



Resolved, That the Conference recommend the formation of education societies for the purpose of raising funds to assist in the education of young men who give evidence of a call to the ministry.

The Seventh-day Baptist Education Society which is now in successful operation was the outgrowth of this resolution. Its object is stated in the 2d Article of its Con-

"The object of this Society shall be the of subordination. And further, they called promotion of education in such a manner as shall tend to the ultimate founding and full endowment of a denominational college and

In the Conference of 1838, a brother was appointed to "address a series of articles to this denomination on education through the columns of the Protestant Sentinel." A series of stirring articles was published. The year before, Eld. Wm. B. Maxson was

have devastated their ranks, but new recruits come forward every year. Then there are more school trustees, and deputy marshalesses, and postmistresses, and common council

women and jurywomen among their numbers. So the struggle coes bravely on and the spark of hope is kept alive. In convention, they

adopted resolutions rejecting as dogmas of Judaism the teaching that woman was an afterthought in creation, that her sex was a misfortune, and that marriage was a condition

upon the Christian ministry, as leaders of thought, to enforce the idea that in true religion, there is neither male nor female, neither bond nor free, but all are one.

It was an interesting sight to observe the eager crowds that thronged the meetings just held here by Evangelist Moody. High and women went, or tried to go. And as one watched the sea of faces, one could not help wondering what brought them there. Primarily, of course, it was the man himself, who has made his name familiar to half the globe. But no one, however indifferent or prejudiced, could listen to Mr. Moody long. without feeling that he has power, or without understanding something of what it was that held and influenced the lowest and vilest people of Chicago and London, and the highest culture of Oxford and Cambridge. He is a man who feels he has a message, and that nothing on earth is so important as to tell it. He is more than that. He is a man who feels that his message is greater than himself. week,. The subjects that have come up for consideration have been dull, and both the Senate and the House devoted much time to obituary oratory over the late Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Representa tive Evins, deceased, of South Carolina. Indian appropriations have been discussed in the House, and the Oklahoma lands question has been before both branches of Congress. Thus, the whole Indian question has been sprung, and no question, probably, is more provocative of talk. The fact that the best use the Indian can make of land is to lease in the way of natural scenery seemed tame thousands of acres to syndicates of cattle and commonplace. In addition to the kings at a few cents per acre yearly, while grand snow mountains which surrounded there are thousands of white people who have no land and would like to get some, has imfessors. Others are in the college course pressed legislators with the idea that Congress must take hold of the matter. Not The long settled purpose of our denomi- only for the purpose of taking care of the Indians, but for the purpose of taking care of the white people. Senator Vest, of Misments, which it is confidently expected the souri, declares that Oklahoma belongs to the perseverance and liberality of the lovers of Red men, and thinks the white settler should our cause will gradually remove. The spirit | be made to go, while Representative O'Neill, of consecration to the work is increasing, of Missouri, thinks there is no need of carand the thought of lowering our standard rying the idea of sacedness of treaties to the verge of idiocy. The favorite loafing place of Congressmen has been spoiled. The row of screens in rear of the seats in the House, behind which Members collected in order to joke, tell stoceptions as pressing circumstances may ries and smoke, have all been taken away. of a dark blue color, changing continually constitution then conquers the disease, and its hues as the sunlight fell upon or was re- is not conquered by it. The alleged reason was to promote ventilaistry is expected to reach his work through | tion, but the real object was to promote legislation. The next improvement will be House who now crowd around the Speaker's fathers have founded for that very purpose. It platform, will be relegated to the space be-

workmen will make wonderful changes in the next few weeks.

THE following resolutions were adopted by the Alfriedian Lyceum, at a session held Jan. 26th:

WHEREAS, our Father in heaven has taken to himelf our sister, ADA A. CLARKE; therefore, Resolved, That in her death, we, the Alfriedian yceum, lose a most efficient member and loval friend, whose Christian character and superior in tellect gave promise of a noble womanhood. Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to her family in their deep sorrow, with the hope that they may receive the comfort and help of the heavenly Father in its fullness.

HANCY L. ROGERS, FLORA A. RANDOLPH, Com. SUSIE M. BURDICK,

GLACIBR BAY, ALASKA.

Think of passing on day after day and and low, rich and poor, saints and sinners, ful and bracing atmosphere, making our literally all classes and conditions of men way in the midst of innumerable islands, lowed his opinions to influence her mind. more than seventeen thousand feet in height, Congress has not accomplished much this of the highest peak of the White Mountains, are, for the most part, basaltic in their character plainly indicating their igneous or volcanic origin, and yet their peculiar stratification in many places affords evidence of their upheaval at some period from the depths of the great waters. For eight successive days and nights we had been passing through scenery, which it was a delight to the eyes and a joy to the heart to look upon,

preaking off of the ice, sounded at times the Christian and the ungodly. They may like the rattling of musketry, or of artillery, even both be overcome by the tempter. But and again, it was like the voice of thunder, as some vast iceberg weighing hundreds of that the one sinks without recovery; the tons fell into the glassy Bay, and floated by other repents, and is restored. Temptation the ship out towards the ocean, raising huge sent David down to a frightful abyss of waves which tossed the vessel as though it | crime; but he did not glory in it; he had were a mere spar upon the surface of the grace enough to abhor his sins and abhor

