 20: 1, 19, Acts 2 16: 2. Afterwards it was call title and "Sunday." That was i because, that on that day the festival in honor of the sun. tles and the apostolic Church, Gentiles, always kept Sabbat enth day, and on that day on 13, 14; 18: 3, 4.) Never did or any other apostle, teach, eit or example, that the first da should ever be regarded or bath, and least of all as the fourth commandment. (See cient Christianity, Illustrated, 2.) While, therefore the se universally kept by Christia bath; their meetings on the honor, as is universally admit urrection of Christ, were alwa untary, never as a Sabbatic ol them that day was no more a are our Thanksgiving and fas Says Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Hist. of the Sab., p. 343) " Christians did all manner of Lords'-day." Kitto, in his pedia, art. Lord's-day, inf "Chrysostom concludes one homilies by dismissing his au respective, ordinary occupation other distinguished historian, same fact. He adds, (Hist. chap. 2, sect. 7.), that Chr



#### by several lady and gentleman missionpon the subject. Among these were dies from Japan, and Mrs. Fryer, rearrived from England. She said she ot feel that she had had much personal ence on the question, but in her travels ad fallen in with many missionaries whom she had learned very much ting woman's work in China. She reatly interested in what she learned gh Miss Fielde and others. The of women among the heathen was eial interest. She did not think we make any fixed plans but she believed ver the heart was consecrated to the there would be constantly new plans ays opened up. Every one will seek

best plan for herself.

Mr. Crawford from Tung Chow was t and gave us something of a history s. Crawford's work during the last -three years in China. He thought a part of the success that had attended efforts was due to her endeavors. They ved in Shanghai, and started the first that was ever undertaken here. They ied all kinds of ways and methods. had made a great many mistakes. One e was the peruniary inducement; he ey would not use money to induce inese to accept/Christianity. He said k about success, what is success, can npute it, can we record it, can we pubin the papers? We know but little success, nor are we held responsible measure of our success. Our faith not be built on the amount of suce may have attained, but in the of the Word of God. Mrs. Crawford en of great service in her teaching the inese to sing Christian hymns. They l many years ago that they never build up a church without religious and they worked unitedly in this on, until now they had fifty hymns sed in their services and school work. other interesting remarks were made rious speakers, indicating that much lready been accomplished by women naries in almost every field. One r said he would grant to woman every except the pulpit, when it was sugthat she might be allowed to occupy air and preach, if not the pulpit. the whole we may say the meeting was nteresting. There were some thirty naries present, and had it not been a evening there would doubtless have very large number present. Prayer ered by Rev. Mr. Bamford,

# Sabbath Reform.

'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."

SABBATH MORN.

### BY M. J. C. MOORE. Again the sun doth rise.

The glory of the skies Again, O Lord, I see; Again, amid the trees, I hear the morning breeze Whisp'ring thy love to m .

Again, the groves among, The birds lift up their song In notes of joyful praise; So shall this heart of mine Thank thee for love divine Through all my earthly days.

All praise, to thee, O Lord, All nature now is heard Thy goodness to extol. My first, best waking thought, In prayer to thee is brought, Bless now my hung'ring soul.

My love each hour increase, My strivings never cease For doing all thy will. Where'er my pathway leads. Give strength unto my needs For meeting joy or ill.

Grant me to always feel A firm, restraining seal Upon my lips, O Lord, So when they ope to speak Naught but loving and meek Shall be the uttered word.

If it my duty be Message e'er to speak for thee, Mould thou the every thought. May that I try to teach Go in power to each With truest wisdom fraught.

Keep me from doing sin, Make my heart pure within, A part of thee, O God. Help me, self-ignored, to seek, Like Christ, with labor meek, To bring another's good.

This highest boon I ask:-E'er keep me in some task That shall thy glory raise. The faulty work of mine Touch thou with seal divine, Perfect unto thy praise.

#### STILL WAITING AN ANSWER.

Following the articles in our last week's is- served, they show, also, that the seventh strong arguments be brought to the front, is entirely just. With him, we await their production.

apostolical mandate, no Sabbath set on foot in the words of Neander-"The festival of by them, on the first day."

THE EARLY FATHERS.

his apostles. (Domville, in Andrews' Hist. Sab., p. 266.)

You cite Justin Martyr and Tertullian, who, you say, "gave special directions regarding the observance of the Lord's-day," Sunday. Your inference therefrom, that "they regarded the first day as a more ap. propriate day for worship, than the seventh day," is true of Justin but not of Tertullian.

But while Justin approved the observance of what he called "the day called Sunday," the "day of the sun," "the day after the Sabbath." there is no evidence that he even so much as called it the Lord's day, much less the Sabbath. He opposed the very idea of would have no Sabbath, claiming that the old covenant having been done away, displaced and superceded by the new, the gospel of Christ —the Sabbath has gone with it. He says, (Dialogue with Typho, chapter 12:11) "For if there was no need of ... the observance of Sabbaths . . . before Moses; no more need there is of them now." Chap. 11. "The Lord our God does not take pleasure in such observances." Thus Justin's sneer at all distinctive Sabbatic observances, shows clearly, that whatever he might consider a fitting observance of the first day, that day was to him in no sense a Sabbath-day.

TERTULLIAN.

While Tertullian's writings tell us, how in his time, the first day was ob-

000, with the virtual promise of \$50,000 sue, under the head of "A Question to be An- | day was still regarded and kept by the more at the next session. This approswered," we give the second of Brother Tem- Church as "the Sabbath of Jehovah, our priation, with a small amount now in the hands of the university regents, makes a ple's articles to the Golden Rule, which that God." He says-" Christ did not rescind sum total of over \$225,000 now available for journalvery naturally refused to publish. On | the Sabbath, He kept the law thereof." "He the erection and equipment of needed unithe theory that Christ changed, or authorized | was called 'Lord of the Sabbath,' because he versity buildings, and stands to-day, perhaps, | itself aright." his apostles to change, the Sabbath from the maintained the Sabbath as his own institu- the largest single appropriation ever made seventh to the first day of the week, we think tion." Of the miracles Christ wrought on by the legislature of any state for its university. In addition to this amount, the inthe demand made by Bro. T----, that the that day, he says-He imparted to the Sabcome of the university fund, and of several bath day itself an additional sanctity, by His funds established by the munificence of inown beneficent action." He tells us that the dividuals, available for the current expenses Sabbath "had, from the beginning been conof 1882-'84, was \$201,331 77. secrated by the benediction of the Father." (Tertullian against Marcion, book 4, chap. 12.) YOUR OWN METHOD. Editor, Golden Rule :--- In your article on These words show clearly that by the "Sab-"The Christian Sabbath," you cite the bath," he always means the seventh day of Imitation in education is as objectionable practice of the apostles and the apostolic the week, that, in his estimation, that day as elsewhere. Indeed, with many teachers Church, as evidence that they "regarded | was the true, inviolable, immutable Sabbathimitation has become almost a vice. The tendency to imitate rather than to originate, published in New York. The experience the first day as a more appropriate day for | day, Far different this from his estimate of the create, or develop is a natural one, but it | which many of the members of the alliance first day, notwithstanding he had begun to should be resisted. One's methods and practice should be individual, peculiar to him. self; else they are of little value. The imitator is essentially an automaton. His models may be good-but his copies, lacking the spirit and appropriateness of the original, are deficient in every essential quality. Hence the servile following of even good tic writings of the early Fathers, is it called were many, he never represented that holy methods often leads to ridiculous results. Hence the perodical crazes in various direcit was simply "the first day of the own. His description of them is certainly all things grasp the idea, seize the under- and a long line of M. P.'s, and men high in week." John 20: 1, 19, Acts 20: 7, 1st Cor. | not creditable, either to himself, or to the | lying principle-assimilate it, make it your own. Then whatever you do will be natural, reasonable, sagacious. Your methods then will be suitable, adapted to both time circumstance—your work sponand taneous. In a word, possess your methods, trict and auxiliary agencies, numbering not be possessed by them. - Cor. Uni. Journal.

his worldly business on the Lord's-day, after | labor, or business was freely attended to on the congregation was dismissed." Thus, as this | that day. What a commentary upon the now same author expresses it, " Take which you popular pretense that " the law of the Sabwill, either the fathers, or the moderns, and | bath," had then been transferred to Sunwe shall find no Lord's-day instituted by any day!" No wonder that all history exclaims,

> Sunday, like all other festivals, was always only a human ordinance!" (Rose's translation, p.

You appeal to the testimony of the early 186.) Thus the positive inviolability of Christian Fathers, in support of the Sunday | Divine law, the recognition and observance Sabbath. But here, again, your argument of the original time of the Sabbath, by the utterly fails. Not any ecclesiastical writer of Master, His apostles, and for centuries after the first three centuries attributed the origin | them-by the Christian Church, the con of Sunday observance, either to Christ or to fessed absence of any Divine warrant for a change of that time, and the utter groundlessness of the popular pleas of "fitness,"

"necessity," and "the universal consent" and practice "of Christendom," even "throughout the ages "-all combine, in one unbroken, and utterly impregnable argument, in support of the Sabbath as originally established, "blessed and hallowed," by its Divine founder.

Well may we repeat our demand that when the advocates of Sunday observance" produce their cause," they also "bring forth their strong reasons," if they have them, or else, "surrender at discretion." In such a cause, no argument not drawn from "the quiver abstinence from labor on any day, and hence, of the Almighty," can be of any avail.

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

#### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The state of Wisconsin is showing an in terest in its university. In 1867 a law was passed, appropriating toward its support the sum of \$7,30376 annually; and in 1876 still further additions were made to the university income. In 1870, the legislature ap propriated \$50,000, and again in 1875,\$80, 000, for the erection of university buildings; and recently, the legislature has appropria-

ted, for the same purpose, the sum of \$190,

difference; one appeared to produce the re-Kellar declared that his were solely deceptions, produced by natural means. -Friend's Intelligencer.

# CLIPPINGS

An anonymous friend has given the American School at Athens \$3,000.

The teacher who is most successful is usu ally the one who does the most personal work with her scholars.

All the Massachusetts towns and cities are obliged to give school books and other supplies to the pupils free.

It is estimated that in England one man in every 5,000 takes a college course; in Scotand, one in 615; in Germany, one in 213; in the United States, one in 2,000

dies at Bethlehem Pa., was founded in 1749 and reorganized in 1785. The centenary of the latter event is to be celebrated in Oct-

The buildings and grounds of the University of Chicago were sold at auction on the 8th to satisfy the claim of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company for money borrowed and interest accrued thereon. The total amount due was about \$310,000 and it was bought in by the creditors for \$275,000, that being the only bid made.

Investigation among the school children of London has shown a sad deterioration in | Welsh, 46 Scotch and 27 Irish members; eyesight and it is proposed to increase the while of the 177 nayes, 160 were English, size of type in text-books. It would be in- 1 Welsh, 2 Scotch, and 14 Irish representeresting to know if any difference in the tatives-certainly a most favorable showing average visual range, as between the dwellers | for English "allies," of whose intemperate in a large city and those in the country, exists because of the constant presence of obstructing walls before the eyes of the former.

The cry of the under graduates for more freedom in college matters and a representation in college management is gradually spreading, probably by the influence of the Amherst Senate system. Williams has essentially adopted the Amherst system, Princeton has made careful inquiries about it, Harvard is taking steps for a representation in the faculty and the college papers of Wesleyan and Vermont Universities are strongly advocating such a system.

# Lemperance.

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

fesses it to be lawful for a man to look unto but just to infer, even from him, that secular hibiting his skill for some time at Egyptian Prohibition or partial Prohibition, or no Prohi-Hall, in Philadelphia, there was no marked bition at all, if the people so desire." The Home Secretary is but one of many in official posults about as well as the other, though sition of similiar opinion. Such an array of talent, representing all classes, professions and creeds, better than any other fact, indicates the extent of the movement in Great Britain.

3

POWER OF ABSOLUTE VETO DEMANDED.

At present, just as the efforts of Amercan temperance workers are converging upon national Constitutional Prohibition, so, in Great Britain, the demand is for the power of absolute veto of the liquor traffic by the people themselves. The remarks of Canon Farrar, at a great public meeting in Southwark, show this fact. Said he: "If you, the people, want this power of absolute veto on the liquor power—and you have a right to have it—then what I say to you is get it. You all have votes (cheers.) Use them. Use them in the right direction, fearlessly and honestly in the right direction, and you will have done your part to make your coun-The Moravian Seminary for Young La- | try more virtuous, more prosperous and more happy."

Three times within four years, the House of Commons has voted favorably upon Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion, affirming the need of efficient legislation by Parliament, so as to grant a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be placed in the hands of the rate-payers, rather than in Boards appointed by the Government or elective, as now; or at the discretion of any of the courts. An analysis of the last vote on that measure, April 27th, 1883, shows that out of 264 in favor, 168 were English, 23 habits we hear so much. But the bill which has provoked the bitterest antagonism of the liquor power is that of Mr, M'Layans of Scotland, known as the Local Veto Bill (Scotland.) At the twelfth Annual Meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, held at Southampton, Feb 25th and 26th, this representative assembly of the run power demanded that this Local Veto Bill "should be fought to the hilt," being, they affirmed, "an embodiment of the full views of the Local Optionists, or total Prohibitionists." | The bill itself, following Sir Wilfrid Lawson's recommendation, was of the nature of direct legislation on the traffic, by which the owners and occupiers of property in burghs, parishes, and districts in Scotland, were to have parliamentary leave to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within such areas. It provides for taking a poll of all persons

of lawful age whose names are on the val-

Education.

Dastor of hanghai Union Church, in behalf of and her work, and the Conference D. H. DAVIS. smissed.

