ogers & Brother

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 22, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 2085.

## The Sabbath Becorder.

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Over the world, as it droops to sleep, Softly the shades of evening creen: Over the hill and vale and town. Softly, softly the night comes down.

Clasping the earth to her sable breast: Whispering. gently, "Peace and rest." And the silent dews fall soft and mild As a mother's tears o'er her wayward child.

Thicker and thicker the shadows grow, And aloft in the blue are the stars, aglow And over the earth comes a silence deep, As her weary creatures sink to sleep. Peace and rest till the morning breaks, And strong and fresh t e world awakes.

Oh, blessed night! with thy balmy air, Gentle and low as a whispered prayer, Wafting all weariness away, Leaving us strong for the coming day.

Like thee be that night which comes to all, When swiftly and dark the shadows fall; When in the east shine the golden bars. And the morning breaks beyond the stars.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES—THE OTHER SIDE.

BY ALF. S. DUNHAM.

The RECORDER of Dec. 25th prints an and hold membership in these organizations. for the past two years.

reveal any of their secrets, murder and treawish him to do by us; to ourselves, in avoiding all irregularity and intemperance which may impair our faculties or debase the dignity of our profession." In all ages, many, men have been promoters of our art. Can it be thought for one moment, by an unprejudiced and candid mind, that such men as Washington, our own lamented Garfield, and scores of others too numerous to mention, men who stood head and shoulders above their fellows in intelligence, morality, moment, that they ever obligated themselves that secret might be anything as serious as murder or treason? It is said that we reject the aged and infirm, who most need help. It is true we do not knowingly accept of persons who will soon become a charge to us and a burden on our resources. We would simply fail if we attempted to relieve all of the suffering and destitution the human race is heir to. But having once

taken them, when misfortune or old age

does come upon them, we stand by them,

providing for their wants, watching by their

bedside through long dreary hours, and

when death claims them, we provide the

"tenderly consign his body to the tomb,

and commend his spirit to God who gave it."

we will only say this: every man, before be-

the privileges of Masonry by a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow men." Now as to Odd Fellowship, it is not a

branch or side issue from any church or re-

ligious sect; it does not pretend to take the

place of any strictly Christian organization;

it never was intended to supersede or take

the place of the church. It embraces the whole human family, teaching as one of its fundamental ideas, the fatherhood of God. and the universal brotherhood of all mankind. The idea upon which it was founded, and the grand results obtained in the sixty-five years of its existence upon American soil, go to show that it is a power for good in the world, in eradicating evil, in the relief of suffering and destitution, and in the care and attention given to the widows and orphans of deceased brethren. We as a society are sometimes misrepresented by our own members; sometimes over-zealous brothers appear to imagine that we could easily carry the burdens and responsibilities the gardens. And the same argument apof the church, in addition to our own. On the other hand, some church members who are profoundly ignorant of our aims, ideas, and purposes, and who are too prejudiced to investigate, denounce us as "cumberers essay read by Rev. N. Wardner, at Albion, of the earth, workers of iniquity, and a Wis., before the Ministerial Conference, on stumbling-block to the church." This is all the question, "Ought Christians to connect | wrong. With the vast ocean of darkened themselves with secret societies?" The and superstitious minds around us, with sufwriter takes very strongly the ground that | fering and destitution awaiting us at every they, as Christians, can not consistently join | turn, we need not stand arguing on some technical point; but let us be up and doing, each Now we are as honest in our belief as he is in his own way, all the good we can. The in his; and we can see no good reason why a reverend gentleman complains of "religious man can not be a consistent church member, | mockery performed in the lodge by infidels and belong also to the Masons, or Odd Fel- and scoffers." For one, I can truly say that lows, or both. On some points treated in I have never seen any ceremony in the the essay, we think our opportunities for Lodges that could be called religious mockeknowing the real facts have been as good as ry; and a professed infidel cannot gain adthose of the writer, having been an Odd | mission to either organization. Neither Fellow for about thirteen years, and having | Masonry nor Odd Fellowship interferes with held an elective office in a Masonic Lodge any institution of a religious or moral character. But to every such institution that He says that Masons bind men to never | tends to the elevation of mankind, or that will teach him to live nearer up to the son excepted, and those even not excepted | standard of morality, and justice toward in the Master Mason's degree. If this state- | God and man, we bid them God speed. In ment was true I for one would never have regard to our devotional forms it seems to taken the degrees. Masonry is founded us that they concern us and the being whom upon principles as everlasting as the hills. I they are intended to honor, far more than Its written history dates back over one thou- any other person or sect. And it seems to sand years. Never were more excellent us that if authority is needed, the Bible itrules or useful maxims laid down than are self is sufficient authority for our forms of inculcated in the several lectures of Mason-prayer. The Old Testament has many ry. As Masons we are taught three great prayers that the same fault might be found duties: "To God, our neighbor, and our- with. But coming down to Christ's time, selves—to God, in never mentioning his | he and his disciples both prayed and taught name but with that reverential awe due from | the people to offer petitions to the Almighty a creature to a Creator, to implore his aid in | in language that is open to the same critiall our undertakings, to esteem him the cism that we have been subjected to. But chief good; to our neighbor, in acting upon as a matter of fact, more prayers are offered the square, and doing unto him as we would | in Lodges by chaplains, petitioning favors in Christ's name, than in any other form. We are asked, "Why do Odd Fellows claim that their Grand Patriarch leads and guards their members to heaven, and furnishes them a very many, of the greatest, best, and wisest | password for eternity?" It is fortunate for us that the writer gives his authority and page or we should not have known where to have found it. In Groshe's Manual of 1882, page 300, he concludes his remarks on the degrees with a piece of poetry, which, when firs printed, came out anonymously, and has nev er been accepted as authority in Odd Fellow and Christianity; can it be thought for one ship. It was simply used as poetical finish to the preceding remarks, and has no mor to conceal a brother Mason's secret, when to do with Odd Fellowship than the many notices of cantatas, concerts, oyster suppers etc., so often read from the pulpit, has to do with the plan of salvation.

Let the church and the lodge work side by side, and let each do, in its own wav, what it can do for suffering humanity, to heal the sorrows of the afflicted, lighten the loads of misery, and purify and elevate the manners and morals of mankind.

#### SPURGEON ON THE THEATERS

"Are there not many persons who find in the theatre precisely that kind of recreation and rest which is most useful for the discharge of their daily work?"

means for a suitable funeral service, and "It may be," said Mr. Spurgeon, "but I don't know any of them. You see, I live in a world apart from all those things and so do my people. We argue this way: Granting In regard to the inducements held out being it is perfectly safe and profitable for me to personal and selfish advantage to be gained, go to the theatre, if I go, a great number of those will go to whom it will do positive harm. I will not be responsible for alluring by my coming a Mason, must declare upon his honexample into a temptation, which, but for my motives, and that he is prompted to solicit self-indulgence, they would entirely escape. before the holidays, so, as it only awaits the church that he could not rest. The church —Baptist Weekly. or, that he is "uninfluenced by mercenary

works out. When I go to Monaco, the grounds of the gambling hell there are the most beautiful gardens in the world. I never go near them, and why? Not because there is any danger of my passing through the gardens to the gambling tables. No! But a triend of mine once related to me the following incident: One day M. Blanc met me and asked me how it was I never entered his grounds. 'Well you see,' I said, 'I never play, and as I make no returns whatever to you, I hardly feel justified in availing myself of the advantages of your grounds.' 'You make a great mistake,' said M. Blanc. 'If it was not for you and other respectable persons like yourself who come to my grounds I should lose many of the customers who attend my gambling saloons. Do not imagine that because you do not play yourself that you do not by your presence in my grounds contribute very materially to my revenue. Numbers of persons who would not have thought of entering my establishment, feel themselves quit safe in following you into my garden; and from thence to the gambling table the transition is easy.' "After that, continued Mr. Spurgeon, "I never went near plies to the theatre."—Pall Mall Gazette.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1885.

This has been a week of surprises in Congress. Without any warning, the ex-President of the ex-Confederate States was the subject of an acrimonious debate, that commanded a good deal of attention. This controversy was brought on by some opposition to Senator Hawley's resolution asking that the President furnish the Senate with the statement recently filed in the War Department by Gen. Sherman, concerning Jefferson Davis' policy. Several Democratic Senators maintained that Davis was loyal to his cause, terms, upon the spectacle of men who had been relieved of their political disabilities, and who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, lauding Jeff. Davis as a patriot. The time may come when the constitutional aspects of the late rebellion can be considered as calmly as the historical remen cannot yet discuss these questions without passion. The general remark of visitors in the galleries, even of those who listened with deep interest to the debate, was, that the Senate could spend the few remaining timely themes than the Davis-Sherman con-

tire Gen. Grant by the Senate, and the tribute paid to his magnanimity at the close of the war by Southern Senators, was another unexpected episode in the week's doings. Senator Gibson said, as a Senator from Louisiana he felt it incumbent on him to vote for the bill in order to show the good will and sympathy of the people of the State for Gen. Grant. The Junior Senator from Mississippi voted for the bill because he thought the people desired its passage. He had made a covenant with himself that on all question that did not affect the honor of his people he would vote exactly as if he had worn the Federal instead of the Confederate uniform. Senator Maxey, of Texas, felt that no man had ever acted with more generosity than did Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox. And Senator Voorhees also recalled the fact that when Secretary Stanton wanted to arrest and imprison Gen. Lee, after the surrender, Gen. Grant had told Stanton that Lee was a paroled prisoner, and that not a hair of his head should be molested. There were only nine dissenting votes to the bill.

While military heroes, war issues, measures, reminiscenses and scenes were being revived and discussed, news came of the death of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the man who had weilded the Speaker's and Vice Presidedt's gavel during those stormy times of reconstruction. While his remains lay in state at Chicago the Senate adjourned through respect to his memory.

The House of Representatives surprised everybody by undertaking to pay some old debts. The French spoliation claims came up and passed. The history of these claims begins with the Revolutionary war. The

a fair way to be settled.

Representatives who favor the passage of a bankrupt bill say they can do nothing with it this session because the Congressmen from New York city cannot be kept in their seats pray, and at last a few of them did so. when there is a chance to take up this important measure.

The Senate talks about the Nicaraguan treaty with its doors locked. Some days it all was cold. It seemed like beating the spends three hours in these secret discussions. Senator Miller, of California, opened the debate in favor of the treaty, and Senator Sherman followed in opposition. Both gentlemen being Republicans, this shows that it is not to be made a party question, and that it will be carefully debated.

The Inauguration Committee has discovered that Washington can be so arranged as to accommodate the rest of the civilized world let the church be set on fire of God and during March third and fourth, and make there will be no trouble about the unconeverybody comfortable and happy. The hotels and boarding houses are wonderfully elastic. The ware rooms and stores and public halls are all to be utilized for lodging | as if the verse in the Bible were, "Let him visitors, and now the Department corridors are being secured for sheltering them. The station houses will be open as usual, and yet never said come. "Let him that heareth possibilities are not nearly exhausted.

on the night of March the fourth with colored globes, placed at short intervals. Elecric lights were deemed inadvisable, because studies, but never one word about their imtheir glare would destroy the effect of fire-works.

| mortal souls! "Ah," you say, "I can't talk to them when my own life is so incon-Long ago speculators secured window space

along the Avenue, and it is said one dollar per capita will be asked for a view of the pro-

cession from such vantage ground.

#### HOW TO PROMOTE REVIVALS.

BY D. L. MOODY. First we must believe in revivals. I do honorable and patriotic. As many Republinot see how any one who reads the Bible and ask them right then and there to come lican Senators pronounced him a conspirator can say one word against revivals. Why, to Christ. Would not the Spirit use such and traitor, and commented, in sarcastic look at the great revivals in Moses' time, a witness as that would be? and those under Toshua and David and Josiah. Think of the great gathering that Ezra had, when all the people stood in the street all day for a revival meeting. Moreover, every denomination that I know anything about, is the result of some revival. The Episcopalians say they are apostolic. That takes them back to Pentecost, when three thousand were converted in a single not hear me. " Are we saying, "Come," as lationship of England to Scotland, but states- | day. The Lutherans proclaim in their name | the great revival under Luther. The Quakers sprang from the revival under George Fox, the Methodists from that under the Wesleys, and more than that, four-fifths of the names on the church rolls to-day are those of persons converted in a revival. They make the weeks of the session with more profitable and | best workers. They are more likely to hold out. A man converted and entering a cold church is like a baby thrown into a snowdrift. But in times of revival the church is The prompt passage of the new bill to re- warm, ready to receive the new-born souls. I don't believe in spasmodic efforts. when the church rouses for a few days, only to go back to sleep for a year or five years; but God has his special harvest seasons in na-

> the more I believe in revivals. But second, we must get things out of the way for a revival. When the Saviour came of old, John cried, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." I believe that in many places the Spirit of the Lord is grieved and his blessing is withheld, simply because we crowd him out of our churches. We hold meetings during the Week of Prayer, and Christians and censorious spirit. Those who keep on are getting warmed and revived, and the the even tenor of their way as consistent hearts of sinners are melting, but the moment the week is over we clear the way for the sociables and lectures and concerts, things which distract the minds of the unconverted, and scatter their serious thoughts. Shall it be so in your churches this winter, brethren? Will you gratify the eyes and ears of the people around you without making one earnest effort to save their perishing souls? How important it is that the meetings should be continued, that room should be made for the Lord to work. this country if our churches would all agree | and scarcely more vitality. But the brother to let all these things go this winter, and whose revival is so certain to be followed by give themselves with all their might to the a dormant season, does very little to comwork of saving souls?

ture, why not in grace? The longer I live

churches, we must pray for it. It isn't fact, if he never was revived, he would not great preaching that we want, brethren, so bring so much reproach on the church as he much as it is great praying. The work is the does by his transitions from earnestness to Lord's, not man's, and if Gabriel were to indifference preach to a church six months, not a soul | We would not, however, desire that those would be revived, not a sinner would be con- whose religion has been so spasmodic should verted without the Holy Spirit. All our not seek more of Christian life than they quickening must come from his blessed now have, but we would urge such to pray presence and power. And the earnest, im- and labor for a thorough work in their souls: portant prayer of one person, one poor They need to be filled with a sense of the humble brother or sister who will not let obligation to be " steadfast, immovable, God go without an answer, may call down always a bounding in the work of the Lord. the blessing. One of the first series of meet- If such should be the revival that comes to ings I ever attended was started by a poor, many church members, "their profiting will begins with the Revolutionary war. The sick man, who; lying flat on his back, be-appear unto all," and this year will be a bill for their adjustment passed the Senate came so exercised over the condition of the noteable one in their Christian experience.

"I will give you an instance of how this | President's signature, the ancient score is in | was dead, and the young folks around all unsaved. He sent for the brethren of the church, and entreated them to pray for a revival. But they were too cold and too much wrapped up in the world. Then he sent for the sisters and begged them to The Lord revived their hearts. Others were added to them, and when I came they had been before God many days entreating for a blessing. The first night I preached. air. But that night at midnight the son of one of the elders came down to his father's room, crying out, "Father, pray for my lost soul." The Lord came suddenly to his Temple, and we had a great blessing. Now, is there any one so weak or humble that he or she can't do as much as that sick man did? You can pray yourself, and perhaps you can get some one else to unite with you in prayer, and the Lord will add to your numbers and your own souls will be revived. And once verted. Red-hot coals will kindle a fire wherever they fall. But fourth, and last, not only pray for a

> revival, but work for it. Many folks act that heareth pray come." Then pray for their friends, their children—they have prayed for them for years, but they have say come." How many men in this city Pennsylvania avenue is to be illuminated to-day only need an invitation to bring them to Christ! How many mothers have talked to their children about their behavior, their sistent!" And that is true. The less any Christian indulging in known sin says about religion the better; but that does not lessen, it only increases our responsibility. It is as if a father should command a child to do something, and the child should tie up his own hands and say, "Father, I can't." Come out from that sin-from all sin-for the sake of the souls who are stumbling over you into perdition. Don't wait a moment. Go to them and confess your unfaithfulness,

> > Brethren, we have this matter of a revival very largely in our own hands. God is ready—are we? Do we really want a revival more than anything else in the world? Are we praying for it? Are we determined to pray for it until it comes? Are we living such lives that God can hear us? "If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will well as praying it? The Lord help us all prepare the way of the Lord, that he may come among us in prayer?—Standard.

#### TRUE REVIVAL.

At this season of the year the brother who has an annual revival and greatly needs it. begins to give evidence of the renewing of his religious vitality. The new year induces consideration, repentance and good resolutions, and the week of prayer helps greatly to promote the good work. It would be wrong to deprecate these efforts for a nobler spiritual development; but unfortunately, if it is a duty in some cases to forget the things that are behind; it is impossible not to remember the spasmodic character of the brother's "revival." Unfortunately all his strong experiences have been followed by coldness and worldliness. When he is revived, he becomes anxious for more Christian diligence in his brethren, and this, alas, soon develops itself into a very uncharitable. and earnest in summer as in winter, hejudges to be lukewarm, and he cannot, when his piety is at fever heat, see any excuse for any brother not being as engaged and constant in meetings as himself. Very soon he shows a good deal of the spirit of Jehu, when he exclaimed "Come and see my zeal for the Lord!"

