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EVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION



### PUBLISHED BY THE AMEBICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

VOL. XLI.-NO. 29.

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Routine of duties,

Angels disguised

THE DAY.

BY F. L. HOSMER.

Common place cares,-

Entertained unawares;-

The book's friendly company

To fields of new knowledge,

The uplands of song;

Acquaintance with Nature,

Morning's red bars,

Night with its stars;

The nearer communion

Reviving the heart,

And the things unseen

When thought blooms to prayer,

Grow more and more real

As life deepens and broadens

DEFYING AN AVALANCHE.

When the earth begins to tremble in the

vicinity of Big Cottonwood, Utah, the few

people scattered around know that it is not

Toward larger ideal:-

How many the blessings

The soul that is seeking

Truly to live!

Each day has to give

In silence apart,

Wavsides in beauty,

Sweet human fellowships

Familiar, less near,

Drawing the soul from

Its self atmosphere;

Leading along

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

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

### ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JULY 16, 1885.

### WHOLE NO. 2110.

The Sabbath Recorder. Entered as second-class mail matter at the post he said:

> "Step kinder high, now, and don't jostle | woman felt the shadow of death-the light | young hearts.-Bullard. things any. There ain't no use bringing on | of the lowly cabin went slowly out, the a slip for the fun of the thing."

The boys got out of the way as soon as grief that could not be consoled. They laid possible, and were just congratulating themselves and laughing over the change in Furand a frightful roar burst on their ears.

claimed, and from where they stood they | the dead. This simple service did not seem then one of them managed to find voice to | request, though it involved a journey of over

"That was old John's slide, and no mis- lovely day the people came from all the coun take. Let's go and see how he weathered it. "

They retraced their steps far enough to virtues and estimable qualities of the departconvince themselves that the cabin had disappeared. The whole scene had changed. Where the shelf had been built with such care, nothing was now to be seen but a gouged out place that looked as though logs had been shunted there for ages. Satisfied that Furbush was buried at the bottom of the canyon, the men made their way down as hastily as possible, and to their surprise an earthquake or dynamite; it is only the found the cabin only about half-covered by snow moving down the canyons in two or the snow. It had hung together in marthree hundred ton blocks at the rate of about vellous fashion, and the question now was four miles a minute. Until within the whether the old man inside was dead or last few days there have been very few slids alive.

this Winter, though the snow has been pretty. Digging the snow and earth away with heavy. One reason is that there have been such improvised implements as they could only a few warm days, and another is that find, they soon came to the door and dug not many men have been moving around in their way in. The cabin was about half-ful the canyons. The sad experience of last of snow and dirt, and over in one corner Winter, when several men who insisted on they found Furbush just returning to conremaining in their cabins lost their lives, sciousness from the effects of severe con-

His companions left him, but he was too to him the beauties of the Christian faith, embraced it in childhood. Our children there was a scene of activity, that for the stubborn to yield, though he manifested and the hope of the Christian life, and the ought to know God from the cradle; they time it lasted, justified the name of the much less anxiety for a slide than he had joys of the heavenly kingdom to which she can only know him through the church, house. It was a workhouse, indeed. Willpreviously shown. When the boys left him, was going. The end was at hand, the faith- with open face as a polished mirror, reflect- iam Fox all the time stood cutting and carvful watchers at the bedside of the dying ing the glory of the Lord Jesus upon their ing, and handing good pieces of pudding and

mother had rest. Abraham gave way to

her tenderly away in an opening in the timber an eighth of a mile away from the house. bush's attitude when the earth trembled, No minister could be procured at the time to perform the last sad rites, but sympathiz "She's coming now !" one of them ex | ing friends offered up sincere prayers over

could see the whole performance. It was a to the father and son to be a sufficient tribgrand and awful scene. The mountain itself ute to the memory of the true and exemappeared to collapse and dissolve. Objects | plary wife and mother whose loss they so generally regarded as substantial, the mighty sorely felt; so when Springtime came the boulders and rock-rooted trees, apparently | boy wrote to Elder Elkin, who lived near the assumed a liquor form, and, mingling with | family when they were in Kentucky, apthe snows, appeared like a majestic river in | pealing to him to come and preach a funeral full sweep, its waves dashing high in the sermon over his mother's grave, adding that air. The sound was of a tempest, and the granting this request would be to him very earth trembled. Neither of the men and his father and sister, a lasting favor. spoke until the mischief had been done, and | The good man cheerfully complied with the

one hundred miles on horseback; and on a try around and gathered about the grave where the minister discoursed to them the

ed, and commended her worthy example for the emulation of all.—Messiah's Herald.

### THE CHILDREN AND THE CHURCH.

No thinking man with secular or religious interests at heart has failed to see the early bent of the child culminating in the destiny of the man, the woman, the church and the nation. Therefore Moses, entrusted with the formation of a national church, says to the parents:

"These words which I command thee this day, thou shall teach diligently unto thy children, thou shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, when thou walkest by the way, when thou risest up, and when thou liest down."

ed, and his friends advised him to abandon him of goodness and truth, and urged him cite one like minded to Timothy, who, if he place themselves at the table. William Fox his hut, for his time was about to come. to walk in the ways thereof. She portrayed understood Christianity, would not have then bade them help themselves, and at once

### MOZART'S CHILDHOOD.

"There can be but one Mozart." How often have these words been repeated by all who are familiar with the music of this immortal master, the prince of melody! Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born at Salzburg, Austria, January 27, 1756. His musical career began in his infancy. His remarkable genius, together with his serious face, caused the fear that he would not grow up. His sister, Marianne, had considerable musical talent, and while her father was giving her lessons, Wolfgang would employ himself in picking out thirds. He soon received instruction with her on the clavier. He was a sweet, tractable child, applying himself to whatever was set for him to learn; but soon everything was given up for music. At the age of six, he composed a concerto for the piano, so difficult that his father could not play it, and Wolfgang was obliged to show him how it should go. Wolfgang then be gan to study the violin, and one day, when some musicians were practicing together at his father's house, he begged that he might | clearly in due time. join them. His father requested him to play | A girl of thirteen cannot decide with any papa." He wished he could "put his papa | viding life. under a glass case, so that he could never | The education by which you mean to get

and mouth."

meat to such as could not get seats; in a few minutes there was a thorough clearance of the table. Scarcely had William Fox dismissed his delighted company when another company presented themselves, and these were the gentlemen, who stood in amazement

"Why," exclaimed they, "what is this? why is the table in this State? Where is the dinner?"

"I found a very good dinner ready, and I know that none but the poor had a right to dine out of the parish funds, I have served it out to the poor accordingly; but if any of you are in want of a dinner, you may come home with me, and I will give you one.".

The gentlemen knew well the character they had to deal with, and never attempted to renew the practice of dining at the parish cost during William Fox's year of office .--S. W. Presbyterian.

### A WORD TO GIRLS.

Girls, first make up your minds that you will be something. All the rest will follow. What you shall be, comes more easily and

very softly so as not to disturb the others; discretion or assurance, whether she will be but he played so beautifully that the second | a sculptor or a washerwoman, a farmer or a violin, whom he accompanied, soon ceased | poet, but she can decide distinctly whether and left Wolfgang to finish alone. The | it is her wish or her duty, after leaving child was of a sunny and loving disposition, | school or college, to remain dependent upon and would often say: "Next to God comes her parents, or to fit herself for a self-pro-

escape from home," and once, when away | your bread and butter, your gloves and bonfrom home, he "sends his mamma a hundred | nets, is a very different affair from that which million kisses, and kisses Marianne's nose | you take upon yourself as an ornament and an interval in life. The chemical experi-In 1762 his father took Wolfgang and his ment which you may some day have to exsister to Vienna, where they were enthusias- plain to pupils of your own is quite another tically received. The children were petted | thing from the lesson that you may never Lycurgus manufactured out of children a by the whole court, and Wolfgang hugged think of again. The practice in book-keepnation of soldiers; and Jesus, a kingdom and kissed the Empress Maria Theresa and ing, which may sometime regulate your dealings with live, flesh and blood 'customers, becomes as interesting as a new story. The dull old rules for inflection and enunciation fairly turn into poetry, if you hope to find yourself a great public reader some coming day. And the very sawdust of the French and Latin grammar becomes ashes of roses to the stout little fancy that dreams of brave work and a big salary in some foreign department at Washington, or tutoring girls or boys for college. All over the terrible ocean among the lawless sailors, the men with wives and children to work for are those who lead the gentlest and cleanest lives. So, on the great ocean of school-life, the girls with aims to study for are those whose labor is the richest and ripest. Ah! you will never realize till you have tried it what an immense power over the life is the power of possessing distinct aims. The voice, the dress, the look, the very motions of a person define and alter when he or she begins to live for a reason. I fancy that I can select in a crowded street the busy, blessed women who support themselves. They carry themselves with an air of connet enhance, nor even sickness or exhaustion quite drag out.-Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in St. Nicholas.

THI SOURTI TEENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. TFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly,

Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.

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ications, whether on business or for hould be addressed to "THE SAB RDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun.

caused the settlers to be a little careful this tusions. At first he paid little attention year, but a good many of them are still to his rescuers, who feared that the old tempting their fate.

duced a civil engineer to go up and take the

angels for him, and he put much confidence

in the remark of that learned man that if

Furbush, "she's a-comin'."

figuration of the earth's surface.

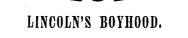
quick to beat it down.

he had a good deal of confidence in it.

fellow was fatally hurt, but at last when they About four miles up the big canyon John | got him out he laughed rather solemnly, Furbush and two companions have been in | and said : a cabin built especially to shed off avalan-

"The thing sagged, just as I allus feared ches. The boys dug a hole in the earth and it would. Step softly, or you'll start anmade a sort of shelf, on which they built other one.

the hut. Furbush calculated that when They carried him home to a neighboring the slide came it would jump the house cabin, and after a day and a night of care and leave it and its inmates all safe. His ful nursing he came around in good shape. faith in the scheme was great. He had in--S. W. Presbyterian.



the avalanche did not sag in the middle the A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune house would probably stand. The building was stoutly made, the uprights being of recently visited the boyhood home of Abrahewn timber, and the roof, which slanted ham Lincoln, in Carmen, Southern Indiana. down the canyon and came at its highest Among other items of interest, we take the point up even with the rocks and earth above, following relating to Lincoln's boyhood: was as smooth as John could make it. He

thought that when the snow came it would I found an aged man in the vicinity who glide right over the roof as if it were sheet | was Abe's playmate, and from him learned much that was interesting in regard to his "It will roll off that 'ere roof," said | early habits. Said the old man: "Abe was John, "as slick as shot off a hot shovel." all'rs much given to larnin." Whenever the devised every available means of making seeing how poor some men were who had to shabby alpaca cannot hide, nor a silk bon-Not until about ten days ago did anything | court was in session he was a frequent atoccur to alarm the dwellers in the cabin. tendant, as often as he could be spared from The snows had been accumulating rapidly, | the labors of the farm, and especially when but as the weather remained cold they man- a lawyer of the name of John A. Breckenifested no disposition to slip down. When | ridge was to appear in any case. Breckenthe sun came out warm the other day, John | ridge was the foremost lawyer in that region, | flame of unquenchable love is not burning on | weekly payments of the paupers, to have a looked anxiously up the canyon. There and was widely famed as an advocate in the altar of every child's heart, it is the fault good dinner at the close of their days's labor, were not less than a thousand tons of snow criminal cases. Lincoln was then sure to be of the members composing the church. and this was paid for out of the poor-rates; above him, as near as he could figure it, and present. Doing his "chores" in the morn- Either they do not love as they should, or but as it was a manifest abuse, he determined he calculated that a good share of it would ing, he would walk to Boonville, the county | they have failed to make the children see | to put an end to the practice. He therefore be down his way before long. He scraped the seat of Warrick county, seventeen miles and feel that love. I know a brother and hastened away, before the close of the weekly roof, and got everything in ship-shape. | away, and then home again in time to do his | sister who, as children, said in confidence | payment, to the dining-room, and thus ad-While he and his men were eating dinner a "chores" at night, repeating this day after to each other, "I wish pa was dead;" notcouple of days later a tremendous roar, crash day. The lawyer came to know him. Years withstanding that father was a Christian, and rumble were heard, and all three in- afterwards, when Lincoln was president, a dearly loving the children whose love he voluntarily rose to their feet almost speech- venerable gentlemen one day entered his failed to secure. Does every child in this

for a moment, then quickly replied with a Do they believe that all the members of this It was a false alarm. After waiting several minutes they stole out cautiously, and smile, "Yes I do; you are John A. Breck- church love each other? Or have they heard found that the slide had been on the other | enridge. I used to walk thirty-four miles a | one member traducing another on the street side of the canyon, and that it had plowed day to hear you plead law in Boonville, and " hole in the earth ten feet dcep, ripping listening to your speeches at the bar first inspired me with the determination to be a up great trees and changing the entire conlawver."

When the men had examined the desolate Lincoln always manifested the strongest scene a few minutes in silence, Furbush affection for his mother, and ever strove said he was afraid a slip of that kind might | to relieve her, as much as was in his power, be a little too much for his scheme, but still of the cares and burdens of their hard life. | come into the church with their dull, en Although her lot was cast in that humble crusted consciences, think of the mildew and After that Furbush became very anxious sphere, it is evident, from all that I could blight they will bring into the garden of the thou art right. The rates are for the poor from a piano, where she will hear her only to have a slide, and he even proposed once learn, that she was a superior woman, pos- | Lord ! So incurably may our little ones be | men, and not for the gentlemen. Poor-rates, | music in the humming of bees or the lowing that they start one, but his companions re- sessing all the traits of a true and noble demoralized that a pagan child would be eh! I think we have no gentlemen's rates, of cattle, but if she know of the many curious minded him that the man who went up the mother, and that she left an impression for more hopeful of the Christian characteristics. so fetch in the poor at once, and look effects of her simple housekeeping, and be canyon to start one would have to be mighty good upon her young son which he never | It is not true that the greatest sinner makes | quick!" threw off.

In the course of three or four days follow- The fatal disease of consumption had fast- Bunyan and Paul have been cited to prove Fox went, too, to see that he did as he was formations nature carries on before her, she ng there were tremendous avalanches all ened upon her and her life was slowly wast- this. Neither of them, at any stage of their ordered, and not to give the alarm to the can make home full of happiness and joy, around, destroying cabins, mine property, ing away. Day by day young Abraham sat lives, would have refused allegiance to Christ, gentlemen, and in a few seconds was hurried from which go out minds that will wield an and other things in their path. Nothing by her bedside and read to her for hours such had they known him. And I declare to you in a whole host of hungry paupers who had influence in the world too great for measureescaped them. When these facts became portions of the Bible as she desired to hear. that in a ministry of 55 years, of the thous- not for years set eyes on such a feast as that. ment and of which the end shall not be told.

which shall cover the whole earth and stand the little princesses before leaving.-Agatha forever. This he did by writing the law of | Tunis, in "From Bach to Wagner," St. love in the heart of every child before its Nicholas for July.

admission into the kingdom. "They shall all know the Lord from the least to the greatest," says the new covenant. We would like to know how many of the children, embraced and caressed by Jesus, who followed him with hosannas, never for-

got his sweet winning smile and the music of his voice through all the perils of the early confessors until its melodious accents broke again upon their ears in the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant." "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you, from the foundation of the world." How carefully the Evangelist described the intercourse of Christ with the children. With what interest the children of to-day trace the narrative of that intercourse. How the poet interpreted the children in the words,

"I wish that his hands had been laid on my head."

If the heartfelt interest of Jesus, Lois and | he was one of the true old school of Friends. Eunice in children characterized every | His sympathy for the poor was deeply ex-Christian, love long ere this would have | cited by serving in the office of overseer; and spiritual giants out of children. But so far pay the poor-rates, he resolved to economize has the church been from exhausting all its the parish funds, and thus prevent their energies upon such fruitful soil that no- miseries as much as possible. It was the where upon Christian stewardship could the | custom then in many parishes for the overword "tekel" be more justly written. If a seers and the committee who attended the office in the White House and standing be- village believe they have a dear friend in "Hang on for dear life, boys !" gasped | fore him, said: "Mr. President, you don't | every member of this church ? Or if they know me." Mr. Lincoln eyed him sharply believe it, do they believe the truth?

corners or even in the family circle ? And are there not children who have heard it almost as soon as the lullaby has died upon their infant ears ? "Ye are the light of the

world," said our Saviour. But if that light be darkness, and our children inherit our spirit, though they may be the very first to

the best saint when he turns. John Newton,

TWO ROOMS.

A beautiful room with tinted walls. A bust where the colored sunshine falls, A lace-hung bed with a satin fold, A lovely room all blue and gold, And ennui.

A quaint old room with rafters bare, A small white bed, a rocking chair, A book, a stalk where a flower had been. An open door, and all within Content. -Good Housekeeping

### DINING ON THE PARISH.

William Fox, of Nottingham, England, was a member of the Society of Friends, and dressed the master of the workhouse:

"Yes, sir."

"Then bring it in."

"Are the gentlemen ready, sir?"

it in!"

And this was done.

"Now call all the poor people, friendhear what I say, sir?

"This dinner is for the gentlemen." it then? Do the gentlemen?"

ngly, said:

out of the poor rates."

known to Furbush he was considerably alarm- During the intervals in reading she talked to and I have seen submit to Christ, I cannot They did not wait for a second invitation to - Christian Secretary.

### LEARN TO BE USEFUL.

Ruskin says: "It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; the two cannot be safely separated." Of all true education this is the key-note. The spending of long years in study is to better fit boys and girls for the duties that await them as the men and women of their day, and to teach them whatever will give best knowledge of "Never mind the gentlemen; I say bring | the realities of life and the best methods of meeting the hardships that may come to them.

A woman likes to do dainty work, and now call all the poor people. Dost thou not pretty things grow naturally under her fingers; and the ability to give pleasure to eye and ear is greatly prized by her; but these "For the gentlemen? Oh, who pays for accomplishments, attractive as they are, will always fail to fill a life. Of real practical The workhouse master, staring most amaz- knowledge of every day work they cannot take the place. A girl may have a most "Why, no, sir, I reckon not; it's paid for | thorough knowledge of music, may be able to charm all friends with sweet melodies, "Out of the poor-rates-to be sure it is; and yet her after life may be spent miles able to see the beauty in her wild surround-

The workhouse master went, and William ings, and understand the changes or trans-

"Is the dinner ready?"



# Hissions.

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

THE English Baptist Building Loan Fund now amounts to over \$175,000. Money is loaned to churches for a term of years, to aid in building houses of worship; and much good is believed to have been done.

BRO. HORACE STILLMAN reports 13 weeks of labor at Woodville and Niantic, R. I., 35 sermons, 15 visits, about 100 pages of tracts distributed, and congregations averaging in day meetings from 30 to 40, and in the evening from 60 to 100.

THE Zenana Mission of the English Baptists in India has, as its staff of workers, 38 lady visitors, 15 assistants, and 82 native Bible women. These workers visit as many as 986 zenanas, give daily lessons to 1,237 pupils, and, in addition, teach Bible lessons to thousands of girls and women throughout Ten dispensaries report 9,000 pa-India. tients.

REV. S. G. GREEN, D. D., who gave the Presidential Address at the Spring Anniversaries of the English Baptists, named the following as conditions and signs of a true Christian revival: 1. Where there is life there will be conscious strength. 2. The life of the church will be refreshed by a deeper insight into God's revealed truth. 3. There is greater stress than ever upon goodness as the index and result of a heart right with God.