## FROM W. K. JOHNSON.

#### General Missionary.

BILLINGS, Mo., May, 6, 1885, pect you would like to have some news his part. Delaware Church is still in and holding regular services every Sab-We have not commenced the carpenrk on our house yet, but are putting al on the ground. We think we shall nr house huled in, as we call it. that he outside on and the floor down, we in, and doors hung, by the first of I had a contract on hand when I d your letter to go on in the mission and I had to look after the work. am engaged in organizing my miswork again, and I think, if the Lord spend the balance of this quarter. will have to spend some time in the ing of next, quarter in work on our but not more than two weeks. I have ny arrangements to engage in missionrk so much of my time as the Board e fit to employ me and I may feel able of myself.

equest I am to preach a discourse on bath question at aCampbellite Church ixia, in this county, Sunday, May 17th. bbath question is now being agitated this country than ever in the past. hs to be the religious topic in almost he gatherings and social circles and dvocates pro and con. Prejudice has eat extent died out; and old brethren ters begin to say, "I had just as soon rethren Johnson and Skaggs preach when they belonged to our church, ay be right." I preached to a conion, April 26th, of over 200 people in n neighborhood though not my own tment, but by request, on a special Will a man rob God ?" Mal. 3: 8. nd many other indications, are very aging to me. As to mission pledges, t think the church will do anything ar, for it will be a very heavy matter through with our church house, owing hard times and especially the great of the present wheat crop, which is our main stuples. We do not expect rd of a crop in Missorui, this har-I shall do all I can to raise means field to help in the cause.

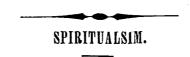
W. K. JOHNSON. rs Truly.

#### The Primitive Christian Sabbath.

worship, than the seventh."

That the apostles and the early Christians call it the Lord's-day. Of the observance of did meet, regularly, for worship on that this day, he says, "It has no positve scripture day, is freely admitted; but it is the testi- | injunction, but only traditions and custom mony of all authentic history that they did | for its support." (De Cowna, sects. 3 and 4.) not regard or keep that day as the Sabbath. | Whatever the inconsistences of his state-Nowhere in the Scriptures, or in any authen- ments concerning the Sabbath, and they the Sabbath. Not until the very last day as having been supplanted or suof the second century was it ever perceded by Sunday. The Sunday had, in called the Lord's-day. In apostolic times his time, certain observances peculiarly its 16: 2. Afterwards it was called both by that Church. It shows that many of the senseless, title and "Sunday." That was its Pagan name, | Paganish formalisms, now in full blast because, that on that day the heathen kept a in the Roman Church were even then festival in honor of the sun. But the apos- practiced as specially appropriate to the tles and the apostolic Church, both Jews and so called worship on Sunday, his Lord's-Gentiles, always kept Sabbath on the sev. day. With the utmost frankness, he deenth day, and on that day only. (Acts 16: | scribes certain Lord's-day customs, which 13, 14; 18: 3, 4.) Never did Christ or Paul, certainly do not savor much of either woror any other apostle, teach, either by precept | ship, or any other Sabbatic observance, though or example, that the first day of the week considered for that day strictly appropriate!In should ever he regarded or kept as a Sab- his Apology, sect. 16, he says to the heathenbath, and least of all as the Sabbath of the | "We devote the Sunday to rejoicing," and fourth commandment. (See Coleman's An- adds, "We have some resemblance to those cient Christianity, Illustrated, chap. 26, sec. of you, who devote the day of Saturn to ease 2.) While, therefore the seventh day was | and luxury." Again, (Ad Nationes, book 1, universally kept by Christians, as the Sab- | chap. 13.) We make Sunday a day of fesbath; their meetings on the first day, in | tivity." This was simply a boast to the Pahonor, as is universally admitted, of the res- gan nations, that the Sunday was, to the urrection of Christ, were always purely vol- Christians, essentially the same as to them ! untary, never as a Sabbatic observance. To Yet in his letter to his brethren, (on Idolathem that day was no more a Sabbath, than | try, chap. 14.) he complains concerning their are our Thanksgiving and fast days to us. observance of this same day of the sun. Says Bishop Jeremy Taylor, (See Andrews' | We are not apprehensive, lest we seem to be Hist. of the Sab., p. 343) "The primitive heathens!" "If any indulgence is to be

Christians did all manner of works on the granted to the flesh, you have it!" Such is the character, and such, too, the tes-Lords'-day." Kitto, in his Biblical Cyclotimony of your "two witnesses." They have pedia, art. Lord's-day, informs us that "Chrysostom concludes one of his first-day homilies by dismissing his audience to their | sought to prove by them! From even them, we learn that, in their time, (A. D. 140-200.) respective, ordinary occupations." Heylyn, another distinguished historian, testifies to the the Sunday was simply a week day, devoted, same fact. He adds, (Hist. Sab., part 2, in part only, to worship! As one of them tes- with the same thing done by Kellar, the cludes an absolute and unrestricted power to uation with dignity. We may be forced interchap. 2, sect. 7.), that Chrysostom "con- tifies that it was also a day of festivity, it is professional "magician," who has been ex- the extent of absolute Prohibition or partial it with ignominy.



of the University of Pennsylvania has been gation of "Spiritualism," i e., in the atmethods whether the phenomena classed under that name can be explained naturally, or whether it must be concluded that they come from supernatural sources. The committee includes Prof. Joseph Leidy, Prof. R. E. Thompson, Prof. Fullerton, Horace

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

# THE BRITISH ALLIANCE.

It is always a matter of interest and en couragement to those engaged in any work, to know what others are doing in the same cause and how they do it. We give below a few extracts from a recent report of the executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, clipped from the Voice,

have had with public affairs in the United Kingdom entitles them to speak with some authority upon a subject so vitally connected with the weal or woe of the nation.

The Alliance was organized Jan. 1st, 1853, and for thirty two years has been the aggressive and defensive power of the temperance cause in the British Isles. To-day its ution, broad-cast, of temperance literature list of officers includes the names of Sir of a high character, is being made use of tions, because they generate nothing but | Wilfrid Lawson, Baronet, Cardinal Manfoolish imitation, soon die out, and give ning, Canon Farrar, Rev. William Arthur, place to others. The remedy is plain. In Dr. H. B. Richardson, Canon Wilberforce, social and professional life.

#### THE WORK AND WORKERS.

The Alliance has its central office in Manchester, but spreads out by a network of disabout thirty-five, over England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Its receipts from Oct., 1883 to Sept., 1884, through subscriptions, donations and legacies, amounted to about \$60,000, and its entire fund for present A committee of the faculty and trustees work, through lectures, pamphlets, and its

organ, the Alliance News, amounts to nearly engaged for more than a year in the investi- | \$100.000. These are the sinews of war in a country which knows the power of British tempt to discover by adequate scientific gold. Through efforts of this kind, the re- to keep the temperance issue non-partisan, port of the Liverpool National Temperance | there seems to be a feeling springing up Congress, held in June, 1884, shows a de- | that something stronger is demanded. In crease in the number of retail licenses over view of the coming elections, therefore, and the preceding year of nearly 2,000. But the extension of the franchise, the Executive not to the Alliance alone are we to look for Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, the status of temperance work. Nearly on March 23d, issued an address published in Howard Furness, and Coleman Sellers, and every part of the United Kingdom is dotted its work is undertaken on account of the with societies doing excellent service, so they must respect the wishes of the tempergift to the University, by the late Henry that to the list of names above, we must Seybert, of Philadelphia, of an endowment add many others, some of whom are confor a Professorship (\$60,000), accompanied nected with no temperance organization, by the request-not upon the condition, as but who are outspoken in their position. has been occasionally represented-that the Among these we note ex-Bailee Lewis, Pro-University would made such an examination. fessor Blaikie, Principal Cairns and the cel-The committee has kept its work entirely ebrated Professor of Moral Philosophy in private, and no statement by its authority | Edinburgh Dr. Calderwood. Many leaders of November 21st, Mr. Trevelyan said: "It is has been made; it is known, however, that the University, Liberal party in England may no conclusions have been reached, because the | be added the list even Gladstone himself, and effectually disproved the very thing you have investigation is far from complete, and may Sir to Wm. Harcourt, the Home Secretary, drifted into being Abolitionists, so the Libcontinue for months or even for years. It is who, to a deputation of the Scottish National also safe to say that in the comparison of Temperance Convention, on May 8th, 1884, antecedents, in spite of its fancied interests, the manifestations by Henry Slade, the al- among other things said: "I have told you in spite of itself, must ere long become a leged "medium," such as slate writing. etc., already that my view of Local Option in- temperance party. We may accept the sit-

uation roll of the district as owners or occupiers, a majority of whom then may adopt the act for their district, after which, on the expiration of existing drink licenses, no more may be issued or renewed. On its second reading it was divided and practically lost.

Beside these measures, various Sundayclosing and Grocers' license bills, have been introduced, some of which are now pending in the present Parliament. But, within and without Parliament, the demand is for the right of absolute veto of the traffic by the people themselves, and the temperance forces will be satisfied with nothing short of such a right.

#### EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

This demand is seen in its fullest meaning, when it is remembered, that by the recent extension of the franchise, some two million new voters will be able to register their opinion at the coming general elections. Every means, through mass meetings, Congresses, by popular speakers and the distrib. to turn this new influx of power into channels of strict Prohibition principle and action. And in this work the outlook is most encouraging. The people, rather than the privileged classes of Great Britain, are to be relied upon as the supporters of temper-

In this connection, it is one of the signs of the times that the Established Church is at least endeavoring to take some part in this movement through the Church of England Temperance Society; though it is greatly hindered by the fact that, in some dioceses, much of the Church's revenue is derived from the saloon property of which it is the owner and lessee.

#### TEMPERANCE POLITICS.

While, thus far, every effort is being made the London Times, warning the politicans that ance voters, or suffer the consequences. And the words of a distinguished parliamentary leader, Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, show the extent and depth of the rising tide for the overthrow of what the Duke of Albany recently termed England's chief enemy-the liquor traffic. In an address at Edinburgh, written, and the writing cannot be erased, that just as the Republicans in America eral party of this country, in spite of its



# The Sabbath Recorden. Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, May 28, 1885.

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

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

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

All other communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany county, N. Y.

> " Choose for t'y daily walk Life's sunny side. So shall all peace and joy With thee abide.

If shadows o'er thee fall, Faith still can see The Father's smiles through all-Sunshine to thee.

Then always look above, Whate'er betide, And choose with heart of love Life's sunny side.'

It is to be hoped that at the meetings of the various Associations the sisters will find a place to consult together as to the ways in which, in their respective churches or societies, they may co-operate with the Woman's Board of the General Conference, in their efforts to foster an interest among our women in the work of our societies, and to raise means to promote that work.

THE death of two eminent statesmen occurred last week. Victor Hugo, poet as well as statesman, died in Paris, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Ex-Secretary of State, at his late home in Newark, N. J. The distinguished abilities and faithful services of these men have endeared them to other peoples than those with whom it was their fortune to have a home and a name.

THERE is, of late, a shocking array of murders, suicides, and crimes of all sorts, to be found in all our daily newspapers. Is there really such a fearful increase of crime among the masses? Or is the taste of newspaper men degenerating? If the former, it is certainly time that our law makers and our executive officers were carefully looked after; if the latter, then it is high time that the reading public should enter a prolonged protest against being compelled to wade through a sea of blood in order to find the few paragraphs in a daily paper which are worth the reading.

the truth. as he is in the seed and in the furnished with rows of shade trees, except season, and in his own good time the truth | in the old French part of the town, but most will spring into wondrous life, the harvest of them are dirty and uncared for, reeking cording to the standard outlines i-sued by the Detime will speedily come, and both he that | with filth and redolent of pestilence.

soweth and he that reapeth shall rejoice | New Orleans is ruled by a ring probably together.

# AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

Arrangements have been made by the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Scelety, by which, on and after June 1st next, Bro. E. P. Saunders will be the General Agent and Business Manager of the Publishing House. This will relieve the present occupant of that position of all mechanical work pertaining to our publishing interests, as well as of much care and responsibility; and will afford him the opportunity for more uninterrupted work as Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER. He has held the double position of Editor and Agent for two and a half years, as a temporary necessity, and not with any idea that the problem. And that these efforts are not he is able to *fill* the place of two men. He has done the best he could, dividing himself | tion, is testified by the commodious build-The change means more and better work in both departments. That the business of the office has so much enlarged as to make this addition to its working forces a necessity and a possibility, is an occasion for gratitude on the part of all lovers of our work. There

has never been a time in our history when the fields were wider and whiter than now: teach received with such marks of favor. This is at once an occasion for thanksgiving and a call to a more complete censecration our own people should be in the homes of all subscriber, many times told. Those of our publications which are sent out to other peoples, are, for the most part, sent gratuitously; so that while they make work and expense, they are not a source of very great income. The expenses must, therefore, be met by the liberality of the people. Because they have responded to the calls of the to-duy stand. Because we have faith in God

more corrupt and venal than any thing else known in politics, and, what is worse, selfperpetuating. A prominent democratic politician and lawyer told me that in order to prevent negro rule, they had made laws legalizing ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent returns, and that now they found themselves, through these same laws, at the mercy of this unscrupulous ring with no redress in the courts. While one can readily sympathize with the instinctive rebellion of the educated classes against being dominated by the ignorant and scarcely civilized blacks, yet it is evident that no permanent relief, can be secured through unjust measures. "Chickens will come home to roost." Efforts which are being made to educate and elevate the blacks promise the only safe solution of confined to simple common school educa-

between the two branches of the business. (ings and grounds of the "Straight University" in the heart of the city, devoted to colored students.