ship for a half-hour or more, our whole com- | conceit-had his terrible fall, and would pany went on shore and many of them clim | have sunk out of sight for ever if there had bed over the beach and moraine up the steep | been no recuperating grace in his heart. and crevasses so that it could not be crossed with safety. This "Mer de Glace" was seen | by adversities. Bitter attacks crush some stretching away as far as the eye could reach, presenting a view in comparison with which the celebrated "Mer de Glace" of the Alps is but as a lake to the ocean. A few miles above the present front or face or the glacier, another flows into it, like a tributary stream into a river. This Muir Glacier is said to continue its course northward for about 150 miles, where it is lost in a vast, unbroken field of ice and snow. But grand and awful as is this Muir Glacier, yet it is surpassed by others which are to be seen in this region. - Wilson Phraner, D. D. in the Evangelist.

IT CRUMBLED AWAY.

It was in 1866 that Princess Alice at her own request, became acquainted with the famous David Frederick Strauss. He to all eternity." That man of God repaired lived at Darmstadt for four years, during damages, resumed business, and has more which time he had frequent intercourse with | friends than ever. He was only smitten the Princess, and read to her his letters on | down, but not destroyed. Before the pres-Voltaire. Much as it may be regretted that | ent "hard times" are weathered through the influence of Strauss should have been there may be many of my readers who will brought to bear upon her, no one can help need to get a new and stronger hold on God admiring the courage with which she faced night after night, as we have done, over the difficulties to which his teachings gave calm and quiet waters, breathing a delight- rise, especially when one considers with what reluctance and distress she must have althrough narrow straits and channels and In sharp conflict with the most sacred trabeautiful bays, at the foot of great mount- ditions of her youth, she did not shrink ains of solid rock, many of which are cover- from accepting the dedication of his work on ed with snow, and often with solid fields of Voltaire. No doubt there is a non-believice glittering in the sunlight, from which ing attitude which is easier to take up in the is not as generally known as its grandeur countless streams flow down into the waters everyday life than the believing one. It is at their foot. These mountains are, many of far less trouble, it is more flattering to one's them covered with forests Others are cn power of discernment, not to believe a thing tirely bare, plainly showing the effects of the than to believe it. When Stephenson first vast glaciers which have swept down their prophesied before a committee of the House sides, carrying everything before them, and of Commons the rate at which steam could leaving not a vestige of vegetation remain- conquer time and space, the men who as high as Bunker Hill mountain, and ing. This whole region, indeed will be laughed him to scorn probably felt much nearly as straight, then slopes gradually to found of surpassing interest, not only to the cleverer than those who believed him. It the summit. Of course the ascent from mere traveler or student of nature, who was in no such spirit that Princess Alice this side is impossible, and on every side would look upon the "wonderful works of listened to Strauss-"she had to wrestle except one is accomplished with great diffi-G d," but also to the scientist. These huge heart and soul with theoretical doubt;" and mountains, varying from one thousand to it was not until the spring of 1873 that light pays the efforts as, in addition to the usual came back to her through darkness. She many of them towering above the Alps, and had just returned from her Italian trip, into some of them nearly three times the height which she had thrown herself with true enjoyment, and was still resting after the cal association. fatigue of the long journey. The two little princes had been playing by her sofa; Prince Ernst ran into the next room, followed by the Princess, and in her brief absence Prince. Fritz fell out of the window upon the stone pavement below. One moment in the most vivid radiant life and health, the next he lay senseless and crushed. He died a few hours later in his mother's arms. In her agony she sounded, as it were, for the first time the depths of skepticism. She searched in vain through the various systems of philosophy, but found no foothold. She did not speak of the transformation that was going on within; but slowly, silently, and surely faith returned to her, never again to falter. "The whole evidence of philosophical conclusions which I had built up for myself, I find to have no foundation what- appearance. Not only is the trunk itself ever-nothing of it is left-it has crumbled away like dust. What should we be, what branch shows an unequal conflict with unwould become of us if we had no faith-if seen forces. At the foot of the mountain we did not believe that there is a God who rules the world and each one of us?"-Miss Gladstone, in Contemporary Review.

TERMS-\$8 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 2086.

yet not destroyed." We see an illustration

of this in the different ways people are af-The constant crackling and splitting and fected by temptations. They come alike to the difference between grace and no grace is

himself and to struggle up again out of the After inspecting the glacier from the mire. Poor Peter also-top-heavy with self-Christ set him on his feet again. He was

I am constantly impressed by the different ways in which different persons are handled some people utterly; they were only worthless crockery after all. From others the most venomous slanders run off, as mud washes from a marble statue in a shower. Lies hurt no man; it is the truth that crushes a worthless character. There are some who have no rallying power after a storm of calamity; thay creep away wounded, or die in the thickets or under the hedges. When their property is gone, they seem to have nothing left; too often they take to the bottle to drown their troubles. But after the same calamities, I have seen many a brave child of God struggle up to his feet again, and renew the battle with fresh courage. "This financial gale has carried away all your spars, and swept your decks," I once wrote to a Christian merchant in his bankruptcy, "but you have got enough grace

stowed away in your hold to make you rich to stand the storm.—Baptist Weekly.