THE following is a brief outline of the earnest and eloquent annual sermon for the British and Irish Home Mission, preached by Rev. Dr. Clifford: 1. According to the mind of our Teacher, all really helpful human work must be grounded in loving friendship. and energized by strong trust in the men whom we seek to ennoble. 2. The Christian service is a ministry of individual, domestic. and social healing. 3. The crowning ser vice of man to man is to interpret life in the light of Divine Revelation, and lift men to the realm of spiritual potencies. 4. Christ's method of social action will bear the search ing test of the criticism of to-day: a. Chris-

There are in this Union some 3.900 chapels with accommodations for 1,600,000 persons. an increase upon last year of 7,660. Bibleschool teachers, 48,700, and scholars nearly

468,000, numbers that show an encouraging increase. Amount expended in new chapels about \$350,000; in chapel improvements, \$350,000. There are, as beneficiary mem-

bers, 548 pastors and 328 wives of pastors, who receive about \$20,000, from an annuity fund amounting to over \$500,000. In the home mission work, in England, upwards of 40 churches, 75 preachers, and 6 colporteurs, have received help; and in Ireland, 18 agents In Ireland 4,822 families have been visited, nearly two thirds of these being Roman Cath olics. Last year 19 beneficiaries were aided from an education fund.

### FROM DR. ELLA F. SWINNEY.

SHANGHAI, China, April 21, 1885 That all may have an insight into my busy life and have a better understanding of th manner in which I carry on my work, I wil speak of the day just passed as an index of my daily life.

On going out this morning at half-past seven, accompanied by my assistant, to visit the sick, I observed there were already several waiting on the veranda. They said they came from over the river in a boat and that they heard another boat with a much larger company had started from far up the country and would probably arrive sometime to day. I asked them to wait the opening of the office which they were very willing to do.

Returning about nine o'clock, we threw open the doors and let the crowd on the veranda come in, treating those first who had kindly waited so long. Then I turned my attention to a lady from a distance who was accompanied by her husband and servant, the latter bringing a present. I have taken much pleasure in treating this woman, and her gratitude is truly great. Then followed several cases of eye disease which required much care. The mothers now brought forward to me their children; one was a little baby truly in a suffering condition, with a deep burn on the thigh that occurred a week ago, and yet the child only came for treat-

BAPTIST UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. excessive weakness. This season, in nearly and when I had prescribed for them and was all of the cases I have treated, the disease ap- | ready to depart, I was requested to go a short peared first in the arms, and this woman with | distance to see a little boy whom I found Reported membership, 312,460, others. After their treatment there came a home of wealth, and his lady-like mother forward a man whose finger was accidentally | wi.h her sensible questions would have done cut off while working in some machinery a week or more ago, and who comes in every | manifested over the little boy and I promised two days for attention. Having dressed his hand as at other times, I was surprised by seeing him suddenly drop down upon his knees and touch his head to the floor, then rising up he bowed himself out of the room. In treating this ever changing crowd with their various diseases the time passed rapidly and before I could scarcely realize it the hour of twelve had arrived, our accustomed time for closing the office. Just then it was announced that three important personages were without desiring treatment, and when

they were ushered in I saw they were officers of rank in the army. It was pleasant to see their politeness and business like manner, and their earnestness in portraying the sufferings of one of their number from a cough which he had had for three years. I spent some time over his case and hope he may come again for further treatment.

Their pleasant faces, keen black eyes, smoothly flowing speech in Mandarin, and satin clothing, all tended to make a contrast to many that preceded them.

Immediately after dinner I saw the veranda | was full of the sick again. They were very Last Sabbath it was a pleasant sight to see earnest in their pleadings that I should not refuse them as they had come a long distance | from over the river in a boat and had just | rrived.

This then was the boat load that had been mentioned in the morning. So, though it was after office hours, I threw open the doors again and eighteen entered, to pour forth their complaints and seek relief from their various sufferings. It was a very pleasant company and occupied my attention until two o'clock. I then was at liberty and sought my teacher, spending one hour with him in study.

At three o'clock I entered my chair and rode to the chapel in the city. Here the sick were waiting my coming, and there were two calls to visit homes in different parts of the city. Chung Lah was quite interested and accompanied me to the first place. Leaving him in the reception room, I followed a servant to the rooms above and sat down by the bed side of the suffering one. A pale thin face was turned toward me, with large earnest | while dressing it, pitying the child as it cried eyes that looked into mine, when, grasping Dispensary, the walls being already up and my hand with both of hers, the sick one begged me to help her and cure her pains. But, sad indeed for her, she was suffering after brick, I have thought of the many from a cancer and that in the last stages. So it became my painful duty to tell her that I could not cure her, that I could only give her some relief. After talking with her awhile and listening to the history of her past life and present troubles, I was invited into a larger room, where I prepared medicine for her, also treated three or four others of the same family.

credit to any country. Great concern was to visit them again on a certain day. Returning by way of the South Gate, I had home.

Being weary with my day's work, I find by consulting my memoranda, that I have treated to day, seventy-five patients. But with all the weariness, perplexities and anxtheir great desire to follow my instructions. When they ask anything of me that is possible, | ing order, a collection is taken at each meet-I am willing to use my best efforts; but sometime ago a man was carried in and laid down, when on uncovering his face, I found him in the last agonies of death. Strange that they should bring the dying to me!

MAY 12th.

In closing this letter I am pleased to speak of the arrival of the bell, organ, and box of goods, which came safely on the evening of May the 4th. The bell is a great acquisition to the school and Eabbath service. While, in the Sabbath-school, the organ is a blessing indeed in guiding the voices of the children. them all join in singing so heartily; the first hymn being "Oh happy day that fixed my choice," the chorus of which the children seem especially to enjoy.

And in the box of goods also we were greatly interested; and as the various articles were handed out, we, together with the chiliren, Susie and Theodore, uttered many exclamations of surprise and delight.

The album quilts are a wonder to us; but beyond the skill displayed in the work, is the interest attached to the names written thereon. It is like receiving so many letters written and signed by their signatures. Above

all, they express to us the great interest of our people in the mission work in this land. That God may bless all those in the home

land who are working and praying for the spread of the gospel in this benighted coun-

Clifford, Pa.; I hope during the remainder of the present Conference year to visit West Edmeston, Clarkville, Leonardsville, Adams her two neighors is a specimen of all the suffering with caries of the tibia. This was Centre, and Watson, and to revisit several churches.

In the churches visited, my services have been solicited, in regular and extra meetings, beyond my ability to comply; the institution of Quarterly Meetings among these churches, has somewhat systematized my latime for quietness and thought while riding | bors, as invitations to hold extra meetings in connection with them has generally been extended. The interim has usually been less than three months, as five have been held during the year. The next occurs at Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., the 3d Sabbath in ieties in treating this people, it is pleasant to August, unless the time be changed by the see their confidence, and as a general thing committee. Your missionary has been ap. pointed Secretary for the year. By a stand.

> ing for the benefit of our missions. In the churches visited, there is a growing interest manifested in the cause of missions. and some advance is made toward systematic benevolence. Some of these churches have already raised more than their proportionate share of the \$10,000, the estimated expenditure for the year, and all are trying to reach their fair share.

> My labors for the current quarter began with the Quarterly Meeting at Scott, N. Y., March 6th, 7th and 8th, immediately after which I began extra meetings with this church, by their request, and continued until April 11th, holding meetings every evening, and twice on the Sabbath. The church was greatly revived, several backsliders were reclaimed, and I have taken the names of thirteen who started out in the Christian life, resolved to be the children of God by faith and obedience. Several of these have been baptized and others contemplate going forward. At the close of these meetings the young people organized a Mission Band, and the ladies a Missionary Aid Society, and Scott can be relied on for its share of missionary

contributions. The next two Sabbaths I spent at home feeling greatly the need of rest. The next Sabbath I spent with the church at Elmira, holding four meetings there, it being the first Sabbath in May. I visited Ithaca next, and held one meeting at Willow Creek, try, and that he may give the workers here, | near which Bro. King, the leader of the little

# Sabbath Be

'Remember the Sabbath-day, Six days shalt thou labor, and do a the seventh day is the Sabbath of th

### THE WORK IN THE SOU

The following letter from must be full of interest to eve Sabbath cause. We wish we d eral men to assist Brother Sha This, of course, is impracticat furnish him with tracts and answer the demands made upo upon the Sabbath question. sent to this office, would pay of tracts to be put into his har distribution; and no one can t of good which might be d Again, it will be noticed that I for the RECORDER to be sent to ter at Texarkana. The REC being sent, agreeably to this r office needs the subscription We have some colored memb our northern churches; would these feel it a privilege to pay: **DER** for this sister?

TEXARKANA, Ark,

Editor RECORDER,-Will yo package of tracts sent to Eld. of this place. Eld. Branch preacher who has become con Sabbath question, and is now organize a chucrh of Sabba preached to a colored congrega they gave the most respectful begged me to come again. Sabbath-keepers were present Johnson and Bro. Caldwell. son came to a knowledge of through the Adventists at D where she began keeping it. raigned before the court on o running her sewing machine of through her ignorance of the e provided for Sabbath keepers, the sum of \$10, or 12 days in having the money, she was f jail; but through the interv bath keeping friends, she was an hour after her imprisonme to Texarkana early this year, her sincerity by an open, fai Christ. Through her, Bro came to learn of the Sabbath. in a strait upon the question, between him and Sister John would fast and pray over the s day was appointed; as a resu fixed in his belief and his put keeps the Sabbath. I hope feels an interest in this work ored people, will kindly furn with the RECORDER. Her ad Johnson (col.), Texarkana, A I have, as judiciously as p uted all the tracts sent me, a for them is now greater the Send me another package if y some very interesting corres Elder F. M. Mayes, of Mesq

tianity creates enthusiasm. b. It supplies an inspiring ideal. c. It gives character, and that is far above machinery in importance. d. God's kingdom is here, radiant, victorious, and saving. 5. Christ's method is, one man to one man, soul to soul, life to life.

THE following statistics will help to unof our home missionaries: S. D. Davis rein West Virginia, 40 sermons, average congregations of about 100, 24 other meetings, 66 visits and calls, 1 baptism, and \$9 60 re-19 sermons, 13 other meetings, 35 visits and Hornellsville, N. Y., 13 weeks, 10 sermons, average congregation of over 23, 11 prayer and other meetings, 36 visits and calls, and \$4 09 received for missions. H. P. Burdick, general missionary in the Western Associapoints, congregations from 20 to 300, 17 other organized, and \$52 received for missions. and Texas, 3 weeks, 12 sermons, congregacalls, 200 pages of tracts, &c., distributed. mons, congregations of about 25, visits and tracts, &c distributed, and 4 baptisms. Branch, Neb., and general missionary in South-Eastern Nebraska, 13 weeks, 20 serand calls, 1 addition, 2 Bible schools organ-Southern Missouri, 10 weeks, 14 sermons, congregations of 30, 15 other meetings, 17 visits and calls, and 1 Bible-school organized. C. J. Sindall, missionary among the Scandinavians, 13 weeks of labor, 34 sermons at 12 different points, 4 other meetings, 54 visits and calls, 1 baptism, \$8 30 received for missions. Andrew Carlson, Scandinavian missionary, 5 weeks, 22 sermons, congregations of 40, 8 visits and calls, and \$3 received for missions. He also sold 16 Sabbath publications, and secured 4 subscribers for our Scandinavian paper.

nent to-day for the first time. Why was this little one left to get well if it might, without any care on the part of the parents? Now, how the mothers crowded around me out through pain and fright.

Then a father and mother desired me to see their little girl of about nine years of age. I found one of her feet in a gangrenous conderstand how much has been done by several dition from the cruel process of feet binding. The little girl sobbed, while the parents ports 6 weeks and 5 days of labor at 5 points | laughed and talked as they often do in such cases, yet they hoped I could soon cure her. that they might bind her feet again. I could not lose the opportunity of speaking on the ceived for missions. C. W. Threlkeld, mis- subject, and though all in the room acknowlsionary pastor at Ritchie, W. Va., 13 weeks, edged the custom as wrong useless and cruel, vet I think they would continue the same calls. Miss Randolph, missionary pastor at practice in their families. So it is with all spiritual subjects, yet I still hope that some seed may fall on good ground.

After these had departed I turned my attention to a womon whom I knew, who had come again for medicine for her arm, tion, 13 weeks, 50 sermons at 12 different and said she had brought two of her neighbors with her, who were suffering in quite a meetings, 91 visits and calls, 1,000 pages of similar way. Hers is a case of that affection tracts and other publications distributed, so common here in certain seasons especially through this long room I entered a court and 1 addition to the churches, 6 Bible-schools in the Spring of the year. This disease is through a door in a high wall into another Beri-beri, the people frequently speaking of J. F. Shaw, general missionary in Arkansas | it as "damp-foot" or "weak foot" referring | After passing through this and two other tions of 65, 9 other meetings, 17 visits and one of its most prominent symptoms. It occurs more frequently in these low level lands, and 4 additions. E. H. Socwell, missionary | the patients recovering rapidly, it is said, and pastor at Cartwright, Wis., 13 weeks, 14 ser- | that without medication if taken to the mountains to dwell, even though but a short calls upon every member, 1,420 pages of distance from their former home. This is ing glass windows which open into a small D. K. Davis, missionary pastor at Long | Dr. Taylor, from that country who recently | sight; also the beautiful carving of the furmons at 5 different points, congregations | years he has spent much time in investiga- | from her clothing and breath-even the from 30 to 60, 12 other meetings, 13 visits tion and experiments. He now thinks it is whole room being lainted with the smokeized. S. W. Rutledge, general missionary in in the covering of the rice, rice being the air, if only for a moment. I could not realow lands, and sedentary habits are favora-

> ble to the development of this disease. entire body. They would constantly speak | last to beg me to come again. But neigh-

and went to answer the other call, which was from an elderly lady whom I have often seen morning, starting, they said, before daylight, before.

by the side of the store that is on the street, | ing about us! It is a grand, grand work. and I stepped out into an open court, and | While doing our best we are still continually passing through another, turned to the left asking for wisdom and physical strength for into the large ancestral hall, which is the the performance of all that devolves upon us largest and finest of all I have seen. Passing | in the mission here. court, and then came to the family room. in this way to either its supposed origin or to rooms, I reached the one occupied by the lady of the house, the sick one I had come to see. Though feeble, she rose to receive me in true Oriental style, and then seated me beside her.

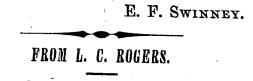
One end of her room is composed of slidthe disease that is called Kak-k'e in Japan. | court with flowers and shrubbery-a pleasant visited Shanghai, has made a specialty in niture had often caught my eyes while there, churches of that Association, as may be seen treating this affection. Within the last three | but to day the sickening smell of opium mainly due to a poisonous substance found caused me to long to step out into the open principal food there as well as in this coun- son with her as at other times about her evil try. The rainy seasons, damp dwellings in habit, because her mind, generally so clear and bright, was somewhat dulled to day, so I gave careful instructions to the nurse about My cases of last year differed slightly from | the medicine; I was then pleased to spend a the epidemic of this year; then they suffered | few moments with the grandchild, a pet in in the feet first with weakness, lameness and | the family and a great friend of mine. He pain in the limbs, followed by a numbness is between three and four years of age, and of the toes and a progressive anaesthesia ad- has the name of Bau-bau which spoken with vancing from the skin of the feet to certain | the Chinese accent is pleasant to hear. He portions of the limbs and even almost the | is generally the first one to greet me and the |

grace and strength for the labor among this people, is our most earnest prayer.

I am pleased also to mention that the work is going on rapidly in the building of the to-day they are working on the roof. As I have watched the workmen laying on brick scattered to maintain an Aid Society. who by their means and prayers have enabled this building to go steadily up. I anticipate great pleasure, comfort and convenience when it is completed, as the numbers gathering here daily for treatment are too great for simply one room and the veranda.

Yesterday, the number of sick being one hundred and eighteen, I was constrained to call in my teacher, also Mr. and Mrs. Davis Returning to the chapel I took my chair | kindly assisted me; even then a large number went away, though coming again this that they might be the first ones here when My chair passed through a private entrance the doors opened. How the fields are widen-

> With many thanks to all our kind friends | ply them. for this remembrance of us, I remain truly one with you in the cause.



BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 1, 1885. I send herewith report of my missionary labors for the quarter ending June 1, 1885. The action of the Missionary Society in appointing a general missionary for the Central Association has the hearty approval of the by the following resolution, viz: and so inadequately felt.

Resorded, That we are gratified with the action of the Missionary Society in appointing Bro. L. C. Rogers, now on the field, as general missionary, with the Central Associportant and hopeful undertaking of gospel labor in our midst and the regions beyond. This resolution was offered at the Associa-

tion of last year, by Elder S. Burdick, pastor of the church at Leonardsville, and favorably mously adopted.

My labors thus far have been limited to the churches of Preston, Norwich, Otselic, Lincklaen, Cuyler Hill, DeRuyter, 1st and vides in the rigid system of subordination of pain in the ankles and shoulders, and of bors were being brought in for treatment, 2d Verona, Scott and Ithaca, N. Y., and from top to bottom.

remnant of Sabbath-keepers there, resides. The next Sabbath I was with the Verona churches. These take up monthly collections by the envelope system, and divide between the Tract and Missionary Societies. They feel that their members are too

The following Sabbath I was at the Quarterly Meeting at Cuyler Hill-an excellent meeting. The following Sabbath I was with the church at Preston, N. Y.

Last Sabbath, by invitation of the Grand Army Post of Alfied, I assisted in their decoration services. I go next, to Preston, on my way to the Central Association.

My statistical report for the quarter is: Number of sermons, 50, other addresses, 4, number of religious visits, 78.

SENDAI, in the north of Japan, is a city of 70,000 to 80,000 inhabitants and an imporant military station of the Empire. It has recently been occup ed as a Baptist missionary station, and the resident missionary reports great interest in Christianity among the people. Towns and villages are calling for preachers far beyond the ability to sup-

HON. CHESTER HOLCOMBE, United States Secretary of Legation in China, affirms that at present-there is but one missionary in the Chinese Empire to each million and a half of the population. This is as though there were one Evangelical minister in either Tennessee, or North Carolina or Texas, or one such minister for the three States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, together with 224,000 people from some other region. And yet, there are those who say that the claims of foreign missions are unduly pressed ! What the churches of Christ need most penitently to ask forgiveness for, is, that these claims are so little understood

THE Mormon population reaches only 125, 000. Over this number, to discipline and ation as his field of labor; and we pledge to direct them "in all things both temporal him and the Missionary Society our hearty and spiritual," are set more than twenty-two co-operation in the prosecution of this im- thousand church officials (22,000); such as a president and 2 counselors; 12 apostles and divers counselors; 60 patriarchs, whose business it is to bless in writing, at \$2 a head; 25 presidents of "Stakes of Zion;" 275 bishops; 3,045 high priests; 11,545 elders, of whom every one can preach, baptize, lay on responded to by several brethren, and unani- hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. and anoint for the healing of the sick; 1,286priests; 1,575 teachers, and 4,100 deacons. Here is the strength of Mormonism, in the number of office-holders for which it proto the cause in that State. We have agreed to make augurate an annual meetin keepers in the South-West, and day before the first Sabbath the time, and Texarkana as earnestly request every Sal Texas and Arkansas, and t Missouri, to attend if possible Yours in Ch

trust that he will prove a val

### TRUTH DOING ITS

Editor RECORDER -Those who are watching the trend relative to the Sabbath, will the following. Dr. Dobbs wa diana, where he took a promi Sabbath agitation of the las It will be seen that the truth to the alternative of accept wholly over to absolute law Baptists in Tennessee, with for the Law of God, are start by Dr. Dobbs course, and good will come to the cause the consequent agitation.