But the chief attraction at New Orleans at present is the "World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," a grand name for a grand attempt, a grand fraud, and a grand financial fizzle, but really a great show in some respects. Though far inferior in most never before were our publications so widely points to the "Centennial," in some regards scattered both among our own, and other it is superior. The main building is largerpeoples; and never were the truths they covering 33 acres; the collection of mineral and vegetable products of the United States was never equaled; the Mexican exhibit is extensive and unique, it being the first time to our work. All publications intended for that Mexico has attempted to make a show of her resources and capabilities; the electric our people, taken regularly and paid for lighting plant is the largest ever seen, not promptly. They are worth all they cost the excepting the great Electrical Exhibition in Paris. When it is remembered that nine years ago at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, not a single electric light was in practical use, the two or three there being shown as curiosities, it is quite noteworthy that this entire Exposition is lighted throughou by electricity in the most satisfactory man ner, steam engines aggregating some 2.200 | past we have come to the place at which we | horse-power being used in that work alone. But the most extraordinary thing in this and confidence in his people, this important Exposition is the Educational Exhibits. One can not walk through the extensive galleriss of the great Government build. terest of our people in the work will justify. ) ing, which is entirely given up to education, without being struck with astonishment at the advancement in the methods of education in the past few years. Then the culture of the head was the main end, and but little attention was paid to what would prove of practical value in ordinary life. Now almost everything is turned into the practical line, and hand work keeps even pace with, if it does not even outstrip, head work. Here are exhibits from most of the States in the Union, from the " Christian Brothers," a Catholic organization originating in France butoperating in most lands, from France, from the colored schools of the South; the large collection of "Woman's Work," which is largely educational; many United States' exhibits; and Prof. Ward's celebrated collections for school purposes. But when one goes into the main building and examines the exhibits of Mexico and Japan and finds there evidences of as careful training as in more favored lands, he sees that the world does move. I was much pleased to see in the center and most honored place in New York's educational exhibit, the protrait of our own beloved and respected President Allen, of Alfred Uni versity, surrounded by other great educators, and noted educational establishments of the Empire State. The old adage has been altered for this occasion to read, " Every thing must have its day," and after all the States and various other interests had had their days, Tuesday, May 12th, was "Education Day," and the crowd gathered under the broad-spreadinglive oaks in the grounds, and listened to speeches from the Chairman, the Director General, and from representatives of Canada, France and Japan, as well as different sections of the United States, upon this all important subject. At the risk of trespassing upon the patience of your readers, I will make a few extracts from the speech of Mr. Ichizo Hattori, as it gives information quite new to this countury, relative to the work in Japan. Almost the entire credit of this change is given to Japan's intercourse and treaties with the United States: At the present all educational affairs throughout the Empire are under the control of the Minister of Education who is also a member of the Cabinet. in the vineyard of the Lord? Does it some-times seem as if the word of truth fell only on stony ground or among the thorns? Pa-tience and courage, my brother, God is in streets are, many of them, wide and finely the first three years' course of elementary schools, the first three years' course of elementary schools, the first three years' course of elementary schools, my weakness. On the whole I am much of the much and much of the one All wards or villages have their school commit-

and parents and guardians are held responsible for their attendance. The courses of study of elemen tary, high and normal scuools are constituted ac partment of Education, with modification in accord ance with local condition and officers of the education al department from time to time inspect actual conditions of educational affairs, and no school either private or public can close its doors against these inspec ions.

We have already built about 30,000 elementary schools, 173 high schools and 73 normal schools. While we are encruraging general education with a view to secure s fety and prosperity of the nation. we have not been slow in establishing institutions for professional trainings and improving the univer

There you find 1219 professional schools, besides those high institutions under direct control of the Government, such as the University of Tokio. Imperial College of Engineering, School of Forestry, and many others.

If a student wishes to enter the University of To kio he has to pass through first the eight or six years in an elementary school, and six years in a high school.

When he comes to the University there are provided the departments of law, science, medicine and literature.

The department of science is subdivided into: 1 course of mathematics; 2, course of physics; 3 course of chemistry; 4, course of biology; 5, course of astrology; 6, course of engineerin2; 7, course of geology; 8, course of mining and metallurgy. The department of Literature is again divided into: l, course of philosophy; 2. course of political science and political economy; 3, course of Japanese and Chinese literature, 4, course of Koten Koshiu Kua. Each of all these courses requires four years to stu ly, except the course of medicine, where the study of ive years is require l.

From those several Government institutions alone, and without counting provincial and paivate insti utions, we are sending every year, over 2,000 grad uates into the field of activity.

Japan is full awake on the importance of educa tion, and we find among 8,200 new books published in the year 1882, 2,000 of them were on educational subjects.

Besides the main building and the Government building there are numerous others, chief among which are Horticultural Hall now nearly empty except for a collection of Mexican cacti and orchids; the Art Gallery, well supplied with paintings many of them of merit; Machinery Annex, Carriage and Furniture Pavilion, Sawmill Building; Life- 2. Officers, (pastor, elders, deacons, clerk), saving Station; Mexican Mineral Rotunda; and numerous restaurants, all built on so low ground that only continual pumping can keep it free from water. The Chief Engi- 6 Total membership. 7. Resident membership. neer told me that if the pumps were to stop for one day the floor of the main building | society families (exclusive of debts). would be one foot under water.

Great efforts are being made to raise a fund for continuing the Exposition over another year with some prospect of success, but a demand is made that it be under a new management. While it is unquestioned that 4. How much increase or decrease since last year some of the gentlemen in the present man. 5. A verage attendance since January. agement are honorable and honest, there are

better than three months ago. Yet to attend the associations would be an act of great imprudence on my part. I wrote to Bro. Hull asking him to act as the delegate but he never replied. He was stricken down. His work was done. Information of the case was then given to Bro. E. M. Dunn, Chair. man of the committee to nominate the delegate, and through this Committee as I understand, Bro. W.H. Ernst is the delegate by special appointment. It would have given me great satisfaction to have filled my appointment as delegate doing something as I humbly trust to advance the cause and meeting with so many much beloved friends and fellow laborers. The Christian kindness of those who have sent me invitations to make it home with them during the sessions of the associations is appreciated. Dear Christian friends thank you. But for the present at least I cannot be with you. May the Lord direct and bless in all the associations

TO THE CHURCH CLERKS OF THE NORTH-WEST ERN ASSOCIATION.

S. R. WHEELER.

for his own glory.

The Corresponding Secretary of the North-Western Association, having been instructed at its last session, to prepare blank forms for the Annual Reports of the Churches, submits the following form which the church clerks are earnestly desired to adopt, fillout, and incorporate in their letters to the forthcoming Association. If this form should be approved by that body it will then be furnished in printed form for annual use by the churches. Let us have, if possible, a report from every church next month. CHURCH STATISTICS,

Name and post office address of church. 3. What year constituted? . Ir crease of membership, (by baptism, letter and (verbal testimony). 5. Decrease, (by death, dismission, rejection). 8. Value of church property. 9. Total property valuation of resident church and 10. Total benevalent operations during past year (specify pastor's salary, mission, tract, eic.) SABBATH SCHOOL. Name and address. Superintendent. 3. Number teachers; number officers; whole num ber in school.

true God; T. R. Williams s trine of man's nature and n Maxson, of its code of mora On Sabbath morning, the

an excellent sermon from men of God spake as they the Holy Ghost," in which sketch of the various versio which have been made, an principles and methods of th their work, and some of the revision was needed. I shar Editor, expressed by other have the sermon printed en CORDER.

At half-past ten Sabbath n candidate was baptized into of the church.

In the evening after the S church meeting was held-at were taken to repair and beau and on Sunday evening anot held the object of which measures for placing the long organ in the church.

It has been rumored that ence is coming here in Sep gins to look like it.

SECOND VERON

Sabbath-day, May 16th wa to the church, and especially and four happy converts whe to baptismal waters to confe appointed way. The place Oneida Creek, in the village two miles from the church have united with the Second There are others " almost per we hope to see ere long cast if God's people.

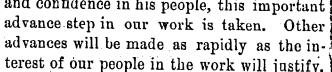
Bro. L. C. Rogers, our he has made us a flying visit, times, twice at each churc upon as many in both societi time spent would allow.

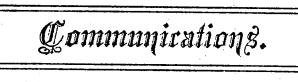
All our hearts were cheere ence and his proclamation of pel inspired us to greater zeal activity.

Miss Mary King, of Alfred is teaching school in the District and her assistance by way of singing and prese school is appreciated. The of the Sabbath-school occurr Bro. George T. Hunt being tendent. Bro. John Salter the year past giving excelle Sister Eva Witter was elected Organist. With our new organ inside, and the late refreshing we feel to take courage and battle for God and his negled

WE call attention to the special notice of Prof. N. W. Williams in another column. We hope the alumni and other Friends of Alfred University will respond generously and promptly to the call for funds which he there makes. The University belongs to the people; and in response to the demands of the people, the trustees have, from time to time, sought to enlarge and perfect the facilities of the University. The important place which sacred music is assuing in the life and work of the Christian Church has made it important to provide facilities for instruction in this department, not hitherto possessed.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society now has a Depository in the North-Western Association, in charge of the Auxiliary Tract Society of that Association, where all persons, who will make a judicious use of Sabbath Tracts, can be supplied by calling on or addressing L. T. Rogers, Secretary, at Milton Junction, Wisconsin. Bro. Rogers says: "We want these tracts circulated. Brethren, who will do it? 'In the morning sow thy seed, in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper this or that, or whether both shall be alike good.'" Would it not be a good plan to organize branch depositories in other localities? We offer the suggestion for consideration and discussion at the coming Associations, if the brethren think it best so to do.





# NEW ORLEANS AND ITS EXPOSITION.

Though late in the season, a trip to New Orleans at this time of the year is not with out its attractions. Leaving New Jersey while the maples are still gorgeous in their red Spring bonnets, the elms just beginning to put on their new finery, the cherry trees donning their bridal array, and the oaks assert ing their independence of fashion by adhering to their Winter costumes-as one whirls rapidly (if such a word can be properly ap plied to southern railroading) southward the evidences of Spring increase. Soon the apple and pear trees are blushing at the ardent caress of the wocing zephyr, the dogwoods dressed in white enliven the forest, wild peach and plum trees are robed in pink, the young greens of the foliage grow richer contrasted with the staid old pines, wild honeysuckle perfumes the thickets, corn is peeping from the ground, locust trees and water lillies are in blossom, oats are being harvested, cotton plants cover the fields looking for all the world like rows of beans, roses enliven the yards of wayside hovels, magnolia blossoms are on the trees and the white buds are peddled by little girls at the stations, and lazy, half clothed darkies, lollining in the sun, proclaim the presence of the Summer-land.

A ride of two days and a half via the Shenandoah Valley road through historic ground in Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and Alabama, brings one to the great city of the South, . THE "lateness of the season" which has built in a swamp and surrounded by water, been the theme of so many comments this a scene of wonderous gayety and pursuit of spring, seems in a fair way to be compensa- pleasure alternated with fevers, pestilence and ted for by the wonderful rapidity with which | death; a city half foreign, half American, vegetation is now coming forward. Trees, and wholly misgoverned; a city of mingled which a week ago were almost as bare as in | magnificence and misery. At first sight one mid winter, are now nearly in full leaf, is impressed with the idea that the city is one and everything seems as if on a race with vast collection of breweries, as every house everything else for maturity. God's ways has from one to several great tanks standare best after all our impatience. Is there not | ing twenty or more feet high within its yard; a broad hint here for the weary workman but these are nothing but rain-water reserin the vineyard of the Lord? Does it some- voirs for culinary use and drinking purposes.

many rumors afloat regarding various crooked transactions, in connection with the dispositions of the funds, and even the juries of award are adding to its shame, for some of them have made bare-faced proposals to render satisfactory reports for cash! Such awards, are, of cours, worthless, and it were better that the whole system of premiums should be relegated to the regions of the past for the well informed public have lost all confidence in them.

G. H. B. NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1885. R. N. MUMFORD.

Deacon Robert Nehemiah Mumford was orn in the town of Smyrna, Oneida county, N. Y., and died in Watson, May 3, 1885, aged 52 years, nine months, and 8 days. His disease was erysipelas, and his sufferings were great.

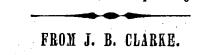
the father or founder of the first Seventhday Baptist church in America, organized in 1671." He was the Senior Deacon of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Watson, and died in the faith of his fathers. He was an houest and successful business man, with a tender and affectionate heart. His funeral was held at his house, May the 5th, by the writer of this notice; text, 2d Timothy 4: 7, 8. "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." He leaves a wife, three sons, and one daughter to mourn their great loss, but we trust his gain is rest, peace and THOMAS R. REED. heaven.

AN EXPLANATION.

At the last session of the North Western Association I was appointed the delegate to the sister Associations and Bro. V. Hull the alternate. Last January I was obliged to leave the Missionary field on account of my health. The difficulty was with my head and of a serious nature. From past experience with this same difficulty I felt sure all thought of acting as delegate must be abandoned. My present condition proves I feel so well that I can hardly realize my-

How many are church members Are teachers' meetings held? 9. What Lesson Helps and Sabbath school papers used? 10. Amount and purpose of moneys raised during the year past. G. M. COTTHELL, Corresponding Secretary.

6. Number baptized.



Two weeks spent at various points, New

Milton, West Union, and Berea, &c., afford additional signs of the hard times in West Virginia. The season thus far has been dry, and many fears have been expressed that another drought may be visited upon the country. - Here, as elsewhere, everybody seems to be aroused to new exertions in clearing and planting, and we hope a kind Providence may reward them bountifully. Showers appear to be near at hand to-day, which prospect fills all hearts with gladness. The writer preached one week ago last Sabbath at Middle Island, and on First-day at the M. E. Church, New Milton. The He was a descendant of Stephen Mumford, | Sabbath-school there is doing well under the leadership of Bro. Eslee F. Randolph, superintendent. At the Ritchie Church, meetings were held on Sabbath and First-day last, with a full attendance. Besides two sermons, addresses were made to the Bibleschool and Woman's Missionary Society by invitation. The session of the latter was held on the afternoon of First-day, and showed a lively interest on the part of the members. Excellent essays were read by Mrs. Flavius Ehret and Miss Lillie Merideth. The indications in this field seem to warrant the conclusion that the earnest labors of Bro. Threlkeld, the pastor, are effective in promoting unity and steadfastness. On ac-

count of the scarcity of ready cash, the collections for the Tract Society were small, but the pledges given were liberal, both at Middle Island and Berea. TOLL GATE, W. Va., May 21, 1885.

Home Mews.