Religion, we all know, ought not to be monotonous. There is a possibility of falling into a routine of church-going, and other things pertaining to church membership, What a wave of blessing would sweep over | which may have the regularity of machinery mend the gospel, and by his chronic relapses And third, if we want a revival in our is a stumblingblock to the unconverted. In

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#### HOME MISSIONARY HYMN.

BY REV. A. L. STONE, D. D., OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Tune-America.

Jesus, thou Prince of Earth, Brother by human birth, Yet Lord Divine, Proclaim thy sacred right Put forth thy sovereign might, And with revealing light, In glory shine!

Upon the quivering air e pour our earnest prayer, And bid Thee come. Come, be the Nation's guest, Fill every throbbing breast With joy by Thee possessed,
Make it thy home,

We pine for earthly good, Our craving passions brood The things of sense; Oh, set our spirits free From such idolatry, That we may worship Thee With zeal intense.

Our fathers came of yore To yonder wintry shore, With purpose strong To found a Christian State In righteous freedom great To love the truth, and hate Nothing but wrong.

Oh, make this land thine own! Stoop from thy lofty throne, And o'er us reign! Send forth thy blessed Word, And be thyself adored, Our Saviour and our Lord. Come and remain.

May all that gather here, Thy Holy Presence fear. And praise and love. Our whole broad land be free, Yielding alone to Thee, In loyal purity, -The Home Missionary

COLORADO has 26 Congregational churches; but over 30 Mormon "churches," while in Idaho there are over 60, and in Arizona

about 70.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into the Persin, at Teheran. Persia; and a New York lady has sent \$650 to print it.

spoken in that Cummonwealth.

THERE is said to be a district of Chicago, with 50,000 inhabitants, 20,000 of whom are under twenty years of age. There are hundreds of saloons and other vile places, and three theaters, but Sunday-school accommodations for only 2,000!

ACHILL is an island off the western coast of Ireland, with about 5,000 inhabitants. Until fifty years ago it was wholly, given up to idolatry of the Romish type, perhaps the most intense form of it in Ireland. Rev. Edward Nangle went there as a missionary, and great success has crowned his efforts.

THE Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Board have thus increased during the last ten years:

	1874	1884
Male Missionaries,	134	187
Female Missionaries,	152	288
Native Preachers,	118	251
Other Native Helpers,	440	746
Native Communicants,	6,272	19,897
Boys in Boarding Schools	484	699
Girls in Boarding Schools	475	741
Day Scholars, boys,	8.071	18,521
Day Scholars, Girls,	2,592	6,000
Total of all pupils,	11,622	25,961

FROM 1821 to 1830, 1,150,000 foreigners landed on our shores; from 1830 to 1840, 2,599,000; from 1840 to 1850, nearly 4,000,-000; and now they come at the rate 600,000 a year. Among these there are ignorance, infidelity, communism, and other evils; and they are to be elevated not by the American press and the American school so much as by the Gospel of Christ. Dreadful evils threaten our national life; safety lies in Christianizing our land.

ACCORDING to the census of 1790, onethirtieth of the population of the United States lived in cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants; in 1800, one-twenty fifth; in 1810, and 1820, one-twentieth; in 1830, one-six teenth; in 1840, one-twelfth; in 1850, oneeighth; in 1860, one-sixth; in 1870, a little more than one-fifth; and in 1880, a little less than one-fourth; This shows the importance of preaching the gospel in cities as well as in the country. The city of New York has more inhabitants than Kansas, and almost as many as Wisconsin. Chicago has more than Nebraska, and perhaps twice many as Dakota. Many of the most far plan. It is very difficult to always tell what Bro. H. Willsen brought us some eighteen ment is unanswerable. He has also made a missionaries we are able to send them, and

nation have their origin and find their felt that labor was often performed almost Swedish Sabbath-keepers reside. Bro. M. strongest support in cities. Home mission if not entirely in vain in preaching the gos- Olsen started on his journey home after and Sabbath reform work in our cities there- pel to such ignorant people as often come in- three days, but I remained nearly one week, fore seems not only justifiable but to be de- to our chapel. It is seldom that those who and held meetings every evening, and we manded, in the interests of righteousness. have the ability to understand will come in- had a good time together. The brethren at

#### MISSIONARY SKETCHES

NUMBER VII.

in Brookfield, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1823. Deacon Wm. Utter and Saunders Langworthy and | having fine pleasant weather again after the | to Lennox, to meet the wants of the brethren Dr. Henry Clark, were appointed an execu- long season of rain. Large numbers of mis- and sisters there. I left Daneville the 24th tive committee "to act in behalf of the sionaries have arrived this Autumn for of December and came to Alsester late in Board during its recess." The foll wing | China. Dr. Woodhull and sister spent a day | the evening. Bro. Ring was there waiting missionary appointments were made: John | with us last week. Greene, for Ohio and Indiana; Joel Greene, for the vicinity of Scott, N. Y.; Amos Satterlee, Daniel Babcock, and Richard Hull, for Western New York; and W. B. Maxson, A. R. Wells and William Greene, for the Black River country, N. Y. It was also voted to continue the Missionary Magazine. ELDER JOHN GREENE'S MISSIONARY TOUR.

The following items are gathered from his journal: Five days at Preston, N. Y., in company with Daniel Coon, visiting the brethren, and preaching six times. At Piscataway, N. J., he found the people much discouraged, but was permitted to see a gracious work of the Lord. At Cohansey, N. J., he preacheh 15 times, 12 in Shiloh, and 3 in Salem, the meetings being solemn and well attended. This journey occupied three month; and the missionary traveled 700 miles; preached 63 times; attended many prayermeetings and visited many families; baptized six times, in all, 30 persons; expended \$12 43, and received \$84 02, besides "many valuable articles of clothing and presents which were rendered as private donations by the brethren and friends in New Jersey."

Eld. Amos Satterlee was employed one month and nineteen days in the towns of Independence, Angelica, Pembroke, Clarence, and Sweden, N. Y., traveling 581 miles, preaching 17 times; expending \$3 33; and receiving \$4 71.

Eli S. Bailey, Corresponding Secretary of the General Conference, said in a letter to Rev. Robert Burnside, of London: "Our It is said that the Scriptures are circu- common cause is gaining ground, the labors lated in Pennsylvania in 22 languages, while of our missionaries have been crowned with not less than 60 languages and dialects are the divine blessing. The subject of the Sabbath is still an object of enquiry, in most places where our missionaries travel. I have the pleasure to inform you that God has visited a number of our churches with precious revivals." He mentions Hopkinton, Piscataway, and Brookfield, the latter having received some sixty new members.

#### FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2, 1884.

My dear Bro.,—Your letter of Oct. 16th arrived here vesterday. I can assure you that we were glad to hear from you and to know of the appropriation made for our work. We are greatly encouraged when we see our way clear to go on with the work we have in hand. May the Lord bless you and the Board and all who are putting forth special effort in behalf of this important work. When I think that we are the only Sabbath-keeping missionaries planted in this vast empire, I feel truly that the work given to us is of vast responsibility and importance. It must be that the time will come when this people, becoming the inheritance of the Lord, will return to the observance of his holy law. Will not the Board indicate to us the amount of yearly appropriations for school purposes so that we may not take more than we can support from year to year, I mean the nearest approximate

The French and China difficulty remains unsettled yet and business is still greatly embarrassed. Mission work in some localities is somewhat interrupted, yet on the whole there is a more kindly feeling towards the missionaries than ever before. Rev. Timothy Richard, a missionary from the North, remarked yesterday in the prayer meeting that the Chinese in high office were demanding that sub-officials should acquaint themselves with foreign affairs, and that now very many of the official class were ready to sit at the feet of the missionary. Thus a great door is being opened for the gospel among the rulers of this nation. His account of the work in the North seemed to be very encouraging. He said they had given up their chapel preaching entirely and sought private interviews with the people at their homes and encouraged the people to come to them for conversation and instruction. He thought they were having much better success than when following the old

to these places thronged by this class of peo- this place expressed their desire to unite ple. I trust the time will come when the with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at rulers will not be ashamed of the doctrine Daneville. A brother took me back to Daneof Christ. May this time come speedily. ville, where we had meeting, and the third We shall look with interest for the arrival of Sabbath in December the Church met and At the meeting of the Missionary Board | the bell and organ both of which will be of | partook of the Lord's Supper. If God leads great service to us in the work. We are my way up there again we intend to go up

I am truly yours, D. H. DAVIS.

#### FROM J. F. SHAW.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Dec. 12, 1884.

Since I wrote to you last, I made a visit to our brethren in Arkansas county. I found that there had been some sickness among them. I enjoyed the occasion very much although the weather was disagreeable. preached four times for the brethren at Broa Monroe's house, spending one Sabbath with them. The attendance was very small, but very respectful. I preached on my return at DeWitt, to a good and well-ordered congregation, and was solicited to preach there

As to the outlook for our brethren in Arkansas county, I am impressed to say, that there is a future for the cause there, if the proper help could be extended to them at this trying time. They have no house of worship at present, but there is a prospect of a school house being erected very near Brethren Monroe and Hull's places, that can be obtained for use as a meeting place on Sabbaths. The two brethren mentioned Davis's homestead is about seven miles from | interest. The number in attendance has brethren are esteemed as good citizens. They return before long with increased numbers. live in a beautiful country, only a little reby way of DeWitt, the county site, or our numbers, and our last meeting was one ren, who live seven miles from DeWitt. The country is a good one for poor men labor and economize for the first few years.

The church there needs a preacher, one who would be willing to endure the hardships of pioneer life for the sake of Christ and Sabbath truth. I thought much while there whether an elder could not be ordained among them, as Timothy was instructed ' to ordain elders in every church." If the Board think it best I will try to pay them on occasional visit during next year. They agree to assist the Board to the amount of \$25 if such an arrangement is agreeable.

I have a trip planned for Clark county, | you to see their eyes brighten up, and they Ark., as soon as the weather becomes fit to hold meetings. I am arranging for a trip | studied. They surprise some of the older into Texas following that.

afflictions by the rich promises of God's and deep rooted habits. Word. As I have written rather lengthily, lest I trespass, I will close. Glad to see that you have been connected with a good meeting at Waterford.

#### FROM ANDREW CARLSON. Scandinavian Missionary.

Big Spring, Union Co., Dak., Dec. 31, 1884.

Left home the first day of December for Dakota, I visited some Sabbath-keeping friends living at Minneapolis, Minn., and remained among them three days. One evening, privilege was given me to address a short sermon before some Sabbath-keepers, and the blessings of our Lord cheered our hearts. They invited me to call again. I left Minneapolis late the fourth day of December and arrived at Daneville Friday evening. On Sabbath morning I had the privilege to meet Bro. Christen Swendsen. Immediately after he and his family had bade me welcome he told me that Bro. Ring, of Big Spring, and Bro. M. Olsen, of Dell Rapids, Dak., were visiting them, and were to be present at the Sabbath meeting. So you see I was

for me with his team, and so he carried me to his house. I found Bro. Ring to be an earnest and faithful brother. I have held several meetings here at Big Spring, but as the Winter and storms are very severe many are prevented from attending, who would otherwise be glad to come. I intend to remain here and at surrounding places some time. A First-day Baptist brother by name of Lindgren, who has for some time been an elder for the church here, has lately covenanted to keep the Sabbath of our Lord, and the best of all is that he has the reputation of being a loving Christian. I hope the day will soon come when the love of God will take possession wholly of every heart that the band of love and fire may tie to gether the brethren and sisters at this place. Yes, Lord may it be so! Evangelii Harold is received with general favor. I shall do what I can for it.

#### FROM VARNUM HULL, Missionary Pastor at Rock River. Wis.

DEC. 15, 1884.

The last quarter has not been marked with any unusual interest. We have had our regular appointments except one rainy have adjoining homesteads. Bro. A. S. Sabbath, with perhaps somewhat increased these. On inquiry among the people of the been somewhat diminished by sickness in county I find that that the Seventh-day | four of our families. We hope to see them Our weekly prayer-meeting has been increasmote from railroads. A charter has recently ing in numbers for the last four or five been filed for the construction of a railroad | weeks, and the interest has increased with possibly two or three miles nearer the breth- of deep interest and real profit. I think all seemed to gather strength, and many expressed a determination to walk more closewishing to procure farms, who are willing to ly with the blessed One. These meetings are held at my house. We first study our lesson for the Sabbath-school the next day. I think it adds much to our interest, and interest, more especially among the children. Our main interest and hope for our society in the future is from this quarter. There is really as much interest, and I may say more than among the older ones. Our children are almost all in the school. After the usual recitation we give them a few moments exclusive attention. It would cheer show that the lesson has been quite well ones at their knowledge of the lesson. I Bro. J. A. Milliken, of Sherman, Texas, wonder that no more of the older ones come has met with the great misfortune to lose a in and join us. I am intending to visit daughter recently by typhoid fever. We every family soon and see if we cannot make trust that he may be comforted in his a general rally. It is hard to break up old

I have been hard pushed to get ready for Winter, but by the mercy of my Lord we have succeeded in getting into comfortable quarters, of which I almost despaired at one time. My brother Hamilton, and his sonin-law, Paul Maxwell, came and lifted us out of our pinch. Thank the Lord for friends. At this season every hand that can be got, men, women, and ehildren, are pressed into the tobacco service. They engage them months ahead, so that any one wanting help finds it hard to get it. It has been the custom to dismiss the Sabbathschool in Winter. We shall not close this Winter; I would as soon dismiss the preaching service. We have as many scholars now as in the Summer. My eyes are still bad off, but much better than when I wrote you before. I am overtaxing them now. I have been intending to go to Chicago to see an oculist, but have not found it convenient.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

DEWITT, Ark., Dec. 29, 1884.

Rev. J. F. Shaw has been with us and we enjoyed a pleasant and I feel sure a profitafavored with the privilege to get acquainted ble season. The weather was unfavorable with the brethren, and the condition of mat- but some of our neighbors came out to hear ters at several places at once. Bro. Ring him and we agree that he is an interesting arics now to occupy places where we have started for his home the following day. M. and instructive speaker, kind and nonoffen-Olsen and I remained at Daneville several sive to those who differ in belief, yet pointed days, and we held three meetings, and then and positive in doctrine. His Sabbath argureaching plans for the good or the ill of our | will be of the greatest good; but I have often | miles to a place called Lennox, where five | specialty of study on the Prophecies of Daniel | no work promises better returns."

and the Revelation, and can meet our Advent friends on their own ground, and tell them where he thinks then in the wrong.

The DeWitt Church will try and raise \$25 for home missions the coming year, and trust that God will bless us in the effort.

One young man has settled among us since you were here and another has been to see the country and thinks he may return. We hope to see you in this country again and hope you may find an improvement in

the country and in us both temporally and spiritually. As ever yours in Christ.

#### J. L. Hull.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Publication, held Nov. 25, 1884, the following minute was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the religious pa-

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

It having come to the notice of the Board that on the first day of this month it was thirty years since our highly esteemed Corresponding Secretary entered upon the duties of that office, to which, with singular fidelity, he has given his undivided energies all these years, we feel that the occasion is one so unusual that it should be put upon special record. To have held for the length of a generation the office of leader in the management of an institution the affairs of which are so complicated, so difficult and 80 vastly important as this, is a cause for sincere gratitude; and most heartily do we congratulate him that he has been so highly favored of Providence. His has been a rare privilege. He has seen this Board passing through most difficult and trying crises. He has witnessed its steady progress from the smallest beginning until it has grown to be one of the most important institutions of the kind in the world. Associated in its conduct with many of the most respected ministers and laymen of our church, he has seen it sending forth hundreds of devoted colporteurs to scatter saving truth throughout our whole land. He has led in the work of selling, through the Missionary Department of the Board, 2,235,712 books, and of giving away 1,450,783 in addition—in all 3,686,495 volumes—besides 95,200,643 pages of tracts. Then he has also seen the issuing of millions of volumes through its ever-increasing trade, and the growth of one of the richest catalogues of Calvinistic literature in the world, comprehending no less than sixteen hundred different volumes; as well as the circulation of a periodical literature amounting, in the last year, to over thirteen millions of periodicals great and small. We congratulate him that the good hand of God has been with him all these years; that he has been strengthened and guided through every perplexity; that he has been enabled to give to the work of the Board such undivided energy; that reliable associates have ever been raised up to stand by him; that indeed, our Sabbath-school has increased in his health has been preserved and influences granted him for his great work, and that such prosperity has attended this cause that its blessed results not only cannot be counted but cannot be even imagined.

> Further, in view of the long time he has toiled faithfully at his post, and in order that he may be thoroughly restored to that health which has been temporarily impaired in our service, and that he may be built up for still longer service to the Board we recommend him, at such time as may be most agreeable to himself, to take a vacation of some months.

WILLIAM P. BREED, President.

WILLIARD M. RICE, Recording Clerk.