### The Lord's-Day

The seventh-day Sabbatar fested during the past few ye zeal in the promulgation of views. By some means the abled to put their publication table of nearly every ministe One result has been a quick terest-not to say perplexity bath question. Thoughtful led, finding it impossible to with the time honored arg is defended the "change of the seventh to the first de



### d, Pa.; I hope during the remainder present Conference year to visit West ston, Clarkville, Leonardsville, Adams e, and Watson, and to revisit several

he churches visited, my services have colicited, in regular and extra meetings. d my ability to comply; the instiof Quarterly Meetings among these hes, has somewhat systematized my laas invitations to hold extra meetings nection with them has generally been led. The interim has usually been less three months, as five have been held the year. The next occurs at Otseenango Co., N. Y., the 3d Sabbath in t, unless the time be changed by the ittee. Your missionary has been apd Secretary for the year. By a standder, a collection is taken at each meetr the benefit of our missions.

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# Sabbath Reform.

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

### THE WORK IN THE SOUTH-WEST

The following letter from Brother Shaw must be full of interest to every lover of the Sabbath cause. We wish we could send several men to assist Brother Shaw in his work. This, of course, is impracticable, but we can furnish him with tracts and publications to his works." It is thought that in these words answer the demands made upon him for light upon the Sabbath question. Five dollars, the six days' work of creation, as those sent to this office, would pay for a good box | "days" were understood before modern sciof tracts to be put into his hands for general | ence demonstrated the inaccuracy of the fordistribution; and no one can tell the amount | merly held opinion. But the argument is of good which might be done by them. Again, it will be noticed that Bro. Shaw asks | tween Eden and the exodus from Egypt for the RECORDER to be sent to a colored sis- | Patriarchs, like Abraham and Jacob, seem ter at Texarkana. The RECORDER is now to have known nothing of it. There are alheing sent, agreeably to this request, but the office needs the subscripion for the same. We have some colored members in some of | to Jacob about his marriage with Leah (Gen. our northern churches; would not some of these feel it a privilege to pay for the RECOR-DER for this sister?

### TEXARKANA, Ark, June 29, 1885.

Editor RECORDER, --- Will you please have a package of tracts sent to Eld. S. H. Branch, of this place. Eld. Branch is a colored preacher who has become convinced on the Sabbath question, and is now taking steps to organize a chucrh of Sabbath-keepers. I preached to a colored congregation yesterday; they gave the most respectful attention and Johnson and Bro. Caldwell. Sister Johnson came to a knowledge of the Sabbath where she began keeping it. She was arraigned before the court on one occasion for

running her sewing machine on Sunday, and through herignorance of the exemption laws provided for Sabbath keepers, she was fined the sum of \$10, or 12 days in prison. Not having the money, she was forced to go to jail: but through the intervention of Sabbath keeping friends, she was relased in half an hour after her imprisonment. She came in a strait upon the question, it was agreed between him and Sister Johnson that they would fast and pray over the subject, and the day was appointed; as a result, he became fixed in his belief and his purpose, and now keeps the Sabbath. I hope some one who feels an interest in this work among the colored people, will kindly furnish the sister with the RECORDER. Her address is Maria Johnson (col.), Texarkana, Ark. I have, as judiciously as possible, distributed all the tracts sent me, and the demand for them is now greater than ever before. Send me another package if you can. I have some very interesting correspondence from Elder F. M. Mayes, of Mesquite, Texas. I trust that he will prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause in that State. We have agreed to make an effort to inaugurate an annual meeting of Sabbathkeepers in the South-West, and have set Fifthday before the first Sabbath in October, as the time, and Texarkana as the place. We earnestly request every Sabbath-keeper in Texas and Arkansas, and the brethren in Missouri, to attend if possible.

### years I have been convinced that most evan- | only to that nation which was brought out of | hoot at the idea of their daughters becoming gelical American Christians occupy false | Egypt.

ground on this question, which sooner or may prove not uninteresting and unprofitable to the leaders of the Reflector.

THE PATRIARCHAL SABBATH.

It is usually assumed that the Sabbath was instituted in Eden. In Gen. 2: 3 it is said "And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because that in it he had rested from all we have the history of the institution of the Sabbath as the weekly commemoration of not at all conclusive. The Scriptures utter not a syllable of any Sabbath observance be lusions, more or less distinct, to the weekly division of time in Noah's sending out the dove from the ark, and in Laban's language 8:10; 29:27), but there is no hint of any Sabbath before the corporate existence of the Jewish nation, and the legislation of the wilderness (Ex. 16: 23-29).

The septenary division of time appears to have been common to the Semetic people. Whence this seven days' period. Natural phenomena suggested the solar year and unar month. There was nothing to suggest the week, unless we suppose it took its origin from the quartering of the moon. Some think the seven primary planets led early astrology to the formation of the week. It is a mistake to affirm that such division of time was universal. On the contrary, some na begged me to come again. Two colored | tions divided into periods of eight and ten Sabbath-keepers were present, Sister Maria | days, perhaps the seven day week is due to the traditional memories of creation and Eden. It is possible, also, that the weekly Sabbath observance was more or less associthrough the Adventists at Denison, Texas, ated with the week. That is a beautiful conceit that Bickersteth thus phrases:

#### "The Sabbath, That almost lonely rivulet that flows

From Eden through the world's wide wastes of sand.' The authorities in Assyriology tell us that the Sabbath was observed by the Babyloni ans, in connection with the week division of time, before Abraham's day. Lenormant, in his lately published "Beginnings of History, says: "The religious and mystical import ance attached to the seven days, which was at the basis of the conception of the seven days to Texarkana early this year, and is proving of creation and of the invention of the week, her sincerity by an open, faithful walk in is essentially Chaldean." And Budge's Christ. Through her, Brother Caldwell "every seventh day was a 'Sabbath,' or, as "Babylonian Life and History" affirms that came to learn of the Sabbath. While he was they put it, 'a day of rest for the heart.'" We are told by these scholars that Abraham, about B. C. 2000, brought with him to Pal-estine the observance of the Sabbath which he had known and kept while he was a heathen in Ur of the Chaldees, near the head of the Persian Gulf. We are also told that the Phenicians and Canaanites spoke essentially the same language and observed similar customs with the Shemites who populated the northern shore of the Persian Gulf. These statements are founded upon a calendar of the Babylonians going back to B. C. 1880, upon other Babylonian records and upon the similarity of language and customs. After allowing to these facts all that can be justly claimed for them, the argument for a patriarchal sacred Sabbath is at most only probable. The emphasis which some seem to place upon "Babylonian records" and "Chaldean records of the creation," is suggestive of evil. May it not come to pass that Genesis as well as they will be regarded as "of the earth" only? The so-called "higher criticism" affirms that the Pentateuch received its form only after the Babylonian exile. If the rage for Babylonian confirmations of Genesis be much increased, it will be but a short step to the territory occupied by the "higher critics." Perhaps, after all, the compilers of the Pentateuch learned their lessons from the Chaldean tablets?

later must be abandoned The past Winter, as a purely Jewish institution. It was a sign but it will be too late. Superstition and circumstances led me to a thorough newspa- between Jehovah and Israel. There is no whipped syllabub make a very poor mental per discussion of this subject. The result of | hint that they supposed it to be a moral law | foundation for the duties of life and a my investigations for the past twenty years | binding upon the race. "Moreover also I | mighty poor heart-preparation for the reali

am the Lord that sanctify them. . . between me and you." See the very words | money will help to Romanize America, all of the decalogue itself: "I am the Lord thy | the same.

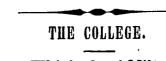
God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt." Referring to that law, Moses said: The Lord made a covenant with us in Horeb. The Lord made not his covenant with our fathers, but with us." See, among many other texts, Ex. 20: 2; 31: 13-18; 35: 1-3; Deut. 5: 13-15; Ezek. 20: 12-20.

It may be objected, The Sabbath is found among the Ten Commandments, and were they not issued as the moral law for all the race and for all time? It is difficult to express my opinion here without awakening a prejudice I cannot but regard as unfounded and unfortunate. Many will be shocked to read a denial of the proposition that the decalogue was a moral law for the race. Yet I am quite sure the denial can be successfuly maintained. It will suffice for my argument to call attention to the fact that our Lord tacitly assumed that the basis and scope of gospel morality far surpassed even the law given on Sinai. In the light of the gospel it is no irreverence to say it) the moral code of Sinai appears crude and rudimentary. Jesus, not Moses, was lawgiver to the Gospel Dispensation! Paul expressly mentions the ten commandments as part of that old "ministration of death " which was "done away " when the shadows of the morning twilight faded out of sight in the rising of the Sun of righteousness! The decalogue was the only part of the law "engraven on stone." 2 Cor.

3: 7–11. As a positive institution, the Sabbath was as much Jewish as any other rite of the Mo saic law. As such it vanished away with the other shadows when the substance came. Paul unquestionably so teaches. See Col. 2 14-17. "Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances, that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross. Let no man there fore, judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath, which are a shadow of things to come, but the body is Christ's." If the Sinaic Sabbath law is the law of the Chris tian dispensation-if we are yet under the fourth commandment of the decalogue-the Seventh day Sabbatarians are unquestionably in the right!

Underlying the Sinaic Sabbath law was a moral principle, recognizing God as the author and preserver of time, and inculcating the duty of man to employ time as God's gift in the reverent fear and service of him "in whom we live and move." Every care-ful reader can see this principle as he reads between the lines engraved upon the table of religious history of the world. stone. This principle is as much Christian as Jewish —it is of universal force. It ob ligates us now, as it has ever the children of men, not because of formal, positive enactment, but because of its essentially moral nature-because it is fundamental and in itself right. In another article I hope to show how this principle applied to the observance of the Lord's-day, and also give what I regard as the true basis upon which that holy day rests.

converts to the Roman Catholic faith. Such The prophets always treated the Sabbath parents will see their mistake by and by gave them my Sabbath, to be a sign between | ties of eternity. But his holiness, the Pope, me and them, that they might know that I will continue to hoodwink Protestants all the same, and Protestant sons and daughters Hallow my Sabbaths, and they shall be a sign will fill these institutions, and Protestant



President Whitford, of Milton College, in his Baccalaurate Sermon this year, spoke particularly of the relations of a college to the community in which it is located, and of its influence upon society in general. The text of the sermon was John 4:6, "Now Jacob's well was there." We clip the following analysis from the Milton Telephone:

"A brief description was given of the scenery about this well, of Christ's visit to it. his conversation with the Samaritan woman, and of his teachings among her people. It was shown that the well represented, in itself and in the events associated with it, some of the most powerful forces which ever operated upon the inhabitants of any one region-force, not altogether material, but intellectual and spiritual. It, therefore, may be taken as a type of the college born of the civilization of modern times and employed in upholding and advancing the Christian religion.

This topic was treated under the following heads:

1. The origin of such an institution rests largely in the religious needs of the people dwelling in its immediate vicinity.

2. As education is a work done chiefly for the next generation, a college training seeks to make more effective the religious thoughts and activity of the leaders among the people many years hence. Culture calls into practical exercise, as did the digging of this well, the elements of faith-that condition of the

mind in which our best power, both intellectual and religious, is developed and our highest state of enjoyment secured.

3. A collegiate school, like this well, is a permanent resort, usually for the intelligent and influential in the country surrounding | ard. it, and it often becomes, therefore, an efficient instrumentality for the explanation and propagation of Christianity.

4. This well was connected with some of the most sublime and significant events, and with some of the grandest characters known in the career of the ancient race of God. It is therefore a fit symbol of the college, which sustains the closest relations, to the salient | rum. transactions, the chief products, and the masterly influence of the great leaders and the powerful movements associated with the 5. The sagacity of man has scarcely ever nvented an institution which contains more elements of vitality than the college, and which, therefore, endures, like this well, through the changing years. The sermon closed with a reference to the agency of the college, from which the senior class graduated, in the advancement of religion, as well as sound culture."

# Cemperance.

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

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

A WRITER from Kansas to a St. Louis paper, makes the following confession and statement. We copy it verbatim, grammar and all:

" A man has got to lie to get whisky in Kansas, but that makes no difference when a man is dry. . . . I was in Columbus, Kansas, and wanted some spirits frumenti. I called on Dr. B. He had a prescription in his book already filled out, with the exception of the name for whom it was for and the amount wanted. In reply to what was the matter with me, I said 'chills.' But at the same time I caught a glimpse of the prescription upon which he had written my name. The 'disease' written there was bowel complaint.' The learned disciple of Esculapius was about to fill out a new prescription, when I remarked: "Hold on, doc.; come to think. I have the 'bowel com. plaint." I got the prescription, paid a quarter for it, and the law was complied with. . . . All things taken into consideration I have seen more whisky drinking in Prohibition Kansas than any State I have ever been in."

We accept the man's confession that he is a liar; indeed, we should know it if he had not mentioned it. And it is our opinion that the last part of the above extract is the largest part of the lie. That there is more whisky drinking in a State where a man has to lie to get it, than in one where he can get it without any such low expedients, is unreasonable, unless it be made to appear that all who drink whisky would rather lie than not ! and so drink more than they want for the added luxury of lying. But we are not prepared to accept the idea on his word. -Signs of the Times.

# **ELI PERKINS ON TEMPERANCE**

"Yes, but you don't have to bear this burden if you don't drink," says the drunk-

You are wrong, my friend; I paid \$425 taxes on my New York house last year. What was this tax used for? It was to govern a city where three-fourths of the arrests were made on account of drunkness. I can govern myself, but I have to pay \$425 a year to be protected from the riminal classes, made criminals

Sabbath, by invitation of the Grand Post of Alfred, I assisted in their decservices. I go next, to Preston, on to the Central Association.

tatistical report for the quarter is: r of sermons, 50, other addresses, 4, of religious visits, 78.

DAI, in the north of Japan, is a city of to 80,000 inhabitants and an imporlitary station of the Empire. It has been occup ed as a Baptist missiontion, and the resident missionary great interest in Christianity among ple. Towns and villages are calling achers far beyond the ability to sup-

CHESTER HOLCOMBE, United States y of Legation in China, affirms that nt there is but one missionary in the Empire to each million and a half population. This is as though there be Evangelical minister in either Tenor North Carolina or Texas, or one nister for the three States of Maine, lampshire, and Vermont, together 4,000 people from some other region. , there are those who say that the of foreign missions are unduly ! What the churches of Christ ost penitently to ask forgiveness for, these claims are so little understood inadequately felt.

Mormon population reaches only 125,-Over this number, to discipline and them "in all things both temporal ritual," are set more than twenty-two d church officials (22,000); such as a nt and 2 counselors; 12 apostles and counselors; 60 patriarchs, whose busis to bless in writing, at \$2 a head; idents of "Stakes of Zion;" 275 bish-045 high (priests; 11,545 elders, of every one can preach, baptize, lay on or the reception of the Holy Ghost, bint for the healing of the sick; 1,286 1,575 teachers, and 4,100 deacons. the strength of Mormonism, in the of office-holders for which it pron the rigid system of subordination p to bottom.

Yours in Christ, J. F. SHAW.

### TRUTH DOING ITS WORK.

Editor RECORDER -Those of your readers who are watching the trend of the influences relative to the Sabbath, will be interested in diana, where he took a prominent part in the a religious rest day in the future ceremonial will ever become Roman Catholics. But the following. Dr. Dobbs was formerly in In-Sabbath agitation of the last two years. It It will be seen that the truth has driven him to the alternative of accepting it, or going wholly over to absolute lawlessness. Other Baptists in Tennessee, with greater regard for the Law of God, are startled and shocked by Dr. Dobbs course, and we trust much good will come to the cause of truth through the consequent agitation. A. H. L.

### The Lord's-Day.

The seventh-day Sabbatarians have manifested during the past few years a remarkable 25. "There he made them statutes," etc. "Well no-O, but we've prevented them zeal in the promulgation of their peculiar They regard the fourth commandment of the from ever really believing in Protestantism, table of nearly every minister in the country. One result has been a quickening of the interest-not to say perplexity-upon the Sab-

### THE SINAIC SABBATH.

It will not do to depend upon the passage in Genesis as the primal enactment of the Sabbatic law for the race. The language is only the historian's statement that the Sabbath, instituted two thousand years afterwards, had a retrospective relation to the creation. It is mentioned by Moses prophetically, as giving the divine determination to sanctify the seventh day, and to constitute it law. Nothing was more natural than for some of them will, and the residue will be Moses, when writing (or collating, it matters | difficult to utilize in behalf of Evangelical not which) the history of the creative week, truth. to parenthetically, note the fact that the Sabbath which God had then but recently given our pictorial weeklies that told the true

his people commemorated the event. When we reach the Sinaic law we first interested parishoner and pointing to two stand on solid ground. Here we find the fashionably dressed females. The label of last year. Sabbath definitely instituted as a Jewish sol- | the cartoon was "Jesuit Education." The emnity. The Jewish Talmud, so scholars dialogue ran thus: "They are the daughtell us, knows nothing of any ante-Mosaic | ters of our Protestant members of Congress Sabbath. Their doctors universally date the | and were educated at our Convent.

Sabbath from the Mosaic legislation, generally referring its commencement to Ex. 15: them?"

views. By some means they have been en- decalogue as reaffirming and perpetuating abled to put their publications upon the study (as a Jewish ceremonial) the Sabbath instituted with other things, at Marah. The

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 24, 1885.

### Education.

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

"THAT'S SOMETHING."

The moral of the following, written by a correspondent of the Central Baptist, is plain. If we want our children to be Protestants, we must not send them to Catholic schools; if we want them to be hearty Seventh-day Baptists, we must send them to

Seventh-day Baptist schools : A late issue of the Central Baptist called attention to the boast of a Roman Catholic paper, that over "Ten thousand Protestant children attended the schools of the Catholic Church in the United States !" It would be difficult to convince the Protestant parents of these children that their children

Some years ago I saw a cartoon in one of story. It represented a priest talking to an

"What! you didn't make Catholics of

-and that's something." Yes, "that's something;" and Rome is in

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AT MICHIGAN UNIVER** SITY.

The Chronicle, of Michigan University, outlines the report of the co-operative society there, which though but recently instituted, has proved very successful. The report says: "This society owes its origin to a feeling that students' necessary expenses may be considerably reduced by buying supplies as nearly as possible from first hands, thus saving the profits. The society has no investment in stock. It buys only what is ordered and paid for in advance. Books procured on prepaid orders are furnished at absolute cost. Stationery is sold at some advance on cost as a means of meeting incidental expenses. The membership Dec. 1 was 231 and the cash transactions of the benefit. I--" society during the preceding ten weeks amounted to \$2,064 27. As similar organizations are now in active operation at

Harvard, Bowdoin, Wellesley and in the University of California, co-operation is des-tined to be a well established university policy. "



was \$950.000. The real estate alone is 16,000 men a day apiece to drink it up, if valued at \$7,346,000, apart from that occu- they drank a quart each. The loss of 16,pied by the college buildings. The collier- 000 days of labor to Kansas would be \$20,ies of the college produced 1,400,000 tons 000 wouldn't it?"

It is said by the Journal of Education that the colored people of the country now edit over 100 newspapers, teach 18,000 public schools with 900,000 pupils, raise annually 150,000,000 bushels of cereals and 2,700.-000,000 pounds of cotton.

chosen the Rev. William Dewitt Hyde for | ished, will have to call on Kansas to lend her president. He is probably the youngest col- money to build poor-houses. But there is a measure satisfied. Catholic tuition, how- lege president in America. He is a native one thing in Kansas," I said "that will be reason Moses gives for the Sabbath is essen- ever does not often stop short of entire ded- of Winchester, Mass., studied at Phillips tially Jewish: "And remember that thou ication and consecration to the "Holy Exeter Academy, was graduated from Harwast a servant in Egypt, and that the Lord Church" and devotion and adoration to the vard in the class of 1879, and three years wast a servant in Egypt, and that the Lord hed, finding it impossible to satisfy judgment with the time honored arguments by which is defended the "change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day." For many

I was lecturing out in Kansas last Spring where they have prohibition. An intemperate man came to me one day and said-

"Yes, Mr. Perkins, this prohibition will bring ruin to the State."

"It will, will it?"