#### New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

On the eve of the Sabbath, May 23d, in place of the usual prayer-meeting, the pastor said that as it was the week for the pubthat this was a correct decision. Some days lication of the Revised Old Testament, he had arranged to have short talks by differOhio

JACKSON CENT

May 10th being the fiftietl Luther L. Davis and wife, grandchildren and others to about 100 called upon them the occasion with a bountifu not a surprise, but when a hea cane and gold spectacles were presented by J. H. Babcock speech it began to be evident had been lurking somewhere Mr. Davis accepted the gift ing, and expressed himself with it, as a token of love from his children and grand and Mrs, Davis have raised of their own, eight of whom -six boys and two girls. A vicinity except one, Calvin, who lives in Albion, Wiscons is 75 years old, and his able They moved into Jackson to and settled on the farm on a reside.

#### Wisconsin. MILTON.

Sabbath, May 16th, was a terest to the Milton Church. were received into the church four by baptism. One of t is a convert to the Sabbath. letter from a First-day Ba Iowa, a bright and interes DeFord, who has been a s some time. One of the four a convert to the Sabbath, son, a member of the grad College, and an unusually capable young man. In th two, the saying of Elder Li "We always take the best justified. It is a mournf that while many are severi tion and interest for the s they regard it, even more cause to which they are devo



HOME.

WARREN WALKER.

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than three months ago. Yet to ate associations would be an act of imprudence on my part. I wrote to ull asking him to act as the delegate never replied. He was stricken down. ork was done. Information of the case en given to Bro. E. M. Dunn, Chairthe committee to nominate the delend through this Committee as I under-Bro. W. H. Ernst is the delegate by specointment. It would have given me atisfaction to have filled my appoints delegate doing something as I humst to advance the cause and meeting many much beloved friends and laborers. The Christian kindness e who have sent me invitations to t home with them during the sessions associations is appreciated. Dear Chrisends thank you. But for the present I cannot be with you. May the irect and bless in all the associations own glory. S. R. WHEELER.

## CHURCH CLERKS OF THE NORTH-WEST. ERN ASSOCIATION.

Corresponding Secretary of the Northn Association, having been instructed ast session, to prepare blank forms Annual Reports of the Churches, sube following form which the church are earnestly desired to adopt, fill out, orporate in their letters to the forth-Association. If this form should be ed by that body it will then be furin printed form for annual use by the es. Let us have, if possible, a report very church next month.

#### CHURCH STATISTICS.

and post office address of church. rs, (pastor, elders, deacons, clerk). year constituted? ase of membership, (by baptism, letter and stimony). ase, (by death, dismission, rejection). membership. ent membership. of church property. property valuation of resident church and amilies (exclusive of debts). I benew lent operations during past year pastor's salary, mission, tract, etc.) SABBATH SCHOOL.

and address. intendent. er teachers; number officers; whole numbool. nuch increase or decrease since last year? ge attendance since January. ber baptized. many are church members?

THE SABBATH RECORDER, MAY 23, 1885.						
trine of man's nature and needs; and D. E. Maxson, of its code of morals.	It is mournful, whether we are right or wrong; for if wrong, it is bad to demand of young people a sacrifice not needful; but if	General Wolseley will sail for home on the next steamer that leaves.	llouse Furnishings, Draperies, Lace Curtains, Cornice poles, and all kinds of window furnishings. We carry the largest assortment in the city, and sell at lowest prices.	THE Seventh-day Biptist Society of Wells- ville, N. Y., will hold regular service on the Sab- bath, in the vestry of the Baptist church, at 2		
On Sabbath morning, the pastor preached an excellent sermon from the text, "Holy men of God spake as they were moved by	we are right, it is most sad that our young people have not enough courage and princi- ple to abide by the right	marines has left Panama for Aspinwall. Typhus fever is increasing among Italian	J. HABRIS, Hornellsville. SPECIAL NOTICES.	o'clock, P. M. The Bible school is held before the preaching service. A cordial invitation is extended to all. L. M. C.		
sketch of the various versions of the Bible	The noticeable literary and social items since our last are the Odd Fellows' celebra- tion of their 66th anniversary, at the Junc-	troops at Massowah and the Press urges the recall of the expedition. The German authorities have forbidden the proposed performances of Mme. Bern	THE Eastern Seventh day Baptist Association will convene with the Pawcatuck Church at Wes- terly, R. I., June 4, 1885, at 10.30 A. M. The Ex	CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon		
principles and methods of the revisionists in their work, and some of the reasons why a	tion, April 27th, where a parade, speeches, and supper were the chief attractions; Mr. E. Ronayne's address upon the "Resurrec-	hardt in Metz and Strasburg in June. Ten per cent. of the British troops at Suakim are ill. The hussars have sailed for	<pre>ccutive Committee have prepared the following pro- gramme:</pre>	at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath- keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially rvited to attend.		
Editor, expressed by others, that we may	tion," at the Junction; Pres. Whitford's lecture for the Women's Social of the Mil- ton Church; and the entertainments of the	home. The Arabs are very active as ma- rauders. It is stated that Bismarck is advising En-	Report of Executive Comritee. Appointment of Standing Committees. Afternoon.	THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Seventh- day Baptist Churches of Minneso'a will be held with the Alden Church, in Freeborn county, begin-		
At half-past ten Sabbath morning another	Philomathean Society, May 6th and 9th, in the interest of their library fund. These entertainments were character entertain-	control of Egyptian finances and to assist Germany's colonizing enterprises in eastern	2.15 to 4. Communications from Churches; mis-	ning Sixth-day before the second Sabbath in June, 1885. Introductory sermon by Eld. H. B. Lewis; alternate, Eld. C. J. Sindall. GEO. W. HILLS, Cor. Sec.		
In the evening after the Subbath a special church meeting was held at which measures	ments, with appropriate costume-imported and were much enjoyed.	The premier of deputies has intimated to the king of Italy a wish to retire from pub- lic life on account of old age and illness.	4 to 4.30. Paper, <i>Evening.</i> 8 o'clock. Paper, Mrs. Wm L. Clarke.	PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contribu- tions to either the Tract Society or Missionary So-		
were taken to repair and beautify the church, and on Sunday evening another meeting was held the object of which was to perfect	term session of the three societies occurred in the chapel.	ably will be made premier.	<ul> <li>8.30. Sermon, O. D. Williams, delegate from Central Association.</li> <li>Sixth-day Morning.</li> <li>9 to 9.30 Devotional Exercises.</li> </ul>	ciety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cen- tre, N. Y.		
measures for placing the long-talked-of pipe organ in the church. It has been rumored that General Confer-	to town, increased its size, and makes a skating rink in the second story. Thus we	At West Hallock, Ill., May 12, 1885 by Eld. A. Hakes, assisted by Rev. H. A. Smith, Mr. JULIUS	2. Our Holland Mission, J. G. Burdick.	THOSE who have so kindly subscribed to the Alfred University Pipe Organ Fund will be pleased to know that the organ has been contracted for and		
ence is coming here in September. It be- gins to look like it. E. R. SECOND VERONA.	stowed upon other towns about us and throughout the country.	SPICER, of West Hallock.	<ol> <li>Evangelistic and School Work in China. T. L. Gardiner.</li> <li>Our Medical Mission, Mrs. U. M. Babcock.</li> <li>Christian Living, A. E. Main. Each topic followed by discussion.</li> </ol>	is soon to be placed. The money on the subscrip- tions will now be in order. As the full amount necessary to meet the contract has not yet been pledged the subscription books are still open. We		
Sabbath-day, May 16th was a joyous day to the church, and especially to the pastor and four happy converts who went down in-	There has been much "post office-word" activity in town for a couple of weeks, but the end is not yet. The efficient incumbent	In Independence, N. Y., May 15, 1885, FREMONT C. LEWIS, son of Giles Lewis, in the 29th year of his age. For more than five years he had been a great sufferer from a difficulty of breathing, so that	Afternoon. 2 to 2.15. Devotional Exercises.	shall be glad to hear from many of our friends. Ad- dress Prof. N. W. Williams, Alfred Centre, N. Y.		
to baptismal waters to confess Christin his appointed way. The place of baptism was Oneida Creek, in the village of Durhamville	Clarke, still holds the fort in spite of all the	he was unable to lie down and died sitting in his	2.30 to 4.30.Tract Society's hour.1.What ?2.Why ?3.How ?	Carpets. Notwithstanding the present scarcity of some grades of Carpets. our stock is complete, and prices low as ever. J. HARRIS. Hornellsville.		
two miles from the church. These four have united with the Second Verona Church. There are others "almost persuaded" whom	Spring seems to have come in good earnest, but we may have drawbacks yet. W. F. P.	INGHAM, in the 79th year of her age. She was born in Petersburg, N. Y., and was the daughter of Wil- liam Clark. For a number of years she had been in poor health, but very patient in all of her sufferings.	4. Wherewith ? J. B. Clarke. Each topic followed by discussion. Evening.	LETTERS. A. W. Truman, Wm. H. Brand, Mary E. Boss, Surah A Crandall, G. J. Crandall, D. W. Cart-		
we hope to see ere long cast in their lot with God's people.	delegates attending the North-Western As- sociation, to be held here June 25th to 28th inclusive, can be returned on the Chicago	Krusen, who said "he never heard her speak an un- kind word." For many years she was a member of the Methodist Episcopyl church at Stannard's Cor	C nducted by T. L. Gardiner. Sabbath Morning.	wright, H. C. Coon, I. Clawson, F. M. Mayes, A. H. Lewis, 4, Mrs. Amos Rogers, E. H. Clarke, J. F. Hubbard, 2, H. Word, A. W. Coon, E. R. Clarke, M. P. Saunders, O. C. Burdick, B. G. Stillman, L.		
has made us a flying visit, preaching four times, twice at each church, and calling	and North-Western Ralway, and the Mil-	last of her father's family, and of her own also, having buried two husbands and all of her children. J. K.	Western Association. Collection for Missionary Society. Afternoon.	F. Skaggs, H. Hull, A. E. Main, E. Ronayne, A. C. Stannaud, G. M. Powell, E. P. Barker, L. T. Rog- ers, O. B. Wardner, H L. Stillman, W. D. Crandall, J. H. Palmiter, Thos R. Reed, A A. Place, C. A.S.		
time spent would allow. All our hearts were cheered with his pres-	attending the Commencement of our Col- lege. In case of the latter, the privilege of returning on the reduced fare extends to	ELIZABETH, wife of Mallory Marsh, aged 45 years. Sister Marsh was a member of the First Verone Seventh-day Baptist Church, having experienced re	Geo. H. Utter, Superintendent. Evening. 7 30 to 8.15. Praise service,	Temple, II. P. Grace, Mrs. S. L. Howell, J. B. Williams, E. A. Wells, L. J. Walsworth, W. H. Rog rs, Geo. H. Babcock. RECEIPTS.		
pel inspired us to greater zeal and Christian activity.	July 8th. Commencement exercises from June 27th to July 1st inclusive. All that any persons need do to claim this reduction	long time a member of the church choir, a woman of amiable qualities, she endeared herself to a host of friends as was seen by the large attendance at her	1 8.15. Sermon, W. H. Erust, del gate from North Western Association.	All payments for he SABBATH RECORDER are ac- knowledged from week to week in the paper. Per- sons sending money, the receipt of which is not du- ly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the		
is teaching school in the Second Church	is to buy a regular ticket on coming, and certificates will be issued to them here by	many times during her long illuess and to talk and pray with her. He found her trusting in Chris	9 to 9 30. Devotional Exercises. 9 30 to 10 30. Unfinished business. 1 10.30. Sermon by A. H. Lewis.	If y acknowledged, should give us early honce of the omission.I. B. Crandall, Alfred Centre, D. B. Kenyon,\$2 00 41 52 1 00 41 52		
school is appreciated. The reorganization, of the Sabbath-school occurred this month,	E. M. DUNN.	Gardner, the writer preaching from John 11:28 "The Master 18 come, and calleth for thee." The deceased leaves a husband, one daughter, two sons four brothers and one surviving sister, two having	Afternoon. 2 to 2.15. Devotional Exercises.	Mrs. Jane Trask, Independence,       1 00 41 52         E. A. Wells, Utopia,       1 00 41 53         W. D. Crandall, West Edmeston,       1 00 41 52         Joseph Allen, Wirt Centre,       2 00 41 52		
Bro. George T. Hunt being elected Superin- tendent. Bro. John Satterlee has served the year past giving excellent satisfaction		Of typhoid preumonia. May 16, 1885, at the residence of her son in Providence, R. I., where she had gone to care for his wife who was sick, Mrs. ELIZ.	Evening. 1 7.30 to 8.15. Praise service, Conducted by J. G. Burdick.	Alfred Collips, Charlestown, R. I.,2 004224Milton P. Saunders, Carolina,2 004252Sarah A. Crandall, Niantic,1 004152J. P. Putnam, Cartwright, Wis.,4 40417T. L. Freeborn, Milton,1 004152		
Sister Eva Witter was elected Secretary and Organist. With our new organ, pretty church inside, and the late refreshing from the Lord, was feel to take, country, and	The pestilence at Plymouth is thought to be effectually stayed.	days old. When but a child, she professed faith in Christ, was baptized and joined the 1st Hopkinton	Blanks have been sent to clerks of churches, which they are requested to fill out and return to	Mrs. F. C. Buten, "       50       41       39         Mrs. M. E. Davis, "       3       35       41       52         Mrs. Cyrus Frink, Milton Junction, 2       200       41       52         C. D. Balch, "       200       42       26		
we feel to take courage and continue the battle for God and his neglected truth. H. D. C.	from Chicago, May 18th, with over 2,000,000 bushels of grain. Putrid diphtheria is alarmingly prevailing	) this church March 26, 1858, of which she remained a faithful member until she passed to her reward She was quiet, unassuming and unprotending in he manner, attending strictly to her own business. Sh	I 1st. I. B. CRANDALL, Secretary. WESTERLY, R. I., May 11, 1885.	J. H. Palmiter, Albion,       2 00 41 52         J. H. Palmiter, Albion,       2 00 42 3         Mrs. S. B Langworthy, Farina, Ill.,       2 00 41 52         James Greenman,       " 2 00 41 52		
Ohio JACKSON CENTRE	among children, at Langston, Mass. All the schools are closed. Beginning May 25th, fast train serv-	<ul> <li>lived above reproach and was beloved by all who knew her. Hers was a life of extreme sorrow and af fliction, but she put her trust in Christ, lived above it all and was quite cheerful. Her life was also a life</li> </ul>	sociation will he held with the Friendship Church, at Nile, N. Y., commencing on Fifth day, June 18,	Geo. Weils,       "       2 00 42 2         S. J. Carlisle.       "       1 00 41 36         Mrs. A. A. Hull,       "       2 00 41 53		
May 10th being the fiftieth anniversary of Luther L. Davis and wife, their children grandchildren and others to the number of	Shore road between New York and Chi-	prayer-meeting and Sabbath-school when it was consistent with her health and other attendant circum stances. She was a good, kind attentive mother	s semi-centennial of this Association, the Executive Committee has taken the responsibility of recom-	Mrs. Lucinda Williams, North Loup, 1 00 41 52 W. H. Green, 1 00 41 52 HELPING HAND.		
about 100 called upon them and celebrated the occasion with a bountiful feast. It was not a surprise, but when a heavy gold headed	l millitary school, at New Haven, Conn. s died suddenly, May 19th, aged seventy	by all who knew her. Gone but not lost and neve to be forgo ten. Truly, it may be said of her Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea saith the Spirit, that they may res	r Fifth-day Morning. 10.30. Introductory Memorial Sermon, on the his- tory of the Western Association, J. Kenyon,	Susie Burdick, Alfred Centre,\$ 42Mrs. L. Brooks,"David Green,"25		
cane and gold spectacles were brought out and presented by J. H. Babcock in a neat little speech it began to be evident that a surprise	Cumberland Presbyterian Church met a	U. M. B. In Greenfield, Lackawanna Co., ' Pa., MASON K BURDICK, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Burdick	Appointment of Standing Committees. Afternoon.	NOTICE TO CREDITOR <sup>2</sup> .—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		
had been lurking somewhere in the vicinity Mr. Davis accepted the gift with some feel ing, and expressed himself highly gratified	The aldermen of New York have ap pointed a committee to receive the Barthol di statue on its arrival. The citizens' organ	years old. He was a professor of religion. He was a son of the late Kendall Burdick and brother o	2.15 to 4.30. Communications from churches and corresponding bodies; annual re-	John Crandall, late of the town of Friendship, in said county, deceased, that they are required to ex- hibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the sub- scriber, one of the executors of the will of the said deceased, at his residence in the town of Genesee; on		
with it, as a token of love and affection from his children and grand-children. Mr and Mrs, Davis have raised 13 children, 1	the committee. Reports from 2,000 counties show that the wheet promote in Lowe and Missouri i	I In Cortland, Ill., May 15, 1885. Mr. DAVE ROGERS, in the 74th year of his age. He had been afflicted with lingering consumption for a numbe of years. Although feeble, he had visited his place	7.30. History of the churches of the Association, D. E. Maxson. Sixth-day Morning	or before the 5th day of September, 1885. E. R. CRANDALL, Executor. ELIZA M. CRANDALL, Executor. Dated Feb. 26, 1885.		
of their own, eight of whom are still living six boys and two girls. All reside in thi vicinity except one, Calvin, the third son	s sixty six per cent. less than the crop of lass vear; in Nebraska sixty per cent. and in Kansas fifty-eight per cent.	in six years. Brother Rogers was the son of Amo Rogers, and grandson of Eld. Davis Rogers. He embraced religion in early life and was haptized by	9 to 9 15. Devotional Exercises. 9.15 to 10. Reports of committees, and miscella- neous business.	A GENTS WANTED for our new Religious book, the greatest success of the year. Send for illu- trated circular, if you want to make money. FORSHEE & MCMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.		
who lives in Albion, Wisconsin. Mr. Davis is 75 years old, and his able helpmeet is 70. They moved into Jackson township in 1837	Frelinghuysen died at his home in Newark	enth day Baptist church at Preston, where he re- mained a member until 1835, when he, with his wife and dachter and a few Sabbath-keepers, moved to	C. A. Burdick. <i>Afternoon.</i> 2 to 2.30. Reports of committees and unfinished business.	<b>GOOK AGENTS WANTED</b> for "PLATFORM ECHOES, or LIVING TRUTHS for		
and settled on the farm on which they stil resule.	and the body was buried in Mount Pleasan cemetery. The Pennsylvania railway announced	t living and where he remained until de th. His home circle was broken by the death of his wife in 1863; again, in 1889 his daughter, an only child, wa a called away by death, leaving a busband and three	by of the Association, H. P. Burdick. <i>Evening.</i>	Everyone laughs and cries over it. 640 pages. 227 splendid Engraving: Introduction by Rev. I.Y. HAN ABISUTT, D. D. C. It sells at sight. Fend for Circulars. Extra Terms, etc., to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Cons.		
Wisconsin. MILTON. Sabbath, May 16th, was a day of some in	St. Louis \$19, and a corresponding reduc	was preached by Eld. B. Williams, formerly of Presion from the words " Precious in the signt of	al gate. f Sabbath Morning. f 10.30. Sermon by A. E. Main, "The essential	A FRIZE costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At		
terest to the Milton Church. Four member were received into the church by letter, and four by baptism. One of the four by lette	tion to other points. Mules have been hoisted from the Penn sylvania colliery at Mt. Carmel Pa., by a	passed away from each another father in Israel and we trust he is now enjoying the communion of the blessed. In Warren, Wis., May 11, 1885, ANNA HUBBARD	d developed by Paul in his teaching, and ex- emplified in his life." Collection for Missionary Society.	USE ONLY BROOKLYN		
is a convert to the Sabbath, and joined on letter from a First day Baptist Church in Iowa, a bright and interesting girl, Ethe	cent. reduction affected the colliery super intendents, all of whom have resigned.	wife of Alauson Taber, aged 75 years. She was born in Berlin, N. Y. At the age of seventeen sho	2.30. Bible-school work. Programme arranged by committee. <i>Evening</i> .	WHITE LEAD CO'.'S		
DeFord, who has been a student here for some time. One of the four baptized is also a convert to the Sabbath, Frank E. Peter	A crowd of anarchists containing a sprink ling of socialists and a few pescably-inclined workingmen, held an open air meeting of	- moved to Wi-consin, where she lived the rest of he life. She lived a faithful Christian and diel in the hope of life eternal through the Saviour, sh lowed and served here	First day Morning. 9 to 9.15. Devotional Exercises.	The WHITEST and BEST MADE LEAD.		
son, a member of the graduating class in College, and an unusually intelligent and capable young man. In the case of thes	a against capital were indulged in. The ar	At his home in Janesville, Wis, May 8, 1885 RowLAND R COON, son of O. T. Coon. The funeral was held at Janesville. May 10th, and was conducted according to the ritual of the G. A. R., who had the	9.15 to 10.45. Unfinished business. 11. Sermon by delegate, and collection for Tract Bociety. e Aflernoon.	For sale by all dealers and made only by BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO., Office, 182 Front St., New York.		
two, the saying of Elder Lucius Crandall- "We always take the best"-seems to b justified. It is a mournful consideration	- turbance. e The Little Wood River country, in west ern Idaho, is being subjected to frequent and	management of the funeral in charge, Rev. B. J. Va Wagner, of the Congregational church officiatin as chaplain. The members of W. H. Sargent Post No. 20, attended in a body, in uniform, and fired	a 2.30. History of the Publishing interest, 5 L. A. Platts. <i>Evening</i> .			
that while many are severing ties of affect tion and interest for the sake of truth, a they regard it, even more are descriing th	a rendezvous in the mountains, where pur	A. C. S.	NEW YORK SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH. 	Wishing to live at the Bridge, so as to be near		