ACCORDING to the Catholic Mirror the Rom ish Propaganda employs 6,700 missionaries, fo whom1,000 are Capuchins, laboring in India and the islands of the Indian Ocean; 2,-500 Franciscans in Morocco and various parts of America; 300 Oblates in Jaffa. Natal and Ceylon; 700 priests of the foreign mission in Malosia, Corea and Tonquin; 1,-500 Jesuits in British Guiana, Armenia and Madagascar; 200 priests of the Congregation of the Mission—familiarly called Lazarists in Persia, Abyssinia and Kiang Su; 500 Dominicans in the Phillipine Islands, Central Tonquin and elsewhere. Some estimate of the aggregate labor performed may be inferred from the fact that in 1883 the 700

children of Christian and 89,000 children of heathen parentage. A BAPTIST home missionary writes from Northern Dakota: "There has been very gratifying advancement over the entire field the past quarter. Two new churches constituted; three new houses of worship dedicated; six churches have enjoyed revivals; conversions and baptisms have been frequent; the spiritual power of the churches over the whole field is greatly increased; three new meetinghouses are nearing completion; we have secured good, eligible lots on which to build, in five more towns. We need eleven more houses of worship now. These should be put up at once. We need six more mission-

done pioneer work. Immigration, this

sprlng, was large—new fields are opening—

then, the more than 35,000 Scandinavians in

North Dakota need all the Scandinavian

priests of the foreign missions alone con-

verted 20,000 Pagans and baptized 29,000

they are widely scattered over

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to ke Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lor

Sabbalk Below

WORDS OF CHEER.

Our readers who have become familiar with the name of John A of Fayetteville, Ga., will be int the following letter. Truly, it thing to speak words of encourage though it be to a stranger. We d en enough remember those in kind assurances of sympathy. T ture rule in this, as in everything good rule to go by, "Remembe bonds as bound with them."

My Dear Sir and Bro.,—I agree with me, that it is not sinfu letters to religious friends upon th wherein the topics discussed either ious, or germane to religion. Tw meeting upon the Sabbath would tate to engage in conversation, and the subject of the conversation wo whether or not it were idle or sinf it a great solace thus to write upo bath. With no opportunity, as thing, to worship God outside o home upon such occasions, I commune with co-believers, even must be through the medium o We have preaching once a mo Sabbath and Sunday, but that le and sometimes four Sabbaths u for. And, my brother, I have con very lightly of the devotion of t however piously they may worshi on Sunday, do not hesitate to de Sabbath. "But in vain they of me, teaching for doctrines the ments of men," is forever ring ears. It is a passage which I ha some effect, and shall use whenever presents itself. My letter of No to the RECORDER, brought me cious words of sympathy, of exhor encouragement from Sabbatarian different quarters of the United St he who is good in his greatness a his goodness, reward them for the tion afforded! I needed just su they gave me, and they, and h not suffer us to be tempted beyon er to resist, have given me the vict I do not yet see my way clearly sure that he will help me. Teac only avocation open to me here, circumstances, and it may be t still follow it.

I enjoy reading the RECORDER and greatly regret that my expe is so barren of anything that wou terest to your readers.

With prayerful desire for the of the truth, and with earnest C

gard for yourself, I am Yours in Chri

JOHN A. I

FAYETTEVILLE, FAYETTE Co., Ga.

A LETTER FROM C. J. SIND

I have just returned from F Iowa, where I have labored since I have held meetings in three school houses and the court house some private houses in the city. some Scandinavian brethren in In the family of A. W. Swenser five Seventh-day Baptists, beside keep the Sabbath but are not y Besides these mentioned, there are that are in the Seventh-day Ba The two youngest of these over t years ago came from Sweden who kept the true Sabbath for two yes longing to the First-day Baptist cl are all earnest Christians and wo tute a strong church for its size

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strong church at Forest City

built upon the foundation of

and the prophet of which Chris

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J. L. HULL

#### ERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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### Sabbath Beform.

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

#### WORDS OF CHEER.

Our readers who have become somewhat familiar with the name of John A. Bradley, of Fayetteville, Ga., will be interested in the following letter. Truly, it is a good thing to speak words of encouragement even though it be to a stranger. We do not often enough remember those in trial with kind assurances of sympathy. The Scripture rule in this, as in everything else, is a good rule to go by, "Remember those in bonds as bound with them."

My Dear Sir and Bro.,—I hope you agree with me, that it is not sinful to write letters to religious friends upon the Sabbath, wherein the topics discussed either are religious, or germane to religion. Two brethren meeting upon the Sabbath would not hesitate to engage in conversation, and of course the subject of the conversation would decide whether or not it were idle or sinful. I find it a great solace thus to write upon the Sabbath. With no opportunity, as a general thing, to worship God outside of my own home upon such occasions, I delight to commune with co-believers, even though it must be through the medium of writing. We have preaching once a month, upon Sabbath and Sunday, but that leaves three, and sometimes four Sabbaths unprovided for. And, my brother, I have come to think very lightly of the devotion of those, who, however piously they may worship God upon Sunday, do not hesitate to desecrate his Sabbath. "But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the command ments of men," is forever ringing in my ears. It is a passage which I have used to some effect, and shall use whenever occasion presents itself. My letter of Nov. 6, 1884, to the RECORDER, brought me many precious words of sympathy, of exhortation, and encouragement from Sabbatarians living in different quarters of the United States. May he who is good in his greatness and great in | will give to the second clothing, lodgment, his goodness, reward them for the consola, and bread, and will say to them, See how tion afforded! I needed just such talks as happy you are! What is this but liberty? are always in school; however they may they gave me, and they, and he who will arts will be recompensed extravagantly. The not suffer us to be tempted beyond our pow- ignorance and brutality of the proletariat er to resist, have given me the victory. True. I do not yet see my way clearly, but I feel sure that he will help me. Teaching is the only avocation open to me here, under the circumstances, and it may be that I shall still follow it.

I enjoy reading the RECORDER very much and greatly regret that my experience here is so barren of anything that would be of interest to your readers.

With prayerful desire for the promotion of the truth, and with earnest Christian regard for yourself, I am

Yours in Christ,

JOHN A. BRADLEY. FAYETTEVILLE, FAYETTE Co., Ga. Jan. 3, 1884.

#### A LETTER FROM C. J. SINDALL.

I have just returned from Forest City, Iowa, where I have labored since Nov. 1st. I have held meetings in three different school houses and the court house, also in some private houses in the city. There are some Scandinavian brethren in this place. In the family of A. W. Swensen there are five Seventh-day Baptists, besides two that keep the Sabbath but are not yet baptized. Besides these mentioned, there are six sisters that are in the Seventh-day Baptist faith. The two youngest of these over two or three years ago came from Sweden where they had kept the true Sabbath for two years while belouging to the First-day Baptist church. These are all earnest Christians and would constitute a strong church for its size; but as yet we have not succeeded to organize. Some are willing but others are still holding back. It seems that they do not understand fully the importance of uniting as a brotherhood, and when this is the case, there is not that earnest yearning promulgation of the kingdom of God on earth. Some Christians understand well to live a godly life; but forget that true Christianity consists in laboring to do and not leave the other undone. If

they are widely scattered over the city, set on graduating at a certain time, to ac- the very outset of their grand purpose? of the family papers that they are accustom. world.—Dr. Holland.

another, they have to withstand some opposition, but not as much as others, in other places, have to withstand. But in these things I do not see sufficient reason for not organizing. We commend them to our Heavenly Fathers care and guidance, not | instances, the proper aims. forgetting them in our prayers, that they may receive more light upon church organization, fellowship and work.

#### SABBATH AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The views of Pierre Joseph Proudhon, the celebrated French socialist and radical speculator in political subjects whose career was at its height during the revolution of 1848, upon the necessity of the Sabbath rest will be read with deep interest. The passage below occurs in an article in his Protestant journal, by Eugene Reveillaud, the remarkable young barrister whose writings some five years ago in favor of Protestantism as a necessity for the preservation of society, attracted world-wide attention. "We could exhibit," says Reveilland, "with the socialist Proudhon, the mathematician La Place, the historian Macaulay, the traveler Humboldt, the naturalist Darwin, and hundreds of others whose very names would be astonished at finding themselves together, agreeing with Moses and Jesus Christ," to proclaim the authority of the Sabbath law over the natural relations of the human race. He goes on to quote Proudhon at length:

"Proudhon, whom no one can accuse of giving way to mystical or superstitious influences, foresaw and exactly predicted the danger, supposing (God forbid the augury) the Sabbath totally effaced from the reckoning of our days, and the spirit of cupidity and of materialism free to follow its career without conflict and continuously. 'Hear,' says he to workmen of plains and cities, what will come. The sun will shine no more and no less on the soil upon which you live; the shower and the light breezes will refresh your fields and your meadows as now; your trees will not be less productive, and fire will not desolate country or town more than formerly; the elements will not become your executioners. But, opulence and misery, inseparable companions, will grow in an endless proportion; the large proprietor will swallow up everything, the ruined peasant will sell his heritage; and when there shall no longer be anything but owners and farmers, lords and serfs, the first In that time useless talents and luxurious will have reached their depth. The people, who always follow the example of the powerful, having lost respect for and faith in the ancient religion, will traverse all the degrees of materialistic and pantheistic super stition, and when well persuaded that everything is God will return to the fetiches and the manitous: they will adore, as formerly, wood and stone, and the rich, under the pretext of utility and of tolcrance, will protect the new worship, saying, A religion, you know, is necessary for the people! However, there will arise sometime, certain lofty souls, men who will refuse to uncover their brows before the golden calf; these will enter into controversy with the favorites of fortune. How are you so rich and we so poor? We have worked, the rich will answer, we have saved, we have gained! But we too have worked as much as you, why do we acquire nothing! You answer by invoking possession, transmission and prescriptive right. Well, then, they answer, we will appeal to Proprietors, defend yourselves! Then there will be engagements and massacres. And that will endure until God shall

have pity on you.' "Let us make allowance, if you wish, for the temperament of the writer. But let us remember the grave, I might say the solemn, significance of these words which come from the tomb. It is not properly a question of religion, but above all of humanity. All who have made a thorough study of the subject, physicians, economists, scholars, statesmen, whether Christian or only philanthropic, have met here upon the territory of a common conviction."—Cynosure.

### Education.

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

COLLEGE WORK.

BY D. E. WILLARD.

An oration delivered at the Jubilee Session of the Alleghanian Lyceum, Alfred University, on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 1884.

for the salvation of others; this they ought among college students to complete their these brothers and sisters could get the right | there be such a disposition to tax the enerwould soon organize. Still it is my hope at a certain time? Is there so great virtue and earnest prayer that we shall yet have a in a college diploma? The student who strong church at Forest City that will be bends his entire energy to his text-books, built upon the foundation of the apostles to the preparation of his daily lessons, and and the prophet of which Christ is the chief to nothing else, though he may seem to be successful as a student, is not deriving all culties in their way of organizing. One is, from his school work. If he has his aims our boasted institutions be thus thwarted at

complish which will necessitate the most strenuous efforts, and the greatest abstraction from everything that would hinder most rapid advancement in his regular studies, we think he has missed, in the majority of

The end and office of education is to ennoble the spiritual being of mankind, to bring forth and burnish for activity the latent faculties and ambitions of the inner man. Allowing this to be the truth, how can we expect any youth to realize the greatest benefit from his school work, if he have no time for anything but conjugating verbs, demonstrating mathematical proportions, and deducing abstruce, scientific principles? To be sure, the successful student must do all this; he can probably be successful in no other way. But does it pay, is it most advantageous and profitable, that he reserve no time for that sort of work, which, for want of a better term, we will call practical, by which we mean a careful preparation, from week to week, for active part in a literary society; for general reading; for a thorough and comprehensive digest of his scientific studies in experimental work; and in language studies, reading supplementary matter closely connected in interest and importance. and which is of vast moment in obtaining a clear and concise understanding of the matter in hand?

Is the really successful student the one who takes three studies per term, instead of five, six, or eight, and endeavors, while allowing himself regular hours for bodily exercise, to thoroughly master these few; who strives to enter into the very spirit of his work, and instead of feeling that he is crowded and oppressed by his studies, feels, rather, that sense of energy, untaxed and free, which comes from earnest healthy menyour vines no less fruitful; hail, inundation tal work, and gives a glow of satisfaction and sense of thoroughness in what one has attempted, which happy sensation does not often visit the over-taxed, and book-worn student? But such students do not seem to be the ones who are classed as smart and brilliant, as the ones who are really the best scholars. They are insensibly looked upon as a sort of landmark in the school, who are what they undertake; in lyceum work doing | proved successful. their best; seldom shirking any work which may rightfully fall upon them; regarded by their brother or sister literary aspirants as persons to be relied upon; and looked to as leaders in any good movement. Though they may be termed slow and though they may be outstripped by their less original and hastilygoing classmates in the popular race for graduation, still, when they finally reach the completion of their course, and the valued sheep-skin is at lenght honorably received. and they retire from their college work with health unimpared, and confident that the work they have entered upon from term to term has been gone over earnestly, inch by inch, mastered fact by fact, they are the ones who leave a blank space behind them, a place in the school which is not easily filled. Do not the memories of many such come to mind as specimens of able scholars and thorough, original thinkers?

But there are many reasons which could be advanced in favor of greater speed in the college work. Age is often argued as a reason why as little time as possible should be spent in school; that the young man or is to be his or her chosen occupation, ere | reprint here: they lose the most valuable part of their lives in preparation. But the opinion seems not groundless that a youth can hardly spend the early part of his life more profitably to surely, knitting his intellectual and also his physical being into a more compact condition for the active duties of life.

Again, 18 that young man or woman really educated, however far he or she may have gone in any college course, who has not had acquaintance with the works of what we term the standard authors? But such study doubts or fears. Various are the opinions Why is it that there is so great a struggle or reading seems to be quite remote from of our friends respecting the means, yet to the college training, when the minds of the course as soon as possible? Why should students are fired with a zeal to crowd into a single term the greatest possible amount comprehension of church relations they gies of body and mind, in order to graduate of text book-work, in order that they may used must succeed. It is connected with the instea the world. The tramp reminds us the sooner finish their course. It has been recently stated, that our colleges and universities are notable for turning out, annually, a class of "superficial parasites" incapable of entering upon and successfully prosecut- bor can not be in vain in the Lord. ing the work of life. The question there-These brethren have some existing diffi- that he should in culture and discipline fore arises, what is the cause? Why should

Must we not answer again that it is owing, at least in part, to too great speed in the college work? Time for reading history, crowded out from the daily programme of the student, except as he may happen to have them as regular text book studies. The early morning and pleasant afternoon when he ought to be roaming through the Botany in the abundant vegetation on every hand, and of his Geology in collecting and studying the rocks and fossils beneath his feet, at the same time strengthening and vivifying his physical system, he feels, under the present system of hurrying and cramming, that he must spend at his study table, preparing more text book lessons for his daily recitations, with no apparent thought of the better class, refined and educated, of the greater practical benefit they might persevering and determined; they have com-

be to him, if only practically digested. Bat it seems to be characteristic of the American people to always be in a hurry; to rush about their business as if driven by an irresistable power, and college faculties seem to breathe somewhat of the same spirit into the minds of their pupils. Students who place themselves under their supervision are many times crowded and overtaxed by in saving their country; so will the women the burdensome tasks imposed upon them.

Physical health and happiness are sacrificed to the ambition to do the greatest pos sible in a given time. The aim of education is thwarted at the very threshold of its own doors. In vain will learned men prepare and read, before august assemblies, long argumentative papers upon the necessity of gymnasiumns and gymnastic exercises in our colleges, so long as the present system of crowding and cramming continues unopposed. And so long will our colleges and universities continue to turn out too large a percentage of the class not inappropriately termed "superficial parasites."

OVER 105,000 pupils received instruction in the schools of Brooklyn during the past year at a cost of about \$1,500,000, and under | handle; but they have an idea that the temthe care of over 1,400 teachers. The building work of the year when completed will add to the school accommodation of the city 93 class rooms, having a seating capacity of 4,500, and at a cost of \$314,000, and still the so subtle and so powerful that it destroys profitable to the institution inasmuch as they schools are so crowded that more than 7,000 human beings by the million, vitiates all the pupils receive but half-day instruction. The generally be counted upon as thorough in vear's trial of the free book system has

### Cemperance.

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

#### BACCHUS WORSHIP.

BY MRS. J. R. BELL.

They say the days are o'er Of human sacrifice, Not so, for human gore So precious beyond price, Is daily offered at our very door, To Bacchus, hi the shrine. His worship still survives; At altars decked with vines Are offered human lives, Votive oblation, dripping red as wines, How long, oh Lord, how long, Wilt thou not overthrow That human sacrificing throng, And teach mankind to know, That vows, and worship, unto Thee belong?

#### A LETTER FROM W. B. GILLETTE.

The Gospel Temperance Banner publishes woman who expects to gain a livelihood in the following letter from our venerable brothe world should get early to work in what | ther Gillette, which by request of friends. we

The mists of the political atmosphere have down to the various callings in which they are engaged. We can now see things in their tinuing for some years in school, working | nations," and is able to "make even the wrath in the past has not been according to the wishes of all; but the people, who are the rulers have spoken, and we have heard in it the voice of God.