"Yes, it will impoverish us and destroy our business houses."

"Now let us see about this, my friend," I said. "Let's examine this a little." "If a Kansas farmer brings a thousand

bushels of corn into Topeka, he gets how much for it?"

"Four hundred dollars," answered my friend.

"Now, if they take this thousand bushels of corn over to Peoria, how much whisky will it make ?"

"Four thousand gallons."

"And this whisky is worth-how much?" "O, after they have paid four thousand dollars revenue tax on it to the other thirty-

six States, it will be worth about \$4,600." "And if this whisky should come back to Kansas you would have to pay about \$4,600 for it?"

"Yes, more too. We'd have to pay about \$5,000 for it."

"Would it be worth anything to your citizens?"

"No; I suppose it would cause a good deal of idleness and crime. It would hurt us. I never did think whisky a postive

"Well, how much did it hurt you?" I asked.

"O I can't tell. I—"

"Well, I will tell you," I said. "It will hurt you about five thousand dollars worth. You could sell the corn from which the whisky is made for \$400, and then buy back the whisky for \$5,000. You would be directly out of pocket just \$4,600. And directly it would cost Kansas, in idleness and crime-caused by the four thousand gallons The income of Girard College for 1884 of whisky-about \$20,000. It would take

> "By heavens !" exclaimed my friend, "I never heard it put in that way. I see it all plainly now. I'll never say anything about prohibition damaging Kansas again."

> "Yes," I said, "if Kansas can save \$25,-000 on every thousand bushels of corn by letting it go over to Peoria, the more she is damaged in that way, the richer she will be-

Bowdoin College. of Brunswick, Maine, has come, till finally, Illinois, utterly impoverruined by prohibition."

"What is that?"

"Why her poor-houses. Your poor-houses



# The Sabbath Recorden.

### Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, July 16, 1885.

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

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

"Every sower must one day reap From the seed he hath sown. How carefully, then, it becomes us to keep A watchful eye on the seed, and seek To sow what is good, that we may not weep, To receive our own.

ELDER WM. M. JONES, of London, requests us to note that two railroads having engulfed Millyard, that place is no more. His address now is 56 Mildmay Park, London, N., Eng.

As indicating the extent of a business in which is mannfactured a very small article of common use, it is stated that the Diamond Match Company has just contracted for 36,-000,000 feet of pine lumber for the present season.

THE Baptists are building a very neat little church at Kendalia, Texas, a noted health resort among the romantic hills of the Sunny South. C. G. Vogel has donated four town lots to the church, and J. T. Hunt, the dea con, solicits further contributions. It may be a pleasure to some to know that a copy of the SABBATH RECORDER is placed under the corner stone of this edifice.

WE give this week four distinct articles on Baptism as related to church membership, by as many different brethren, each ignorant, at the time of writing, of the positions that would be taken by the others. We have thus an independent treatment of the subject from opposite points of view, and have none of the personalities which are so likely to occur when one writes, another reads and replies, the first puts in a rejoinder, etc.

sorts, there have been established Summer schools of various sorts by means of which all the best results of a vacation are enjoyed.

# SMALL POTATOES.

A Kansas paper tells of an old man who, after a "glorious shower," went about the streets with a long face, replying to the usual comments about the "fine rain" with, "Yes, but it will do away with all the small potatoes." When asked how that could be, he replied, "It will make them grow into large ones," and then quietly passed on to perpetrate his little joke on some one else.

God's law of all development and growth is here outlined. There is "first the blade, then the ear and after that the full corn in the ear." The rain and the sunshine are the principal agencies which he uses to bring about the ripened fruit. The small potato is as much a part of the history, and as neces sary a part as a full grown one; but it is as unnatural to look for it in the Autumn, as it

would be unreasonable to look for the full grown tuber in early June. Small beginnings are good as beginnings, but when all the necessary conditions of a healthy growth are supplied, small results at the end are a

disappointment and a failure. We are not now talking of raising potatoes, but of the rearing of personal character. In the kingdom of grace as in nature, we are born children,-but children, in order that we may become men. Nothing is more beautiful than the innocent babe, but a baby fifty years old is not an interesting object, except contraries, or as showing how the beneficent provisions of a wise Creator mav be made to result in monstrosities when ignored or perverted in their use. The child of God, at his conversion, is not a mature Christian.

He is, nevertheless, a child of God, and before him are placed all the possibilities implied in that relation, and all about him are the means, in the use of which he may attain to those possibilities. The privilege of than baptism the door of admission to the sonship, the means of grace and the possi- church.

ought to be left at home; at the same time | liever applies to this body for its rites and some acquisitions are being made which are ceremonies, and they proceed to give them of permanent value in themselves. Thus a | on his profession, if he is not then and there | The injunction is "Repent and be baptized triple good is accomplished. It is gratifying brought into connection with that body, I for the remission of sins." "Arise, and be that, at many of the popular Summer re- fail to understand the force of language. | baptized and wash away thy sins." We do If "into" in the 13th verse does not mean | not read, "Offer yourself to the church, and, into, as a Baptist, I am driven from a fort, if you can satisfy the church that your sins long occupied, respecting the "into" of have already been remitted and washed away,

Acts 8: 38.

As far as I know, orthodoxy everywhere is, "If thou believest with all thine heart contends that there is no church connection | thou mayest." Acts 8: 37. "He that believwithout baptism. If, then, there is no way to get into the church without baptism, according to the Scriptures, where is there an | to the church a satisfactory relation of Chrisinch of ground to stand on outside of the | tian experience, and if the church votes to church with baptism, according to the Scriptures?

The above are some of my reasons for the negative in this important matter. This glorious rite stands at the threshold of the | the responsible agent in an act of baptism? church, guarding against invasions; and the world never fully bids adieu to men until it | defer a penitent believer who asks for bap sees them cross that threshold.

into the church by the laying on of hands is closely related to this question, and, having Pentecost wait for each of the three thoubeen adopted, has done much to put the relation of baptism to church membership in a false light. To my understanding, this ser- make the Eunuch and Cornelius wait until vice is nowhere observed in the apostolic they could go to some church and be accepted church, in the reception of members. It is as candidates for membership after an examobserved in the bestowing of the gift of the | ination, before he would baptize them? Was Holy Spirit when the recipients were empowered to work miracles, though not always, or If not, then certainly baptism was not dein all cases (see Acts 10: 44, et. al.), but in cases of installation of church officers, that is, Elders and Deacons, this rite is observed; and I would not dare officiate in such cases without this ceremony. By continued practice of the apostolic churches, it stood at the threshold of office to guard against invasions, disciple all nations, baptizing them into the human weaknesses. If he do not seem at and in this dispensation, I know no other as an illustration of the laws of nature, by place for it. To take it from the door of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all office and place it at the door of the church, to me, in some sense, is like trying to take the sanctity out of the seventh day of the week, and without precept or example from God, to somehow put it into the first day. I can, therefore, see no gospel order in admitting to baptism any person who does not propose, thereby, to become a member of the church; or in making any other ceremony

C. W. THRELKELD.

When a missionary in West Virginia, this

them to lean toward any particular church

or creed, and who had given no attention to

questions of faith or practice, but who, in

of the gospel to repent, believe and be bap-

performing the next duty in order, following

the articles of faith, so that they could de-

cide whether our church, among the many

different creeds, was the right one for them

to join? I decided that it was right to en-

in its order, and not to postpone obedience

to one requirement until they had marked

out the line of future duties; and, conse-

quently, that it would be wrong to decline to

baptize them when they gave evidence of

trine of the Sabbath and our church polity.

But as an evidence of the genuineness of re-

pentance, I asked a pledge that they would

siderations which entered into the settlement

of the question in my own mind were the fol-

1. The Scriptures point out the design of

baptism, and it is wrong to try to make it

mean something which the Scriptures do not

2. The conditions for baptism, according into the mouth of Peter or of Philip, and if your soul does not utterly revolt at the proto the Scriptures, are repentance and faith. cess, yet consider how much below the dig. nity of the Holy Word, how foreign to the spirit of the context, how thoroughly unscriptural and comparatively trivial it all seems. 5. But, Scripture aside, what has been our

prerequisite to baptism, or has been treated.

quite as a matter of course, as essentially a

part of the same religious duty? Injury.

only injury, to all concerned; to the pastor,

to the church, and to the candidate. The

pastor labors, thus, not directly to the con-

of sinners, not to an increase of Godliness.

for that indirectly, to be sure,-but directly-

and chiefly for increase in church member.

induces lower motives, less spiritual methods,

and churches with long lists of nominal mem.

bers and a small band of praying and paying

members. And the candidate for baptism.

what of him? Usually, with trust and easy

acquiescence, he assents to the direction "Be

baptized and join the church." The more

compliant the candidate, the less instruction

as to the future he receives; but should some

candidate, of more than ordinarily cautious

thoughtful and reasoning disposition, halt

where others follow blindly on, inquire where

others assent, object where others take for

granted or upon authority, he is quite likely

to receive a personal call and conversation.

more largely bent upon listing his name upon

the church record than upon the "Lamb's

Book of Life." Though one of the redeemed

he is still in the flesh, and susceptible to

once to understand the duty of church mem-

bership, perhaps membership in that partic-

experience, where "offer to the church for then be baptized." The Scripture condition membership" has been insisted upon as a

eth and is baptized shall be saved." Mark 16:16. We do not read, "If you can give receive you as a member, thou mayest."

3. The commission to preach the gospel version, the repentance, belief, and baptism and baptize believers was given to the preachers of the gospel. Is not the administrator Must the preacher, a missionary for example, | ship. The lower object, in immediate view. tism, until both preacher and candidate can

The question of the receiving of members | get the sanction of the church, in each individual case? Did the apostles on the day of sand penitents to be examined by the church and voted into membership? Did Philip that the order in the Philippian jailor's case? signed to be the "door" into a local church. The gospel order seems to be, in case of those who have been previously ignorant of religious doctrines and duties: first, repentance and faith, then baptism, then further instruction in Christian duties. "Go and name of the Father and of the Son and of things whatsoever I command you."

ular church; if he have doubts about the In case of those who have been brought up creed of that organization, or the righteous. among us, and instructed in Christian doctrine ness of nominally assenting to what he is as we teach it, there can be no question that it is certain he does not know, and cannot, pertheir duty to immediately enter into church rehaps, understand at the time; if he have any lations when they begin a Christian life. And of these questions still to answer; in fact, if if they should refuse to join the church on he be not a full-fledged theologian, or, at the ground of any prejudice against it, or least, claim that he believes and accepts as because unwilling to accept the obligations truth that which the wisest students of theof membership, I should consider this a reaology study only to disagree upon; in such a son to doubt the genuineness of their peni- case, he must wait for baptism till a future tence and faith, and so their qualification for | time; he must be a sort of black sheep, not baptism. C. A. BURDICK. III.

ated by the spirit of God nized and set forth in the when, therefore, one has verted, if properly instruct be baptized, not only beca command, but because sents, in beautiful and exp change which has been wr nature.

Now all who are thus c family of Christ, in th But the spiritual church the literal organization. was appointed by Christ, the inspired apostles and the prosecution of Christ world.

The situation then is th is baptized to represent his and his spiritual condition member of the literal chui the world to represent his Christ and to the redeemed cessful prosecution of the v relations demand at his has rations of the Holy Spi member of the spiritu the baptism in water he ber of the literal chu tism logically carries wit tion of church membership baptism who declares that tend to join the church she tized; for if he is not read himself all the obligations relation, he shows himself nance. Neither would it be one who declared it to be l a church of another denor do so would be to virtually an organization which we d in all respects, Scriptural. declare to all candidates for do not think there is anyth their Christian relations, identified with an organization holds what we regard as da and disregards what we be portant doctrines. We sh result of such a course, w followed where it has be other and more popular org be built up at the expe churches.

But suppose one presents

4

THE entire genius and spirit of the gospel of Christ is unselfishness. Jesus said, "I of him that sent me." That will was "to sacrifice of himself. The Christian, if he is a Christian at all, is a partaker of the same that is known, but an earnest desire to bring task but a pleasure to the Christian to use his influence in bringing others to Christ. His impelling motive is not an outside compulsion, but an inward impulse. He performs his duty in this matter, not in order that he may be a Christian, but because he is a Christian. When we do our work from this high plane, God will abundantly bless it to the ingathering of rich harvests. If all our work is not done from this plane, the fault must be our own, for so hath the Lord ordered it.

spend them are no trifling ones. Of course, ance, not many of them being able to patronfor such persons, these are not necessary to -the end in view. If the object of the vacation is fashionable society at some famous watering place, then the price of such luxu ries must be paid. If, however, the object is relief from labor and care for a little season, it can be accomplished almost anywhere and at very moderate expense. The question agreed that rest does not mean the absence of all activity so much as a change of occupation, especially if this change brings freedom from responsibility and care. It is not overwork which is sending so many men, proor, what is worse, a brooding over cares that 27, it does in this; so, when a professed be- the church."

bilities of a true, noble manhood are the gifts of God to man. To accept the offered

privilege, use the means of grace and attain question came up before me for a definite dethe heights of Christian character, is man's | cision. Among those who, from time to time, came not to do mine own will, but the will highest duty. To accept or reject the gifts asked baptism at my hands, were some who had of God is the prerogative of every man pos- | no previous religious training which caused seek and to save that which was lost;" and sessed of the power of choice, and herein is the accomplishment of that will involved the | the point of human responsibility. It is an inestimable privilege to be a child of God -a mere babe at conversion-but to be still times of revival, responded to the claims spirit, for "He that hath not the Spirit of a babe at the end of life's probation is a Christ, is none of his." This means not only shame and sin. As in the kingdom of nature tized. Was it right to prevent them from a willingness to do the Father's will when the sunshine and showers do away with the small potatoes by making them large ones, repentance and faith, until they could exothers to Christ for salvation. It is not a so in the kingdom of grace, the gifts of God amine and settle the question of the day of to us require that we put away childish the Sabbath and the doctrines embodied in things by growing into men.

# Communications. BAPTISM AND CHURCH MEMBERSHIP. QUESTION. Is it right, in any case, to baptize a candidate who

does not offer himself to the church for membership? Ι.

In answer to this question, I say, No, with | were prepared promptly to accept our doc-THE time for the Summer vacations is at emphasis. As a reason I give the following: hand, and the questions of where and how to | In the first chapter of Ephesians, we have, most strikingly set forth, some of the purwith most persons who really need a little poses of God in salvation through Christ, study and follow the Scriptures. The conrest, the item of expense is of prime import- | and the glory that follows the precious association of Christ and his converted people. ize the fashionable places. But, fortunately | Passing to the last two verses in the chapter, | lowing: we find him given "to be head over all things to the church, which is his body, the fullness of him that filleth all in all." Now, how can we be baptized into the head and not at | name as its meaning and intent. They rep- | saved." Repentance and belief are all the the same time into the body? Again, in resent it to be an outward act, to signify an pastor is commissioned to inquire for in a first Corinthians, twelfth chapter, we have, internal, spiritual fact, a new relation to clearly set forth, a practical, local, independ- Christ. It represents an entering into unent body of baptized believers in the Lord | ion with Christ. "Baptized into Christ." of how the vacation should be spent is, after | Jesus Christ, the only ones on earth having | Rom. 6: 3, Gal. 3: 27. It is an emblem of all, the more important one. It is generally authority delegated to them to judge of, and burial, signifying an end of the old life in execute his will; hence, to get the ordinan- | sin; and of resurrection, signifying the beces, in keeping with his will, you must ap. | ginning of a new spiritual life; a symbol of ply to them. In the 27th verse we read, Christ's burial and resurrection. Rom. 6:4, "Now ye are the body of Christ, and mem- 5, Col. 2:12. It is a symbol of a spiritual bers in particular." By the term "body" in | birth, John 3: 5; an emblem of purification, fessional and business, to premature graves, this verse, can Paul mean anything else than | signifying a cleansing from sin. Acts 22:16.

'as it is the load of care and anxiety with re- | the church as a localized body as just referred | It is an act of obedience, upon the performspect to their business which they are com- to? I think not, for in the next verse we ance of which the penitent believer is prompelled to carry. So, if the vacation can be read, "And God hath set some in the ised the remission of sins. Acts 2: 38. In so planned as to furnish some light work for | church," &c. Now, in the 13th verse it is | all this there is something personal to the bebody and mind, the end in view will be most | said, "For by one spirit are we all baptized | liever; but church relation is not necessarily likely to be reached. The mind wants some into one body." Does the term "body" in suggested by it, considered by itself. Noth-

We answer, yes, not only is it right in some cases, but it is right in every case, so far as church-membership is concerned; in support whereof we present the following considera tions:

1. The first candidate for baptism received the rite without offering himself to the church for membership. When John the Baptist heralded the coming of Christ and preached the duty of repentance, he baptized, though there was no organized body of believers in the new faith; nor was there for years afterward.

2. Baptism was not instituted as a rite of admission to the church, but as a public confession of sin and repentance. The establishment of the church was a subsequent courage them to perform promptly each duty | matter. The church found baptism already instituted and used it as a part of its edifice, the door; or, a better illustration, as the grand arch under which entrance was permitted to the gospel fold and to the broad fields of Christian labor in connection theresincere repentance and faith unless they | with.

3. The pastor's commission does not authorize him to condition baptism upon "offer to the church for membership." This commission reads: "Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I com-

manded you." Also: "Go to all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation. He that believeth and is baptized shall be candidate. Peter's instruction on the day of Pentecost, when asked, "What shall we do?" was: "Repent and be baptized." He thereby signified his willingness, nay, more, his duty to baptize them when they had repented; and, if the path of duty marked out then be ours to-day, the corresponding duty remains upon the pastor, to follow Peter's example and baptize candidates when they shall have considered, unbought, voluntary, an enlistrepented.

4. The Eunuch said unto Philip, "Behold, here is water, what doth hinder me to

be baptized," and Philip said, "If thou believest with all thy heart, thou mayest." Neither this baptism, nor that of the three thousand on the day of Pentecost, seems to changed spiritual state of the believer who have been deferred one instant over any "ofhealthy employment to prevent stagnation, this text mean church? If it does in verse ing is said about its being "the door into fer to the church for membership" between through Jesus Christour Lord." The fact that repentance and baptism. Put the language the soul through faith in Christ is regener-

exactly out of the fold, nor nominally in it, seeming to doubt the religion he has professed. Is it any wonder that pride, sensitiveness. weakness, are the causes of his offering himself to the church for membership, and but little appreciative sense of duty; that, called to summary action, he takes the step, but with a mental, and you may be sure, a spiritual protest? The church is lowered in his estimation as the "body of Christ," and he finds in his failure to understand, a ready excuse for lukewarmness in its service. As to other candidates, with no questions to ask, fully content to receive what is prescribed for them, they too often look upon heaven as already gained when they enter the church and are content to receive little and give less. In either case how unfortunate that

they were not started upon their religious life in a better way ! 6. Let us sever completely the rite of baptism from the "offer to the church for membership." The latter does not become aduty till the former has been performed. Baptism, at the most, marks only the beginning of a life-long service; church membership comprehends the most important means of completing it, through all these years. Let the repentant believer meet each one of these questions by itself, consider it on its own merits and in the proper sequence of time and hature. Let the pastor demand no hostages for the future. To the candidate the present duty is all important and, when performed, is the surest guaranty of future faithfulness. After the rite of baptism has been performed, let the pastor, by instruction, as private and individual as circumstances will permit, present the nature, duties, and privileges of church membership, taking

care to keep the spiritual duties and privileges uppermost in thought and expression; then let him carefully avoid over anxiety or undue importunity, lead the baptized convert-lead, and as far as possible leave him to take the step of offering himself to the church for membership as his own act, well ment "for the war."