eachers' meetings held? Lesson Helps and Sabbath school papers unt and purpose of moneys raised during past. M. Cottsell, Corresponding Secretary.

#### FROM J. B. CLARKE.

weeks spent at various points, New West Union, and Berea, &c., afford nal signs of the hard times in West a. The season thus 'far has been dry, ny fears have been expressed that anrought may be visited upon the Here, as elsewhere, everybody o be aroused to new exertions in and planting, and we hope a kind nce may reward them bountifully. s appear to be near at hand to-day, rospect fills all hearts with gladness. writer preached one week ago last at Middle Island, and on First-day M. E. Church, New Milton. The -school there is doing well under the ip of Bro. Eslee F. Randolph, superit. At the Ritchie Church, meetings ld on Sabbath and First-day last, full attendance. Besides two serddresses were made to the Bibleand Woman's Missionary Society by on. The session of the latter was the afternoon of First-day, and a lively interest on the part of the s. Excellent essays were read by vius Ehret and Miss Lillie Merideth. ications in this field seem to warrant clasion that the earnest labors of relkeld, the pastor, are effective in ng unity and steadfastness. On acf the scarcity of ready cash, the ns for the Tract Society were small, pledges given were liberal, both at Island and Berea. ATE, W. Va., May 21, 1885.

Home Mews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE. e eve of the Sabbath, May 23d, in the usual prayer-meeting, the pasthat as it was the week for the pubof the Revised Old Testament, he nged to have short talks by differhren on what the Old Testament e for the world. Accordingly L. A. poke of the debt the world owes the tament for its doctrine of the one

#### JACKSON CENTRE

#### Wisconsin. MILTON.

tion and interest for the sake of truth, as a rendezvous in the mountains, where purthey regard it, even more are descriing the suit is dangerous and difficult. Several cause to which they are devoting themselves. | strongly armed parties are in pursuit.

Inving SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio in the Historical Society's building, at the corner of ily residence known as the ROGERS STILLMAN from June 11th to 17th inclusive. This is his last visit before Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. Autumn.





#### IT IS RIGHT.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

being sick."

supremely aggravated."

Whate'er disturbs me through the day, Or brings a weary night, I feel to look to Heaven and say, My Father, it is right.

No chafing frets-no envy pains-Where faith doth not behold One who with tender love sustains And draws me to his fold.

Should anger rage, or guilt distress, Or sorrow smite the heart, I feel there is a friend to bless And needful strength impart.

I own his kindness, and I know His mercy will appear To ease my step-to stay the blow-When judgments are severe.

Go, I will trust Him day by day-To do His will delight-And in each pain and trial say, My Father, it is right.

> (For the SABBATH RECORDER.) " SLIGHTS."

-Christian Secretary.

BY MRS. M. J. C. MOORE.

'Twas only this stray scrap, "There are some people always looking out for slights. They cannot pay a visit, they cannot receive a friend, they cannot carry on the intercourse of the family, without suspecting my mental vision. some offense is designed. If they meet an acquaintance on the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly." It set me thinking. Who does not continually meet such people, and consequently feel an impression that they must be extremely cautious to give no offense? Sometimes we have ventured to congratulate ourselves on our success in avoiding the sore spots, only to learn afterwards that we have committed a deeper crime than ever. Is it because they are themselves so perfect in every little punctilio of polite consideration, that they cannot afford to overlook the faults hearted generosity that remembers only the | den and complete, past all relapse I know, so times hidden beneath a rough exterior?

It occurred to me that I, myself, had once

For a moment there struggled in Nell's | fore 'strangers, but I knew better. I am face a mixture of amusement, pity and dis- always glad to meet her when in that mood; gust, then she burst into a long and merry for I know that she is teeming with thoughts laugh. I had had too much evidence of her | that shall find utterance to cheer and bless love and consideration to resent it from her; so ne one.

"Oh, how we misjudge others through and my confidence in her sound good sense convinced me that I had made myself ridic- our narrow vision, warped by ideas of our ulous in her estimation. I began to excuse own importance! We would not, for a momyself by saying, "Well, I suppose I am | ment, admit that we held any but the most | over-sensitive, but perhaps it is the result of hearty good-will toward all our fellows; then why imagine that others have cause for other

"Sick!" she exclaimed, "yes, you are than the same good-will toward us! Indeed, sick; for the symptoms you manifest are not we are far more happy to take for granted those of a healthy nature, and are quite for- that every one is our well-wisher, and so eign to your usual self. But I am hope- show our hearty sympathy in return! Is it ful of your case; for I candidly believe not the most insufferable egoism to approthat if I plainly diagnose and name it, your priate to ourselves finer susceptibilities, cure will be sudden and complete. One keener instincts and more ready insight than word will name it, selfishness. Selfishness | we allow in others? I assure you they are there in people whom you would esteem ob-

I was angry; so much so that I forgot my | tuse and insensate, but they have the good | did. physical weakness, and rising, walked stoutly | sense to see that it is not agreeable to others, down over the uneven path, clear to "The | to have them always paraded on the surface. Cliffs," without once thinking of resting. I | On these rocks I have heard some try to excannot tell whether I came of myself to my press their supreme admiration and appre old self, or whether the sublimity of the sight | ciation of the scene, and they succeeded of the grand waves beating upon that ledge of | only in belittling it; while there were others rock-rock seamed and worn smooth by the whose eloquent silence was, the evidence of endless, incessant conflict, from which it never the very highest and truest sympathy with shrank, but to each recurring wave presented | its grandeur. The first, probably, regarded the same bold, undaunted front which had them as insensible clods. But what cared rebuffed the waves of centuries ago-cleared they! They lived too close to the great mother heart of nature herself, to feel the Somehow it seemed as if all the petty contempt of her artificial children.

"But, dear coz, I had great faith in this humors and fancied ills, which I had allowed place to cure you of the disease-for truly it to occupy me wholly, were swept away, as completely and easily as one wave of the in- is a most prevalent and disagreeable comcoming tide, reaching higher than the rest, | plaint; but in you the result of illness. Do swept away the sand and sticks some child | you remember the morning we came away, you insisted upon cooking your own breakin play had littered about, leaving clean and bare the solid, everlasting rock. Ah, thought | fast; and that you said you wondered how I, my Father's hand made all this, and the one could endure to handle such rough, foundations beneath my feet shall crumble, | harsh things as the handle of the iron spider; but the "Rock of Ages" shall ne'er be moved. | you showed me your hand, reddened, almost How little, and nothing, was I! Surely noth. | torn, by contact with it? You knew it was ing but love could I hold for every one-I, because of its extreme tenderness after illness who had received so much love from Him that it was so sensitive, and that returning and all mankind. I turned with a glad tear- vigor and daily use of your hands would fulness to Nell and told her as I clasped her soon so accustom and harden them, that you and short comings of others, with a large hand in mine, "Oh, Nell! the cure is sud- would see only the real utility of such things; their lack of polish would be forgotten. Just real good there is in every one, though many | long as I feel the firm rock of trust beneath | so with the sensitiveness of your spirit. In first contact with every day affairs and peo-

'That was the way my sermon began, and I | ple, you are actually wounded by harshness | chanics, they are sparsely, but if the inhab-

#### BUILDING A CHARACTER.

of a lot which seemed to be cleared and three days in Callao, I made a visit to Lima. graded for building, just as a load of lumber intending to spend a night, but the desolawas being deposited upon the spot. "What are you going to build here, Mr.