> count, as numerous as was by many epxected yet it is a work that will eventually succeed. By what means or when, we do not know. but that it will in time succeed I hav no us it is unknown; but the time will be when drunkenness will be no longer tolerated by the commonwealth of the United States of

ed to read, and those papers that tolerate the license system are getting to be few in number. Abstinence from all that can intoxicate is a principle that is generally taught biography and poetry is almost or entirely in our public schools. This is very different from what it was sixty years ago. I remember hearing a tavern-keeper denounce a school teacher as not fit for the place from the fact that he had not spent a sixpence in his house since he had been there. We have a large army who will soon govern this nation, who fields, making a practical digest of his | will be strangers to dram-drinking. The time is coming when the people will speak and they well be heard. When the representatives will enquire to know what are the wishes of the people, and the servants will do the will of their masters, and not their own will

> Another instrumentality that will be successful is the nfluence of the ladies, who, after the lapse of many years, have ventured to speak, and they will be heard. They are menced the work that must be done and they will continue and fight the last battle. They have not engaged in this work merely as a business, that they may have employment and be paid for it. The most of them are women of means, and not only give their time and talents, but their fortunes. All their efforts are accompanied with prayers. They trust in the living God, and will they not succeed? Just as the women of Sparta, of America be the means of saving their land from the accursed sin of intemperance. We may not live to see that wished-for day, but it will surely come.

#### TEACH THE CHILDREN.

There is, probably, no hallucination so obstinate as that which attributes to alcoholic drink a certain virtue which it never possessed. After all the influences of the pulpit and the press, after all the warning examples of drunkenness and consequent destruction, after all the testimony of experience and science, there lingers in the average mind an impression that there is something good in alcohol, even for the healthy man. Boys and young men do not shun the wine cup, as a poisoner of blood and thought, and the most dangerous drug that they can possibly perance man is a fogy, or fee to a free, social life, whose practices are ascetic, and whose warnings are to be laughed at and disregarded. Now, in alcohol in its various forms, we have a foe to the human race processes of those who indulge in it, degrades morals, induces pauperism and crime in the superlative degree when compared with other causes, and corrupts the homes of

It is a cruel thing to send a boy out into the world untaught that alcohol in any form is fire, and will certainly burn him if he puts it into his stomach. It is a cruel thing to educate a boy in such a way that he has no adequate idea of the dangers that beset his path. It is a mean thing to send a boy out to take his place in society without understanding the relations of temperance to his own safety and prosperity, and to the safety and prosperity of society.

What we want in our schools is to do away

with the force of a pernicious example and a long-cherished error, by making the children thoroughly intelligent on this subject of alcohol. They should be taught the effect of alcohol upon the processes of animal life. 1. They should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital tissues, that it does not enter into the elements of structure. and in the healthy organism, it is always a burden or disturbing force. 2. They should be taught that it invariably disturbs the operations of the brain, and that the mind can get nothing that is to be relied upon. 3. They should be taught that alcohol inflames the baser passions, blunts the sensibilities, and debases the feelings. 4. They should be taught that the appetice for drink is certainly developed by those who use it, which is dangerous to life, destructive to health of body and peace of mind, and in millions of instances ruinous to fortune and to all the high interests of the soul. 5. They should be taught that the crime and cleared away and the community settled pauperism of society flow as naturally from alcohol as any effect whatever naturally flows from its competent cause. 6. They should true light. There is no necessity for proph- be taught that drink is the responsible his future welfare and success than by con- esying evil. We have a God who "rules the cause of most of the poverty and want of the world. So long as six hundred million dolhis own way slowly, but thoroughly and of man to praise him." Although the result lars are annually spent for drink in this country, every ounce of which was made by the destruction of bread, and not one ounce of which has ever entered into the sum of national wealth, having nothing to show for The Prohibition party, was not, in the its cost but destroyed stomachs, degarded homes, destroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggravated crime, these boys should understand the facts and be able to act upon them in their first responsible conduct.

The national wealth goes into the ground. If we could only manage to bury it without having it pass thitherward in the form of a poisonous fluid through the inflamed bodies of our neighbors and friends, happy should America. May it come speedily. The means | we be. But this great, abominable curse dompreaching of the Gospel. God's ministers of it as he begs for a night's lodging. The are working for it. Drunkenness is one of the widow and the fatherless tell us of it as they greatest sins of the age, and it must be put ask for bread. It scowls upon us from hovels down and the watchmen lift up their voice as a | and haunts of the poor everywhere. Even trumpet, and God will give success, their la- the clean, hard-working man of prosperity cannot enjoy his earnings, because the world All the respectable periodicals of the day is full of misery from drink. The more have raised their voice against intemperance. thoroughly we can instruct the young con-They are educators of the people. The peo- cerning the dominating evil of our time, ple are generally moulded after the pattern the better will it be for them and for the

### The Subbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flfth-day, January 22, 1885

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

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

the middle of the year. Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to Rev. A. I

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

Ir can hardly be said too often, or with too much emphasis, that sin and holiness are not abstractions, but real qualities of personal character. There can be no sin except there be some one who, in heart or conduct, holiness, except there be some person who is living a pure and a holy life. If we were to accustom ourselves to this mode of thinking the religion of Jesus would come to be to us a much more personal and practical thing, and there would be more inquiry after the way of life.

THE HELPING HAND, the quarterly substitute for the Lesson Leaf, in our Sabbathschool work, is rapidly approaching completion for the first quarter. It is expected to contain a nice map of the countries mentioned in the lessons of the first half of this year, and other interesting matter besides the lesson preparations. Remember the for a single quarter. Orders should be sent at once. The first quarter will be ready for use in February, and the subsequent numbers will be out on time.

THERE come to us from many quarters reports of revivals in progress, or a steadily increasing and deepening interest in religious matters. We are always glad when men, under any circumstances, are led to seek the Lord and come to a better life in him. We confess, however, to an ever deepening conviction that those religious awakenings conducted under the regular appointments of the church are, as a rule, productive of the best and most lasting results. If the church has grown worldly and cold, do not complain, and long for the coming of a revivalist; but go to work with your owu pastor, or other appointed leaders of your own church, not forgetting first of all your own heart. God will honor auch honest endeav or, the church will soon be quickened, and sinners will be converted.

On our first page this week, we print an article in defense of secret societies. This we do, not because we have any sympathy with such societies, for we have not; but because we believe in giving every cause, in favor of which anything can be said, a chance to be heard. We may fairly grant that persons who are inside of any organization, especially if it be a close corporation, like the Masons, or the Odd Fellows, have the best opportunity to know what its professed principles and aims are. On the other hand it is quite likely that those who, from the outside, view the working of its principles and life, are quite as well qualified to judge of its real character, as are those whose personal interests in their pet institution may blind their eyes to it faults, and make them its defenders, right or wrong. There can be no better rule for determining such matters than that given by Christ, "By their fruits we shall know them." Judged by this rule, in their relations to the church of Christ, the societies mentioned must be regarded not as its allies, but as its enemies, for at least two reasons: 1. They beget and foster the spirit of clanishness, instead of the broad catholic spirit which is the very essence of the gospel. 2. They absorb the loyalty of their members which should be given to Christ and his cause as represented by his church. Christian men who are too poor to give anything to the support of the church of which they are members, and who never think of giving anything to send the gospel te the destitute, can pay their expensive dues to their lodge, and appear to think it no hardship. Also, men whose business engagements are such that they cannot attend the on the sides and the tops of these eminences, appointments for religious work and worship in their own church, as a rule, do not find | bright luster. We find the surface quite well the same difficulty in the way of their lodge covered with pinyon and dwarf cedar, both appointments. There are, no doubt, excep- bearing sweet edible nuts. Wood must tions to this statement, but as a rule, we have not found the supporters of the lodges of much account in the work of the church.

phia, is dead.

### Communications.

PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH-WEST

NUMBER XVI.

A group of sugar-loaf hills, about twenty miles distant, to the South-west can be seen from any elevated point at Santa Fe. They mark Los Cerrillos-the eminences, a wellknow mining district, seven miles long and four wide. As the railroad passes near this territory, we decide to visit it on our journev further into Central and Western New Mexico.

By a somewhat circuitous route we reach the station; and find it upon the north bank of the Rio Galisteo, whose bed of alkaline deposit we have been observing in places for an hour on our ride. Here large smelting violates some law of God; neither is there works have been erected, and ores have been treated from the mines in the neighborhood, and from the rich Lake Valley region two hundred miles to the southwest. These works are not in operation at the time of our visit, so we must be satisfied with a general inspection of the buildings and the machinery, under the guidance of the courteous superintendent. They furnish an additional evidence of the present prostration of business, particularly the silver mining, all through this country. To the south of this place lies a field of 20,000 acres, abounding in both anthracite and bituminous coal The former has been caused by the heat and the upheaval attending the penetration of a vast dike of trachytic rock into the strata of price is 25 cents a copy for a year, or 7 cents | coal and the overlying shales and sandstone. The specimens handed us have the peacock tints, and are not as compact as the anthracite of Eastern Pennsylvania, but contains a larger per cent of carbon. This is said to be the only bed of the kind yet discovered west of the Mississippi River, and must in the future be highly valuable for the blast furnaces and the smelters in the Territory. The formation probably belongs to the carboniferous ages though the disturbance doubtless occurred during the Trias period.

Twelve miles to the south are the Placer Mountains, whose dark and barren slopes rise gradually to the heighth of three thousand feet above the coal field. Gold in the form of fine dust is found in many places in the eroded rock of this range. Upon it no water is found sufficient to wash this metal from the dirt; but schemes have been devised to pump large quantities of it to the sides of these mountains, from constantly flowing rivers many miles away. A single main for conveying water from the Sandia range in the southwest, has already cost the enormous sum of \$700,000, and rich placer mines in a large section will, in consequence, be worked by hydraulic power. Besides, on the north side of these mountains in plain sight, have been opened valuable leads of gold and copper ore, which the extreme scarcity of water renders the labor of digging and reducing too costly to be pursued at present. Perched besides a deep gulch near the summit, are discerned several houses belonging to a village which has been abandoned because of the difficulty already men-

On the bank of the river close by the station, are the remains of a very old and rude furnace for smelting ores, which was built and used by the Spaniards over two hundred vears ago. It is only one of several erected in this locality by them at that time. The Cerrillos district seems to have contained the principal mines worked in New Mexico and adjoining sections by the first discoverers of this region. Another evidence of this fact is seen in the numerous shafts which they dug in the hard rock hereabouts, in search for the precious metals. As far back as in 1583, Espejo, the Spanish explorer, writes, in reference to the Indians in the Pueblos of the Santa Fe country, that they lived, "near mountains full of pine and cedar:" and informed him and his party "of very rich mines which they found, whereout they got glistening and good metal, and therewith returned to the town whence they

We proceed four or five miles north of the station, up into the hills where the mines are located. Along this path have trodden the feet of Aztec and Spaniard centuries since, in going to their work in the openings and in bearing away the heavy minerals with sometime have grown here in considerable quantities. The ground shows that at a late period it must have been tossed about, flexed, opened into fissures, and received melted General Robert M. Brinton, of Philadel- rock in a pasty state from underneath. Here are shales, sandstones, basalt, granite,

trachyte, quartzite, schist, and porphyry, all thrown together, and lying in almost every conceivable shape.

Our interest in studying their probable formation nearly withdraws our attention from the chief object of our visit. But we are soon reminded of this by passing huge mounds of broken rock, which lie at the mouths of pits excavated in the hillsides. One of these is the famous Minadel Tiro, extravagantly said to have been "two hundred years ago, the richest mine on the globe." The descent into the the shaft 130 feet deep, is by different levels in the form of a "gigantic stairway." In getting the ore from this mine, numerous poles, about ten feet long, having deep notches cut in them, were placed, on the different levels, and the peon Indians climbed up these poles with the ore in a kind of bag made of coarse cloth or skins," strapped to their backs. The labor must have been the most severe and the most cruel; and women as well as men were compelled to perform this drudgery. Recently from some of these reopened pits, the rotten trunks of these poles or logs, which served as ladders, have been taken; and stone hammers, weighing twenty pounds each, and used in breaking to pieces the granite and trap rocks, have been carried away as relics. A short distance beyond is the once

famous Mount Chalchuite, a round-top hill

general level of the land. It is formed of

yellowish white porphyry, purely of volcanic origin—an overflow from a crevice in the thin crust of the earth. This is said to be the only mine on the continent where the beautiful turquoise is found in the utmost perfection. Traditions have been circulated in reference to the mine for many years, and for over a century the location was lost to whose value is estimated among the thousands of dollars, are said to have been procured from this hill for the crown of Spain, in which they are still worn. They are discovered in various sizes, as nuggets in the soft, flour-like matrix which exists as seams it for ornaments on their bodies from time | can conceal its bright glow. immemorial. A historian of Mexico mentions | On through life, as the new years com that a tribute of this mineral was paid Montezuma, which is believed to have been obtained from this mine. On the conquest by Cortez, Aztec monarch gave the haughty Spaniard a very large and most valvable jewel, such as was formerly found here. Doubtless the hill was worked by the Pueblo Indians before the advent of their cruel oppressors. Certain it is that the latter compelled the former to dig out and carry away on their shoulders immense masses of the rock, pulverized by the strokes of stone-hammers, and dump them upon the slopes of the hill, covering at least twenty acres, several feet deep. We walk into the caves, the dark chambers, and the deep pits, wrought out by these miners We find fragments of ancient pottery, a metate and a couple of stone hammers in the largest opening, and are told that we can "appropriate these as mementoes" of our risit. A single suggestion from our guide i sufficient—we imitate the ancient peon, and in a strong bag we deposit these and some other specimens of the minerals of this region, and carry them away on our back a we tramp down to the train at the station, Right here in this deepest pit, in 1680, a portion of the hill fell upon the Indian workmen, and buried many of them beneath the jagged rocks; and from the place some of their skulls have lately been excavated. On the attempt to supply their places with a re lay from a pueblo in the vicinity, the Aztec inhabitants of the whole country rose in re bellion at once, and either slew or drove back to Mexico every European. The Spanish adventure and the Catholic priest shared the same fate as the hated task-master Churches, houses, mines, everything belong ing to the latter were destroyed. Afterwards as the result of a long and bloody contest, a compromise was affected on the basis that the invaders should never again operate in the mines of this region, and the deep pits then dug, are still found here, filled by these Indians with the stones lifted out of them; and they have not since been disturbed. We trace here for rods an opening to one of these.

But as we ramble over this district, we find that hundreds of mineral claims have been made here recently, that small hamlets have been started by the enterprising Americans and that numerous miner have been opened by them. Thus far there have been no "booms"—the promise is of only a moderate yield of silver, little gold, and considerable lead. We have an impression that the companies have had no adequate returns for the capital which they have invested here in machinery, in prospecting, and in working the mines.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Read at a New Year's entertainment, at Jane Lew W. Va., and requested for publication.

BY BOOTH C. DAVIS.

We greet, this morning, the first day of a new year. The old year has vanished; and with it, its joys, its sorrows, its labors and its privileges. We have dropped the curtain and they are gone—gone never to re-

We now enter joyfully upon the New Year, filled with all the glowing prospects that fancy can invent. I now see the morning star of hope shining in the beauty of young life upon the face of each one, as he realizes, that to him is given a new year, in which he may be prospered and his greatest aims achieved. Great is the beauty, the sparkling brilliancy of this star of hope as it illuminates and brightens the face of man. How beautiful! How grand it appears as we look upon it, in the morning of this New

But look again. Near that bright morn ing star, even upon the same face may be seen a shadow, faint, pale and almost indiscoverable. The longer we look the more plainly visible it becomes. It is the shadow of disappointment.

As the year moves by and some fond hope is blasted, this shadow veils the bright star of hope, and it shines less brightly than be which rises three hundred feet above the fore, and when finally we look back over the old year, which is now new, how great wil be the number who will feel that this also has been a year of failure. When to the pangs of disappointment, we add the remorse. which the thought brings, that our own neg ligence and mistakes have caused the defeat of our hope, sad will be the reflection. Compare for a moment the morning of this nev year with its evening; now it is bright and the world. Jewels of the sky blue variety joyous, then it may be sad and dreary. Must it be always so? No. There will be some, no doubt many, who through their earnest unremitting toil will accomplish their fondest hopes. They will gain, day by day, some little victories; and then when the evening comes, there will spring to them, from amid or veins in the rock. This turquoise consti- the darkness, another star, even brighter tutes the favorite gem of the Catholic than the morning star of hope, the evening Church. The Indian inhabitants have used | star of success. No shadow, however dark,

> and the old ones go, as our hearts are joyous then sad, may we earnestly strive to learn new lessons, to gain greater victories, and thus be constantly preparing and adorning ourselves for the Great New Year of eternal life, of which our life here is but a faint fore-

#### ELD. WM. G. QUIBELL.

Wm. G. Quibell was born in Lincolnshire. England, May 1, 1806, and died at his home, Adams Centre, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1884. When a young man he gave his heart to Christ and connected himself with the M. E. Church. In 1830, he came to America, and soon finding employment in Albany, N. Y., true to his religious principles, he there, without delay, united with the Methodist Church. A year or two later, Providence led him to Jefferson county, N. Y., where he became acquainted with the truth concerning God's Sabbath, which, after a thorough investigation, he heartily embraced and ever after conscientiously observed. He also accepted gospel baptism and followed Christ in that ordinance, administered by Eld. William Green. In 1834, he married Eliza Ann Green, with whom he lived happily for more than fifty years, and who survives him. About forty years ago he was called by his brethren to the gospel ministry, and was ordained by Elds. Wm. Green and Joel Green. His ministerial labors were in the churches of Watson, Hounsfield, Second Verona, and Adams. How many years he served these churches I am unable to say. He was a man of clear ideas and quite gifted in exhortation. He was truly a devout child of God, serving the Lord with gladness. For many years he had been partially crippled with rheumatism, and, as a consequence, was at times a great sufferer. But during all his sufferings he maintained a cheerful, hopeful spirit. He was of a genial, social nature, open; acts much like spring weather. which made him friends wherever he lived, made the place and service of social worship | couraging to find the brethren still "holding ever a delight to him. He was also firm in the fort," having been without a pastor so his attachment to, and advocacy of, the long. With the exception of about six weeks truth as he understood it. Loyal to the that I was with them in the summer, they church and a sympathetic helper in the have had no regular preaching in over a year. work, his death is a great loss to the church | Still they have kept up the meeting by readand pastor, as well as to his companion left | ing sermons &c. all that time. Coming to walk the remainder of life alone. During | back to this people we have recieved a very

others, and appreciated the attentions and services of his friends. His death was vic-A. B. P.