E. P. BARKER.

IV. Baptism, by the symbol of a burial, is a

public profession of faith in the death and resurrection of Christ, and represents the is "dead indeed unto sin but alive unto God

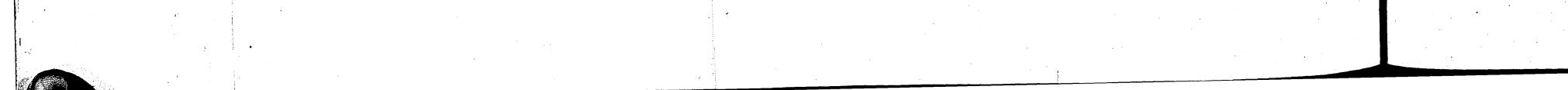
tism who gives every evi converted, but who is not r membership, because he ha what is truth and what is certain questions upon whi differ. He says : "I shall as my guide and shall stu what is God's will; and shall obey at any cost." would it not be safe and rig follow with the "teaching things whatsoever Jesus Satisfied that he intends spirit of his declaration, I not compel him to wait un all those theological questi not had opportunity to in he is baptized. During a twenty years I have had to both instances they came with us within a few mo constitutes the only except to a decided negative answ sition under discussion.

OUR PAPE

The interest I feel in the RECORDER, of the Helping only apology for writing years I have had much an ter support of our RECORD feel safe in saying that CORDER and the Helping H a denomination, they are ligious life. Therefore, each according to its fin sume the responsibility o own members and all Sab ilies within their bou papers. This would re the business agent and th much anxiety, and would to the people. It is as m denomination, and as indi our denominational publi support our pastors, or a the propagation of our fa

of Sabbath-keeping B members of our churches to take the RECORDER, pay for it, the church s them free, not as a chari owes to itself, to its m cause of Christ.

Praying always for the cause, I remain yours in



the mouth of Peter or of Philip, and if soul does not utterly revolt at the proyet consider how much below the digof the Holy Word, how foreign to the t of the context, how thoroughly untural and comparatively trivial it all

But, Scripture aside, what has been our tience, where "offer to the church for bership" has been insisted upon as a quisite to baptism, or has been treated. as a matter of course, as essentially a of the same religious duty? Injury. injury, to all concerned; to the pastor, e church, and to the candidate. The r labors, thus, not directly to the conon, the repentance, belief, and baptism iners, not to an increase of Godliness,nat indirectly, to be sure,-but directly hiefly for increase in church member-- The lower object, in immediate view. es lower motives, less spiritual methods. hurches with long lists of nominal memand a small band of praying and paying pers. And the candidate for baptism, of him? Usually, with trust and easy escence, he assents to the direction "Be ed and join the church." The more liant the candidate, the less instruction the future he receives; but should some date, of more than ordinarily cautious, htful and reasoning disposition, halt others follow blindly on, inquire where assent, object where others take for ed or upon authority, he is quite likely cive a personal call and conversation, argely bent upon listing his name upon urch record than upon the "Lamb's of Life." Though one of the redeemed still in the flesh, and susceptible to n weaknesses. If he do not seem at o understand the duty of church memp, perhaps membership in that partichurch; if he have doubts about the of that organization, or the righteousnominally assenting to what he is he does not know, and cannot, perunderstand at the time; if he have any e questions still to answer; in fact, if not a full-fledged 'theologian, or, at claim that he believes and accepts as hat which the wisest students of thestudy only to disagree upon; in such a e must wait for baptism till a future he must be a sort of black sheep, not out of the fold, nor nominally in it, g to doubt the religion he has professed. y wonder that pride, sensitiveness, ess, are the causes of his offering himthe church for membership, and but opreciative sense of duty; that, called mary action, he takes the step, but mental, and you may be sure, a spirotest? The church is lowered in his ion as the "body of Christ," and he his failure to understand, a ready or lukewarmness in its service. As candidates, with no questions to ask, ntent to receive what is prescribed h, they too often look upon heaven dy gained when they enter the church content to receive little and give either case how unfortunate that re not started upon their religious better way ! t us sever completely the rite of bapm the "offer to the church for mem-The latter does not become a duty ormer has been performed. Bapthe most, marks only the beginning -long service; church membership ends the most important means of ng it, through all these years. Let stant believer meet each one of these s by itself, consider it on its own nd in the proper sequence of time ure. Let the pastor demand no for the future. To the candidate nt duty is all important and, when l, is the surest guaranty of future ess. After the rite of baptism has ormed, let the pastor, by instrucrivate and individual as circumstanpermit, present the nature, duties, leges of church membership, taking eep the spiritual duties and priviermost in thought and expression; im carefully avoid over anxiety or aportunity, lead the baptized con-, and as far as possible leave him e step of offering himself to the r membership as his own act, well , unbought, voluntary, an enlistr the war."

ated by the spirit of God is formally recognized and set forth in the rite of baptism. when, therefore, one has been truly converted, if properly instructed, he desires to be baptized, not only because of his Lord's command, but because the service represents, in beautiful and expressive symbol, the change which has been wrought in his moral nature.

Now all who are thus converted are in the family of Christ, in the spiritual church. But the spiritual church is represented by the literal organization. The literal church was appointed by Christ, was organized by the inspired apostles and is a necessity for the prosecution of Christian work in the world.

The situation then is this: The believen is baptized to represent his faith in Christ and his spiritual condition; he becomes member of the literal church, organized in the world to represent his new relations to Christ and to the redeemed, and for the successful prosecution of the work which these relations demand at his hands. By the operations of the Holy Spirit he becomes a member of the spiritual church. By the baptism in water he becomes a member of the literal church Thus baptism logically carries with it the obligation of church membership. A candidate for baptism who declares that he does not intend to join the church should not be baptized; for if he is not ready to take upon himself all the obligations of the Christian relation, he shows himself unfit for the ordinance. Neither would it be proper to baptize one who declared it to be his purpose to join a church of another denomination. For to do so would be to virtually induct him into an organization which we do not regard as, in all respects, Scriptural. It would be to declare to all candidates for baptism that we do not think there is anything irregular in their Christian relations, though they be identified with an organization which upholds what we regard as dangerous heresies. and disregards what we believe to be important doctrines. We should expect, as a result of such a course, what has generally followed where it has been pursued, that other and more popular organizations would be built up at the expense of our own churches.

But suppose one presents himself for bap-

# WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 11th 1885.

The convention of delegates of agricultural colleges, called by Agricultural Commission er Colman, met Wednesday in the room of the seed division of the Agricultural department. The room was well filled, and quite a number of ladies were present.

Commissioner Colman stated, in explain ing the call of the convention, that he thought he saw the necessity of the friends of agricultural colleges meeting together to take a reckoning. The prominent idea in the endowments granted by Congress for the support of agricultural colleges was that of instructing young men in farming op-

erations and in the fundamental principles of plant culture, so that they would learn how to realize profits in raising crops without diminishing the fertility of the soil. The results, he said, have not been commensurate with public expectations. Complaints have been made that comparatively few of the graduates from these colleges become farmers; that they adopt other professions, and that in some cases they have avoided rather than embraced the cultivation of farms as a vocation. To a certain extent these views were true. Especially, in cases where the maintainance of the farm is noted as a tax upon the funds of the college, it is not surprising that graduates should avoid a calling which has been demonstrated to them as unprofitable. The commissioner made a number of suggestions as to how useful knowledge might be diffused by colleges. He suggested that every college should have an ample fruit garden, and that practical forestry might well receive attention from every college. In this condition he remarked that the period of growth, when wood is of maxium value, is still an unanswered question. On every college farm a commencement should be made of planting an arboretum, which should ultimately contain at least one specimen plant of every tree and shrub capable of enduring the climate of the locality. Practical instructions in planting and rearing line fences would, perhaps, lead to a better knowledge of the systematic management in order to maintain a good useful hedge. While depreciating the idea that in conducting farming operations on college lands the work should mainly be of an experimental character, he held that no opportunity should be lost to introduce exwhat is truth and what is right concerning amples of processes known to be valuable, even if not generally adopted. He mentioned climatic influences upon plants, and the principles governing the rotation of crops as subjects worthy of investigation by colleges. As an example of special work for certain suitable localities, he mentioned investigations relating to the cotton plant. The department over which he presides, he said, after having collected seeds of as many distinct varities as could be found, could as sign them to colleges in all the cotton-grow. ing states with instructions such as to plant them side by side, and to give them precisely similar treatment throughout their growth, and as often as semi-weekly note every detail of the progress of the young plants. This would require to be continued for a series of years, but, when completed could not fail of being of much benefit to all persons engaged in the culture of this crop. Plant hybridizing, and diseases of plants he mentioned as other subjects deserving their co-operative attention. Millions upon millions of dollars, he said, are lost annually by farmers by the ravages of blights, moulds, rusts, smuts and other vegetable diseases, and agricultural colleges can do a noble work in determining their causes, and prescribing their remedies. There was nothing, he said, in his judgment, which would attract the attention of the great agricultural public to our agricultural colleges so much as experimental work such as he had outlined. "So far as this department is concerned," said the commissioner in conclusion, "It will co-operate most heartily, most thoroughly, with the agricultural colleges of the respective colleges of the states of this nation."

Home Hews.

WELLSVILLE.

New York.

Sabbath, the 11th inst., was a cheerful day for the Seventh-day Baptist Society of Wellsville. Thirty-two adult persons were present, at the preaching services. Adding the younger members it made quite a congretion. We greeted with pleasure some brethren and friends as visitors.

After preaching, a short time was given to conference in which twelve took part. The friends seemed to enjoy this part of the meeting very much, it being the first service of the kind since the meeting was organized.

Elder Titsworth of Alfred Centre, wil preach for them next Sabbath.

There is quite a desire to arrange for church organization and so carry out the original plan according to the gospel order. L. M. C.

LINCKLAEN CENTRE.

Rev. J. Clarke closed his labors with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in this place, June 27, 1885. There was a larger congregation than usual to listen to his discourse. He has labored faithfully and earnestly for many years, preaching to us the word of life. We regret to part with one who has been so faithful, and who has stood by us in the hour of trials. As an expression of our deep gratitude to him, and of our appreciation of his

services, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Eld. J. Clarke, pastor of the DeRuyter Seventh-day Baptist Church, has labored for us long and faithfully, preaching afternoon and evening for many years; and, WHEREAS, his earnest and self-sacrificing labors have resulted in the encouraging, strengthening, and building up of this

church, and in gathering a large proportion of our present memership; therefore, Resolved, That we do hereby express our

appreciation of and gratitude for these effi cient labors which have been, for the past three years, largely gratuitous; and that we shall ever cherish for him high regard as a faithful Christian minister, and will pray that the blessing of God may attend him.

H. D. BURDICK, Church Clerk.

Condensed Mews.

Pass, Texas, and vicinity. They have multiplied so fast that the earth is literally covered with them. They are moving in a south-east direction.

A special train on the West Shore railway containing a party of inspecting official made a run of sixty-four miles in fifty-five minutes. No stops were made during the run.

A terrible hail storm passed over a section of country near Sand Beach, Michigan, three or four miles long by ten wide, July 9th, going over the lake at Port Hope. Great damage resulted to standing crops. The hail beat out windows and otherwise injured buildings.

It is reported that oil has been struck at the Galway oil field, Saratoga county, N. Y. at a depth of 100 feet. In boring, the drill passed through a stratum of salt and afterwards struck a vein of gas. Oil spouted to a considerable height and still there is quite a and fro to the sweet, old fashioned kitchen flow.

In the United States court Judge Bond has offered the decree of the district court awarding three colored women damages of \$1,000 each for having been excluded from first-class sleeping apartments on the steamer Sue, after they had purchased firstclass tickets.

The half-holiday movement has partially gone into effect in the city of Rochester, N. Y., a number of leading business houses closing their doors in the afternoon of one day in the week. There is a division among merchants as to the day. Saturday is impracticable, as on that day the country trade is heavy.

O. K. Coony, the Mexican consul in San Francisco, in an interview on the subject of selling Mexican territory to the United States, says that the published reports in the matter are without significance, as the Mexican administration would not dare, in opposition to the prevailing public sentiment to project the sale of any portion of Mexican territory.

### Foreign

The Novoe Vremia declares that Russia will concede nothing on the Afghan question. The Porte intends to continue negotiations with England for Turkish occupation of the Soudan, at Egypt's expense.

Earthquake shocks continue to be felt in the Vale of Cashmere at intervals of three days. On the fourth a severe shock was felt at Serinagur:

At the opening of the Limerick assizes, the Court congratulated the Grand Jury on the Nortice TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Clarance A. Farnum, Esq., Surrogate present peaceful condition of Ireland, and of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given, the jury passed a set of resolutions thanking John Crandall, late of the town of Friendship, in the Queen's government for allowing the Irish crimes act to lapse. It is said that Riel's counsel will subpoena Sir John MacDonald, Sir John McPherson and the Hon. A. P. Caron. The defense will contest the constitutionality of the crimthe development of Winter wheat and a inal court in the Northwest, and if an unslight improvement is indicated which ad- favorable verdict is returned they will appeal to the privy council. The policy of the English government as outlined by the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords recently, is not regarded in France and Germany as altogether reassuring and his statements had the effect of causing a weak feeling on both Paris and Berlin Bourses. The news from Madagascar is of a most serious nature. Admiral Miott waiting for reinforcements is obliged to act strictly on the defensive. Twelve thousand Hovas besiege the French occupying the Mozauga fort. The besieged are able to communicate with Admiral Miott only by sea.

Myriads of frogs are said to infest Eagle | the main chimney-stack of the house; and any one who remembers Maggie Tulliver will easily recognize this is the favorite retreat where she revenged herself on the much enduring fetich.

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'Grinding and beating the wooden head against the rough brick of the great chimneys that made two square pillows supporting the roof.' (Mill on the Floss.)

"The gardens, the fields, every spot seems familiar to one from some exquisite and tender touch scattered here and there throughout the writings of our great Warwickshire novelist. . . Beyond the hollows, on a green ridge, stands ' the College '-the workhouse to which poor Amos Barton 'walked forth in cape and boa, with the sleet driving in his face.

"We wandered back across the rolling grass-clad ridge and furrows of the homestead—through a tiny paddock where three new-born lambs were bleating beside their mothers, and plump glossy fowls bustled to garden. A long nut-tree walk runs its whole length, ending in an old arbor, which with its stone table recalls to one's mind the Summer-house at Lowick, where Dorothea found Mr. Casaubon sleeping his last sleep. The stone dial of little Mary Anne's childish days still stands on the grass plat, and from a couple of blocks of stone in one corner we looked over the tall, closely clipped garden hedge to the Arbury woods, a mile or two away, where little black-eyed Caternia found Anthony Wybrow lying dead in the rookery of 'Cheverell Manor.'

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Society, of Wellsville, N. Y., will hold regular service on the Sabbath, in the vestry of the Baptist church, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Bible school is held before the preaching service. A cordial invitation is extended to all. L. M. C.

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

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

### E. P. BARKER.

IV. n, by the symbol of a burial, is a fession of faith in the death and on of Christ, and represents the piritual state of the believer who indeed unto sin but alive unto God esus Christour Lord." The fact that hrough faith in Christ is regener-

tism who gives every evidence that he is converted, but who is not ready for church membership, because he has not yet decided certain questions upon which denominations differ. He says : "I shall take the Bible as my guide and shall study it to ascertain what is God's will; and when I learn it I shall obey at any cost." In such a case would it not be safe and right to baptize and follow with the "teaching to observe all things whatsoever Jesus commanded?" Satisfied that he intends to carry out the spirit of his declaration, I think we should not compel him to wait until he has decided all those theological questions, which he has not had opportunity to investigate, before he is baptized. During a ministry of over twenty years I have had two such cases. In both instances they came into the church with us within a few months. This case constitutes the only exception I would make to a decided negative answer to the proposition under discussion.

> A. B. PRENTICE. OUB PAPER.

The interest I feel in the prosperity of the RECORDER. of the Helping Hand etc., is my only apology for writing this letter. For years I have had much anxiety for the better support of our RECORDER. I say our, for I feel safe in saying that the SABBATH RE-CORDER and the Helping Hand belong to us as a denomination, they are essential to our religious life. Therefore, let the churches, each according to its financial ability, assume the responsibility of supplying their own members and all Sabbath-keeping families within their bounds, with these papers. This would relieve the editor, the business agent and the Tract Board of much anxiety, and would be a great benefit to the people. It is as much our duty as a denomination, and as individuals, to support our denominational publications as it is to support our pastors, or any other agency for the propagation of our faith. Every family of Sabbath-keeping Baptists, especially members of our churches, should be required to take the RECORDER, and if not able to pay for it, the church should furnish it to them free, not as a charity, but as a duty it owes to itself, to its members and to the cause of Christ.

Praying always for the prosperity of our cause, I remain yours in Christian bonds. A. COLEGROVE.

After Burke had delivered his matchless oration on Warren Hastings, and England was filled with his praise, his brother, Richard said: "I wonder how Ned contrived to monopolize the talent of the family. Then some days ago. I remember when we boys were carousing Ned was always at study."

The English University constituencies include the whole mass of graduates who choose to keep their names upon the books; the lawyers and the physicians, the 'squires and the parsons, the bankers, merchants, and writers-men of every trade and of every rank in educated England. Oxford has more.

Domestic. CONDITION OF THE CROPS.—The June report of the agricultural department issued July 10th. savs the month has been favorable to vances the general average between two and three points, or from sixty-two to nearly sixty-five per cent. A very slight decline is reported in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and in some of the Southern States. In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri there has been an improvement as well as in California and Oregon. The western wheat region, which does not include the territories, now comprises 215,000,000, bushels. The condition of Spring wheat continues higher, though the average has been reduced slightly, the average being nearly ninety six.

The indications now point to a crop of about 148,000,000 bushels for Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota and northern New England. This makes an aggregate of 463. 000.000 bushels. The immense corn area of last year has apparently been increased about six per cent., or at least & million acres. The largest increase is in the Missouri Valley. The condition of corn is higher than in any year since 1880, except last year. It averages ninety-four against ninety-six in 1884. It is higher in the South and higher on the Atlantic coast than in the West. The The Kansas average is eighty-three, that of Michigan and Missouri eighty-seven, Wisconsin eigthy-eight, Illinois ninety, Iowa Winter rve has increased from eighty-three to eighty-seven since the first of June.

The general average of oats is ninety-seven in place of ninety three last month. Oats have shared with all cereals in the improveninety are New Jersey, North Carolina, California.

two; of tobacco, ninety-six.

during June, the average condition having increased from ninety-two to ninety-six.

The New Orleans Board of Health offi cially denies that there is any yellow fever in the city other than the one case reported

The first day's meetings of the American Inststute of Instruction, at Newport, R. I., July 7th, were very largely attended. The exercises were of unusual interest. President Patterson delivered the address.

### GEORGE ELIOT'S BIRTHPLACE.

From the opening paper in the July Century, on "George Eliot's County," written by Rose G. Kingsley and illustrated by Homer Martin and Alfred Parsons, we quote the following concerning the house in which the great novelist was born: "It is a pleasant, substantial house, built of warm red brick, with old-fashioned, small paned casement windows. The walls are almost hidden by creepers, a glorious old pear-tree, roses and Jassamine, and over one end a tanninety-two, Minuesota ninety-four and Ohio gle of luxuriant ivy. Across the smooth and Nebraska ninety-seven. The average of green lawn and its flower beds, an old stone vase covered with golden lichen made a point son in any study." of color beneath the silver stems of a great THROUGH DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE birch-tree. Outside the light iron fence a group of sheep were bleating below a gnarled and wide stretching valleys, with here and

ment of the month. The only states below | rich purple-brown wood we had come through and beyond the wood we caught glimpses of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and far away blue distance, swelling uplands, The condition of barley averages ninety- there a huge chimney sending up a column of black smoke or white puff of steam. On Cotton has made a material improvement the house roof pigeons were cooing forth their satisfaction at the sunshine. From the yew-tree close by, a concert of small chirping voices told that Spring was coming, while a blackbird in the bushes made violent love to his mate and wooed her with jovial. rollicking song.