Gracey?" asked he of the builder who was standing by. "I am going to put up a building, Thom-

"What kind of a building is it to be, sir?"

"I don't exactly know yet."

"Are you going to build a barn?"

"Dont know yet, Thomas, what it is to

do you know you have brought the right almost wept over the recital. All the long lumber if you don't know what you are go- cherished treasures of the old Inca civ ing to build?"

are getting ready to build just as Mr. Gracey pious Catholics for a holy monk's work.

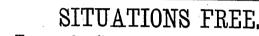
and well.

an aim, and work hard to reach it.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Colon or Aspinwall has grown immensely An almost new town has been added, built where only wild swamp and tangle once had control. The streets of the old town have been lengthened, and the town is, for the present, rescued from its former imminent per l of being overwhelmed by the tropvegetation. But, for dirt it certainly ical deserves mention-not honorable mention. Nothing but the N. E trades and the torrents of rain prevent its depopulation. tried to number the distinct smells but grew tired. The ride across the Isthmus was rather dull. The former untouched wilderness is of the past; it is almost one continuous village of thatched hovels or forlorn wooden, one roomed houses. These are built in New York and shipped in sections. When occupied by French laborers or me-

anything green was seen in Payta. The rest of the trip to Callao, was simply bare A lad on his way to school stopped in front rock, sand and water. As I had to wait for tion left by the Chilinos, the dirt and discomfort made me return to my room on the steamer. Chili destroyed much that she could not appreciate and stole all that was valuble, such as china, silverware, pianos and furniture from the houses. Though poor soldiers, the Peruvians were far more cultivated than their opponents. Their world renowned collection of plants of South America was boxed up, sent to Chili and allowed to rot unopened and unappreciated. "Well, that is queer, Mr. Gracey. How I met a botanist from our Smithsonian, he ilization were scattered abroad. Leaving If Mr. Gracey was in earnest with Thomas, Callao we coasted southward; below Pisco he must have been a very foolish builder. saw graven on the mountain side, the cel-And yet there are many young people who ebrated Inca cross or symbol claimed by should think it some 100 yards long, facing We are all to be the builders of our own the west. I fance it is in some way connectcharacters. And on these characters depends | ed with the worship of the sun. Here the our success for time and eternity. In order immense cliffs come down abruptly to the to do this well we must have some idea of edge of the sea and are very bold, furnishing what we want. What kind of a man do you resting places to thousands of sea-birds and mean to be? Are you gaining information seals. Here we passed close to quite a large and forming habits which will help you to school of whales. The usual murderous probe what you desire? First mark out your pensities were evinced by certain English plans and then do all in your power to gather passengers. happily without injury to the the right material, and do the work carefully whales. I arrived at Coquimbo 35 days after leaving New York; it is a fine harbor-Many people grow up without any aim, the only one on this coast, but arid. There forming habits without any model, and so is no vegetation but some miles back in the having in after life but a mass of bad habits country where there is water, it is very and a record of wasted opportunities. Have green. Of course the fields are irrigated from the Andes. Snow peaks are visible in clear weather. We have an abundance of very fine grapes, nectarines, pears and fair figs, apples, peaches, etc., also very fine tomatoes, cucumbers and melons of both kinds. It is not hot; the temperature is 65° to 72° during this, the summer season. Probably it wall fall some six or eight degrees in winter. It is very cloudy or foggy in the mornings, sometimes, but soon clears.



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THE CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

# Poynlar S

INFLUENCE OF SULPHATE GOITRE.-Bergeret in a co Archio der Phar, is of the superabundance of sulphate whether introduced in food formed there by the oxidati of the muscles, induces goit tration, the inhabitants of are mentioned as having bee ly afflicted with this diseas water which flowed a long gypsum, and was, therefore sulphate of lime. At lengt to have water brought to th another locality where there The result was, the goitre other illustration is the sold racks of Saint Etienne, am goitre assumed form of an er ter which, these soldiers dran the food eaten was not suffici tems, particularly as they we orously and a large part of consequence was, the suppl matter was not equal to the system. The oxidation of t ter in the muscles thus gave quantity of sulphates, char and giving rise to the diseas

APPLYING FERTILIZERS quite reasonable to suppose be gorged with food as an in that injury may result from true as regards corn. The a long season of active grow about one hundred days f If all the food which is requ the plant is added to the soil vailable condition at the quantity may be lost before th ilize it. Soluble fertilizers di in a moist soil with great ra quickly carried off by the d to the subsoil. Sir J. B. Lav the nitric acid of nitrate of a been applied to the surface the water flowing from the eight hours after the applic six hundred pounds of this be applied to the corn crop l of the seed, it will begin to single root has been formed This fact is given on cape! of how fertilizers may be los tion. At the best, an exce material given to corn in i forces a rank growth of stalk food is exhausted before it c into grain, which is the most the crop. During some year been growing corn, under fertilizing, which is to apply intervals, as after each time instead of before and immed planting. The effect has increase the yield of grain, growth of stalk. By this bushels of grain per acre hav and in growing sweet corn fo and well-filled ears are secure is dusted along the rows before is used, or immediately aft shower carries it down to same method of applying fe used for roots with favo American Agriculturist for GINSENG.—A parliament tains the account of a jour Consul General of Great B Some interesting informati regard to the production of ginseng, so prized as a tonic It is grown from a seed w March. The seedlings are beds raised a foot above the rounding soil, bordered with and covered in from sun a of reeds, well closed in exc north side, where they are the first or second year th is only two or three inches only two leaves. It is trans ly during this period. In t the stem is about six inches horizontal leaves standing right angles, and in the fif healthy plant has reached it is more usual not to take has reached the sixth se ginseng is prepared by sim root in the sun or over a ch make red or clarified gins placed in wicker baskets, w large earthenware vessel with cover, and pierced at the bo It is then placed over boil steamed for about four hour Ginseng was for centurie very elixir of life all over th pecially in China and Japan were supposed to be miraci were generally supposed to Corean ginseng. But its but it out of the reach of th The wild ginserg of Corea fetched twenty times its w China. The export from monopoly, which affords a c enue, and is said to be the ki quisite. Death is the panis gling it out of the country. port is only about 27,000 por

the sermon then preached me ever causes me gratitude. I can laugh now, at my absurdity, but at the time my distress was real.

I had been sick with malarial fever-a sickby her own large fund of sunny sweetness; and then to complete my cure she whisked me off for a week or two at the "Pier." In and merry greetings jarred upon me almost like blows; and I resisted her daily effort to take me to "The Cliffs" until, at last, her rhapsodies over their grand ruggedness, their pleasantness and uniqueness overcame me. She said the solid ledge extended under water farther than vision could pierce; and that its stretch down the coast was beyond her two hour effort to walk its length. She had overheard one gentleman tell another that such another piece of rock was not to be found on the coast, until one reached Florida, and there was its counterpart. All this impelled me to visit them for myself, despite the crowds I knew I should meet upon them, as they were continually thronged from

early afternoon till late evening; sometimes, when the moon shone bright, gay laughter and snatches of song came up from them through my open window in the small hours of the morning.

There was no drive to them, so one must needs walk over the stony path through the pastures, and I frequently stopped to rest. interest, asked, "What is the trouble dear?" has become such a ridiculous object as I must own room."

Nell actually looked dismayed and said, "Why, what can you mean?"

making sport of me?" I cried.

suffered from this peculiar sensitiveness; and never could tell what preached the strongest and seeming inconsiderateness. Very soon -the place, the constantly changing concourse of people, or Nell, her own dear self. is in those you meet, and all these little pe-

my feet."

such morbid fancies, as many others besides ness remarkably depressing to one's mental | you have done! To me the sight of those atmosphere, and, as if to augment its evils, young girls in their happy enjoyment of I was far from friends and suitable care was health and recreation was a cause of thanknot obtainable. But at length came cheery | fulness. I knew them to be hard-working, cousin Nell, who fairly bore me through | city teachers; and had you seen, as I have, tedious days of fever, and on to convalescence | the steady growing of cheerfulness and freedom from care during the days we have been here, you too, must have been glad. What | cause for merriment, they, or any one, could | nature. When it recedes there wells up the this move, I fear she began to mistrust the possibly find in you-a decidedly common- same, clear, pure, fresh draught for whomsoefficacy of the change, for the life and bustle | place woman, neither more nor less than | ever will drink. If our faith springs from seemed too much for me; the loud talking common-place, and such are daily met by the secret recesses of "The Rock," waves of hundreds,-I was puzzled to know. I have trouble, flood tides of affliction cannot alter been thinking over what could cause such it. It must ever spring up refreshing and ideas. In your case, as with others, I am convinced it is an exaggerated idea of your own importance. Now don't flush so, though I see by your laugh you understand me. You have been the first one considered, at home, so long, and all have placed themselves, their time and convenience, so entirely at | all the rubbish and litter that the throng has your disposal during your illness, that now | scattered upon the rock-bits of wilted you feel as if robbed of your just rights when | flowers; shreds of paper; broken toys; sand placed upon an equal footing with thousands and sticks, betraying a puny effort at build-

thought.

your opinion that such and such ladies, whom I have brought to your room, were show common fellow-feeling. I see now that Just so, prayer twice daily should sweep us I have been mistaken in withholding from

you, that some of them are women of deep our contact with others, save only the pebexperience in suffering and affliction. They | bles of truth which we should carefully hoard who have passed through trials, and even as treasures of use and beauty. Ah, Sitting upon a granite boulder I began to some who are now undergoing them, have dear one, let us so keep ourselves under its etc., that are to be exported. I suppose this regret my undertaking when only half way ever the readiest sympathy for all real reviving and cleansing influence that no light there. I think I must have envied those we trouble. Yours they knew was but an imag- and foolish fancy shall remain long enough met for their seeming health and flow of inary one, and therefore most wisely treated | to leave a trace; then "slights" will not be humor; for when two young girls, eagerly by being ignored. There are some here conversing, came opposite me, one turned | whose burdens are so large and grievous that her look full upon me and at the same mo- | they shut out all sight or sound of the afment burst into hearty, ringing laughter, I airs of others. One can but hope by one burst into crying. Nell, all sympathy and | way, or another, to divert them from their agonizing sorrow. I feel no slight when they I, petulently I fear, replied, "When one pass me without notice, but a real delight when I can make them see the beauty of the be, she had better remain shut up in her | day, the sky or the sea; because 'tis for their soul healing powers they are here.

"Then, there is that Mrs. V----, whom we met on the piazza, and who merely "Did you not see how those girls were glanced at us without speaking. You said she was too proud to give us friendly greeting be-

you will remember only the real worth there dwindled into insignificance.

"I have kept you about long enough, but I must tell you one or two little lessons I have learned on this rock. Do you see that little stream running down the rock? It is a tiny spring of fresh water, welling up from the heart of the rock, and is so far down that high tide covers it. I call it Faith. When a salt wave washes over it, it cannot change its pure. By its own vital force and power it must free itself from all that would clog or taint

"Another is almost opposite in its application; for I call the twice daily incoming and outgoing tide Prayer. Do you observe of others, persons on whom you have no de- ing; cigar ends, etc. — all leaving impressions mand, and who consequently give you no of the persons who let them idly, unheedingly fall? The incoming and outgoing tide will "You have once or twice confided to me leave not one trace of all those who have been here to-day, save the pebbles that have been dropped; they will be lodged in the crevices, either shallow, or so selfish they could not as though stored away as something of worth. clean of all the varied impressions left by heeded enough to have a name."

#### MY GOD, I THANK THEE.

ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR.

My God, I thank thee who hast made The earth so bright, So full of splendor and of joy, Beauty, and light; So many glorious things are here, Noble and right!

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

itants are natives or Jamaicans, they have simply a grass hammock and an iron pot. Everywhere one sees small grocery stores for the sale of everything, with their invariable on the line. Everywhere one sees the cuts or piled up dirt, indicative of the Canal, while forlorn locomotives, rusty track and discarded ties are everywhere, causing frequent delays to the train. I think all the damaged railroad stock of the world must have bee sent here.

Starting from Colon and dredging the Chagres River the Company has advanced about seven or eight miles. Then again, about the middle near the mountains they have a cut some 360 feet deep, 180 feet wide at the top and 100 feet at the bottom: I believe it is about three miles long. Of course in such a cut the decline of the sides is very abrupt. The Chagres with its excessively varying discharge of water, is an almost insurmountable barrier to success. Fortunately, thus far, the Company has had very good weather with little rain. I doubt if less than 15 years sees the Canal opened. The disposal of the dirt is a problem, besides they have to build a railroad along the cut as the men advance and another to the varying place of deposit for earth. Panama is busy and populous, very dirty and terribly expensive, as one gets almost nothing to eat and no comforts. The steamer accommodations were of the poorest, owing to a war between the Companies. The English Company grossly disregards all honor to their passen gers. The first port we entered below Panama we found in the hands of the Revolutionists, for the customary revolution was in progress. To prevent seizure we hastily departed, without landing mails or passengers, and omitting the next port also, stopped at Bahia. It is simply a group of miserable thatched three-sided huts.