### Home Hews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

The meetings at the Church are to continue during the present week. There is a steadily deepenening interest in the religious life and work, especially among the young people, and some are expressing a desire to become Christians.

There was almost a fire at the Church one day last week. The ceiling of the vestry caught from the stovepipe, but it was discovered by the sexton, and the fire was ex tinguished before it had gained much head. way. A few minutes more would have placed the matter beyond all possible human

Last Sabbath was the most trying day we have experienced, in old Allegany in a long time. Snow and wind and low temperature make a rather formidable combination.

While, as a church, we are in quite a healthy condition, we cannot report any increase in numbers during the yeaf, indeed we enter upon the new year with our numbers diminished by five. While this is a cause for regret, there is reason to rejoice that those who remain are seeking continually a higher life; and their interest in the services of the house of God, and in all that pertains to the upbuilding of his cause in the world grows with the passing months.

We observed the week of prayer in connection with the other churches of the place and many of our people attend the union meetings now held in the other churches. We are hoping and praying for good to come from these meetings.

At the Annual Church Meeting, held Jan. 11th, the church voted to adopt the envelop system, for the present year, for raising the means needed for church expenses and for the Tract and Missionary Societies. We are seeking to do what we can toward sending

DE RUYTER.

the gospel into all the world.

Extra meetings, following the week of prayer, are being held every evening in the Seventh day Baptist church of this village, with growing indications of good. Eld. L. C. Rogers is with us, preaching the gospel with great efficiency. Already the faithful, who have been praying for the revival of God's work, are encouraged, as they behold, in answer to prayer, wanderers returning, and sinners seeking Jesus. Lovers of Zion pray for us, that the stream of religious interest now rising among us may leap its banks and flood the village and surrounding

SCOTT.

I left my home in Utica Wis. for my new field in Scott N. Y. on the 14th. of Dec., reaching that place on the 19th. The day we left home it began to grow cold and by the time we reached Chicago it was very cold and stormy. We remained with Bro. Ira J. Ordway and family one day and two nights, having a very pleasant visit. I had never before visited them at their home. I think these friends are doing a good work for the Lord in that city. We left Chicago Wednesday morning in a heavy snow storm and by the time we rached Michigan City, Indiana, there had been a very heavy fall of snow, more snow than I had ever seen in that state before. Such was also the experience of some of the old settlers there. When we reached Buffalo we found that we had run out of the snow belt, as the people were still using wagons, but the weather was gradually growing colder. By the time we reached Homer it had grown quite cold, and the ride from Homer to Scott was very tedious.

Sabbath morning the thermometer registered 38° below zero in certain localities at Scott. But the two days following there was a most sudden change of temperature from 38° below to 38° above—a change of 76° in just two days. We have had a very short rnn of sleighing, but of late it has been very

Our Sabbath meeting, on the coldest day and which, baptized by the Spirit of God, of the winter, was well attended. It was enthe many last weeks of suffering he submitted | warm reception, and now, are nearly settled in patience, though desiring to depart and in the new and comfortable parsonage ready to receive the crown. Notwithstanding his for the work. Pray for us, brethren, that own distress, he was very thoughtful of success may accompany our labor.

Meeting at De Rayter. Lthink it was of the best Quarterly Meetings I ever at The next one is to be held with us mencing sixth-day evening before the Sabbath in March. While at De Ruyter Bro. Clark took me down to Lincklaen to visit my birthn It was the first time I had been permitt

Last Sabetta Weigt sended the Que

visit the place since my parents moved there thirty-four years ago. Many cha have taken place since then. Many were there then have now gone to their homes. As I went back to the scenes of childhood and again left the spot wh had left thirty-four years ago, my pray God was that he would so direct me the last days might be days of usefulness: might spend the remainder of my life i service. LEONARDSVILLE.

It is pleasant to be remembered.

thought Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Burd carriage after carriage of relatives and fr arrived at their farm residence on Ja 1885. As usual on such an occasion guests had not forgotten to bring their filled baskets. If "a man's foes be th his own house," there were certainly ward tokens to the contrary in the fo silver and other articles of usefulness, ing been hinted around that twent years had elapsed since the marriage o and Mrs. Burch.

Altogether it was a pleasant compan an enjoyable time. Yet we can but on the fact that the hand of time has rowed our brows with care and sorrow "silver threads" are mingling in str contrast with the nut-brown hair of tw five years ago.

We thank our friends for rememberi so kindly, and wish them every blo which a kind Providence can bestow.

> COURTLAND N. BUR AMA J. BURCH.

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY

There is a growing interest in the of meetings commenced during the w prayer. Several have expressed a des become Christians and have asked pr

> New Jersey. NEW MARKET.

In a recent item of Home News from place, we should have said. At the resi of Mrs. Elizabeth Dunham, instead of Elizabeth Randolph.

Our Sabbath-school reorganized for year with Mr. C. T. Rogers as superin ent. Fifteen new volumes have been chased for the library.

Since my coming here I have been c by the Conference as a member of the Board. When I get inside and a amount of work the members of the do without price, I am truly gratified there are men among us of so much a who are willing to work amid so man couragements. We have as executive cers of this Board men of business a men whose hearts are in the work, me are faithful and true to every interest people. But how do we as a people our duty toward the Board. We c their work by withholding our liberal tributions and have an idea that if are lacking the Board will supply the ciency. I heard this talked before came to New Jersey. Now what I w say is this. If our people suppose the tain members of this Board are going nish the funds to run this society the mistaken, and the sooner this is know better. It is not right for a few men what ought to be our privilege and ple Let us a people do our share and Go

The Board needs funds, the REC needs subscribers, the Quarterly must the Sabbath-school paper is in need o and we, the people, seem to be indif If some one else will foot the bills, contented. A small church receiving to support its pastor, has done more Board the last year than some of our est churches. We live to much for ou fort and pleasure. We are losing, I i a people, our interest in Sabbath movements. It is the question parame all others if we expect or hope to me a separate existence.

Wisconsin.

MILTON.

Since our last items the excitement holidays have come and gone. The Seventh day Baptist Sabbath-school tree, or rather a beautiful Winter s which St. Nacholas had overture eleigh, Ohristmas evening. The Junction Seventh-day Baptist Chu

preciated the attentions and friends. His death was vie

me Mews.

New York. LFRED CENTRE.

gs at the Church are to conthe present week. There is nening interest in the religious , especially among the young ome are expressing a desire to

most a fire at the Church one k. The ceiling of the vestry the stovepipe, but it was dis e sexton, and the fire was ex ore it had gained much headminutes more would have tter beyond all possible human

th was the most trying day we ced, in old Allegany in a long nd wind and low temperature er formidable combination.

ANDOVER.

church, we are in quite a tion, we cannot report any numbers during the yeaf. er upon the new year with our nished by five. While this is ret, there is reason to rejoice remain are seeking continlife; and their interest in the house of God, and in all that upbuilding of his cause in the rith the passing months.

d the week of prayer in conhe other churches of the place our people attend the union held in the other churches. and praying for good to come etings.

ual Church Meeting, held Jan. ch voted to adopt the envelop e present year, for raising the for church expenses and for Missionary Societies. We are what we can toward sending o all the world. E. A. W. DE RUYTER.

tings, following the week of ing held every evening in the Baptist church of this village. indications of good. Eld. L. with us, preaching the gospel ciency. Already the faithful. n praying for the revival of re encouraged, as they behold. prayer, wanderers returning. eking Jesus. Lovers of Zion hat the stream of religious insing among us may leap its d the village and surrounding

SCOTT. me in Utica Wis. for my new N. Y. on the 14th. of Dec. place on the 19th. The day t began to grow cold and by ached Chicago it was very cold We remained with Bro. Ira J. family one day and two ng a very pleasant visit. I efore visited them at their ink these friends are doing or the Lord in that city. We Vednesday morning in a heavy id by the time we rached Michiana, there had been a very snow, more snow than I had at state before. Such was alnce of some of the old settlers we reached Buffalo we found en out of the snow belt, as the il using wagons, but the weathlly growing colder. By the d Homer it had grown quite ride from Homer to Scott was

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meeting, on the coldest day was well attended. It was ouad the brethren still "holding ing been without a pastor so exception of about six weeks h them in the summer, they gular preaching in over a year. kept up the meeting by readsc. all that time. Coming ople we have recieved a very a, and now, are nearly settled comfortable parsonage ready. Pray for us, brethren, that

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#### LEONARDSVILLE.

It is pleasant to be remembered. Thus thought Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Burch, as carriage after carriage of relatives and friends arrived at their farm residence on Jan. 9, 1885. As usual on such an occasion the guests had not forgotten to bring their well filled baskets. If "a man's foes be they of his own house," there were certainly outward tokens to the contrary in the form of silver and other articles of usefulness, it having been hinted around that twenty-five years had elapsed since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burch.

Altogether it was a pleasant company and an enjoyable time. Yet we can but reflect on the fact that the hand of time has furrowed our brows with care and sorrow while "silver threads" are mingling in striking contrast with the nut-brown hair of twentyfive years ago.

We thank our friends for remembering us so kindly, and wish them every blessing which a kind Providence can bestow. COURTLAND N. BURCH.

AMA J. BURCH.

#### Rhode Island. ASHAWAY

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In a recent item of Home News from this place, we should have said, At the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Dunham, instead of Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph.

Our Sabbath-school reorganized for the year with Mr. C. T. Rogers as superintendent. Fifteen new volumes have been purchased for the library.

Since my coming here I have been chosen by the Conference as a member of the Tract Board. When I get inside and see the amount of work the members of the Board who are willing to work amid so many discouragements. We have as executive officers of this Board men of business ability, men whose hearts are in the work, men who! are faithful and true to every interest of our their work by withholding our liberal contributions and have an idea that if funds are lacking the Board will supply the defisay is this. If our people suppose that cer- | fulness in the community. tain members of this Board are going to furnish the funds to run this society they are mistaken, and the sooner this is known the better. It is not right for a few men to do what ought to be our privilege and pleasure. Let us a people do our share and God will bless us.

and we, the people, seem to be indifferent. If some one else will foot the bills, we are contented. A small church receiving help to support its pastor, has done more for our Board the last year than some of our strongest churches. We live to much for our comfort and pleasure. We are losing, I fear, as a people, our interest in Sabbath reform movements. It is the question paramount to all others if we expect or hope to maintain a separate existence.

> Wisconsin MILTON.

Since our last items the excitement of the holidays have come and gone. The Milton Seventh day Baptist Sabbath-school had a tree, or rather a beautiful Winter grove in which St. Nscholas had overturned his

Last Sabbath we attended the Quarterly an arbor on New Year's evening, preceded Meeting at De Ruyter. I think it was one by fine literary and musical exercises. At of the best Quarterly Meetings I ever attend- the Milton entertainment Prof. J. M. Still-The next one is to be held with us com- man and Miss Gertrude Smith were promin-

Woman's rights conventions, elecutionary, While at De Ruyter Bro. Clark took me musical entertainments, etc., have filled in the time.

> Sabbath morning, Jan. 3d, after sermon, Walton H. Ingham was baptized and united with the Milton Church.

At the Society meeting, Jan. 4th, the envelop system of raising funds was adopted, homes. As I went back to the scenes of my and the next Sabbath Rev. E. M. Dunn preached on systematic giving, and the tithing

> A State Anti-Secret Society Convention was held at Milton Junction, Jan. 13th to 15th inclusive, with a good attendance and good speakers it is reported. If a statement of an anti-society man, that a convention or agitation of the question always brings new men to the societies, be true, such conventions would better be discontinued.

Through the addresses and efforts of Mrs. Helen Gougar, a Universal Sufferage Association has been formed here, which seems to be at work to further the aims of the As-

The severe Arctic waves have taken the thermometer down to 20° and 25° below zero from time to time.

K. W. Tanner's flour and feed store, situated about midway between Milton and Milton Junction, burned Jan. 15th, about ten o'clock. Loss of stock is light. Insurance unknown.

#### WALWORTH.

We are still striving to hold our place in the common sisterhood of churches. We have not accomplished as much for the Master as might be reasonable expected of a church of our ability; but still we have done something. Our brethren are united and fraternal. Our congregations are good and attentive to the presentation of truth.

Our Sabbath school has been reorganized with Prof. M. G. Stillman at its head. The condition and prospects of the school are hopeful. Sister Lucy Coon has been chosen prayer. Several have expressed a desire to chorister of the school; and with Miss Jennie become Christians and have asked prayers. | Maxson as organist, we have excellent singing, which is no inconsiderable part of

While I speaking of singing, I might as well mention, that we have adopted congregational singing in our public service, which is a decided improvement. We use the Gospel Hymns, and when the whole congregation arise in every song of praise, and the excellent voices that have been so long silent in the public service join with the choir in praise to God it seems like worship. The choir sit with the congregation, though, together, near the organ; and Prof. M. G. Stillman acts as precentor. I never could see any propriety in a few persons separated do without price, I am truly gratified that from the congregation, doing the singing in there are men among us of so much ability, | the house of God, while all the audience looked on, mere spectators. No! "Let every creature praise the Lord," "In the midst of the congregation will I praise thee."

Our community has been visited by death of late in the person of brother J. Green people. But how do we as a people fulfil Davis, who departed this life on the evening our duty toward the Board. We cripple of January 7th, falling peacefully asleep without a struggle.

Sister Hoag has been quite sick for several weeks, but now her symptoms indicate a ciency. I heard this talked before I ever slight improvement. With this exception came to New Jersey. Now what I want to there appears to be a state of general health-

The weather is mild, with bare ground and good roads. JAN. 11, 1885.

There is a growing religious interest with us this Winter. We have been holding a few extra meetings and shall continue them The Board needs funds, the RECORDER as the interest may seem to demand. Our needs subscribers, the Quarterly must stop, | heart is burdened with anxiety, and our the Sabbath-school paper is in need of help, prayers have been for these months that the dear Lord would visit us with his awakening and converting power.

We have been greatly cheered and encouraged by the presence and earnest words of Bro. A. W. Coon, who has been for the past two weeks caring for his daughter who has been very sick.

### Condensed Aews.

A subscription paper has been circulated among the Spanish merchants and residents of New York City for the purpose of assisting their afflicted countrymen who were rendered homeless and penniless by the recent earthquakes in Spain. The sum of \$5,050 has been contributed already.

The Senate has passed the bill for the placsleigh, Christmas evening. The Milton ing of General Grant on the retired list of

State Senator Poran, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill under the provisions of which any person, persons or corporation, conspiring or in any way combining to affect | On the morning of New Year's day she was strickthe price of wheat, oats, corn, or other grain, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000.

The House Committee on Agriculture has nearly completed the annual Agricultural Appropriation bill. It provides for an appropriation of about \$600,000, nearly \$100,000 less than was appropriated last year.

The body of Major Charles B. Brady, of The St. Louis Republican, who died Jan. 15th, was incinerated in the crematory at Lancaster, Pa., with Masonic honors.

Seventy five coal miners left Pittsburg, Pa. last week to work in the Sasatchewan mines, which are situated in the Province of Assinboin, 800 miles west of Winnepeg.

A portrait of ex-President Hayes, painted by Huntington, has been received at the White House. It will be hung in the main

Chicago claims to have spent \$19,000,000 on building in 1884. St. Paul and Minneapolis spent \$15,000,000.

#### Foreign.

Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Eng., has written a letter to the Oldham Chamber of Cemmerce, in which he says: "England understands the Congo declaration to mean that imports shall be admitted into the Congo country free of taxation for an indefinite period unless after twenty years the Powers shall give their unanimous sanction to a revision of this arrangement.

Edmund Yates, editor of The London World, will undergo the four months imprisonment to which he was sentenced by the Court of Queen's Bench for libelling Lord Lousdale. After the court had pronounced the attendance of the children from the day and its decision Mr. Yates surrendered to the officers, and was removed from the court room and placed in custody. In serving out his sentence he will rank as a first-class misdemeanant.