A CUBIOUS MOUNTAIN.

ARY SOCIETY GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. HITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly,
IN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R.I. L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.
Chicago, 111.
VAY & CO., ERCHANT TAILORS, 205 West Madison St.
D: ROGERS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, 34 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av
COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDEB PRINTINGPRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power.at Westerly, R. I.112 Monroe St.
Milton, Wis.
W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Y AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.
P. CLARKE, <i>REGISTERED PHARMACIST</i> , ice Building, Milton, Wis
Milton Junction, Wis.
ROGERS, Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Town Clerk. ice at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.
Minnesota.
S AYRES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST. Copying in Indian Ink, Oil, CRAYON, & Dodge Centre, Minn.
Kansas.
FIN & SON, DEALERS IN DRUGS AND GROCERIES, Nortonville, Kansas.
e Sabbath Begorder,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY THE
RICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
s to foreign countries will be charged 59 cents al, on account of postage.
If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 ditional will be charged. per discontinued until arrearages are paid.
t the option of the publisher. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. ient advertisements will be inserted for
inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents as r each subsequent insertion. Special con- inde with parties advertising extensively.
advertisements inserted at legal rates, y advertisers may have their advertisement

advertisers may have their advertis quarterly without extra charge. vertisements of objectionable character will

JOB PRINTING. fice is furnished with a supply of joint , and more will be added as the business and , so that all work in that line can be executed ness and dispatch.

ADDRESS munications, whether on business ion should be addressed to "THE BAS

requested by the Conference to publish an address to the youth of the denomination "on the importance of consecrating themselves to the ministry, and to the churches, on the duty of sustaining the indigent in obtaining an education suited to the nature and responsibility of their calling." The spirit was abroad, and the necessity of pro viding ourselves with a thoroughly educated ministry through appliances of our own, was seen to be imminent.

At the Conference in 1849, Eld. N. V. Hull offered, and the Conference adopted. the following resolution, which meant work

Resolved, That the different Associations be requested to appoint a committee of five to act in concert in making inquiries relative to the most feasible location for a college and theological seminary, and report the result of their inquiries to the next session of this Conference.

This action resulted in establishing the denominational center of our college and theological training at Alfred Centre, where a flourishing school of academic grade was already in operation. The theological department of Alfred University has for a number of years been in operation, and a number of classes of excellent young men have been graduaated from it, thoroughly prepared for the work they are now performing with excellent success in the ministry. An excellent class of eight are now at work, to be graduated at the close of the present year, under the tuition of four prosoon to enter upon the theological course. nation is being realized. The work is still subject to many limitations and embarrassand abating our energies must not be cher-"ished for a moment.

It may now be considered the settled conviction of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, that, as a rule, with only such exseem to indicate, the candidate for the minthe preparation of a college and theological course of training, and that such a course shall be furnished at as little expense to himself as possible, in the institution our ing ministers, and the candidates for places | to direct them to any Member who rings. | were borne down the Bay by the strong | in the enemy's hands; we are smitten down, | ported.

until on the morning of the 9th of August, we found ourselves in Glacier Bay. This was the day of wonders above all others-the red letter day of our whole voyage. Here the interest of our journey culminated, and all that we saw afterwards us on every hand, hundreds of icebergs, varied in color and of all imagniable shapes and sizes, were floating around in the Bay. not only rendering great care necessary in the management of the ship, but adding interest and excitement to the scene.

Passing Mount Fairweather and Crillov in the early morning, a little before noon our vessel steamed up in front of what is known as the Muir Glacier, so named from Prof. John Muir of San Francisco. Grand and impressive indeed, was the sight before us. Let me attempt to describe it. It seemed as though a river three miles broad, and pouring over a perpendicular precipice of 350 or 400 feet, had suddenly been arrested and congealed, and there stood as a

glittering front perpendicularly uplifted

SMITTEN DOWN-NOT DESTROYED BY THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

The best proof of a good constitution is that it recuperates after a severe wound or from a serious attack of sickness. The and soul, that rest which an intimate acphysician does not bring one ounce of quaintance with nature always brings.--solid wall of ice-a frozen Niagra-with its strength in his medicine-box; he simply aims to aid nature in clearing away obstruc before us. The ice was sometimes of a tions, so that the patient who is smitten greenish, at other times of a light, or again down may not be destroyed. The vigorous

flected by it. The edge or top of the fall or Every day brings its spiritual conflicts. front was broken or serrated, shooting up One of the best evidences of spiritual health into innumerable peaks and spires and min- is that we have the grace to recuperate. electric bells connecting with each Member's arets and towers of various shapes and sizes, Paul gives a very striking description of this desk, and all the pages and officers of the a vast labyrinth of needles and pinnacles, a process of getting on the feet again. He Milan cathedral on a greatly enlarged scale, says (according to a very literal translation), while from the face of the glacier masses of "We are pressed on every side, but not ice were every few minutes breaking off penned in a corner; we are perplexed, but is much to the credit of the churches want- hind the seats, where there will be indicators and toppling over into waters beneath, and not unto despair; we are pursued, but not left tially the way in which all missions are sup-