All the port towns except Guayaquil are of the most miserable description, but the real business is transacted in larger and tolerably decent towns back in the country some eight or ten miles. Mules or trains bring down the coffee, cotton, hides, vanilla, is done partly to prevent the old raids of freebooters from ships, and partly because there is little or no water that is potable on the coast. Guayaquil is an exception and has all the queer points of an old Spanish town-is very quaint, very ill smellingmuch given to priestly processions and dirty soldiers. The immense supply of fruit of fine quality surpassed my expectations. The mountains about it abound in rare orchids and plants, and the river in alligators. Game is plentiful, sportsmen are few, for hunting in this climate and on those terribly rugged rocks possesses few charms, besides insects are very active and there are many Commencement Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year. Fall Term opens Sept. 3, 1884; Winter Term opens Dec. 17, 1884; Sping Term opens April 1, 1885. poisonous snakes. The day after leaving Guayaquil we passed Payta and the rainless belt was entered. Tradition says that once an imprudent m: n in Payta painted his gate green but that by morning it was entirely consumed by donkows; it was that only the formation of the late of the lat consumed by donkeys; it was the only time | MARCH, 23, 1885.

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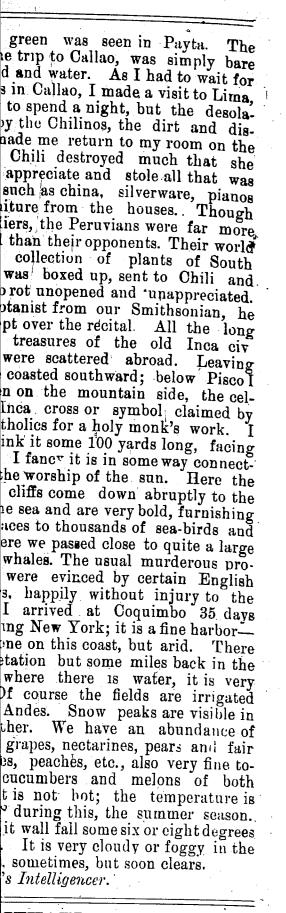
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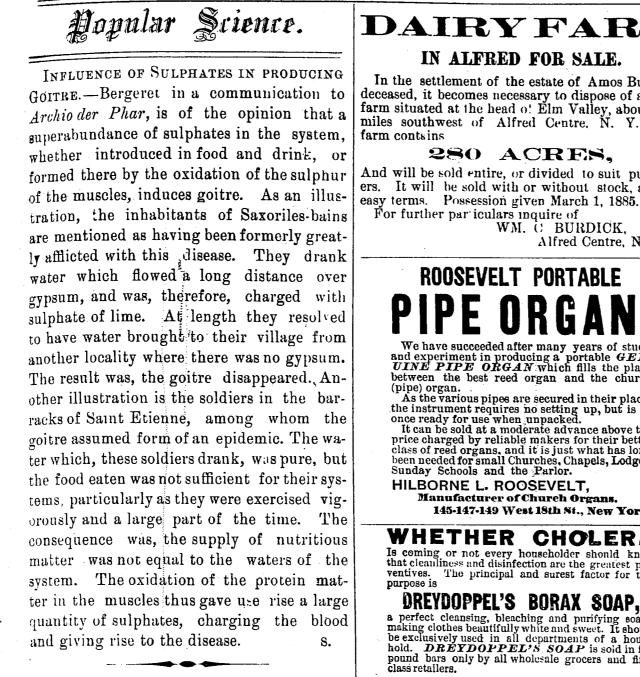


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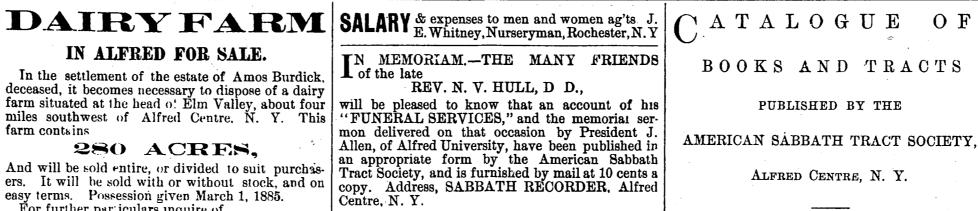
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APPLYING FERTILIZERS TO CORN.-It is quite reasonable to suppose that plants can be gorged with food as animals may be, and that injury may result from it. This is quite true as regards corn. The corn plant has a long season of active growth. It requires about one hundred days for its maturity. If all the food which is required to mature the plant is added to the soil in a soluble and vailable condition at the planting, a large quantity may be lost before the plant can utilize it. Soluble fertilizers diffuse themselves in a moist soil with great rapidity, and are quickly carried off by the drainage water in-to the subsoil. Sir J. B. Lawes has noticed the nitric acid of nitrate of soda, which has been applied to the surface soil, escaping in the water flowing from the drains, in fortyeight hours after the application. If then, six hundred pounds of this fertilizer should be applied to the corn crop before the sowing of the seed, it will begin to be lost before a single root has been formed to arrest its es-This fact is given only as an instance of how fertilizers may be lost by misapplication. At the best, an excess of fertilizing material given to corn in its early stages, forces a rank growth of stalk, and the plant food is exhausted before it can be converted into grain, which is the most valuable part of the crop. During some years past, we have been growing corn, under a new system of fertilizing, which is to apply the fertilizer at intervals, as after each time of cultivation, instead of before and immediately after the planting. The effect has been to notably increase the yield of grain, and decrease the growth of stalk. By this method, eighty bushels of grain per acre have been produced, and in growing sweet corn for sale, fine, large and well-filled ears are secured. The fertilizer is dusted along the rows before the cultivator is used, or immediately after, and the first shower carries it down to the roots. The same method of applying fertilizers has been used for roots with favorable results.-American Agriculturist for June.



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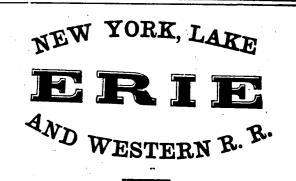
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Jan. 12, 1885.

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Salamsuca Carrollton Olean Cubs Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8 35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.41 "	11.20 ''	11.09 " 11.43 " 12.14 <sub>PM</sub>
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nellsville at 4.35 P. M. 4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forestville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Day-ton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salaton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Sala-manca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Van-dalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07, Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58, Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10 54 Scio 11.07, Wellsville 11.19, An-dover 11.43 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. No. 8 will not run on Monday.

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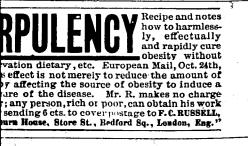


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GINSENG.-A parliamentary paper contains the account of a journey made by the Consul General of Great Britain in Corea. Some interesting information is given with regard to the production of the famous drug ginseng, so prized as a tonic by the Chinese. It is grown from a seed which is sown in March. The seedlings are planted out in beds raised a foot above the level of the surrounding soil, bordered with upright slates, and covered in from sun and rain by sheds of reeds, well closed in except toward the only two leaves. It is transplanted frequently during this period. In the fourth year right angles, and in the fifth year a strong, healthy plant has reached maturity, though it is more usual not to take it up until it has reached the sixth season. Ordinary ginseng is prepared by simply drying the root in the sun or over a charcoal fire. To make red or clarified ginseng, the root is placed in wicker baskets, which are put in a large earthenware vessel with a closely fitting cover, and pierced at the bottom with holes. It is then placed over boiling water, and

steamed for about four hours. Ginseng was for centuries regarded as a very elixir of life all over the East; and especially in China and Japan. Its properties were supposed to be miraculous, but they were generally supposed to be confined to the Corean ginseng. But its enormous price put it out of the reach of the poorer classes. The wild ginseng of Corea has frequently fetched twenty times its weight in silver in China. The export from Corea is a strict Fall Term begins Wednesday, Aug 27th; ends monopoly, which affords a considerable revenue, and is said to be the king's personal perquisite. Death is the punishment for smug- | Spring Term begins Wednesday, March 25th; ends gling it out of the country. The total export is only about 27,000 pounds avoirdupois. -Scientific American.

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#### 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 Sou. 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 X.-GOD'S MESSAGE BY HIS SON

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

#### For Sabbath-day, June 6.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-HEB. 1: 1-8: 2: 1-4.

1. God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, 2. Huto in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made

the worlds; the worlds; 3. Why being the brightness of *his* glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high 4. Being made so much better than the angels, as he hath here there there there there there there there there

by inheritance obtained a more excellent name than they. 5. For unto which of the angels said he at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten the? And again, I will be to him a Father, and he shall be to me a Son? 6. And again, when he bringeth in the first-begotten into the world. he saith, And let all the angels of God worship

nm. 7. And of the angels he saith, Who maketh his angels spir-its, and his ministers a flame of fire. 8. But unto the Son *he saith*, Thy throne, O God, *is* for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness *is* the sceptre of thy

I. Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard, lest at any time we should let

*them* slip 2. For if the word spoken by angels was steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience received a just recom-pense of reward;

a. How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation:
b. How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation:
which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him;
4. God also bearing *them* witness, both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost, according to be compared. according to his own will?

GOLDEN TEXT.-" How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?-Heb. 2: 3.

#### Тіме.—А. D. 62-64.

PLACE.-Italy. Heb. 13: 24. FOR WHOM?-For the Jewish Christians of Pales tine.

#### **OUTLINE**.

I. Former messages from God to man. II. God's message to man through his Son. III. The proof of His superiority. IV. Duty of obeying God's message.

INTRODUCTION.

tion of sins. This refers to the atonement made for sinners. Sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high. A well known figure, denoting supreme hon-

never used of his pre existing state, but always of his exalted state as Son of man after his sufferings as Mediator for man in the presence of God. V. 4. Being made so much better than the angels. That is, in that exalted position as the God man, the Mediator. As he hath by inheritance a more excellent name. Angels may be exalted, but they can

not take the name that belongs to the Mediator, Son of God. It is above all other names. V. 5-8. Here the writer cites evidence of this superiority of Christ over all angels. See Psa. 2: 7, 2 Sam. 2: 14, Psa. 97: 7; 104: 4. But unto the Son

he saith, Thy throne, O God, is forever. This clearly affirms the positive superiority of the Son over all angels and finite powers and kingdoms.

Ch. 2: 1. Therefore, we ought to give, etc. Since Christ who gave himself for us, is so exalted and invested with such power and authority, we are under the highest obligations to heed his words. They bring to us the highest revelations and are of eternal importance to our souls.

V. 2. For if the word spoken by angels proved steadfast, etc, See Deut. 33: 2, Psa. 68: 17, Deut, 4: 3. Reference is here made to the truth and dignity of angels. They are holy beings, and may stand in high relations to God, still they are far in ferior to the Son of God. But if their word may he relied upon, how much more reliable is the word of Christ.

V 3. How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation? The question implies the utter impossibility of escape. If we could not escape condemnation for neglecting the revelations made through angels, by no means could we escape if we neglect the free and full offering of salvation made to us by the Son of God.

V. 4. God also bearing them witness. God is a witness to the integrity of the salvation offered. The gift of this salvation has always been accompanied by the manifestation of God's presence and power. If it is of such infinite importance and eternal verity, that God bears witness to it, what is man that he should despise it and count it as naught! For such a neglect, there is no possible escape in the universe from an infinite loss, and separation

from God.

#### Some Special Things.

We open Monday, 25th inst., a large invoice Ladies' Balbriggan, fancy stripe and solid color, regular made Hose, at 15 cents per pair, perfect goods, also a large lot Ladies' Embroidered back Kid Gloves, fine quality and most desirable colors, at 60 cents. This is undoubtedly the biggest bargain ever offered in Kid Gloves. Ladies should take advantage of these timely offerings, to supply themselves. We also open a large line of Ladies' Jaffera, pure silk and lisle Gloves, also Silk Mits, at exceptionally low prices. J. HARRIS, 125 Main St., Hornellsville.

Books and Magazines.

A CATALOGUE of the Cincinnati Bell Foundry's Works is a neat little pamphlet, interesting to every one who wants a good bell.

> HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June is in every way a strong and entertaining number. The frontispiece is a remarkably good engraving by W. B. Closson from G. F. Watt's painting, "Paclo and Francesca, ' illustrating an article by F. D. Millet on the Watts Exhibition, in which the writer asks and answers the significant question, "What shall our artists paint?" The number is especially rich in illustrated articles on American subjects. No brighter magazine sketch has ever been published than Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollin's "Ladies' Day at the Ranch" (in Kansas), illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. R. Swain Gifford. Bogota-the capital of the United States of Colombia-is the subject of an interesting sketch, finely illustrated. R. F. Zogbaum contributes a paper, effectively illustrated from his own drawings, entitted "A Night with the Germans," describing the military manœuvres of the German army in its Thuringian encampment-a sketch similar to those previously contributed by the same writer on French and English manœuvres. Among the important articles of the number are "English in Schools," by Professor A. S. Hill, and "How Earthquakes are caused," by Richard A. Proctor. Mr. George William Curtis, in the Editor's Easy Chair, discusses the nature of newspaper pictures of life, the acting of Henry Irving, the evil spell upon our geography of classic nomenclature, and the abuses of interviewing. The other Editorial Departments are filled with timely and interesting matter.

THE June St. Nicholas takes its place upon our table as bright as ever. Its stories lose none of their freshness and charm as they progress; its sketches are instructive; it; illustrations are, some of them gems of art; and its poetry and jingles are all choice bits. It would be hard to find a better magazine for young people than St. Nicholas.



New York.