The German merchants of Alexandria Egypt, are preparing to forward a memorial to Prince Bismarck describing the distress and anxiety to which they are subject owing to the unsettled condition of the country. Upon the vacillating policy of England all the blame for this condition is placed.

Intelligence concerning a mine disaster at Levin France states that an explosion of firedamp caused eighty meters of the galleries to fall. Twenty-eight men were killed. They lost their lives by the debris falling on them.

A despatch from Tientsin to The London Times says that China and Japan have agreed to submit the Corean question to the mediation of the representatives of England, Germany and America.

King Alfonso's tour through the districts of Spain most seriously afflicted by the recent earthquakes is having the double effect of allaying the panic and increasing the King's popularity.

The French delegates who went to America to attend the centenary of the Battle of Yorktown, recently gave a banquet to Mr Morton and the attaches of the American Legation at the Hotel Continental.

The London Standard says: "We under stand that Germany and Russia have informed France that they are unprepared to join in guaranteeing a new Egyptian loan.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio from January 20th to 26th inclusive.

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

PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for a 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 Cen-

THE subscriber will give ten cents apiece for the following denominational reports: General Conference, 1813, and American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, 1835.

A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbathkeepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially

#### MARRIED.

In New York, at St. Ignatius' church, Jan. 8, 1885, by Rev. Arthur Ritchie, Mr. WILLIAM C. BURDICK, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., and Mrs. AMAN-DA M. PRESCOTT, of Chicago, Ill. In Scott, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1885, at the residence of the bride's father, Dea. E. H. P. Potter, by Rev. Mrs. Z. M. Heritage,

F. O. Burdick, Mr. ARTHUR G. GREEN and Miss MARY ELNORA POTTER, all of Scott. At the residence of the bride's father, George G. Kellogg, Adams Centre, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1885, by Eli Ayars Rev. A. B. Prentice, JESSE S. WHITFORD and HAT- Wm H. Coon,

TIE A. KELLOGG, all of Adams Centre. In Walworth, Wis., Jan. 11, 1885, by Rev. A. Mc-Learn, Mr. Turner Brown and Miss Louisa Sol-TAN, both of Marengo, Ill.

In North Loup, Neb., Dec. 31, 1884, at the resi dence of the bride's parents, by Eld. Oscar Babcock, Mr. Evans W. Black and Miss Nellie E. Chase, all o' North Loup.

#### DIED.

At Scio, N. Y., Thursday, Jan, 15, 1885, MARIAN, cldest daughter of Forrest M. and Henrietts Babcock, aged 3 years and 7 months. "Of such is the linear of heaven."

J. L. Stillman, Miss Angeline Babcock, J. W. Culver, Mrs. A. A. F. Randolph, kingdom of heaven."

Near Adams Centre, N. Y. Jan. 18, 1885, MARIA Antonette Clarke, aged 53 years and 10 months. She was the o dest of eleven children born to Paul and Hannah Green, and the wife of Edwin Clarke. en with apoplexy from which she rallied, and for a few days there were strong hopes of her recovery, but a second shock occurring, she gradually sank to rest. She was a woman of great industry, and very much devoted to her family. She had long been a profess ng Christian and a member of the Adams Church. We remember her testimonies of love for Jesus, and are comforted with the thought that earth is exchanged for heaven. She leaves her husband and two children to mourn, but not as those without hope.

In Allegany, Potter Co., Pa., Jan. 6, 1885, of typhoid fever, Charles Lash, R. aged 44 years. He has left a wife and three children. His wife is a member of the Seventh day Baptist Church of Ind: pendence, N. Y.

In Oswayo, Pa., Dec. 26, 1884, George W. May NARD, aged 79 years; also, Jan. 7, 1885, Ella, wife of George W. Maynar J, aged 48 years. Both of these were members of the Seventh day Baptist Church at Oswayo while the Church ha an exist-

ZERVIAH DAVIS, widow of Dorris A. Davis, was born Jan. 12, 1810, and died Nov. 19, 1884. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Marlboro, N. J, and was interred there by the side of her husband.

In Ashaway, R. I., Jan. 4, 1885, of quick consumption, following typhoid fever, ADA AUGUSTA, only daughter of Wm. L. and Mary B. Clarke, aged 23 years, 3 months, and 6 days. Ada was baptized by Rev. A. E. Muin Jan. 24, 1874, and joined the First Hopkinton Church. In 1880, she graduated in the Westerly High School, and taught in the Ashaway Graded School the following year. Two years later she completed her course at Alfred University, gradua ing with the class of '83. She ex pected to continue her studies the present year at Wellesley College, bu with scarcely a murmur her various plans one after another were relinquished. She bore her sickness of sixteen weeks with marked patience and resignation. She will be remembered by teachers, classmates, and friends, as one endowed with rare intellectual abilities. Funeral services were conducted at the church by A. E. Main and the pastor, assisted by O. U. Whitford of Westerly. The decorations of the house, the floral offerings, Sabbath school, together with the large audience, attested the high esteem in which she was held, and the sympathy for the family. We are not able to solve the problem why a life so promising should be cut off in the morning, "and her sun go down while it is yet day," but we submit to the providence of Him who said to his sorrowing disciples, "It is expedient for you that I go away.

In Walworth, Wis., Jan. 7, 1885, of a complicaon of diseases, John Green Davis aged about 75 years. The subject of this notice was born in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where he resided till about fifty years of age, when he moved to Wal worth, Wis., where he has since lived, a very respectable citizen.

#### LETTERS.

W. E. M. Oursler, A. H. Lewis 5, H. D. Clarke, Geo. W. Fyock, A. B. Prentice, Mrs. A. B. Burdick, Geo. B. Rood, Wm. E. Hornblower, T. B. Collins, L. Kenvon, C. D. Potter, B. L. Frazier, E. R. Crandall, J. Clarke, L. C. Randolph, O. W. Babcock, J. F. Hubbard 2, Lydia Burdick, Geo. H. Utter, E. S. Ellis 2, N. J. Read, Clarissa Poole. J. L. Shaw, John Russell, S. B. Smith, Joseph West, O D. Green, Dan. W. Clarke, O. Maxson, P. M Green, N. H. Langworthy, J. C. Bowen, G. D. Rosebush, E. A. Wood, Mrs. Ella Maxson, E. R. Clarke, Barton Edwards, A. S. Dunham, L. W. Lewis, A. K. Crandall, J. E. Mosher 2, Anson King, A. B. Burdick, 2d, B. F. Stillman, Oscar Babcock, Mrs. H. C. Rogers, Geo. H. Babcock, D. A. Stebbi s, M. K. B. Sunderland, W, F. Place, Mrs. W. M. Regers, Wm. C. Burdick, E. P. Saun

#### RECEIPTS

Silas C. Burdick, Alfred Centre.

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

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2 00
John C. Bassett,
Thomas Ellis
Eld. L. M. Cottrell.
                                     2 00 41
Alex. B. Burdick,
M. Livermore, Alfred.
                                     2 00
Clark Sherman,
C. D. Pott r. Adams Centre,
Mrs. Jane Main,
                                     2 00 41
4 00 40
W. G. Quibell,
Jay C. Williams.
Silas Maxson,
                                     2 00 41 · 52
2 00 41 52
                                     2 00 41
G. W. Gardner,
                                      1 00 41
   R. Woodward,
                                     2 00 42
2 00 41
Mrs. James Coon, Adams.
                                               52
Mrs. H. B. Saunders, Belmont,
                                     2 00 42
2 00 41
Mrs. Mary Rogers, Brooklyn,
A. S. Crandall, Lowville,
                                      2 00 41
G. H. Babcock, Leonardsville,
                                     1 00 41
Cornelia Galispie, Lincklaen Centre,
Mrs. P. Lackey, Little Genesee,
                                      2 00 41
                                      2 00 41
2 00 41
A. L. Maxson.
E. A. Stillman.
Mrs. I. N. VanSickle, N. Y. City.
                                      2 00 42
Mrs. John Crandall, Nile,
                                      2 00
                                      2 00
W. W. Coates,
                                      2 00
                                            41
Silas Burdick,
 Anson King, Tanghannock Falls,
                                      1 00
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                                      2 00 41
 Joseph West, State Bridge,
S. B. Smith, Wellsville.
                                      2 00 41
                                      2 00
 Wm. H. Merrit, Obi,
                                            41
 Wm. E. Hornblower, Portville,
                                      2 00
Mrs. C. D. Lewis, Stephen's Mills,
O. C. Green, Plainfield, N. J.,
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 G. E. Stillman.
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 J. F. Hubbard
Barton Edwards, Albion, Wis.
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 Mrs. M. G. Jamieson, Cashton,
Rev. A. McLearn, Walworth,
                                      2 00
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E. R. Maxson.
 Mrs. James Millard
                                      2 00
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Wm. H. Crandall,
                                      2 00
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 M. G. Stillman.
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 Arthur A. Brown, New London,
 John Gardiner,
 Mrs. D. P. Rogers
                                      2 00 41
 W. H. Walden, Montville,
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 Dan. W. Clarke, Niantic,
 Nancy Handell, Putnam,
                                      2 00
  J. C. Maxson, Waterford,
 Rev. E. Darrow.
                                       2 00
 Mrs. Hannah Lester, "
 B. I. Stillman, Nortonville, Kan.,
                                      2 00 41
 Jared Stillman.
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Orville D. Green, Scranton, Pa. Clarissa Poole, Charles City Ia. Mrs. B. L. Fraz er, Westerly, R. I., Lyman Kenyon, Mrs. L. P. Lanphear, Mrs. A. B. Burdick, M. K. B. Sunderland, Wickford. Wm. M. Rogers. Newport, Geo. B. Rood, North Loup, Neb., W. L. V. Crandall, Clark, Dak., S. B. Smith, Wellsville, N. Y., Lyman Kenyon, Westerly, R. I.,

2 00 41 QUARTERLY.

LESSON L'AVES. T. B. Collin, Albion. Wis.

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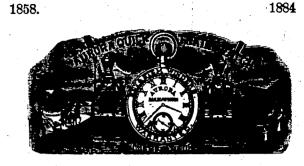
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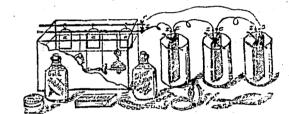
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#### GIVE OVER COAXIN' NEIGHBOR.

BY MARGARET EYTINGE.

Give over coaxin', neighbor, for I'll go out no Unless to walk about the farm once in a while I

'Tis not because I do not feel as friendly as before She left me. But there, sit you down, and I will tell you why.

You see, when she was here—it's now some fifty Since I first brought her home-how glad and

proud I was that day!-I never went abroad but that, as sure as faith, I'd She was keepin' lovin' count of all the hours I

And when the gate latch clicked, and she again my footsteps heard,

Wide open would the house door fly, and her bright fare appear; And in a voice as sweet to me as song of any bird, With smiling lips and smiling eyes, she'd say, Your welcome, dear.'

You know our sons have sailors been since they were

And that our only daughter when a child was called And so we two were left to share each other's griefs and joys, And we loved each other, neighbor, with a good,

old fashioned love. And think a moment, neighbor, how very sad 'twould

To come back from an outin'-how my poor old

heart would pain!— And find the house door shut; and no dear wife 'Twould hurt almost as much as though I saw her

Give over coaxin' neighbor, for now you under-

I'll leave my home no more until I'm summoned where I'll hear. At heaven's door wide opened—she'll be there with

outstretched hand, And smiling lips and smiling eyes-her say,

You're welcome, dear.' -Harper's Weekly.

#### BEETHOVEN'S LAST MOMENTS.

There was really but one happy moment in the life of Beethoven, it is said, and that killed him. Through the contempt of the world he lived in poverty and in solitude, which rendered his disposition harsh, almost savage by the injustice of his competitors after all?" (contemporaries).

But who will question that he wrote the sublimest music that the world has ever heard? Just as nature speaks to man in her harmony of the winds and waves, and in the singing of the birds, so he spoke in even a diviner language to the hearts of men, and they would not hear him while he lived. In fact, his talent was so disregarded that, God, he was at last led to doubt even his own | in New York Observer. genius.

Beethoven had but one friend in all the world, and that was Hammel, with whom he even quarreled, and for a long time they did not meet. At length he retired to Baden, where he lived, isolated and sad, in a small house which scarcely sufficed for his necessities. To crown his misfortunes he there became completely deaf. Alone with the birds and flowers he spent his time in wandering in the green alleys of the forests, around the old town, giving scope to his genius, composing his marvelous symphonies while he approached the very gates of heaven with his melodious accents, too beautiful for human ears, and which the angels could only

comprehend. In the midst of this extreme solitude a letter arrived, which brought new griefs, and, ty, and finding no water unwillingly, he was obliged to turn again to but half enough to eat." worldly affairs. A nephew, whom he had brought up, and to whom he was really atpresence in Vienna. He had become unex- tite?" pectedly tied up in business affairs of a disastrous nature, from which his uncle alone empty?" could release him. Obliged to perform the journey on foot, because of his poverty, he jour's most precious and express declarastopped extremely exhausted, and with still tions: Blessed are they that hunger and several leagues to go, at the gate of a small, thirst after righteousness; for they shall mean-looking house, to rest and ask shelter | be filled. ' Has there ever been a time in from the storm that was then raging. The your life when you did not so hunger and humble inmates received him with hospital- thirst?" ity, invited him to partake of the supper, and he was given the master's place at the and at times I actually hated God. I am warm fireplace. When the simple meal was greatly changed in that respect." over the old man of the family arose and opened an old-fashioned clavecin, the three God that you do not receive." sons taking each a violin, and the mother and daughter their domestic work. The of him and to love him more. I want to refather giving the key-note, the four began alize Christ my Saviour. I want to hate sin playing in concert with that harmony and so that I won't yield to a temptation when precision known only to the German people. it comes upon me. I pray always for this, Their whole souls went out to the instru- and yet I am stupid and cold, and fall into ments as they played. When they had fin- | sin so often that it doesn't seem as if I were ished each shook the others' hands warmly kept at all out of its power," as if they were very happy in each others' ability; and even the young girl threw her- pose, that makes you fear sin in this way,

fected. "I. too, love music, but I can not What is all this but his Spirit working in enjoy it now, as you see I am stone deaf. you, a direct answer to your asking and I have not heard a sound! Let me look at asking?" the notes that have produced such wonderful

He took the paper in his hands, his eyes flood of tears.

The curiosity of the whole family was now himself to your soul."

aroused at this unlooked for demonstration, and all gathered around him. For some minutes his sobs prevented his utterance, ed the lack of answers." then raising his head, he said, modestly, "I am Beethoven!"

Then they uncovered their heads in wonder and amaze, and bent before him in respectful silence. Beethoven extended his hand, which they pressed, and kissed, and God." wept over, for they knew that greater than king was the man they were now entertaining. Seeing their look of reverence, Beethoven held out his arms and embraced them all -father, mother, young girl, and three brothers. All at once he rose up, went to the clavecin, motioned the young men to | not ask in vain, providing you keep the contake up their violins, and himself performed | ditions on which you may receive the more | the piano part of this wonderful composition. | and more. You must thank him for what | yours. It was an inspiration to the performers; nev- | he has given, and you must act upon what er had they heard such music. Half the you have received. If he shows you a duty, night passed and the enraptured peasants | do it in its time. as he would have you do. If still listened. Those were the last notes of he permits a trial to assail your peace, tell the dying man!

The old father made him accept his own bed, but poor Beethoven in the night, beair, and went forth from the dwelling with bare feet. The winds were sighing through the branches of the trees and moaned along the avenues of the wood. Beethoven wandered about till early morning, when he returned to the house, not knowing whither he had gone. He had been seized with a severe chill, and his mind was already wandering. The kind old man sent at once for a physician, but dropsy on the chest was found to have declared itself, and within two days, spite of all care and skill, it was pronounced that Beethoven must die. And in truth, life was every moment ebbing.

As he lay upon his bed, pale and in great suffering, a man entered. It was Hammel, the friend of many years—his only friend. He had learned of his illness, while on a visit to Vienna, and came not only to nurse him, but to bring him money. It was too late! Beethoven could never speak to him again. The only thing he could do was to bestow upon him a grateful smile and firmly press his hand.

Hammel bent over him, and by means of an instrument succeeded in making him hear the words of his compasssion and regret, and more than all, of his long and deep affection. Beethoven's face lighted up like that of an angel. His eyes shone, he struggled for ut terance, and at length gasped: "Is it not true, dear Hammel, that I have some talent

These were the last words of Beethoven; moment after, his eyes became fixed, and his spirit passed to that world where, among the angelic throng, his divine music could be comprehended and adored. They buried him in the little cemetery of Dobling, and very recently his remains have been removed to the great cemetery of Vienna in company with those of Schubert, who earnestly dethough he seemed a very prophet sent from sired to be buried by his side.—Mrs. G. Hall,

#### HUNGER AND THIRST.

"I wonder sometimes if they do know anything about it," said a simple, honest woman to her spiritual adviser and friend. "About what, if you please?" asked the

"About being a Christian. I am sure that I wish to be; but I think if I were one, some things would be different."

"Tell me one of the things that ought to be otherwise."