"Within, the house is much in the same state as in the days of Mary Ann Evan's girlhood. She went for a short time to school in Nuneaton, coming home from Saturday till Monday; but one week, in spite of her love of learning, the little maiden's heart failed her, and when the time came to start A heavy hail storm passed over a part of for school she had disappeared. After hours Sussex county, N. J., Sunday, July 5th. A | cf search she was at last discovered hiding section fifteen miles long by ten miles wide under the great four post mahogany bed, was devasted of grain. Hail stones the size which was shown us in its original place in 5,400 such electors, and Cambridge a thousand of a hickory nut fell in many places a foot the spare room. Upstairs in the roof is a large attic store-room, through which runs

said county, deceased, that they are required to exhivit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, one of the executors of the will of the said deceased, at his residence in the town of Genesee, on or before the 5th day of September, 1885. E. R. CRANDALL, *Executor*. ELIZA M. CRANDALL, Edecutriz. Dated Feb. 26, 1885. EVANGELII HÄROLD, A FOUR PAGE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY FOR THE SWEDES OF AMERICA. TERMS Three copies, to one address, one year..... \$1 00 Single copy..... Published by the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, Alfred Centre, N. Y.; O. W.

PEARSON, Editor. Subscriptions to the paper, and contributions

to the fund for its publication are solicited. Persons having the names and addresses of Swedes who do not take this paper, will please send them to this office, that sample copies may be furnished.

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deep.



# Selected Miscellang.

### PURITY.

"Blessed are the pure in heart."-Matt. 5: 8. Pure in heart, O God, I desire to be, Perfect in thought and word, Like unto Thee. Cleansed from every sin. Pure without, within.

> Pure in heart, O God, Make me to see The hidden life and beauty That dwells in Thee. In me, O Christ, thyself reveal In wondrous power to heal.

Pure in heart. O God, Guide Thou my wayward feet, Till in Thee alone I find Happiness, full, complete. Filled with love divine, Made wholly Thine. -C. L. Stoner.

### A WOMAN'S LITTLE SERMON.

The congregation consisted of one woman, in the evening.

As the congregation, in this instance, seated herself for her evening's work with invisible and inspired, simply announced his through you? text in the silence of the room, and began. mon ran as follows:

it is clear that you are no longer growing in- giver. to the air, is it not equally clear that you of the future, than to be building rosy and not? the reason why?

hand. It is the ignoble question of meat and drink three times a day, so that often a man's chief memory of his mother is of the pie she used to make. It means perpetual indoor contact with ignorance and ill-breeding. And because of all this, it needs a mighty inspiration.

come a greater inspiration than to you, a bushes with their fragrant white and purple study some great subject, he would gather again the riot, and then another and another. daughter of America, born in the cradle of plumes. liberty, reared in freedom's native air, and free now, as the women of no other land are will fade soon, and we must have others to he said "Good night, gentlemen !" he knew keys at once rose, every monkey on the verfree, to use every power that God has given take their place, for you and I love flowers; all about the matter that was worth know- anda, and advancing gravely to the steps you. To you, thus prepared and equipped, do we not little one? comes the call to a service grand enough to lift your life up from its earthward growth, | of scripture, "As the flower of the field, so great enough to overflow your house and fill he perisheth." My fortieth birthday is near market at Billingsgate in order to learn with its glory the doubtful corners on all at hand; I have lived more than half my the dialect of the fish women. His novels your doors, to drown in sunshine the picture allotted time, and "my days are swifter are read to-day because they are true to of the carpet askew that you see when your | than a weaver's shuttle." Soon I must fade | life, though they are called romances. eyes are shut, and to substitute for that list | as the flowers, another takes my place. The | of things that you want but cannot have, sweet voice of the child breaks in upon my past are as dead, so far as serving their genthe nobler list of things that you can do musing. without.

worthy insp:ration? It is the cleansing and seed. purifying and sweetening of your beloved which shall include the sunny slopes of Cali- | these little seeds were formed and the man |

glorious mountains of the West. "Who shall say which is first in God's the pile of stockings, the preacher's voice was mind when he shuts himself up to work suddenly raised. No anthem preceded him | through you; what those for whom you work -or her, or it, as you please-no comforting shall become by your labor, or what you shall word of Scripture was read. The preacher, become by the passing of his power and love

The preacher's name for want of a more ac | so often to be urged, is not a stern duty longer alluring to you. Indeed you have Its rewards are not future; they are not life." been at times conscious of a half sad feeling something to be given you, but something of superiority in a company of young women; to be wrought in you. Who that ever gave my talk, nurmurs sleepily, "How funny," pass to you, nor you to them. But, though that instantly and eternally rewarded the tree and say, "How funny."

"Consider, further, the adaptation of this are growing into the earth? Are you any inspiration to your condition. It does not larger or better for being older? Are your say to you, 'Come out of your quiet home, Our puny minds cannot tell why the appartroubles, now, about the corners not quite | despise your petty burdens, and seek a wider clean, the carpet awry, the servant who per- service.' It says: 'Let me come into your brings forth its kind. We only know that sists in being an individual with preferences | home and enlarge its borders until it includes of her own, rather than a machine that you | every room, in palace or cabin, where a baby can manipulate at your will-are these so opens its eyes to the blessed birthright of very much more noble and dignified than | freedom.' It says: 'Wnen you bend over the thoughts and troubles of your frivolous your children, let me put into your heart nature. Yet there are many lessons that ever knew. "He kept himself young by his pound of the thought that in a certain high and sacred concerning what one shall eat and drink, and sense all the children of this great country of the tiny plant life. wherewithal one shall be clothed, even though | are yours; yours to mold, to teach, to love; vou make these anxieties cover twenty years | their future is for your honor or your shame.' "And there is no inspiration for a woman's impossible castles on airy heights, where, | life like this, for it appeals to woman's pewhatever of folly might be, sullen care was | culiar power, love. You remember reading, when you were young, that love was inci-"Is age, of itself, adding anything to you dental in a man's life, but to a woman it was in our lives, the heart must be enriched and that makes up for the perhaps mistaken | all of life, so that if she failed in her love trustfulness and thoughtless confidence of life, she was undone. And you remember your youth, when you were sure that life was the indignation that stirred within you at will ask the Great Husbandman to do the worth the living, though you could not tell the seeming injustice of such an arrangement of Providence,-that a woman should "Ah, it is surely no better to grow into be given but one chance of success. Here, then, these words of a wiser than worldly "And this is the danger that besets a philosopher: 'Love never faileth.' Knowl woman when she bids farewell to her youth, | edge, and prophecy, and understanding, and with all its beautiful visions, and settles eloquence, and skill, and hope, and faith down to the realizing of these visions out of may fail—' love never faileth.'"—Christian

"What 'oo doin', Aunty?" "Sowing flower seeds."

"What for ?"

"So that we may have flowers by and by." "We dot f'owe's now."

pure narcissus, delicate lillies-of-the-valley disguised himself that he might talk with ears twitched. "And to no woman on the earth can there and gay tulip bed, then up to the tall lilac sailors and fishermen. When he wished to My wife threw them another biscuit and

And then my thoughts stray to the verse

"And what is this noble service, this chubby finger points to the packets of

country; it is the making a home for Christ of flowers last year. When the flowers died, either.

who sat in her own house at about six o'clock fornia, the rich valleys of our mighty rivers, gathered them, and now I put them in the teresting "Men and Books," tells a sugthe fragrant groves of Florida, and the ground and they will grow and by and by gestive anecdote about two clergymen, which bring forth flowers." And I think, so shall | illustrates the difference in character bewe poor human plants, if buried with tween the student of books and the student Christ, rise to newness of life and blossom of men. The two ministers, who had been in the city of our God. Again the childish | classmates in the seminary, met after a sepvoice.

"What makes the seed grow?"

"God makes the sun to shine, and the "This missionary work to which you have rain to fall upon the buried seed, and first a hard life," said, in a cheery tone, he who the leaves show themselves above the had lived among his brethren. "It pays to curate one, we call Conscience. His text he which you must do in order to be saved, or ground, and then the stalk, and after a have a hard life. I have such a glorious drew from memory: "The young grow into | to have a star in your crown by and by; it is | time, the bud and blossom, then the seed | trust in the future !" the air; the old into the earth; "and the ser- your salvation. It means hope and progress vessel is formed and fitted with s ed that "I have had a hard life, too," said and development for you. It is the antidote ripens and falls to the ground, or is gath the other, who had lived in the dead past, "You stand between the young and the to the pettiness of your life, to the belittling ered by the hand of man, to rise again speaking in a mournful tone. "I try to old. The fancies and follies of youth are no influence of small cares and sordid anxieties. another season and repeat the process of endure it patiently, but I shall be glad when

My little auditor, lost in the mazes of My chief satisfaction is in the past." you have felt that there was a great gulf a cup of cold water, in the name of a disci- and is carried off by mamma for her and footsore from walking backward. A fixed between the thoughts of youth and ple, has waited for her reward? There was afternoon nap. While I, my task com- few years later he was gathered to his fayour thoughts, so that the young could not never a true gift made in all the world but pleted, sit beneath the friendly shade of a

> We can tell over the series of operations that mark growth, but when we attempt to explain the how, we are met by mystery. ently lifeless seed, when buried in the earth, it does.

> How then dare presumptuous man question God's revealed word when he must re-

ing upon canvas. Curran studied law a character hunter.'

would talk to him. He visited the fish-

Students who confine themselves to the

eration is concerned, as the eras they love. "Where did 'oo det 'em ?" and the little They are almost sure to mourn over the present and to distrust the future. The former days are to them better than these, "I sent way off to a man who grew acres and the future is likely to be worse than

> Prof. Phelps, in his instructive and inaration of twenty years. Each had a fair measure of success.

"I have had a hard life of it, but I enjoy

it is over. The future looks dark to me.

This man, says Prof. Phelps, "was weary thers, with whom his mental life had been buried for twenty years." His friend still lives, enjoying his hard life, not growing old, but keeping his heart young that he may do good for the men with whom he loves to associate.

The past has its uses, but it is no place for a man to live in. The apostle of Bur mah, Adoniram Judson, was an old man when he died, full of good works. But his wife, "Fanny Forrester," thirty years his main dumb before the simplest workings of junior, said. "He was the youngest man I

Three hundred monkeys jumped up in the during the day. At night he studied men air as one, and just for one instant there was in the coffee-houses of London, selecting a riot that defied description. The next inthose which "were most fertile in game for stant every monkey was sitting in its place as solemn and serious as if it had never And the blue eyes wandered off to the Napoleon's boast was, "I know men." He moved. Only their eyes winked and their

about him those who were authorities on it, But, at length we had given away all that "Yes, but those flowers cannot last; they and set them arguing with each other. When we had to give, and got up to go. The monwalked down them in a solemn procession, Walter Scott would talk with any one who old and young together, and dispersed for the day's occupation.-S. W. Presbyterian.



Consul Wright, of Santos, Brazil, encloses in a letter to the State Department notes upon the medicinal plants of that country. The compilation is the work of S. S. Schindler a native-born citizen of the United States, who is now in Brazil. From Mr. Schindler's notes it appears that the country abounds in herbal remedies, and that alvelos, the new cancer cure, is but one of hundreds of plants possessing properties of value unknown to materia medica.

Alvelos is a shrub, Mr. Schindler writes. discovered, by an eminent physician of Pernambuco, to be a specific for cancerous ulcers. The juice is a powerful caustic. Applied to cancer it produces an irritating effect, which increases to a strong influmation, and at last cicatrization takes place. Mr. Schindler says that the alvelos' treatment has proven successful in every case of cancer of the lips, tongue, nose and breast where it has been tried.

Baycuru, Mr. Schindler says, is a curious plant of Brazil which buries itself in the sand, a number of leaves rising above seven inches long by two inches wide. The flowers resemble a saxifrage. The whole plant is sometimes for days together covered by the sea. The root is six or seven inches, one inch thick and of tortuous shape. Exter. nally it is a chocolate brown; internally flesh colored. It is an unfailing remedy in all kinds of enlargements and glandular swell-

The juice of the fruit of the cajueiro tree is one of the most powerful blood purifiers known.

A decoction from the bark of the root of the calunga shrub is a remedy for dyspepsia and intermittent fevers.

The leaves of the camapa plant contain a narcotic principle, and the juice of the root and fruit is found excellent for rheumatism

Boiled fruit of the arvore do pao tree makes a powerful poultice for ulcers. The fruit of the cabacinho has an admirable effect on dropsy.

Popular S

In his Arbor Day procla ernor of Kansas said that the pioneers found treele now bears upon its fert than 20,000,000 fruit tree 200,000 acres of forest tree our own people." 'The Go "That there has been an rainfall in Kansas is fully statistics of our oldest met

A COMBINED HARROW, C stalk cutter has been

David M. McElhaney, of Bu It is constructed with whe cutters, a stationary frame a hinged frame with curve the stationary and hinged f connected by hooks, so the be readily secured in worki raised from the ground in pa to place. The construction when the machine is drawn row teeth stir up and loos break in pieces loose clods stalks and weeds and un carried by revolving cutters over the axle till they strike t ters, where they will be cut

PIPING BLACKBIRDS. hand from the nest, the bla of forming strong attachme wonderful imitative powers a great favorite. He will, young, learn to whistle almo may be taught him. The l the quickest, way is to take six weeks or not later than to a quiet room away from and in the evening and the morning give him his le may be played on a flute or strument. It is advisable to commencing operations; an other, as, for instance, a live be placed in his sight. Pla of the tune you wish him will evidently pay particula Repeat it, with precisely the expression, say twenty time bird a little quiet, so that he have an opportunity of imi should make any attemp him his reward, coaxing an meanwhile. Being, for a b

the earth than into the air.

the homely materials of her daily life and Union. toil; when, instead of the perfect house of her fancy, she is given an old and timestained dwelling, whose every line and angle, whose every tone and tint, are an offense to her esthetically educated eye, and is told that of this she must make her ideal home; when, instead of the hero and saint combined, of her girlish fancy, toward whose lofty height of character she should be ever climbing, she finds herself possessed of an ordinary flesh and blood husband, whose chief desire is to be well fed, who doesn't like poetry and who tells her that her theories will do very well for heaven, but won't work in this world; who keeps the most important part of his soul locked up from her, that part in which he makes his plans, in which he transacts his business, that part of his soul which is having most to do with the making of his eternal character; when, instead of the golden plenty with which she might add grace and beauty and an air of ease to her ancient dwelling, she finds herself set to make one of the heroic deeds and sublime services she things that are made. had planned, she finds herself stooping to early aspiration-then it is that she is in and I, remembering how much childhood earth as she grows old, so that food and | wisely. clothes, and paltry neighborhood strifes, and small social triumphs, and the gaining of reason and the end of her life.

" Is it not just this danger, perhaps dimly with great thoughts. It is made up of such | soul with evil fruit. little things. It deals continually and un- But my little friend is waiting with her ceasingly with dirt, either at first or second | first question.

### HOW A QUARREL ENDED.

A bluebird and a sparrow One morning came to see The pretty little bird box' Which I'd put in a tree.

Both thought it very cosy; Each thought, "It is for me;" And each flew at the other To drive him from the tree.

They fought among the branches, They fought upon the ground; And, busy fighting, saw not The cat was prowling round.

Puss crept up very slily; Then, with a sudden spring, She caught them both; and nevermore Will either of them sing.

### IN MY FLOWER GARDEN.

"For the invisible things of him dollar do the work of five; when, instead are clearly seen, being perceived through the resurrection into incorruptible life.-

I have been out this afternoon sowing carry a thousand paltry, mean-looking, un- | flower seeds in my trim garden beds. While symmetrical daily loads; when, instead of my fingers were busy dropping in the various treading an upward path over grand though seeds, shining black coxcomb, the little verrugged mountains of difficulty, she finds her- bena sticks, the round sweet peas, brown self in a narrow way full of little sharp stones | balsams, fine portulaca, pansy and phlox, that hurt her feet at every step; when, what- great, rough, black four o'clock and coarse ever her lot or station, she finds the actual nasturtiums, the little, prattling four yearin her hands differing from the ideal of her | old at my side, has been asking questions, danger of bending over and growing into the | has to learn, tried to answer patiently and

Only the other day I heard a mother reply to her child's eager questions with, "Oh, place and power for her children, become the do stop asking questions; you nearly craze me."

The mother was tired and nervous, and not with its life. A professor in a theological covered with an immense company of monrecognized, that has led women of late to to be judged by her impatient words; but I seminary confessed that for a half century keys, as grave as possible and as motionless form all sorts of self-improvement societies? think she forgot for the once that God gave he had read more Latin than English. He and silent as if they were stuffed. Only their Is it not the instincts of self-preservation the child to her keeping, not merely to have failed to impress his students, for he was eyes kept blinking, and their little round blossoming out into societies of decorative its body cared for, but that she might train obsolete, even while facing them. art, scientific clubs and reading circles? | the immortal spirit for his service. If the Women see that there is no life so apt to grow inquiring mind is not properly nourished due to his masterly knowledge of his own small and ugly as theirs unless it be inspired Satan will be at hand to feed the starving age and country, and to the fact that he

As Christ drew the beautiful parable of the sower from a homely scene in daily life, so we, following his example, may learn a lesson from the garden. In our garden beds we first have the soil worked, enriched and made fine for the reception of the seed; so softened by divine influences before the good seed can take root. I hope my young friends good work in their hearts.

The season when the seed is sown in human lives, is chiefly during childhood and youth, and our Bibles say, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Have a thought, then, my young friends, as you sow the tiny seeds in your flower garden, of the kind of seed you are sowing in your life. If you sow the seeds of such ugly weeds as discontent, selfishness and envy, they will spring up and grow so rank as to choke and threaten the life of the frail plant of goodness.

Then, when you weed your flower garden, be equally diligent in casting forth the weeds from your own heart; and when you go out with your watering pot to sprinkle your plants, ask the Heavenly Gardner to water the garden of your hearts with the grace of his Spirit that the blossoms of love, faith, hope and charity may spring from your character and glorify his holy name, for they shall be immortal blossoms living on and on.

When the Summer is ended, the flowers in your garden faded, and the frost is near at hand, you will gather your flower seed, and put it carefully in labeled packets for the long Winter's sleep. Be reminded as you do it, of the sleep of death which shall come to us all, to be followed by the

### LIVE IN THE PRESENT.

A "live" man respects the nineteenth century. He does not think that wisdom died out when its eighteen predecessors departed. His eyes are not in the back of his gown." head. He reads books, but he studies men. Great poets have, for the most part, passed their lives in cities. "Never write a page," said the late Lord Lytton to a young author, "till you have walked from your room to Temple Bar, mingling with men and her astonishment!

reading the human face. The men who make their mark on the breakfast table; and all the rest of the space, age are those who know it and sympathize as well as the railings and the steps, were

Guizot says that Shakespeare's success is wrote in a spirit of loyalty to them both.