Fifteen miles north of Atlanta, Ga., rises Stone mountain. Though frequently visited by picnic parties from that section, it merits. America boasts many higher mountains, this measuring but 1,100 feet, but has few showing such remarkable beauties. The circumference of this mountain at the base is five miles. For more than one mile it rises abruptly 800 feet, is nearly four times culty. The view from the summit well recharms of a Southern landscape, one can readily distinguish Lookout and Kennesaw mountains, so interesting from their histori-

Stone mountain is composed of a fine, light colored granite. In some places where exposed to the action of sun and water it has become striped, having the appearance of pieces of bright carpeting hanging over the precipice. Scattered over the mountain are boulders, some of immense size and worn by water into curious forms.

The Greeks of old would assign its formation to some god or goddess and surround it with fascinating myths. We moderns would rather reverently ascribe it to the one Creator while curiously studying the means He chose to employ.

No grasses grow on this mountain, but its absence is supplied by reddish moss found only in high altitudes. Occasionally a stunted cedar appears, presenting a peculiar twisted by the force of the wind, but each axalias afford a wealth of bloom in their season. At least seven shades appear, varying from white to deep red. A yellow variety also abounds. Tehse, with a belt of woodland, furnish a setting worthy the beauty of this jewel.

Stone mountain has given its name to a village about a mile away where dwellers in heated cities may sometimes breathe pure

air. In looking upon so much of beauty and grandeur they may find rest for mind Cottage Hearth.

BISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR, of the Methodist Church has gone to Africa with forty assistants on a "self-supporting" mission. The Independent fails to see that the mission can properly be called self-supporting, when it is officially announced that friends in this country have given \$13,000 for buil 1ing purposes, and further contributions are asked for in " building materials or breadstuffs in bulk, from a tin of crackers to a barrel of flour." This, it adds, is substan-



· Missions.

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

LITTLE THINGS.

Written for a "Mite-box Opening," and inscribed to "The Merry Workers," of Canton, Ill.

JULIA H. JOHNSTON.

Introductory Recitation.

We lightly speak of "little things," But oft forget to count The separate trifles, thus to find. We say, "How can our little help Enrich the great Home field?" The Lord can multiply the seed, And give abundant yield.

The world is made of little things, A saying true as trite: We find our courage in the word, As each one gives her mite. And so, to keep ourselves in heart, While here we bring our hoard, We'll call to mind some "little things" Wherein great power is stored.

No. 1.-Grains of Sand.

The mountains high, the ocean beach, The broad and fertile land, Are debtors to the multitude Of tiny grains of sand. The winds and waters drive and cut, And sift our grain by grain, Not knowing whereunto their work May by and by a tain.

No. 2. -Grass Blades.

One little blade of grass alone-How trivial and forlorn! But He who causes two to grow Where one did greet the morn, Is piecing out the fair green robe Which doth our earth adorn.

No. 3.-Grains of Wheat.

The boundless prairies turn to gold, Beneath the Summer sun; The histories of harvest fields, Show fortunes lost and won. The heads of wheat must slowly fill And ripen grain by grain, Else toil of hand, and hope of bread Alike will be in vain.

No. 4. -Leaves.

The countless leaves upon the trees, A whispered lesson give, Reminding of the "healing leaves" Whereby the nations live. How many bitter streams of strife, Which death and sorrow yield, Might bless our land. if they could be, Like Marah's waters hea'ed!

No. 5.—Rays of Light.

From one great source come all the lays That make the perfect day, And every small and radiant beam, Will find its own bright way. Thich one of all could well No mortal tongue can say.

our efforts to accomplish the ends soughtmore interest, prayer, and giving. Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society.-1885. To the members of our ohurches and congregations:

We invite your attention to the following statements and suggestions:

STATEMENTS.

To carry on our work through the year, as now planned, will require about \$10,000. CHINA.-We cannot tell exactly how much this Mission will cost, as we do not know how many scholars there will be in the Boarding School; but we ought to have at

least \$2,700 for the three departments of this work-General, Medical, and Educational. HOLLAND.—A new mission station has been established at Groningen; and this field

calls for \$520 from this Society. UNITED STATES.—The amounts required for our work in this country are substantially as follows: For the South-Eastern Association, \$175; Eastern, \$250; Central \$900; Western, \$700; for the North and and Southwest, \$3,375; for salary and expenses of Corresponding Secretary, \$1,100; for miscellaneous expenses, \$280. About \$2,500 could be wisely used in enlargements.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Monthly meetings for prayer and conference and other exercises, in the interests of our denominational work.

2. Weekly or monthly collections for Missions; and we suggest the same for the Tract Society, whose work has also greatly en- 50 cents a year. larged.

ability.