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DOTTER PRESS WORKS. Builders of Printing Presses. C. POTTER, JR., • Proprietor. PICER & HUBBARD, PLANING MILL. Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, dc. ROYAL FOWIN M. STILLMAN, W ATTORNEY AT LAW. Supreme Court Commissioner, etc. 2074 Daytona, Florida. D. D. ROGERS. L. T. ROGERS. D. ROGERS & BROTHER **Civil Engineers** Alfred, N. Y. C. BURDICK, WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER. AURORA WATCHES A SPECIALTY. ALFRED MACHINE WORKS, Machine Repairing, Models, Emery Grinders. & Also Hemlock Lumber for sale. G. C. SHERMAN POWDER Berlin, N. Y. R. GREEN & SON, Absolutely Pure. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISK Drugs and Paints. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, E. R. GREEN, Manufact strength and wholesomeness. More economical than Manufacturer of White Shirts. the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competi-THE "BERLIN CHAMPION SHIRTS" TO ORDER, tion with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York City. THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. ALESME GEO. H. BABCOCK, Pres. 30 Cortlandt St. We want two or three live, energetic men to adjoining counties. Our list embraces all the newest and choicest varieties of Roses, Shrubs, Grapes, Small Fruits TITSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF R. M. TITSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specialt, choicest varieties of Acous, and Ornamental Trees. For further information, address CAMPBELL & GRAHAM, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. A. L. TITSWORTH. 300 Canal St. POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St. C. POTTER, JR. H. W. FISH. JOS. M. TITSWORTE Leonardsville, N. Y. RMSTRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER for Steam Engines. ARMSTRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y Adams Centre, N. Y. HANDY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY. Best and Cheapest, for Domestic Use. Send for Circular. Bibles at 1-2 and Old Testaments at less than 1-3 the prices of the Eng-lish editions, and equal to the English in type, paper, printing and accu-racy. First agent sent out reports an order at every call for two weeks. Rare chance for agents to make money. Send \$1.00 for out-fit. TERMS VERY LIBERAL. The Henry Bill Pub. Co., Norwich, Conn. Westerly, B. I. L. BARBOUR & CO., **A**. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. No. 1, Bridge Block. F. STILLMAN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES Orders for Shipment Solicited. E. N. DENISON & CO., JEWELERS. RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR Pro-RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES. Finest Repairing Solicited. Please try us.

# PUBLISHED BY THE AMERIC VOL. XLI.-NO. 23 The Sabbath Z Entered as second-class mail office at Alfred Centre, N. Y. THE REVISED OLD TEST BY THE PASTOR, REV. W. C. A sermon preached at the First May 23, 1885. TEXT—Holy men of God spa moved by the Holy Ghost. 2 Pet In these words the apostle P origin of the prophetical por Testament, and, by implication nres themselves. It is not my to give an explanation of this upon the inspiration of the Scriptures, but to say a fev shall be appropriate to th new version of these Script guage.

Four years ago last Thu well-known New Version of ment was published in this last Thursday, upon the third anniversary of this event, a the Old Testament was given try. At this time, then, a gre tion is being given to the Q and it is fitting that we sh hour of instruction this m calling to our minds some fa Scriptures themselves, and translations of them which hav our own language.

The Hebrew Scripturesmonly called the Old Testame ligious writings which rela history and development of a in history as the Children of Jews, which latter name, how paratively modern one. The to this people to work out w -the Doctrine of One God. the world seems to have be the idea of one God, the Ruler, who is the One to be obeyed by all men. These w are the natural outgrowth of its stages of development. tory has its meaning in the on in the world between God blances of God,--i. e., sem things which were creation methods of his operations-t tween the true God and false in the hearts of men. The the stages, the defeats and gains and losses of this con coming of Jesus into human The history of every great i ress is well illustrated by our The history of this war is on for the government, but its not all result in triumphs, not all end in victories for c were times of dense darkne apprehension, there were y and doubt, but the end was same way we may trace t and progress' and triumph of world; but there is much dan many terrible apparent defeats; there is much strength gained in failure. ment is the record of the truth of one Supreme God a of men to Him in this natio Abram to Jesus. The litera is valuable to the world in p history is the record of the r great idea, as its sougs and po by this idea. The idea, whos given in Jewish history, is idea of all human progress, greatness-the idea of One Si so we may expect to find the tion in their literature. It: measure or estimate the good with and through the Hel But this thought, which is v to think of for the hour of t only serve as the introductio be said to day. To every love preme and only object of Father of the children of m whose fatherhood our obec are demanded, the Hebrew J mable boon. We might with profit spe ality, its laws, its expression feeling, its imagery of th

It is not now positively known who wrote the epis tle to the Hebrews, or from what place it was writ ten. The early church seems to be almost unani mous in the supposition that Paul was the author There are a few scholars who think that while Paul dictated the sentiment and doctrinal discussion and teaching some one of his very scholarly co-laborers must have written the letter. The style is peculiar and eminently adapted to the nationality of the Christians to whom it was written. But this uncertainty as to the personal authorship does not af Tes'ament as any other epistle. As to the nationality of the author, it appears very evident that he was a | D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass. Hebrew by birth and education and also very thoroughly educated in the Greek language and literature. This fact together with his masterly and comprehensive manner in treating and expounding the | D. D., written, as he says in his preface, with no p ofound themes of the epistle, strongly point to thought of their publication except as letters to a Paul as the author. Very few men were so familiar with the Hebrew mode of thought and figurative style of expression and at the same time had such a mastery of the Greek language and such a complete understanding of the character and mission of Christ.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES.**

V. 1, 2. God having of old time spoken unto the fathers. Reference is here to the ancient forms of somewhat pretentious title of a pamphlet of 55 pp. revelation and manifestation of God's will to his children. By divers positions and in divers manners. 'God's revelation was made as to children, one simple lesson at a time, so clear and d'stinct that it | pamphlet is worth reading. might be understood. Then the manner of his revelation was adapted to the early development of the human mind. His revelation was made largely in striking figures, per-onal hand dealing with men and in divinely directed events in the Hebrew nation. By the prophets. This mode of the revelation was the last and highest in the Old Testament, and it was the most unquestio table because it was being so clearly fulfilled in Christ and his times. Hath at the end of these days. Here is a significant expression often misunderstood. This and many similar expressions should be understood as referring to the present period as distinguished from the former or ancient periods in which God revealed himself, to the human family, and as having no reference to the last days or end of the world in a physical sense of the words. Spoken unto us by his Son. This is a new form of revelation. God incarnated and dwelling among men, becomes the person by whom God hath spoken unto us. Whom he hath appointed heir of all things. This is designed to express the supreme authority and controling power of the Son of God. See John 1: 3, 1 (or. 8: 6, Col. 1: 16. By whom he made the worlds Here he is de clared to be creator of the worlds, hence supreme in power.

V. 3. Who being the brightness of his glory. This light, spiritual light in and through Christ; the revgence: the radiance of the great luminary of the

BABYHOOD for May performs well its self-appointed task of gathering the best thoughts of all who study the physical, mental and moral well-being of infancy, and presenting them in a manner which shall be helpful, instructive, and entertaining to parents who aim to give the affairs of their little ones the close attention which they deserve. 18 Sprice St., New York.

THE leading features of Our Little Men and Wimen for June have lost none of their charm and instructiveness. Birds, plants and animals for the litfect the very evident inspiration and canonicity of | tle naturalist, "Kings and Queens at Home" for the the epistle. It is as legitimate a part of the New | historian, and stories and pictures for everybody make up a very attractive and valuable magazine.

> ABOARD AND ABROAD is the title of No. 133 of Funk & Wagualls' Standard Library Series. It consists of letters of travel in England, by W. P. Breed, Newspaper. They however are readable and instructive, and are well worth the price,-15c. THE Ladies' Floral Cabinet contains the usual instructions for flower gardening, etc., together with a large amount of miscellaneous reading, which makes it a desirable household companion. 22 Vesey St, New York.

> THEOLOGY OF NATUAE AND REVELATION is the The author hides Lis real name under the appellation of an "Amateur Thelogian." The publisher is O. Hutchinson, 25 East 14th St., New York. The

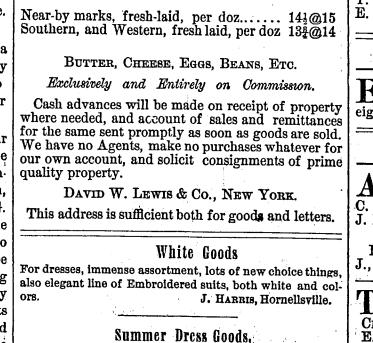
> THE North American Review concludes its seven tieth year with its June number. It never had so large a circulation, nor greater influence, nor a more brilliant staff of contributors. This number discusses seven topics of vital public interest by no less than fourteen eminent writers, not including the short contributions in "Comments." Among these topics are: "Shall Silver be Demonetized?" "Prohibition in Politics," and "How Shall Woman Dress.

> THE Song Friend for May is before us and is an interesting number. No one who desires to keep abreast of the progress of musical science and litera. ture can well afford to be without such a magazine. S. W. Straub, Chicago, Ill.

THE Old Testament Student has made for itself a permanent and large place on the study table of every one interested in the study of the Hebrew Scrip tures. The May number sustanes the character which the magazine has already established.

THE Pulpit Treasury for June is promptly on our table, and is as fresh and full of promise as a June morning. Dr. Witherspoon, one of the great preachers of the South, is represented by a portrait, sermon,

sketch of his life and a view of his church. W. G. T. Shedd's Address to the Graduating Class in the is a figure used to express the radiance of divine | Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., contributed to this number, is a gem in every respect, should be elation of God in Christ, described as the efful- read by every student and preacher and has the ring of a true man. Every number of this monthly unverse. The very image of his substance, revealing shows its sterling value, its evangelical vigor and its the exact nature of the divine being, as holy, just progressive spirit. Each department is packed and and good. Uphalding all things by the word of his redolent with the gospel. Yearly, \$2 50. To prover. He is not only the creative Word, but the clergymen, \$2 00. Single copies, 25 cents. E. B. &c., all desirable shades, at our low prices, sus'aining Providence When he had made purifica. | Treat, publisher, 771 Broadway, New York.



	clining, and closes weak with 22c. for the quotable top, and 18@20c. accepted for a good share of the arrivals, and poor hay make, either creamery or dairy colling at from 10@15c. The market closes	It is desired to make this as complete a directory as possible, so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIREC- TORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per annum, \$3.	THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct.
	dairy, selling at from 10@15c. The market closes. demoralized and with quite a portion of the week's receipts carried over unsold. We quote:	Alfred Centre, N. Y.	<ul> <li>O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly, R. 1</li> <li>A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R.1.</li> <li>ALBERT L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.</li> </ul>
	Fancy. Fine. Faulty New creamery make@22 18@20 10@15	UNIVERSITY BANK, ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.	Chicago, 111.
	New milchs, dairy 18@19 16@18 10@15 Old butter 18@20 15@18 10@15 Grease	E. S. BLISS, President, WILL. H. CRANDALL, Vice President, E. E. HAMILTON, Cashier.	ORDWAY & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS. 205 West Madison St.
	CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 33,783 boxes; exports 26,635 boxes. A few boxes of old cheese are peddled off at 8@9@10c. by the five or six or dozen boxes at a time, but to offer round lots of 50 to 100	This Institution offers to the public absolute secur- ity, is prepared to do a general banking business, and invites accounts from all desiring such accommo- dations. New York correspondent, Importers and Traders National Bank.	<b>F</b> RED. D. ROGERS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, Office, 2334 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av
•	boxes would mean much lower prices, and, in fact, common old stock is selling way down. We even saw 80 to 90 boxes of damaged old cheese offered at 20c. per box. The past has been the most disas- tron, war in the English share much to further	M. BOURDON COTTRELL, DENTIST. FRIENDSHIP AND ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. At Friendship, 1st-7th, and 15th-22d of each month.	C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. Factory at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St.
•	trous year in the English cheese markets for many years. Blocks of cheese by the hundreds and thous	CILAS C. BURDICK,	Alilton, Wis.
	ands, costing here 10@11c., have sold at auction there at from 30f@40f., netting not much more than half their cost. All speculative spirit has thus been	Books, Stationery, Drugs, Groceries, etc. Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty.	W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.
	completely taken out of shippers, and the market is flat down to actual orders for actual wants. This week there were orders enough to take nearly all the	A. SHAW, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, &c.	W. P. CLARKE, REGISTERED PHARMACIST, Post-Office Building, Milton, Wif
	offerings and in the middle of the week there was some life and spirit, and 81/281/2. was made for fancies, and the arrivals are pretry well cleared, but	<b>BURDICK</b> AND GREEN, Manufacturers of Tinware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, and Hardware.	Milton Junction, Wis.
	at the close there is a relapse and 84c. is as high as could be made, with night skims selling at about 5c., and a good many carried over unsold. Full skims are not worth making, and we hear of some factories	<b>BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, Alfred Univer-</b> sity. A thorough Business Course for Ladies and Gentlemen. For circular, address T. M. Davis	L. T. ROGERS, Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Town Olerk Office at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.
	that have stopped their make and are making butter exclusively. They are offered here at from 1@3c. We quote:	THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST QUARTER- LY. A Repository of Biography, History, Liter- ature, and Doctrine. \$2 per year. Alfred Centre, N.Y.	The Sabbath Recorder,
	Fancy. Fine. Faulty Factory, full cream 8@ 81 7@ 71 4@ 6	SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SO- CIETY.	PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
	(a little.) Skimmed 4@ 5 3@3½ 1@ 2 Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 18,202 barrels.	E. P. LARKIN, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. D. E. Maxson, Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Centre, N. Y.	AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, — AT —
	New York State eggs in cases were offered at 14 <sup>4</sup> fc., and 14c. bid. 10 bbls. of Western eggs, W. L. D.	Amos C. LEWIS, Recording Secretary, Alfred Cen- tre, N. Y.	ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.
	mark, sold at 134c, Iowa cases were offered at 134c.	W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer, Alfred Centre, N. Y.	TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year, in advance
	Market was firm at 14c., and 14½c. for choice marks, and strictly fresh near by eggs sell at 15@16c. We	SABBATH-SCHOOL BOARD OF GENERAL CONFERENCE.	Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents additional, on account of postage.
	quote: Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz 144@15	H. C. COON, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. Y. E. S. BLISS, Treasurer, Richburg, N. Y.	cents additional will be charged. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid,
	Southern, and Western, fresh laid, per doz 13#@14	Andover, N. Y.	except at the option of the publisher.
	BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.		ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.
	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	E. A. COTTRELL, Breeder of Percheron Horses. Six State Fair premiums out of eight exhibits.	Transient advertisements will be inserted for <sup>56</sup> cents an inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. Special Co <sup>1</sup> tracts made with parties advertising extensively, or
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	quality property. DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.	A MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD.	Yearly advertisers may have their advertisements changed quarterly without extra charge. No advertisements of objectionable character will
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