Raphæl went about Rome and Florence

and liver diseases. GOD'S LOVE. The most stuborn coughs yield to a As flows the river, calm and wide, In silence toward the sea, shrubs. So floweth ever and ceaseth never Pawpaw has been found to possess the The love of God to me. What peace He bringeth to my heart, of croup and diphtheria. Deep as the soundless sea, Papaine is another diphtheria cure. How sweetly singeth the soul that clingeth, My living Lord, to thee. snakes. As calm at evening sinks the sun Into the boundless west, So, temptest driven, into the heaven. ments. I reached my longed for rest. MONKEYS AT BREAKFAST. An Englishman who lived in India during his early life tells an amusing story of der inspired in the reader is that people should ever die in that country.-St. Louis some pranks played by monkeys. They were Globe-Democrat. almost as tame and playful as kittens about his home, and there were a great number of them. He says: - IN -I was married in India, and engaged for our home a house fourteen miles or so from any other habitation of white men. On the morning of our arrival my wife went to change her traveling dress, while the servants Address laid breakfast on the veranda, overlooking the river. At the clatter of the plates there began to come down from the big tree that overshadowed the house, and up the trees that grew in the ravine behind it, from the house roof itself, from everywhere, a multitude of solemn monkeys. They came up singly and in couples and in families, and took their places without noise or fuss on the veranda, and sat there like an audience waiting for an entertainment to commence. And when everything was ready, the breakfast all laid, the monkeys all seated, I went in to call my wife. "Breakfast is ready, and they are all wait- | SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL ing," said I. "Who are waiting?" she asked, in dis. "Who are waiting?" she asked, in dis-may. "I thought we were going to be alone, and I was just coming out in my dressing gown." HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale) Prin.

"Never mind," I said. "The people

ears kept twitching. Laughing heartily, at which the monkeys looked all the graver,

my wife sat down. "Will they eat anything?" asked she.

"Try them," I said.

tea made from the leaves of the malvarisco

property of destroying the false membranes

Poracary is a sure antidote for bites of

Sapucareira bark makes a decoction which seems to be nature's remedy for kidney ail-

There are no less than three hundred and twelve plants or trees in Brazil which possess strong medicinal properties. Mr. Schindler's catalogue of them contains a remedy for every ill known to human flesh, and the won-

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NEWBURG-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.,

"Never mind," I said. "The people about here are not very fashionably dressed themselves. They wear pretty much the same things all the year round. And so my wife came out. Imagine, then, her astonishment!
In the middle of the veranda stood our breakfast table; and all the rest of the space,

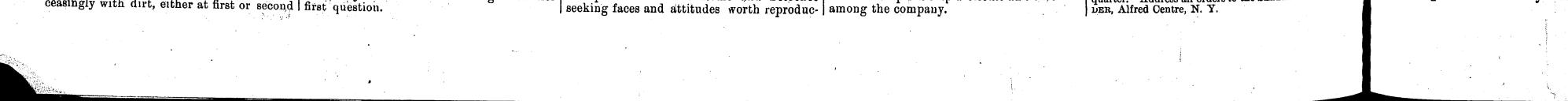
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strong reasoning powers, h cover why the worm or othe him, and before long will un earn it. When once learn or tunes will never be forg as it were, into its song. tedious undertaking, but the ably satisfactory. A blac imitate other birds very though there is little varied song, it is made up for by it tone and full volume. It mos the thrush, but it will ca from the nightingale, to wh has most resemblance, wer introduction of several hars kept in confinement, it is to bring it up when young n singing bird, as it will th neighbor's song, and, interr with its own, make a most ster.—Canaries and Cogebir

FORESTRY.-One of the studies connected with for cession of forest growths. observation that when a for is generally replaced by or species. Close observers, that there is a great regula quence-so great, indeed, events out of the channel of for life, and to place them in of foreknowledge and desig becoming more and more p scientific mind. There is a in which the weaker is dis conqueror could never have have maintained the conqu for his victim having had a him. In the Rocky Mounts the first tree to take possess hights is the aspen poplar. attempts possession of the sooner, however, does it s wide acres, than the twisted torta) rushes in, contests t finally conquers. No soon the ground for itself than v fir appear; and before the have forests of fir only whe but aspen clothed the groun is still more interesting in the world where deciduous trees of their greater number and cies. Hansen has recently D' Exploration a paper on Danish forests. There, as the aspen first takes its cl other tree cares to occu begins to flourish, however, envies it the possession, an If the oak then has a chan out the birch. The beach t challenges the oak, which succumb. The beech, inde rible child " of these North will not begin any warfare rocks for subsistence; but ground won by other specie original owners every time



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hundred moukeys jumped up in the e. and just for one instant there was at defied description. The next inery monkey was sitting in its place nn and serious as if it had never Only their eyes winked and their tched.

ife threw them another biscuit and e riot, and then another and another. length we had given away all that to give, and got up to go. The mononce rose, every monkey on the vernd advancing gravely to the steps lown them in a solemn procession, young together, and dispersed for s occupation.-S. W. Presbyterian.

EDICINAL PLANTS OF BRAZIL.

Wright, of Santos, Brazil, encloses er to the State Department notes e medicinal plants of that country. mpilation is the work of S. S r a native-born citizen of the United who is now in Brazil. From Mr. er's notes it appears that the coununds in herbal remedies, and that the new cancer cure, is but one of s of plants possessing properties of known to materia medica.

s is a shrub, Mr. Schindler writes, d, by an eminent physician of Perto be a specific for cancerous ulcers. e is a powerful caustic. Applied to produces an irritating effect, which to a strong inflamation, and at last tion takes place. Mr. Schindler the alvelos treatment has proven l in every case of cancer of the lips, nose and breast where it has been

ru, Mr. Schindler says, is a curious Brazil which buries itself in the umber of leaves rising above seven ng by two inches wide. The flowble a saxifrage. The whole plant mes for days together covered by The root is six or seven inches, one k and of tortuous shape. Extera chocolate brown; internally.flesh It is an unfailing remedy in all enlargements and glandular swell-

ice of the fruit of the cajueiro tree the most powerful blood purifiers

ction from the bark of the root of ga shrub is a remedy for dyspepsia mittent fevers.

ves of the camapa plant contain a rinciple, and the juice of the root is found excellent for rheumatism diseases.

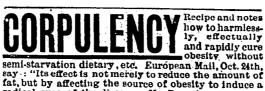
fruit of the arvore do pao tree owerful poultice for ulcers.



In his Arbor Day proclamation, the Governor of Kansas said that the State, which the pioneers found treeless and a desert, now bears upon its fertile bosom "more than 20,000,000 fruit trees and more than 200,000 acres of forest trees, all planted by our own people." 'The Governor' also says: obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, rainfall in Kansas is fully proved by the statistics of our oldest meteorologists."

A COMBINED HARROW, clod crusher, and stalk cutter has been patented by Mr. David M. McElhaney, of Buena Vista, Ohio. It is constructed with wheels, an axle with cutters, a stationary frame with cutters, and a hinged frame with curved harrow teeth; the stationary and hinged frames are further connected by hooks, so the harrow teeth can be readily secured in working position, and raised from the ground in passing from place to place. The construction is such that when the machine is drawn forward the harrow teeth stir up and loosen the soil and break in pieces loose clods and soil, while stalks and weeds and unbroken sods are carried by revolving cutters up the teeth and over the axle till they strike the stationary cutters, where they will be cut in pieces.

PIPING BLACKBIRDS.—When reared by hand from the nest, the blackbird is capable of forming strong attachments, and from his wonderful imitative powers will make himself a great favorite. He will, if trained when young, learn to whistle almost any tune that may be taught him. The best, and perhaps the quickest, way is to take him, when about six weeks or not later than two months old, to a quiet room away from any other bird, and in the evening and the first thing in the morning give him his lesson. The tune may be played on a flute or other wind instrument. It is advisable to feed him before commencing operations; and some bribe or other, as, for instance, a lively worm, should be placed in his sight. Play over a portion of the tune you wish him to learn, and he will evidently pay particular attention to it. Repeat it, with precisely the same time and expression, say twenty times, then give the ily residence known as the ROGERS STILLMAN bird a little quiet, so that he may, if he will, HOME. have an opportunity of imitating it. If he should make any attempt, instantly give him his reward, coaxing and caressing him should make any attempt, instantly give him his reward, coaxing and caressing him meanwhile. Being, for a bird, possessed of strong reasoning powers, he will soon dis-cover why the worm or other bribe is given him, and before long will understand how to cover why the worm or other bribe is given him, and before long will understand how to cover why the worm or other bribe is given him, and before long will understand how to cover why the worm of her bribe is given him, and before long will understand how to cover why the worm of her bribe is given him, and before long will understand how to cover why the worm of her bribe is given him, and before long will understand how to cover why the worm of her bribe is given him, and before long will understand how to cover why the worm of her bribe is given him, and before long will understand how to earn it. When once learned, the tune or or tunes will never be forgotten, but pass, as it were, into its song. It is rather a tedious undertaking, but the result is invariably satisfactory. A blackbird will also imitate other birds very minutely, and though there is little variety in his natural song, it is made up for by its pure, flute-like tone and full volume. It most readily imitates the thrush, but it will catch many notes from the nightingale, to which bird its tone has most resemblance, were it not for the introduction of several harsh notes. When kept in confinement, it is always advisable to bring it up when young near to some good singing bird, as it will thereby learn its neighbor's song, and, intermixing the notes with its own, make a most agreeable songster.—Canaries and Cogebirds. FORESTRY.—One of the most interesting studies connected with forestry is the succession of forest growths. It is a common observation that when a forest disappears it is generally replaced by one of a different species. Close observers, however, note that there is a great regularity in the sequence-so great, indeed, as to take the events out of the channel of a mere struggle for life, and to place them in the great chain of foreknowledge and design, which is now becoming more and more perceptible to the scientific mind. There is a struggle for life in which the weaker is displaced; but the conqueror could never have conquered, or have maintained the conqueror's hold, but for his victim having had a footing before him. In the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, the first tree to take possession of the rocky hights is the aspen poplar. No other tree attempts possession of the sterile soil. No sooner, however, does it spread over the wide acres, than the twisted pine (Pinus contorta) rushes in, contests the ground, and finally conquers. No sooner does it claim the ground for itself than various species of fir appear; and before the cycle closes we have forests of fir only where once nothing but aspen clothed the ground. The subject is still more interesting in those parts of the world where deciduous trees prevail, because of their greater number and variety of species. Hansen has recently contributed to D' Exploration a paper on succession in Danish forests. There, as in our Rockies, Danish forests. There, as in our Rockies, the aspen first takes its claim on land no other tree cares to occupy. It scarcely Musical, and Painting and Drawing courses of studybegins to flourish, however, before the birch envies it the possession, and drives it out. If the oak then has a chance, it will drive out the birch. The beach then follows, and challenges the oak, which has finally to succumb. The beech, indeed, is "the terrible child " of these Northern forests. It rible child " of these Northern forests. It | Spring Term commences Wednesday, March 31. will not begin any warfare with the barren | Semi Centennial Celebration. Wednesday, June 30. rocks for subsistence; but it contests the | Semi Centennial Commencement, Thursday, July 1. ground won by other species, and beats the original owners every time.-Independent. | ticulars, address



obesity without semi-starvation dietary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th, say : "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge whatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover p stage to F.C. RUSSKLI, eq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq., London, Eng."

# PATENTS

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

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

219 West 23d Street. New York City.

HISTORY OF CONFERENCE.-REV JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh day Baptist General Conference at the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.



WARREN WALKER.

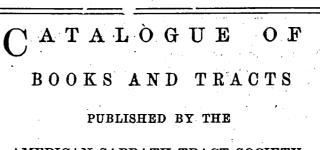
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AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

Alfred Centre, N. Y.

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A. Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Wardner, D. D., late missionary at Shanghai, China, subsequently engaged in Sab-bath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M., D. D. Part First, Argument. Part Second, History. 16 mo. 268 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25.

This volume is an earnest and able presentation of the Sabbath question, argumentatively and historically, and should be in the hands of everyone desiring light on the subject. This edition of this work is nearly exhausted; but it is being revised by the author, and enlarged, and will be published in three volumes under the general title of

BIBLICAL TEACHINGS CONCERNING THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. Volume One is now ready. Dı Li Price, in fine muslin, 60 cents. Paper, 30 cents. Volume Two is in press and will be ready soon.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERSUAL OF GIL-Ca FILLAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. Ol By the late Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Cι Seventh-day Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. l w Y. Second Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 35 cents. A Paper, 10 cents.

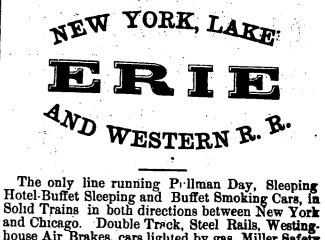
This is in many respects the most able argument yct published. The author was educated in the observance of Sunday, and was for several years a highly esteemed minister in the Baptist denomina-EI Bi tion. The book is a careful review of the arguments P P C in favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of James Gilfillan, of Scotland, which has been widely N circulated among the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown has thoroughly sifted the popular notions relative to Sunday, with great candor, kindness and ability.

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. Third Edition—Revised. 168 pp. 25 cents.

This work was first published in London in 1724. It is valuable as showing the state of the Sabbath argument at that time. A few copies only now remain.

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts. Part First, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Second, Divine Appointment of the Seventh Day. By Rev. J. W. Morton, formerly Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 66 pp Paper, 5

The argument in the second part of (the work is close and scholarly. The "Narrative of Recent



7

and Chicago. Double Track, Steel Rails, Westing-house Air Brakes, cars lighted by gas, Miller Safety Platform and Coupler, and every modern appli-ance Two New York and Chicago routes the "Solid Pullman Line" via Salamanca and the N. Y. P. & O. R R., and the Chicago & Atlantic Railway; the "Niagara Falls Route" via Buffalo and the Grand Trunk Railway system. Limited Express between New York and Cincinnati and St. Louis, with NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR FAST TIME. The only line running through Pullman Coaches between New York, Niagara Falls and Detroit. Best equipment and train service. Finest scenery. Rates as low as the lowest. Take the Erie.

Abstract of Time Table, adopted May 25, 1885.

	EAST	WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 2*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
<i>Leave</i> unkirk ittle Valley		3.05 рм 4.37 ''	••••	8.45 AM 10.28 ''
alamenca arrollton lean ube Vellsville ndover lfred	9.10 AM 9.20 " 9 45 " 10.08 " 10.54 "	5 36 "	10 50 рм 11.20 " 12.23 ам	11 09 " 11.43 " 12.14 <sub>PM</sub>
Leave fornellsville Arrive at lmira inghamton ort Jervis	1.35 рм 3 15 " 7.23 "	10.20" 12.07" 4.15 ам	4.26 " 8.25 "	4.82 " 7.30 " 12.20 "
ew York	10.20 рм	7.30 AM	11.25 AM	4.20 PM
Nome Pro	1- A	4 11		~ 1

NOTE. -- Frain 4 will stop at all stations on Sunday.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS' EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.30, Olean 7.20, Hinsdale 8.00 Cuba 9.05, Friendship 10.00, Belvidere 10.37, Belmont 11.25, Scio 11.55 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.00, and arriving at Hor nellsville at 4.20 P. M.

4.40 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forest-ville 5.08, Smith's Mills 5.20, Perrysburg 5.46, Dayton 6.07, Cattaraugus 6.45, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Van-dalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07 Olean 9.16, Hinsdale 9.32, Cuba 9.57 Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10 54 Scio 11.07. Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.47 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. WESTWARD

W231 WAID.								
No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 29.					
0.00.00		0.00						
	No. 1	No. 1 No. 5*	No. 1         No. 5*         No. 8*           9.00 AM         6.00 PM         8.00 PM					

7.00

7.15



uit of the cabacinho has an admiron dropsy.

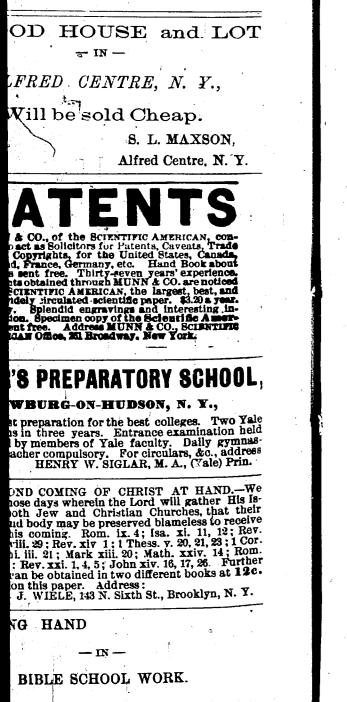
nost stuborn coughs yield to a from the leaves of the malvarisco

v has been found to possess the of destroying the false membranes and diph!heria.

e is another diphtheria cure. ry is a sure antidote for bites of

reira bark makes a decoction which be nature's remedy for kidney ail-

are no less than three hundred and ants or trees in Brazil which possess edicinal properties. Mr. Schindler's of them contains a remedy for evown to human flesh, and the woned, in the reader is that people er die in that country.—St. Louis nocrat.



re quarterly, containing carefully pre-ou the International Lessons. Edited AIN. Published at the RECORDER of-25 cents a copy per year; 7 cents a ddress all orders to the SABBATH RECOB-Centre, N. Y.





# The Sabbath School.

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

### · INTEBNATIONAL LESSONS, 1885.

#### THIRD QUARTER.

July 4. The Revolt of the Ten Tribes. 1 Kings 12:6-17. July 11. Idolatry Established. 1 Kings 12: 25-83. July 18. Omri and Ahab. 1 Kings 16: 23-34. July 25; Elijah the Tishbite. 1 Kings 17: 1-16. Aug. 1. Elijah meeting Ahab. 1 Kings 18: 1-18. Aug. 8. The Prophets of Baal. 1 Kings 18: 19-29. Aug. 15. The Prophets of the Lord. 1 Kings 18: 30-46. Aug. 22. Elijah at Horeb. 1 Kings 19: 1-18. Aug. 29. The Story of Naboth. 1 Kings 21: 4-19. Sept. 5. Elijah Translated 2 Kings 2: 1-15. Sept. 12. The Shunammite's Son. 2 Kings 4: 18-37. Sept. 19. Naaman the Syrian. 2 Kings 5: 1-16. Sept. 26. Quarterly Review.

LESSON IV.-ELIJAH THE TISHBITE.

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

### For Sabbath-day, July 25.

#### SCRIPTURE LESSON -1 KINGS 17: 1-16.

1. And Elijah the Tishbite, *who was* of the inhabitants o Gilead, said unto Ahab, *As* the Lord God of Israel liveth before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these

before whom I stand, there shall not be dew hor rain these years, but according to my word.
2. And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying.
3. Get thee hence, and turn thee eastward, and hide thyself by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan.
4. And it shall be, *that* thou shalt drink of the brook; and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there.
5. So he word and did according unto the word of the 5. So he went and did according unto the word of the Lord: for he went and dwelt by the brook Cherith, that is

6. And the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening; and he drank of the brook. And it came to pass after a while, that the brook dried

up, because there had been no rain in the land.8. And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying.

9. Arise, get thee to Zarephath, which belongeth to Zidon, and dwell there: behold, I have commanded a widow wo man there to sustain thee. 10. So he arose and went to Zarephath. And when he came to the gate of the city, behold, the widow woman was there gathering of sticks: and he called to her, and said, Fetch me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may

11. And as she was going to fetch *it*, he called to her, and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand. 12. And she said. As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse: and behold, I am gathering two sticks, that I may go in and dress it for me and my son, that we may eat it, and

13. And Elijah said unto her, Fear not; go and do as thou hast said : but make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son. 14. For thus saith the Lord God of Israel, The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, un-

til the day *that* the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth. 15. And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah: and she, and he. and her house, did eat *many* days. 6. And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which he spake by Elijah.

## GOLDEN TEXT.-""So he went and did ac-cording unto the word of the Lord.""-1 Kings

### Тиме.—910 В. С.

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PLACES.—Gilead. "A mountainous region bounded on the west by the Jordan, on the north by Bashan, on the east by the Arabian plateau, and on the south by Moab and Ammon."-Smith. The brook Cherith. A deep ravine, with a brook running into the Jordan. Zarephath, a Phœnician town, between

Not all at once, but at regular intervals substantial food was brought to Elijah V. 7. After a while. How long we do not know.

up. The natural supply failed. Another test of Elijah's faith.

V. 8, 9. He was again directed by the word of the |Lord. Get thee to Zarephath. This place, called | not be long. Sarepta in the New Testament (Luke 4: 26), lay in the very heart of the dominion of Ethbaal, the father of Ahab's wife Jezebel. He was to go directly into the midst of the people whose idolatries had corrupted Israel. I have commanded a widow woman to sustain thee. God had put it into the heart of the woman to help Elijah.