4. Quarterly remittances to the Treasurer; on the first of December, March, June, and September.

5. Pastors can do much for our cause by discourse, frequent remarks, and by personal and active interest in the raising of funds.

6. Interest in denominational enterprises grows no faster than information; and this is found chiefly in Annual Reports and in the of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (A. SABBATH RECORDER, while much ought to be given from our pulpits.

7. General, hearty, and continued cooperation, are absolutely essential to success, as the Lord is calling us to still greater enlargement.

8. BEQUESTS AND LEGACIES.—One of the best ways of honoring the Lord with our property, is to make it the means of building up his kingdom, through the preaching | Boston, Mass. 40 cents a year. of the gospel.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

younger sister for \$10, that a debt might be paid. One hundred and sixty Chinese women confessed having destroyed 58 of their daughters, one woman owning to 11 infanti

"I write unto you, little children, becaus ye have known the Father."-1 John 2: 14.

Holland Mission.-1885.

This is one of the most interesting and promising of our Missions. To maintain it | terly journal of missionary thought and ef- | only continue to rally around the standard sides a similar appropriation from the Tract Society, for the *De Boodschapper*. The Young equal amount, leaving \$400 to be otherwise provided for. I write unto you, young people, because yeare strong, and ask you, as societies or bands, or otherwise, to furnish 40 ten-dollar shares. There are now in Holland two Seventh-day Baptist missionaries, two churches, and Sabbath-keepers living at | Calcutta, India. nine places. Please fill out the blank below, and return one card to A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I.

shares of the Holland Mission Fund.

......Secretary.

MISSIONARY PERIODICALS AND REPORTS

The Baptist Home Mission Monthly. Put ished by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, TempleCourt, New York City.

The Home Missionary. American Home 3. One dollar a year from every one for Missionary Society (Congregational), Bi-each Society, and above that according to ble House New York City. 60 cents a year. ble House, New York City. 60 cents a year. Presbyterian Home Missionary. Published by the Board of Home Missions, 23 Centre Street, New York. \$1 a year. The Baptist Missionary Magazine. Amer-

ican Baptist Missionary Union, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. \$1 10 a year. The Missionary Herald. American Board B. C. F. M., Congregational), Boston. \$1

a year.

The Foreign Missionary. Presbyterian Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York, \$1 a year.

The Helping Hand. Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Tremont Temple,

Life and Light for Woman. Womans' Board of Missions (Congregational), co-op-I give, devise, and bequeath to "The Seventh- erating with the A. B. C. F. M., 1 Congrga-

Baltimore, Md.

of God in the Universe; The Missionary Consecration of the whole Church; "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles;" Missions and the Millennium; A Bengali Will. \$2 50 a year.

Correspondence; Missionary News. \$3 00 a year. American Presbyterian Press, Shang hai, China.

The following Reports have been received: | to join the Church there, and expects me to "A Wind from the Holy Spirit" in Sweden and Norway. By Rev. M. W. Mont- as he wants me to baptize him. I get letters gomery, Superintendent of work among from others begging me to come. I think Scandinavians. A report of the religious | sister T---- will report other converts to the condition and needs of the Scandinavians, | Sabbath in her next letter. I sent her a good

Norway, and in the United States. American Home Missionary Society, New York.

Church, South. Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Board be one of our best fields. Lord help me! of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyte

rian Church of North America.

Seventieth Annual Report with the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Presby erian Board of Missions for Freedmen, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The Missionary Annual of the African M.

North; Foreign Missions of the United Pres- ple so revived and in such working order. A byterian Church; Monthly Review of Mis- number have professed faith in the Saviour, sions in Papal, Mohammedan, and Heathen | and a large number are inquiring the way of Lands. There are also seventeen illustra- life. Some have been reclaimed. The past tions. \$2 a year. 116 Nassau Street, New Sabbath being our Quarterly Meeting. two York City, and 114 W. Baltimore Street, were added to our Church, making six accessions since my labors began here. The out. The Indian Evangelical Review. A quar- look for the Church is quite favorable if they

requires from this Society \$520 a year, be- fort, devoted to the interests of Christianity of truth. We are hoping for a number to and of Christian work in India. The fol- come out strongly on the Lord's side and People's Mission Band of Milton Junction, Wis., are to furnish \$60, and the church an ry: The New Dispensation; Fakirism as a ed day and evening through all the work mode of Evangelistic Work; The Immanence | with no ministerial helps. Pray for us. Yours in Christ,

C. W. THRELKELD.

P. S.-Oh! how I long to reach my old Kentucky home. Sister Todd, our Sabbathkeeping sister that I left there has just writ-The Chinese Recorder and Missionary ten me, begging a visit, wanting to know Journal. The following is a part of the ta- how long my engagements are for this field. ble of contents of the last number received: and stating that she thinks they would soon The Proverbs and Common Sayings of the | have a strong Seventh-day Baptist Church Chinese; Tauism in the Ts'in and Han Dy- | there now if they had me back to look after nasties; Chinese Relations with the Tartar them. My coming away has worked strangeand Tibetan Tribes; The Old Chinese Pro- | ly upon their minds. No one thought I nunciation; The Aboriginal Tribes of West- | would go till I was ready to start. Sister ern Yunnan; Ancient Earth Works in China; T---- is working hard for the cause, and two have embraced the Sabbath since I left. My own brother-in-law, who embraced a hope in the Saviour before I left, still refuses

come back, when he will join our church embracing their situation in Sweden and supply of tracts and arguments! I am glad I went to Alfred and got my children situat ed as they are in school and hoped to go my-Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Board | self, but the work grows on my hands till I of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal fear I shall have to give that idea up. I still contend that my old home is going to

Pray for us.