"I ought to get more answers to prayer. I ask God, and I ask him for what I most need, and I hardly ever know that he gives me anything for it. It is like being always thirsty, and finding no water, and hungry, with

"And you do not think that God does not answer because you always crave more tached, wrote him, desiring his immediate of his good things with unsatisfied appe-

"What else can I think when I feel so

"Perhaps you overlook one of our Sav-

"Oh, yes; once I was wholly indifferent,

"Allow me to inquire what you want of

"I want everything. I want to know more

"Now, my friend, what is it, do you supself, weeping, into her mother's arms. Aft. and desire to be free from its power? Why er consulting together they again resumed does the character of God and of Christ aptheir instruments. This time their en- pear so lovely that you wish to apprehend it thusiasm reached its height, their eyes and to love it? How comes it that you are filled with tears and the color mounted to so drawn to prayer, as once you were not drawn, until you realized the great change "My friends," said Beethoven, much af- in yourself towards God and his truth?

"I do not pray for hunger and thirst, I

pray to be filled."

"Nevertheless, hunger and thirst to know grew dim, his breath shorter, then he God's rightcousness and to put on that right- some things we do not see the way. Possidropped the music, and he too burst into a cousness, are his own giving; and they are by we are tempted to think the year will be blessed conditions in which his fullness can a hard one; that our circumstances may be These peasants had been playing "The be received. God may be preparing you by distressing; that our business may be em-Allegretto of Beethoven's Symphony in A." this very desire for a further revelation of barrassed; that our resources may be cut off;

"I had not recognized these longings as a part of God's answer: I supposed they indicat-

of your asking, or if he withheld his grace altogether, that such longing would continue? No; you would lose the hunger and the thirst and have no wish to draw nigh to

"God must see that I have been very blind and ungrateful for his grace to me. And yet I want more light and more help continually. I want to know even the secret of | be removed. as that you may have grace to the Lord."

"You cannot ask too much, and you will him at once, and commit the keeping of your soul unto his wisdom and faithfulness. If he offers you a song, sing it to his praise. coming feveris' and restless, rose to take the | All this will make you hunger and thirst but the more, yet it will be the answer to your praying.

"Oh, I see now, he has been answering all I would let him, and I didn't know it until

#### "KISS ME. MANNA, I CAN'T GO TO SLEEP."

The child was so sensitive so like that little shrinking plant that curls at a breath and shuts its heart from the light.

The only beauties that she possessed were an exceedingly transparent skin and the most

mournful, large blue eyes. I had been trained by a very stern, strict, plant, rebounding at every shock; misfortune could not daunt, though discipline tamed me. I fancied, alas! that I must go through the same routine with this delicate creature; so one day when she had displeased me exceedingly by repeating an offence, I was determined to punish her severely. I was very serious all day, and upon sending her to her little couch, I said: "Now, my daughter, to punish you, and show you how very, very naughty you have been, I shall not kiss you good-night."

She stood looking at me, astonishment personified, with her great mournful eyes wide open—I suppose she had forgotten her tears dropping down her cheeks, and her little red lips quivering.

Presently I was sent for. "Oh, mamma, you will kiss me; I can't go to sleep if you don't!" she sobbed, every tone in her voice trembling; and she held out her little

Now came the struggle between love and what I falsely termed duty, my heart said, give her the kiss of peace, my stern nature urged me to persist in my correction, that I might impress the fault upon her mind. That was the way I had been trained, till I was a submissive child; and I remembered how often I had thanked my mother since for her straightforward course.

I knelt by the bedside. "Mother can't kiss you, Ellen," I whispered, though every word choked me. Her hand touched mine; it was very hot, but I attributed it to her excitement. She turned her little grieving | For particulars and terms, address, face to the wall; I blamed myself as the fragile form shook with half-suppressed sobs, and saying: "Mother hopes little Ellen will learn to mind her after this," left the room for the night. Alas! in my desire to be severe

I forgot to be forgiving. It must have been twelve o'clock when I was awakened by my nurse. Apprehensive I ran eagerly to the child's chamber; I had had a fearful dream.

Ellen did not know me. She was sitting ip, crimsoned from the forehead to the throat; her eyes so bright that I almost drew back aghast at their glances.

From that night a raging fever drank up her life; and what think you was the incessant plaint that poured into my anguished heart? "O, kiss me, mamma, do kiss me; I can't go to sleep! You'll kiss your little Ellen, mamma won't you? I can't go to sleep. I won't be naughty if you'll only kiss me! Oh, kiss me, dear mamma, I can't go DAIRY KARM to sleep."

Holy little angel! she did go to sleep one gray morning and she never woke again never. Her hand was locked in mine, and all my veins grew icy with its gradual chill. Faintly the light faded out of the beautiful eyes; whiter and whiter grew the tremulous lips. She never knew me; but with her last breath she whispered: "I will be good mam-

ma, if only you'll kiss me." Kiss her! God knows howp assionate, but unavailing were my kisses upon her cheek how I would have yielded up my very life, could I have asked forgiveness of that sweet

Well, grief is all unavailing now! She lies in her little tomb; there is a marble urn at her head, and a rose-bush at her feet; there grow sweet Summer flowers; there waves the gentle grass; there birds sing their matins and vespers; there the blue sky smiles down to-day; and there lies buried the freshness of my heart..—Evangelist.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT BURDENS.

The year has opened full upon us. Already obligations begin to press heavily. In that son e evil may befall our household or

some disaffection may ripen in our church. Do we pause upon the threshold of the new year and listen to such voices? The year "Do you suppose if God took no notice will not be a successsful one unless we can break this evil spell. How may it be done? Fix your heart upon Jesus, your burden-

> Resolve that, whatever burden comes during the year, you will immediately carry it

> See that you meet every trial with sincerity of heart; asking not so much that it may

When providential burdens are laid upon you, remember that you are not alone; others have trials equal to, or even greater than New York Medical College and Hospital for Women

Do not commit the error of supposing that because the situation is difficult, you have not the favor of your Heavenly Father.

Do not become so engrossed in yourself as to forget that you may misrepresent your Master before an ungodly world, constantly daily clinics at the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL and looking to you for an example of quiet, religious trust under all circumstances.

Never forget that it is impossible for us to realize that immeasurable burden of sorrow which Jesus bore for us.

Look up! during all the year. Behold the prize at the end of the race. Heaven is not far away. It will not be very much nearer twelve months hence. When we reach that home our sorrows will be lost in songs, our burdens in heavenly beatitudes.—Advocate.

#### SOMETHING BETTER.

"I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a conscientious mother, but I was a hardy | moment upon its waves, and then sink into nothingness; else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our heart are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and pass off and leave us to muse upon their favored loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine misconduct till then, and I left her with big | torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows shall stay in our presence forever. "-Geo. D. Prentice.

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Hoyalus Science.

SCUBVE FROM ALCOHOLISM.-M. M in Journal de Medecine de Bruxelles, has on record a case of scurvy which is all to have been due to the abuse of alco The patient was a boy aged thirteen, li under excellent hygier ic and dietetic co tions. All to e signs were present; the g were swollen and ulcerated, there were chymoses in the limbs and trunk, frequency epistaxis, haemoptysis; cephalalgia, p the limbs and cachexia, leading to d in about three months from the onset of first symptoms. The youth had early acd ed the habit of drinking, and had, on being seen, just finished a voyage of fif days, during which, it is said, he lived nothing but alcoholic liquors. According Masy, the alcohol had determined a ger "steatosis" of the circulatory system, w fatty degeneration had led to all the sy toms of scurvoy.

A CURIOUS SOURCE FOR FRESH WATE One of the hottest regions on the ear along the Persian Gulf, where little of rain falls. It is more uncomfortable the fact that at Bahrin the arid shore no fresh water; yet a comparatively nume population contrive to live there; thank the copious springs which break forth the bottom of the sea. The fresh was got by diving. The diver, sitting in boat, winds a great goatskin-bag aroun left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; he takes in his right hand a heavy ston which is attached a long line. Thus e ped, he plunges in, and soon reaches bottom. Instantly opening the bag the strong jet of fresh water, he spring the ascending current, at the same closing the bag, and is helped aboad. stone is then hauled up, and the diver, taking breath, plunges in again. The se of the copious marine springs is though be in the green hills of Osman, some fi six hundred miles distant.—Popular Sc

A SHEET OF LETTER PAPER MAY MO TON ONE MILE.—The modern cargo st er has now become a wonderfully ecor cal freight carrier, especially as regards sumption of iuel. A freight train i the most favorable conditions seems w ful in comparison. The Burgos, a mo steamer especially built to carry cargo c ly at a slow speed, lately left England China with a cargo weighing 5,60 pounds. During the first part of the age, frem Plymouth to Alexandria, the sumption of coal was 282, 240 pound distance being 3,380 miles. The consum per mile was therefore only 83.5 pound the consumption per ton of cargo per 0.028 pound. In other words, half an of coal propelled one ton of cargo one Assuming that paper is as efficient a as coal, we have, says the Railroad Go only to burn a letter on board this sta to generate and utilize enough ener transport one ton of freight one mile. difficult to realize that such a triflin as burning a letter involves such a was useful energy, or can have any referen the energy sufficient to perform a feat w under less favorable circumstances, rea couple of horses and a teamster for

half an hour. The best locomotive performance i country of which we can find any autl record gives a consumption of abou ounces of coal per ton of freight haule mile at the rate of 13 miles an hour in ing stoppages. On lines having grades of 53 to 70 feet per mile, the consumption rises to 5 or more ounces of coal per

freight hauled one mile. The engines of the Burgos are on w termed the triple compound system steam being expanded in three cylind succession. The boiler pressure is pounds per square inch. The av speed, at sea in all weather is very ten miles an hour.—Scientific Ame

THE SECRET OF THE PYRAMIDS. his time the mystery of the preparat the bodies of the Egyptian dead for en ng has never been discovered; it is he standing marvels of the ages, ho Egyptians were enabled to preserv odies of their dead in such a way as t the "tooth of time;" but a patent h cently been taken out in Washington, the inventor claims is a real rediscov the Egyptian secret. But the process balming has no real utility. The a Egyptian believed in the immortality ody; and he deemed it his religious d have his remains so prepared that wh suscitated, its old lineaments would rea The soil of Egypt to-day is packed mummies, so much so as to seriously ere with the labors of the agricul After all, nature knows best. The able character of our frail budies resta the soil, elements of fertility which it needs. It is said that every atom of or many feet over the surface of all must literally have passed through huif not thousands of the bodies of Chinin the countless ages of the past. The earth would be a mausoleum had the

or embalming been common among

laces of men since the beginning of h

# ELECTRICATE OF THE

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#### Popular Science. ALBION, WIS.

SCURVY FROM ALCOHOLISM.—M. Masy. in Journal de Medecine de Bruxelles, has put on record a case of scurvy which is alleged to have been due to the abuse of alcohol. The patient was a boy aged thirteen, living under excellent hygieric and dietetic conditions. All to e signs were present; the gums were swollen and ulcerated, there were ecchymoses in the limbs and trunk, frequent epistaxis, haemoptysis, cephalalgia, pains in the limbs and cachexia, leading to death in about three months from the onset of the first symptoms. The youth had early acquired the habit of drinking, and had, on first being seen, just finished a voyage of fifteen nothing but alcoholic liquors. According to Masy, the alcohol had determined a general

"steatosis" of the circulatory system, which

fatty degeneration had led to all the symp-

toms of scurvoy.

A CURIOUS SOURCE FOR FRESH WATER. One of the hottest regions on the earth is along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls. It is more uncomfortable from the fact that at Bahrin the arid shore has no fresh water; yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there; thanks to the copious springs which break forth from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goatskin-bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; then he takes in his right hand a heavy stone, to which is attached a long line. Thus equipped, he plunges in, and soon reaches the taking breath, plunges in again. The source of the copious marine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, some five or six hundred miles distant.—Popular Science | Boston, 154 Tremont St.; Chicago, 149 Wabash ave,

A SHEET OF LETTER PAPER MAY MOVE A TON ONE MILE.—The modern cargo steamer has now become a wonderfully economical freight carrier, especially as regards consumption of iuel. A freight train under the most favorable conditions seems wasteul in comparison. The Burgos, a modern steamer especially, built to carry cargo cheaply at a slow speed, lately left England for China with a cargo weighing 5,600,000 pounds. During the first part of the voyge, frem Plymouth to Alexandria, the consumption of coal was 282, 240 pounds, the distance being 3,380 miles. The consumption per mile was therefore only 83.5 pounds, and the consumption per ton of cargo per mile 0.028 pound. In other words, half an ounce of coal propelled one ton of cargo one mile. Assuming that paper is as efficient a fuel as coal, we have, says the Railroad Gazette, only to burn a letter on board this steamer to generate and utilize enough energy to transport one ton of freight one mile. It is difficult to realize that such a trifling act as burning a letter involves such a waste of useful energy, or can have any reference to the energy sufficient to perform a feat which, under less favorable circumstances, requires a couple of horses and a teamster for about

The best locomotive performance in this country of which we can find any authentic record gives a consumption of about two ounces of coal per ton of freight hauled one mile at the rate of 13 miles an hour including stoppages. On lines having grades of from 53 to 70 feet per mile, the consumption often rises to 5 or more ounces of coal per ton of

reight hauled one mile. The engines of the Burgos are on what is termed the triple compound system, the steam being expanded in three cylinders in succession. The boiler pressure is 160 pounds per square inch. The average speed at sea in all weather is very nearly ten miles an hour.—Scientific American.

THE SECRET OF THE PYRAMIDS.—Up to his time the mystery of the preparation of the bodies of the Egyptian dead for embaling has never been discovered; it is one of the standing marvels of the ages, how the gyptians were enabled to preserve the bodies of their dead in such a way as to defy the "tooth of time;" but a patent has recently been taken out in Washington, which the inventor claims is a real rediscovery of the Egyptian secret. But the process of embalming has no real utility. The ancient Egyptian believed in the immertality of the body; and he deemed it his religious duty to have his remains so prepared that when resuscitated, its old lineaments would reappear. The soil of Egypt to-day is packed with mammies, so much so as to seriously interlere with the labors of the agriculturist. After all, nature knows best. The perishable character of our frail bodies restores to the soil, elements of fertility which it greatly needs. It is said that every atom of earth for many feet over the surface of all China must literally have passed through hundreds if not thousands of the bodies of Chinamen in the countless ages of the past. Tre whole earth would be a mausoleum had the process of embalming been common among all the laces of men since the beginning of history.

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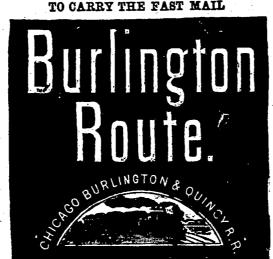
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Nov. 24, 1884. PASTWADD

	EAST	WARD.	٠ .	
STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*   No. 4*		No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley	• • • • • • • • •	2.05 PM 3.49 "		8.50 AM 10.26 "
Salamsuca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.41 " 5.09 " 5.35 "	11.20 "	11.09 ° 11.43 ° 12.14pm
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 рм	9.32 " 11.20 "	4.27 "	
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, P. M. Anderson 11.17, Sain 11.40, Welley, B. M. Anderson 11.40, mont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forestville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Dayton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07, Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58, Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10 54, Scio 11.07, Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.43 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. No. 8 will not run on Monday.

#### WESTWARD. No. 1 | No. 5\* | No. 8\* | No. 9 New York 9.00 AM 6.00 PM 8.00 PM 8.30 PM Port Jervis 12.13 рм 9.05 " 11.40 " 12.45 " †8.55 PM | 4.25 AM | †8.10 AM | 12.25 FM Hornellsville Andover 9.35 PM ...... 1.05 PM 9.57 " 5.17 AM 9.13 AM 1.24 " 10.49 " 6.02 " 10.08 " 2.22 " 11.18 " 6.25 " 10.37 " 2.50 " Wellsville Cuba 11.40 " 6.48 " 11.09 " 8.30 " Carrollton Great Valley 3.40 " Arrive at Salamanca 11.50 " | 6.58 " | 11.20 " 8.45 " 12.32 AM ...... 11.52 AM 4.85 PM Little Valley Arrive at

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

Dunkirk

3.00 " ...... 1.30 PM 6 00 "

4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.13, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 2.25, Catterpages 4.05, Douter 5.00, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.25, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50 P. M.

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WESTWARD.						
STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 *	35.	21.*	37.
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M.	A. M. 6.50	P. M. 4.44	A. M. 8.00	Р. М. 9.02	A. M.
Bradford Leave	••••	7.25	5.11	9.30 P.M.	9.40	
Bradford	9.20	7.30	5.14	2.00		7.00
Custer City Arrive at	9.35			2.15	••••	7.15
Dattarilla		0 00	1 0 04	1 1	11.	1

|.....| 8.20| 6.04|....|.... The New Testament Sabbath.

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11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.35 A. M.

#### EASTWARD

STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	38.
Leave	Р. М.	А. Ж.	A. M.	Р. М.	P. M.	Р. М.
Buttsville	8.45		6.25	l		
Custer City Arrive at	9.35	••••	7.08	6.30		5 59
Bradford Leave	9.50		1 1	A. M.		6,20
Bradford Arrive at	9.55	7.18	• • • •	5.00	•••	••••
Carrollton	10.35	7.46		5.55		

Address all communications to the Sabbath Re- 5.45 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 5.50, Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Carrollton at 6.35 A. M. 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M. and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.90

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#### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, ,1885.

FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 3. Paul at Troas, Acts 20: 2-16. Jan. 10. Paul at Mil tus. Acts 20: 17-27. Jan. 17. Paul's Farewell. Acts 20: 28-38. Jan. 24. Paul's Journey to Jerusalem. Acts 21: 1-14. Jan. 31. Paul at Jerusalem. Acts 21: 15-26. Feb. 7. Paul Assailed. Acts 21: 27-40. Feb. 14 Paul's Defense. Acts 22: 1-21. Feb. 21. Paul before the Council. Acts 23: 1-11, Feb. 28. Paul sent to Felix. Acts 23: 12-24.

March 7. Paul before Felix. Acts 24: 10-27. March 14. Paul before Agrippa. Acts 26: 1-18. March 21. Paul Vindicated. Acts 26: 19-32. March 28. Review; or Lesson selected by the school.

LESSON V.—PAUL AT JERUSALEM BY REV. T. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, January 24.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .-- Acts 21: 15-26.

15. And after those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem.

16. There went with us also certain of the disciples of Cesarea, and brought with them one Mnason of Cyprus, an old disciple, with whom we should lodge.

17. And when we were come to Jerusalem, the brethren

received us gladly.

18. And the day following Paul went in with us unt James: and all the elders were present.

19. And when he had saluted them, he declared particularly. larly what things God had wrought among the Gentiles by

his ministry.

20. And when they heard i', they glorified the Lord, and said unto him, Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe; and they are all zealous 21. And they are informed of thee, that thou teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses, saying. That they ought not to circumeise their children,

22. What is it therefore? the multitude must needs come together: for they will hear that thou art come.

23. Do therefore this that we say to thee: We have four men which have a vow on them;

24. Them take, and purify thyself with them; and be at charges with them, that they may shave their heads: and all may know that those things whereof they were informed concerning thee, are nothing; but that thou thyself also

walkest orderly, and keepest the law.

25. As touching the Gentiles which believe, we have written and concluded that they observe no such thing, save only that they keep themselves from things offered to idols, that they keep themselves from things offered to idols, and from forming them. and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornication.
26. Then Paul took the men, and the next day purifying himself with them, entered into the temple, to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification, until that an offering should be offered for every one of them.

TIME.--May, A. D. 58. Place.—Jerusalem.

DAILY BEADINGS. 4. 1 Thessalonians 4. 1 Thessalonians 1. Thessalonians 2. 7. 2 Thessalonians 2.

PRINCIPAL THOUGHT. - Paul's report,

GOLDEN TEXT.—" And when they heard it they glorified the Lord.—Acts 21: 20.

#### OUTLINE.

I. Paul's arrival at Jerusalem. v. 15, 16. II. Paul's report to the Church. v. 17-20. III. False reports against Paul. v. 20-22. IV. How he met these reports. v. 23-20.

#### QUESTIONS.

I. What was the distance from Cesarea to Jerusalem Who accompanied Paul from Cesarea? II. How were they received at Jerusalem? With whom did Paul meet the next day? What was the subject of Paul's report? How were they affected by his report?

III. What was the substance of the slander? IV. What measures were taken to meet these false reports? Why was this expedient advised by the elders? Did Paul follow the advice? Was it any compromise of princi-

#### INTRODUCTION.

In the last lessons we have studied the character of Paul as brought out in his farewell visits with his brethren in Christ. Though he was a man of great courage and unwavering purpose, able to meet any form of trial and persecution, yet his heart was tender as that of a child; he was in full sympathy with the disciples in all their trials and sorrows. He could weep over them while he anticipated the trials that would come to them. When we remember the violent persecutor that he was, and then witness the change wrought in his life by the grace of God, we must be convinced of the reality of religion and its power to change the life and make tender the hardest heart.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 15. After those days we took up our carriages. (or baggage.) After the days spent with the brethren at Cesarea, spoken of in our last lesson. Carriages means luggage or baggage, con sisting of their personal baggage, and also of the contributions which they were conveying to the poor at Jerusalem. "Took up" signifies, having packed up or made ready. They had about seventy miles to travel before reaching Jerusa'em, and mu t prepare for the journey with care.

V. 16. There went with us also certain of the disciples of Cesarea. It would seem that these disciples were going as companions with Paul a d his company, though they might have had the common motive to attend the great feast. Doubt less multitudes were traveling that road at the same time, for these were, the last days before the feast, Muason of Cyprus, an old disciple, "early disciple" in revised text. This corresponds to the original text. This man lived in Jerusa'em and had offered to entertain Paul at his house. This man being a Helenist could offer some protection to Paul by giving him a home in his house, where Paul s friends could visit him and go and come with him. This arrangement was probably made with

much care for Paul. V. 17. When we were come to Jerusalem, the brethren received us gladly. Among the Jewish Christians there was much bitter prejudice against Paul, and he was very doubtful how he would be received by the pastor and elders of the church at Jerusalem. To be gladly received must have been a great relief to his mind. This was the firth time Paul had returned to Jerusalem since he left with a commission to persecute the Christians in Damascus. All of his previous visits by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose Street. werv brief, hence his personal acquaintance was very New York. limited, still all had heard of him, and many, espe

him.

with us unto James, and the elders. The church authorities now gave a reception to the re-"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye turned missionaries. No doubt Paul was as anxious are of interest and importance to Bible students.

Leve eternal life; and they are they which testify of to see them and confer with them as they were to see American Publication Society of Hebrew, Morgan. him. The deputies who had been appointed to bear | Park, Ill, \$1 50. the funds, went into the meeting with Paul and presented the funds in behalf of the churches who had sent them with their alms. This was a strong proof of the Christian spirit of those distant Gentile

> V. 19. He declared particularly what things God had wrought by his ministry. Nearly seven years had passed since Paul had visited the mother church and he had much to recount concerning his labors and success; and he was anxious that they should have a clear understanding of his mission work and of the divine favor which had seemed to attend him everywhere. Particularly. Revised Version, one by one. The messen gers who came with him heard the review and could corroborate his statements. It was very important that James and the elders should have a very distinct, definite and full account, since there had been many false reports circulated concerning his work. God had wrought. He claimed nothing for himself but ascribed all the resutts to God, working through him.

V. 20. When they heard it, they glorified the Lord. God, as the revised version has it. They saw plainly that God was in the mission work of Paul. At once they were anxious that Paul should be favorably received by the great body of Jewish Christians now in Jerusalem, and in their eager enthusiasm began to devise expedients to that end. They must first convince him of this necessity.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe. The great danger of opposition is on the part of the Jewish Christians and their numbers are very large, many thousands. And they are all zealous of the law. Anything like disrespect to the law would exasperate them against Paul, as James and the elders thought, therefore, some precaution must be taken to appease their prejudice and conciliate

their leaders who are opposed to thee, and their | Columbia; a New York lawyer, Roger A. Pryor; minds are fully fixed against thee. That thou and a well-known journalist, William Purcell. The teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles. At the council in Jerusalem it was agreed the Gentile converts need not be required to be circumcised, but now it is reported that Paul was teaching the Jews to neglect it. This was very offensive to the Jewish Christians. But the report was untrue, Paul never taught the Jewish Christians to abandon the law and the customs of their fathers. Still he did teach that neither circumcision nor un circumcision was of any consequence to Christians (See Gal. 5: 6; 6: 15.) Jews and Gentiles alike are saved by the grace of God through Jesus Christ. This teaching led many of the Jews to think lightly of the ceremonies, and others to disfellowship of locometion is described in a practical manner, Paul. The Jews regard the ceremonial law as the very foundation of their national existence and hopes of restoration, hence any laxness in these matters was equal to treason, and the worst form of disloyalty. Hence their bitter opposition.

V. 22. What is it therefore? They will certainly hear that thou art come. What is, the state of the case? What is expedient under these circumstances? Something must be done to satisfy all these disaffected Jewish Christians as well as the Jews at large. There is no conceal ng the fact that thou art here in Jerusalem at this great feast, and they will be excited and possibly violent. This shows that the elders of the church were greatly concerned for the safety of Paul, ar well as for the peace of their church. The city was filled with strangers; many from distant countries. It was an anxious question with them what course to pursue

of true regard for Paul's safety and with a hope of preserving peace, they now propose a plan for him. We have four men which have a vow on them. These four men were evidently Christians who had taken vows and placed themselves under the direction of these elders as to the matter of paying the vows.

V. 24. Purify thyself with them. He is advised to unite himself with them in the formal acts of purification. And be at charges with them. Assume the expense of the offerings necessary for all the company, which would be for eight lambs, four rams, unleavened bread, flour and drink offerings. This would involve considerable expense for one who had to spend his time in the ministry, and earn his bread by hand labor. But it would witness to his benevo lence towards those who observe those rites and serve to allay prejudice existing against him. That they may shave their heads. It would seem from this that these four men were not able to meet the ex penses themselves and needed help to fulfill their vows. That was one motive. All may know that thou thyself walkest orderly. This was probably the higher motive. It would be a public demonstration of his loyalty.

V. 25. As touching the Genti'es we have wri'ten, &c. Reference is here made to the agreement made some years before as to what should be required of Gentiles. There is no disposition to reverse that de

V. 26. Then Paul took the men, purifying himself, &c. He accepted the counsel of the elders, regardng the ceremonies proposed as no compromise of his Christian character, and probably the wise thing to do under the circumstances. Entered into the temple to signify (declaring) the accomplishment &c. He had no misgivings but boldly took his rosition publicly, in the temple, and stood by these men until an offering could be made for every one of them.

#### Books and Magazines.

1.500 CONUNDRUMS.—A little book with the above title. containing over fifteen conundrums, suitable mail, post paid, to any address, upon receipt of 15c.,

THE Old Testament Student for January is full of cially Gentile Christians, were it sympathy with good things in its especial line, among which are worthy of mention: "Studies in Archæology and

V. 18. The day following Paul went in | Comparative Religion," and the Editorial Notes on 'The Revised Old. Testament," and "How to learn to In'erpret." The Contributed and General Notes

> D. M. FERRY & Co., Detroit, Mich., sends us their annual catalogue of seeds, plants, and garden implements, a pamphlet of 112 pp. Everything in the way of desirable information concerning the garden may here be found. Thanks for seeds received.

> THE new year's number of Wide Awake comes to us a little late, but we can afford to wait, since it comes filled with such a choice collection of good things; stories, pictures, and poems, besides much that is instructive as well as entertaining. The Chautauqua Readings constitute an important feature of this magazine. Those for this, January, number cov er a wide range of literature, history, science, and art. \$3 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

ANNUAL REPORT of Hebrew Christian Work in New York City for 1884, being the Third Annual Report of this work. Rev. Jacob Freshman, Pastor, No. 25, 7th St., New York.

THE THEOLOGY OF CHRIST from His own words. By Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., late Paster of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, with an introduction by Wm. M. Taylor. D. D., LL. D. This eminent'Author and Divine has treated his subjects with g.eat vigor and eloquence, crystalized the teachings of Christ upon the various topics that enter into the Live Theological Questions of the Day, and produced a volume that will be an invaluable aid to every pastor and Christian student in the investigation of truth. This work has passed through several editions and is now issued with the latest revisions, and in excellent style as to its letter press. It has copious indices, which add greatly to its value as a book of reference. One vol., Crown, 8vo., 310 pages, \$1 50. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 757 Broadway, N. Y.

THE principal article in the North American Re view for February is "How shall the President be Elected?" is ably treated by five happily chosen writ-V. 21. They are in ormed of thee. That ers, viz., two United States Senators, Dawes and is, these multitudes have been informed by some of | Vance; a college president, F. A. P. Barnard, of substantial agreement of four of them on the same point is significant. Other articles are "How far may the Minister go in Politics," by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; a review of "Holmes's Life of Emerson," by the historian George Bancroft; an essay | then and there to show cause why a d cree should by Prof. C. A. Young, on "Theories regarding the Sun's Corona." The Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd defends the dogma of "Endless Punishment" and Prof. G. Stanley Hall writes on "New Departures" in Education."

An important feature of Babyhood for January is an article by Dr. Yale on "The First Steps," in which the earliest development of the Baby's power with suggestions as to the avoidance of "bow legs, "knock knees," etc. Parents of little folks as yet nameless may find some serviceable hints in an amusing sketch by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, en titled "Naming the Baby." Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin makes "The Infant's Mind" a st bject of most interesting study. "Baby abroad in Winter," by Marion Harland, and various other features, go to make this number a valuable one for all who have the Baby's interests at heart. IS Spruce Stree, New

THE new Upright Pianos of Mason & Hamlin are highly praised by good judges. They possess a refinement of musical tone which charms the connoisseur and all who hear it. This is owing largely to the new system of their construction. The great experience of Mason & Hamlin in their organ business, with the aid of their large corps of superior musical and mechanical experts, has enabled them, after V. 23. Do therefore this that we say to thee. Out several years of expensive experiments, to produce a piano which bids fair to do more for their reputation than even their famous organs have accomplished. -Their ehief improvement consists in securing the strings by metallic fastenings, instead of pins held by friction, which renders it easy to put the three strings of each tone exactly in unison, and thereby produce tones of wonderful sweetness and purity. Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have made 150,-000 cabinet organs. They can hardly hope to reach this number of pianos, but we doubt not their new 'uprights" will command a very large sale.—Boston

#### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending January 17, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 27,779 pack ges; exports, 2,405 packages. We quote:

Fine. Faulty. Winter make creamery 32@35 28@32 <u>-@-</u> 14@20 22@25 20\@22 Fresh Fall make..... 25@28 Entire dairies...... 23@25 14@18 Summer firkins..... —@24 14@17 Western ladle packed. 18@22 15@18 10@13 CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 20,679 poxes; exports, 24,459 boxes. We quote:

Factory, full cream.. 121@13 11 @12 6@10 (more.) (most. Skimmed..... 6 @ 8 4 @ 6 1102 Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 5,160 barrels. Im ports of foreign eggs for the week, 1,577 cases. Wy

Fancy.

Fine. Faulty

Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz...... 27 @28 Southern, Canada and Western, fresh laid, 

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You are hereby cited and required to appear be ore our Surrogate of our Co: nty of Allegeny, in our Surrogate's Court, on the 6th day of March, 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Surrogate's office in Wellsville, New York, not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasng of the real property of the said Erastus A. Green, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of

Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto L. s.] affiixed. Witness, Clarence A. Farnum, Esq., Surrogate of said County, at Wellsville, N. Y., the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty- O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly, five. CLARENCE A. FARNUM,

Surrogate.

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VOL. XLI.-NO. 5.

The Sabbath Beco

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MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

This is no new subject to Sev Baptists. We, as well as other peo some difficulties to overcome in our toward the realization of our ide educated ministry; but no amoun culty can induce us to lower our id true progress is toward an ideal reached. If we lower the ideal, by just so much, cut short our atta

A good many years ago we, as a nation, committed ourselves to tl lishing facilities for providing our with a thoroughly educated minig necessity of the denomination. A 1834, the General Conference expr thought of our people on this subje following resolution:

Resolved, That the Conference mend the formation of education for the purpose of raising funds to the education of young men who dence of a call to the ministry.

The Seventh-day Baptist Educati ty which is now in successful opera the outgrowth of this resolution. ject is stated in the 2d Article of stitution:

"The object of this Society she promotion of education in such a r shall tend to the ultimate founding endowment of a denominational co theological seminary."

In the Conference of 1838, a bro appointed to "address a series of this denomination on education thi columns of the Protestant Senti series of stirring articles was p The year before, Eld. Wm. B. Ma requested by the Conference to p address to the youth of the deno "on the importance of consecrating selves to the ministry, and to the on the duty of sustaining the inobtaining an education suited to the and responsibility of their callin spirit was abroad, and the necessit viding ourselves with a thoroughly ministry through appliances of

was seen to be imminent. At the Conference in 1849, E Hull offered, and the Conference the following resolution, which me

Resolved, That the different As be requested to appoint a committ to act in concert in making inquirie to the most feasible location for and theological seminary, and re result of their inquiries to the ne of this Conference.

This action resulted in establishment

denominational center of our co theological training at Alfred Cent a flourishing school of academic already in operation. The theole partment of Alfred University l number of years been in operation number of classes of excellent yo have been graduaated from it, th prepared for the work they are forming with excellent success in istry. An excellent class of eight at work, to be graduated at the clo present year, under the tuition of fessors. Others are in the colle soon to enter upon the theological

The long settled purpose of our nation is being realized. The wor subject to many limitations and e ments, which it is confidently exp perseverance and liberality of the our cause will gradually remove. of consecration to the work is in and the thought of lowering our and abating our energies must no ished for a moment.

It may now be considered the se viction of the Seventh-day Baptis nation, that, as a rule, with only ceptions as pressing circumstan seem to indicate, the candidate for istry is expected to reach his wor the preparation of a college and t course of training, and that such shall be furnished at as little himself as possible, in the instit fathers have founded for that very p is much to the credit of the church ministers, and the candidates