V. 10. Without questioning, Elijah goes at once, and when he came to the gate of the city, he found the vidow woman gathering sticks. Guthrie, in imagination, sees her "a spectral form, with head bent to the ground, creeping slowly along, ever and anon stretching out from beneath her cloak a skeleton arm to pick up some withered sticks. The skin like yellow parchment, the bony hand, the eyes sunk in their sockets, whence they emit an earthly glare, the hollow cheeks, the sepulchral voice, the wasted

form seen sharp through scanty rags, the slow, tottering gait-these bespoke a victim of the famine. And while Elijah gazes on her with mingled emotions of pity and horror, the voice of God is in his ear, saying, Behold the widow woman I have commanded to sustain thee!" Fetch me . . . a little water. A modest request. Probably to test the

V. 11. Bring me . . . a morsel of bread. Encouraged by her willingness and readiness to relieve his thirst, he further tests her kindness.

V. 12. As the Lord thy God liveth. It is evident that, if she was not a believer in the true God, she knew something of him. She at least recognized Elijah as an Israelite, and knew that Jehovah was his

God. I have not a cake (loaf), but a handful of meal Mrs. A. L. Heseltine, Alfred Centre, \$4 00 41 52 . . and a little oil. Her provisions were just about | Mrs. C. L. Reed, Almond, exhausted. The fact that she was gathering two sticks, shows her extreme poverty, and how small a W. D. Greene, fire would suffice to cook her remaining food. | Mrs. J. H. Kenyon, Copenhagen, Dress it . . . that we may eat it, and die. The fam- Mrs. Caleb Bailey, Mansville, ine prevailed there to such an extent that she was about ready to despair. She was in the act of pre- Mrs. C. C. Smith. paring the last morsel of food for her son and her- | David K. Green, Berlin, self, and then they expected to die from starvation. Mrs. Silas G. Bliven, Scio, V. 13. Fear not. There must have been hope in C. D. McKee, East Hebron, Pa., this expression, coming, as it did, from the man of C E. Crandall, Morgan Park, Ill.,

God. Make me thereof a little cake first, . . . and A. R. Davis, Brodhead, Wis., after make for thee and thy son. This may at first C. D. Gray. Milton Junction. seem like a selfish request on the part of Elijah, but  $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ R & C \end{vmatrix}$  Bond, rather it was to test her faith. V. 14. For thus saith the Lord God of Israel. He R. J. Greenman, "

does not long leave her in suspense, but at once tells her by what authority he makes the request, and assures her of the result of her obedience: The barrel S. G. Burdick, of meal shall not waste, neither the cruse of oil fail, | Mrs Henry Estee, " until . . . the Lord sendeth rain. S. J. Clarke, Robt. Williams. V. 15. She went and did. She believed

V. 6. Bread and flesh . . . morning and evening. ber of the Adams Church. Throughout his life, as a professed disciple of Jesus, he maintwined his faith in Christ and was much attached to the people of God. Throughout his long sickness, he was very patient amid great sufferings. He expressed a readi Perhaps two years more or less. The brook dried ness to depart, and was comforted in the belief that he should be with Christ, where in a short time his companion would meet him. He had lived with his wife, who survives him, over a half century.

Truly the separation of these Christian spirits can-At Watertown, N. Y., July 5, 1885, JOHN F. TROWBRIDGE, youngest child of John R. Trowbridge, aged 4 years, 4 months and 4 days.

In Bridgeport, Cona., July 1, 1885, of consumption, Mrs. ISABELLA S. STILLMAN, wife of Asa S. Stillman. aged 50 years. The deceased had been out of health for some time, and was taken suddenly with hemorrhage of the lungs and rapidly passed away. Her body was brought to the residence of Clark Saunders, Westerly, R. I., where funeral services were conducted by the writer; it was then deposited in Hopkinton Cemetery. She leaves a husband, three sons, two daughters, a brother and sister, who cherish in memory her loving ministries and Christian graces. She was a member of a Church in Providence, R. I., and died happy in the Lord. 0. U. W.

#### LETTERS.

A. E. Main, P. F. Randolph 3, M. Babcock, J. E. Snell, M. J. Potter, A. B. Prentice, Grace M. Henderson, Isabella Jones, J. B. Clarke 3, Stephen Bab cock 2, I. B. Crandall, F. F. Randolph, J. M. Todd, U. M. Babcock, C. G. Vogel, Sarah A. King, John Gilbert, John Beach, A. S. Titsworth, Mrs. Tina Dunham, Mrs. Seth H. Higgins, Geo. W. Burdick, H. W. Randolph, Lottie Baldwin, C. E. Crandall, T. L. Gardiner, F. P. Ford, C. D. McKee, A. H. kindness of her heart, and to make sure that this is Lewis, H. A. Place, A. D. Millard, P. A. Stillman, the woman whom he is seeking. A. B. Clarke, Mrs. M. L. Maxson, Benj. H. Stillman, J. G. Burdick, N. A. Brightman.

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Proprietor. PUBLISHED BY THE AMEBI VOL. XLI.-NO. 30. THE NORTH-WESTE Minutes of the Forty-n The Seventh-day Baptist tion convened with the Milto day, June 25, 1885, at 10.30 J. L. Huffman preached from James 5: 20. Theme. ners." After the sermon, the Mo ciation to order. In the absence of the Clerk F. Place were appointed Cle The report of the Comm then presented and, after sli as follows: Your Committee to arrange th the present session of this Associ port as follows: Introductory Sermon, by J. L. nate. Fifth-day 10 o'clock, A. M 30 Cortlandt St. Call to order for business. Appointment of Nominating C 300 Canal St. Communications from Churches Report of Nominating Committ Afternoon Sessie Devotional Exercises, fifteen m Unfinished business. Communications from foreign h Essay, by G. J. Crandall. Essay, by G. M. Cottrell. Election of officers. Appointment of Standing Com Evening Session Devotional exercises, 15 minute Sermon, by H. B. Lewis. Discussion of essays. Sixth day, Morning 1 Devotional Exercises, fiftcen mi Annual reports. Miscellaneous reports. Reports of Standing Committee Reports of Special Committees. Essay, by C. E. Crandall. Afternoon Sessio Devotional Exercises, nfteen mit Miscellaneous and unfinished bu Missionary Conference, 3 o'cloc Educational Conference, 4 o'cloc

Evening Session

Please try us.

Tyre and Sidon, on the Mediterranean.	V. 15. She went and did. She believed Elijah's	Robi. Williams, '' 2 00 40 52 Mrs. Harriet Davis, '' 2 50 41 52	possible, so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIREC-	THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION	Praise service, followed by a
RULERS.—Jehoshaphat, king of Judah; Ahab,	words and acted accordingly. She. he, and her	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	TORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per annum, \$3.	ARY SOCIETY George Greenman, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct.	Sabbath M
king of Israel.	(son) eat many days. A wonderful miracle	E. L. Burdick, "2 00 42 21		O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly	10 o'clock, Sabbath school.
	was wrought. With only a handful of meal and a	L. Agnes Rosenkrans, Oconomowoc, 1 00 41 52 Peter Martin, Estelline, Dak., 50 41 41	Alfred Centre, N. Y.	$\mathbf{R}$	11 o'clock, Sermon by A. E. M.
OUTLINE.	little oil in the house to sustain her son and herself, and no prospect of getting any more when that was	S A Spoll Lovelader Terrer 1 00 41 Fo		A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R.I. ALBERT L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.	for missions, and communion.
I. The famine. v. 1.	gone, she was ready to give up in despair and to die.	5 1 · .	INIVERSITY BANK, ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.		Afternoon, 3.3
II. God's care for Elijah. v. 2-16.	Now, through obedience, she is made to rejoice in a	H. F. Saunders, Alfred Centre. Se 38	E. S. BLISS, President,	Chicago, 111.	Sermon, by A. B. Prentice.
III. The widow and son sustained. v. 15, 16.	full supply for many days,-Lange says "between	Perry Burdick, '' 07 Mrs. Frances Main, Alfred, 07	WILL, H. CRANDALL, Vice President	RDWAY & CO.,	· Evening Session
	two and three years."	S. G. Crandall, Independence. 25	E. E. HAMILTON, Cashier.	WERCHANT TAILORS	Conference led by J. L. Huffma
INTRODUCTION.	V. 16. The barrel of meal wasted not, etc. God's	Mrs. B. A. Barber, Portville, 07	This Institution offers to the public absolute secur-	205 West Madison St.	First-day, Morning S
The reign of Ahab was noted for his wickedness.	word proved true. It always has, it always will.	M. L. Chedister, Long Run, W. Va., 70 C. T. Rogers, New Market, N. J., 25	1 147, 15 Drebared to do a general banking business	RED. D. ROGERS, M. D.,	Devotional exercises, fifteen min
"It was the darkest night of Israel's spiritual de-	PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.	K. A. Davis, Chicago, Ill., 37	and invites accounts from all desiring such accommo- dations. New York correspondent, Importers and Traders National Basic	L' PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST	Miscellaneous and unfinished by
clension."—Smith. "Clouds and thick darkness covered the whole land; the images of Baalim and	1. God will lead us step by step in duty if we	Alice Hull, Milton Junction, Wis., T. B. Collins, Albion, 13 00 5 00	Traders Hauonal Dank.	Office, 2334 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av	11 o'clock, sermon by J. B. Clar for the Tract Society.
Ashtoreth fearfully gleam everywhere; idolatrous	will let him.	1. B. Collins, Albion,5 00John Gilbert, Berlin,1 00		B. COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING	
temples and heathen altars occupy the sacred soil;	~. Gou gives de our breau day by day.	OUARTERLY	M. BOURDON COTTRELL, DENTIST.	• PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power.	Afternoon Sessi
every hill smokes with their sacrifices; every vale	3. Our faith is often tested by trials and afflic-	Mrs. A. L. Heseltine, Alfred Centre, \$2 00	FRIENDSHIP AND ALEPED CENTER N. V.	Factory at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe SL	Devotional exercises, fifteen min Miscellaneous and unfinished bu
resounds with the blasphemous yells of cruel	UODS. J. M. M.	WHOLDSALE DDODUCE NADER	At Friendship, 1st-7th, and 15th-22d of each month.	Milton, Wis.	3 o'clock, Bible reading; subje
priestcraft. The people drink in iniquity like	TO SABBATH-SCHOOLS.	WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.		MILON, WIS.	nayne. 4 o'clock, Tract Society Confere
water, and sport in shameless rites around their	TU SADDATH-SUHUULS.	Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending July 11th, reported	SILAS C. BURDICK, Books, Stationery, Drugs, Groceries, etc.	W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS	Adjournment.
idols."-Krummacher. On the other hand, "great	The Sabbath-School Board, during the past	for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co. Pro-	Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty	• Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments	
and unusual prosperity and wealth prevailed in Ju-	week have sent postal cards with printed	duce Commission Merchants, No. 49 and 51 Pearl		FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.	
dah; the people were specially instructed in the law of Moses; Jehoshaphat, their king, was both virtu-	questions to every Sabbath-school, known to	Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.	A. SHAW, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN		On motion, the Moderator
ous and pious, rich and happy, great and powerful,	them in the denomination If (1	BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 55,591 pks ;	HILD DEADER IN	W. P. CLARKE, REGISTERED PHARMACIST,	as a Nominating Committee
beloved by his subjects, revered by his enemies."-	them, in the denomination. If there are			Post-Office Building, Milton, Wis	Bond and Riley Potter.
Mills.	any schools that have not received them,	firmer on feman fresh answering 1 (1 G)	I DURDICK AND GREEN Monufactures of		Under the order of commu
EXPLANATORY NOTES.	please inform us of the neglect and a card	Western, the latter being taken at 18c. this week	DTinware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, and Hardware	Milton Junction, Wis.	letters were read as follows, 1
V. 1. Elijah the Tishbite. Elijah was God's min-	will be sent by return mail. It is desired	for export. We quote:		T. ROGERS.	Walworth, Utica, Carlton, W
ister and spoke for God. Nothing is known of his	that those who have received the questions,	Fancy. Fine. Faulty.	<b>BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, ALFRED UNIVER-</b>	Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Town Clerk	dee Jackson Centre, Chicago
early history. He is called the Tishhite from the	In they are not the proper persons to fill them	New Creamery make. 19@20 16@18 -@-	D SITY. A thorough Business Course for Ladies and Gentlemen For circular, address T. M. DAVIS	Office at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.	North Loup, Rock River, Te
fact of his belonging to Tisbe or Thisbe, a place in	out, will hand them to their Superintend-	New State dairy 17@18 15@16 10@13 Grease			
Gilead, and was, like the inhabitants of Gilead, wild	ents or Secretaries, who are requested to fill	Currence Bossints for the much on (60	THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST QUARTER	The Sabbath Recorder,	and Long Branch.
and uncouth in dress and appearance, wearing his	the blanks and return them promotly by the	exports 70 000 hoves There has been a steady	LY. A Repository of Biography, History, Liter- ature, and Doctrine. \$2 per year. Alfred Centre, N.Y.	Sine Savvain Biervillei,	The Nominating Committe
hair long and thick, and hanging down his back.	time specified. We earnestly desire the full	trade all the week for all grades of cheese at full	Haddie, and Docume. So per vear. Altred Centre N V	PUBLISHED WEEKLY	Moderator—S. H. Babcock. Clerk—L. T. Rogers.
The crowing consisted of a gridle of skin round his	otatistics of all any Rubbert 1 1 1: 1 - 1	prices. The receipts from the 1st of May to date are		BY THE	Assistant Clerk—W. F. Place.
loins, and occasionally a mantle. Smith says that	to make a complete report to the General		SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SO- CLETY.		On motion, the report was
he was "the grandest and the most romantic char- acter that Israel ever produced." As the Lord God	Conference.	boxes Exporters are now pretty well caught up on	E. P. LARKIN, President, Alfred Centre N V	AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,	After benediction, adjourne
of Israel liveth. Usual form of an oath. God had	H. C. Coon, Chairman S. S. Board.	orders, and, as usual, the last days of the week	D. E. MAXSON, Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Centre, N. Y.	— AT —	miter benediction, aujourn
been almost forgotten, and that oath asserts his ex-		were easier. We quote:	Amos C. Lewis, Recording Secretary, Alfred Cen-	ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.	AFTERNOON S
istence as of old. Before whom I stand. Whose	NAD DIMD	Fancy. Fine. Faulty	LIE, N. Y.		Devotional exercises, fifteen
servant and messenger he was. There shall not be		Factory, full cream. 8 @ 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -@@-	W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer, Alfred Centre, N. Y.	TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.	the Moderator.
dew nor rain. Drought was one of the punishments	At the residence of the bride's father, A. B. Sher- man, in Alfred Centre, N. Y., July 9, 1885, by Rev.	(a little.) Skimmed 5½@.6 4@.5 1@.3	SABBATH-SCHOOL BOARD OF GENERAL	Per year, in advance	Under the order of comm
intreatened long before for forsaking Jehovah and	W. C. Illsworth, Mr. ARTHUR B. GREEN and Miss	Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 12,282 barrels. As	IN CONFERENCE	additional, on account of postage.	ponding bodies, A. E. Main a
turning after other gods. See Deut. 11: 16, 17;	MARY E. SHERMAN.	moos. moonpus for the week, 12, 302 barrens. As	H. C. Coon, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y.	If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50	delegate of the South-Easter
28: 23, 24; Lev. 26: 19, 20. These years. An in-	In Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., July 4, 1885, at the residence of the bride's father, G. F. Barber, by		T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. T. E. S. BLISS, Treasurer, Richburg, N. Y.	cents additional will be charged.	absent, and presented their C
definite period. It lasted, however, three years and	Rev. F. O. Burdick, Mr. FRED. E. THOMPSON of	15@15½c. We quote:		No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.	
a half. But according to my word. He had the power to shut or open the natural heavens. He	Cortland, and Miss Cora Belle Barber.	Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz 15 @16	Andover, N. Y.	encopy as and oppoint of the publisher.	made a few interesting and a
was directed by God, and it would depend on the	At the residence of the bride, in Westerly, R I.,	Southern, and Western, fresh laid, per doz 14 @14		ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.	cerning the work on that field
repentance of the people as to the length of time.	and and ioo, by nev. O. U. Whiterd. Mr. JAMES	BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.	<b>R</b> A. COTTRELL, Breeder of Percheron	Transient advertisements will be inserted for 50	A. E. Main also appeared
this drought should last.	terly.	Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.	<b>E.</b> A. COTTRELL, Breeder of Percheron eight exhibits.	cents an inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents an	Eastern Association, present
$\nabla$ . 2. The word of the Lord came unto him. It is	In Ashland, Dodge Co., Minn., July 4, 1885, by	Cash advances will be made on receipt of property		inch for each subsequent insertion. Special con-	Letter and followed the readi
	Eld. H. B. Lewis, Mr. EUGENE BRIGHT, of Blue Earth county, and Miss LILLIE L. FRANKLIN, of	where needed, and account of sales and remittances	Plainfield, N. J.	tracts made with parties advertising extensively. or for long terms.	propriate remarks.
jah that it was God's word.	Ashland.	for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold		Legal advertisements inserted at legal rates.	A. B. Prentice appeared as
V. 3. Get thee hence, eastward. Away from	·····	We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime	A MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SUCHTY	Yearly advertisers may have their advertisements changed quarterly without extra charge.	tral Association and read the
Ahab, and toward his own country. Hide thyself.	DIED.	quality property.	<b>L</b> EXECUTIVE BOARD	No advertisements of objectionable character will	that body and accompanied the
To escape persecution and death. It would have been unsafe for him to remain these had	In Independence, N. Y., July 7, 1885 of com-	DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., NEW YORK.	C. POTTER, JR., Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas., J. M. TITSWORTH, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.,	be admitted.	remarks.
been unsafe for him to remain there, he being re- sponsible for the drought.	plication of diseases, DAVID E. CLARKE, in the 32d year of his age. He has left a wife and three chil-	This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.	Plainfield, N. J.   Plainfield, N. J.	JOB PRINTING.	D. E. Maxson appeared as
$\nabla A$ $T$	uren. At the age of twelve he obtained a home in		Regular meeting of the Board, at Plainfield, N.	The offen is furnished with a more of inthise	ern Association, presented the
	Christ, and his friends now enjoy the hope that he	Books and Magazines.	J., the second First day of each month, at 2 P. M.	The office is furnished with a supply of jobbing material, and more will be added as the business may	supplementing the reading of
recens to feed thee there. God chose to use one of	J. K.	OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN for August comes	THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL	demand, so that all work in that line can be executed	ing remarks, stating also tha
the most common birds of Palestine to feed Elijah.	At his home near Adams Centre, N. Y., June 16 1885, P. W. GREENE, aged 73 years, 8 months and	to us from D. Lothrop & Co., with all its accus-	BOARD.	with neatness and dispatch.	just held their Semi-Centenni
V. 5. So he went. Simplicity of faith. God's	Juays. About the year 1840 he made a public pro-	tomed beauty and freshness. There are six full	CHAB. POTTER, JR., President, Plainfield, N. J., E. R. POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J.,	ADDRESS.	On motion of Wm. H. Err
word was a sure guarantee. His duty was to obey,	Lewis into the fellowship of the First Version	page illustrations, besides numerous smaller ones.	J. F. HUBBARD, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.	All communications, whether on business or for	
	Church. At the time of his death he was a mem-		Gifts for all Denominational Interests solicited	publication, should be addressed to "THE SAB- BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun	sister Associations were cord
۰ · · ا	на андина и пара а шеш.	attractive. \$1 a year.	Prompt payment of all obligations requested.	ty. N. Y."	pate in the deliberations of th