QUITE a little breeze has been stirred up in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, over the action of Assistant Bishop Potter in administering vows of celibacy, poverty and obedience to a young man named Huntington, who wished to join the new Order of the Holy Cross, recently introduced in this country. It is thought by some of the ministers of that denomination to be quite too direct an encouragement of monasticism, and an assumption of authority which an Episcopal Bishop does not possess. Others approve it, insisting that if a man wants to take such vows upon him, there is nothing to hinder the Bishop from aiding him in doing so. Is this another of the "signs of the times," betokening a divisions in "the American Church?"

Sabbath Befor "Remember the Sabbath-day, to Six days shalt then labor, and do all t the seventh day is the Sabbath of the L "THE BEV. MB. TITSWOBTH ON QUESTION." BY A. H. LEWIS.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of Jan. 12, sermon on the Sunday question, by R worth, of that city. Accepting the r rect one, (a thing by no means certain. age daily newspaper,) we have first, a pertinent statement of the importance o in the following words:

The Sabbath question, he said, is on ing questions of the day. With the qu inspiration of the Bible in theology, a tion of temperance in morals, this qu Sabbath stands out in the thoughts of 1 in the success or defeat of the Kingdom earth, as their equal in importance. N with these

The Sabbath is the last main bulwa authority of the church over the pra The State has taken from the ch men. after another: To restrict the liberties ishing ecclesiastical courts, except for church of its own members; remov qualifications for citizenship or office few special privileges are still granted portion of the people, like chaplaincies and public institutions, and the army a exemption from taxation of property of ligious uses, and the oath on the Bible no one of these compares in importanc gering power of the Christian public Christian through the laws which enfor ance of the Sabbath.

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SABBATA

The battle rages hot, therefore, at th where hotter along the whole battle lin opposing forces of liberalism and conse ligion. And it is a strangely mixed ba so many parties. There are the old, re commandment Sabbatarians, who beli bath was first given in Eden, ratified at fore of universal and perpetual oblig insist squarely on the coercion of men keeping by law and police power.

There is a small wing of this party w more strongly on the binding force of commandment, but practically give the against the Christian Sabbath because the commandment requires the keeping instead of Sunday. Where these nur siderable, as in Rock and Dane countie and in many communities in Michigan New Jersey, and Rhode Island, the Sev tists and Seventh-day Adventists are a "harass" the Sunday sabbatarian an the whole situation by weakening the day to be based on the Fourth comman on divine authority.

After enumerating other classes, rej ferent views, Mr. Titsworth adds what ful men fail to see, and less honest men ing to acknowledge. He says: "It is not to be wondered at if, in t drift in public opinion except through would not like to take the contract Men should not be left to follow their positive or dogmatic. side of self-denial than once on the ples are plain, and among things that be clear are these:

opinion, many shall be found who do i own minds. There is, unquestionab -public opinion on this question. The dividual opinion. He did not feel qui whether that drift is a good or a bad th whether we are just now treading tow better views of the Sabbath, but right movement. It seemed to have a stro resistless current. But that is all the why it should be guided, if it cannot b ought, by all means, to be an intellige their passions in so vital a thing as this What is called for, however, is fairn positiveness in public teachers; intell than dogmatism. They must, at all e fair and intelligent before they can s "If I confess," said the speaker, "to that I belong to the large class who do know their own minds upon the Sabba been conscious of drift in opinion or since I began to think about it at all, I t altogether discredit myself in your tho a public teacher. But such is the fact I am quite at a loss how to apply, in tails of practical life, the general pri regarding the Sabbath. I have no prac in deciding respecting my own action Sabbath, for I would rather err fifty dulgence. My confessed difficulty is in tions of duty and causistry for others.

No. 6.—Dewdrops

The early dewdrops may refresh As well as plenteous rain; The sun his image seeks in each And searches not in vain. These morning offerings that we bring May some refreshment bear, And though so small we trust our sun May see his image there.

No. 7.-Sweet Odors.

In what minute, substantial form Rare perfumes may be found; A tiny grain or drop, alone. May scent the air around. Those "vials full of odors sweet," Before the throne of gold, We help to fill-Oh! wondrous thought, And privilege untold!

No. 8.-Fragments.

The "crumbs swept up," the morsels saved The things of trifling cost, Are precious fragments in his sight, Who said, "Let none be lost."

No. 9.-Cords.

Of slender filaments and frail, A cable may be wrought, And none can say one fiagile thread May count therein for naught. "A threefold cord," the Scripture says, Is difficult to break; With love and prayers, and offerings meet Our triple cord we make.

No. 10.-Jewels.

Like tiny clustered diamond poi its Around a central gem, Our little deeds may shine at last In Jesus' diadem. When nations shall before Him fall. And gladly crown Him "Lord of all."

Closing Hymn.

To be sung by the band, Air, "Christmas," or any uitable common metre tune.

Receive, O Lord, the mites we bring: We leave them in Thy hand; Thy touch can change our trifling gifts, To values high and grand.

Our Father's God! Our country's hope! To Thee we lift our eyes, All things are Thine, yet offerings small, Thou dost not hence despise.

Oh!speed the day when Thou shalt be In all our borders known, When all the "strangers in our midst" Shall worship Thee alone.

NOTE.—A pretty recepticle for the "mite," should be placed upon a table. The young girls should take their places upon the platform together, and each in turn step forward to empty her box-repeating her allotted part of the exercise, first giving its title clearly .- Presbyterian Home Missionary.

OUR_NEEDS.

The following statements, suggestions, and blanks, have been sent out to our and cards and those reading them here, will co-operate with us heartily and promptly in A Chinese boy was sold for \$90, and his eign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, one. I have never seen this church and peo- hand and the art of healing in the other.

day Baptist Missionary Society," a body corporate and politic, first, under the General Law of the State of New York, and afterward by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, passed at its January Session, 1880, the sum of — dollars, to be appropriated and applied to the uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction and control forever. [As a permanent fund the in-come only to be used, may be added, if the donor so wishes. If the legacy is not money, but real estate or some

other form of property, insert a short description of the same

from any one who does not understand or approve our ways and means.

Yours fraternally, A. E. MAIN, Cor. Sec.

ASHAWAY, R. I., Jan. 1885

Shanghai Medical Mission.-1885.

To maintain this department of our China Mission, as now organized, will require about \$800 a year; and we ask the women of our year. churches and congregations, as organized into societies or otherwise, in gratitude for what a Christian civilization has done for them, to furnish 80 ten dollar shares. Please fill out the blank below, and return one card to A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I.

......Secretary.

Betrothals are often made in China without the knowledge of those most concerned, and the bride brought to her husbend's home without having ever seen him. Suicide is not uncommon among brides, nor among older women; and infant daughters are often destroyed at birth by mother, father, or grandmother. There is no such thing as medical education. The inauguration and prosecution of well organized work by woman for woman, not only in our own land but in the benighted lands of heathendom, has been reserved for the nineteenth century. Among its grand achievements must be ranked the noble efforts of women to educate, elevate and liberate their ignorant, degraded and enslaved sisters. And the woman medical missionary will relieve an amount of human suffering that lies beyond the reach of any medical man.

Shanghai MIssion Schools.—1885.

The two Day Schools cost about \$200 a year; and the expense of the Boarding School will be about \$30 a year for each scholar. Encouraged by the noble response of last year we again ask our Sabbath sohools to furnish sixty shares of \$10 each. Superintendents, pastors, and teachers are earnestly requested to co-operate with us. Please fill out the blank below, and return one card to A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I.

......Superintendent.

tional House, Boston: 60 cents a year.

Woman's Work for Woman. Published by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, 48 McCormick Block, Chicago. 60 cents a year

Heathen Woman's Friend. Womans' For-9. The Secretary invites correspondence eign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston. 50 cents a year.

We do not doubt but that the above are the best denominational missionary periodic-

als published in any land. Children's Work for Children. See Wom-

The Missionary Link. Woman's Union ple who claim to teach all things that the Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, Bible House, New York. 50 cents a lar obligations to be thoroughly evangelical year.

and Foreign Missions, York, Pa. 30 cents the subject of the Sabbath. Old foundaa vear.

China's Millions. Organ of the China In- New England ministers have recently stated land Mission, London, Eng.

The Mission Field. Published by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, London, Eng.

The Friend of Missions, London, Eng. We have have also received from the publish- this great Sabbath movement increases the ers a large missionary sheet almanac for 1885, illustrated, and containing hundreds of mis- missionaries. To try to meet this demand is sionary items.

Mission Record. The January number begins a new series improved in outward form. Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Missionary Review. An undenominational bi-monthly. The following is a part of the table of contents of the last number: Cevlon and its Missions; Evangelical Alliance at Copenhagen; Inter-Seminary Mis-

sionary Alliance; Foreign Missions in 1883-84, (of 13 Boards); Evangelistic Work among the old Armenians; Zenana Work in the

Kolapow Mission; Field Notes; Africa; Sailing of Missionaries; Death Notices of Missionaries. \$1 50 a year. Princeton, N. J. The Gospel in All Lands: This underom inational missionary periodical has been changed from a weekly to a monthly of 48 pages. The January number offers the following table of contents: The country, peo-

E. Church.

Forty-first Annual Report of the British Society for the Propogation of the Gospel among the Jews.

Ninety-second Annual Report of the Bap tist Missionary Society of England. Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the General Baptist Missionary Society of Eng-

land.

THE great importance of our home mis sion work appears from several facts: 1. Our national strength will turn to weakness without the spread of Christianity; and we profess to be patriotic citizens. 2. There is sin and there are lost souls everywhere; and an's Work for Woman, above. 35 cents a la dearth of gospel preaching, especially in the new parts of our country. 3. As a peo-Lord has commanded, we are under particuand obedient to the Master's great commis-Lutheran Missionary Journal. Home sion. 4. There is a spreading interest in tions are being deserted. Two prominent

> publicly that the New Testament does not require the observance of the First day. Here and there one embraces the truth as we hold it. Prominent among the human causes of these changes is the Outlook. But

demand for more and very efficient home the work of our Missionary Society. Breth-The Church of Scotland Home and Foreign | ren, we are living in a grand time. We misinterpret the signs, if great possibilities are not within our reach. More holiness, more prayer, greater benevolence, increas ing mutual confidence and heartier co-oper ation will accomplish great things for the Lord. "Work, for the night is coming."

FROM ELD. THRELKELD.

BEREA, W. Va., Jan. 13, 1885. I should have written you before this, but from several considerations have not. About six weeks ago I began a series of meetings in our church here, going on more than a week, the interest rising all the time, both in and out of the church, when in the second week sickness in my family drove me out of the work for the time. But the interest never seemed to abate, though the meetings closed ple, religion, missions etc., of Corea; Prot- | for the time being. Nearly three weeks ago estant missions of the Nineteenth Century; | I commenced the work again, and as far as I the Methodist Centenary Conference; For- am able to judge, the interest is a very deep ter said, he goes forth with the gospel in one

THE Congregational churches in California have increased in number, the last decade, 72 per cent.; membership. 120 per cent.; value of church property, from \$365,-000 to \$1,000,000; 30 per cent. of the churches are self-supporting. Instead of 6,000 Bible-school scholars they now enroll 12,000, and the 103 churches have 99 schools, not to mention the six kindergarten schools of the First Church in San Francisco. In the same time the theological seminary, which has been sending laborers into home and foreign fields, the Christian academy, the Christian paper, the Pacifie, the oldest and best religious journal on the coast, and an incorporated body known as the Congregational Associates, a sort of auxiliary to everything Congregational, have been firmly fixed, as we trust, for all time.

OFF FOR LIBERIA: A MISSIONARY WITH A HISTORY.—A large gathering, represent-ing many parishes throughout the city, of New York, assembled at the chapel adjoining the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth street and Sixth Avenue, one morning not long since to bid farewell and God speed to the Rev. Paulus Moort, colored, under appointment from the Episcopal Board as missionary to Liberia. Communion service was conducted by Assistant Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mootet, rector of the parish, and other clergymen. After the service Bishop Potter made an address. The history of the departing missionary is a singular one. His grandmother, a negress, when but a child was playing one day with a little companion on the beach at Fourah Bay, when she was stolen by an English trader, who took her to St. Croix and sold her as a slave. Here Mr. Moort, who is of pure African blood, was born, and he lived there until he was twenty years old. Then he worked his passage as a sailor before the mast to New York, with the intention of going back to Africa to teach his people Christianity. Some years previously a Boston gentleman had given a fund to support missionary schools in Liboria, and the Secretary of the Episcopal Missions sent Mr. Moort there. Completing his studies he returned to New York, and afterwards entered St. Augustine's Normal School, at Raleigh, N. C. He received his theological education at the Divinity School, in West Philadelphia. For the past two years he has studied medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, so, as Bishop Pot-

We summarize these principles in th report, giving the leading thought und

"First-That the Sabbath was made not to tyrannize over him; to help him

him in his struggle onward and upwar Second—The word of the Saviour to start from in searching after the nat bath obligation.

"Third—The pressure therefore, fo servance must be warranted by evidence bath is a blessing to man.

"Fourth-It must be admitted the commandment, as it is worded, does 1 spirit of Christ's teachings about the S Fifth-I do not in this undervalue

es, This was all right at the time it w Moses. The people needed the law. "Sixth-We do not throw away the

the Sabbath when we thus concede the of Moses' form of the law to our pres ces. While Christ, as we have seen, Mosaic code with the utmost freedom the very time, not destroying, but ful i. e. filling it full, rounding it out, ar true meaning. Precisely this He did the Sabbath.

'Seventh-But the principles Fourth commandment, the permanent Sabbath law, so far as used at all, mu be consistent with the idea of the Sa held it; must be shown capable of suc to the minds of men that they shall s as made for man, a blessing to man,

a tyranny over him. Eighth—Granting that the Fou ment was a Hebrew law, enacted to n case of that people, and that in form binding force upen us than any other acted at any other time for any oth thing to look into next is the que back of the commandment giving i thing that appeared was the auth The law was held to be of force bet

There is little from which to disser commend, in this statement of princ three need no restatement. The four if by the "Spirit of Christ's teaching



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."

"THE REV. MR. TITSWORTH ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION."

BY A. H. LEWIS.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of Jan. 12, 1885, reports a sermon on the Sunday question, by Rev. A. J. Titsworth, of that city. Accepting the report as a correct one, (a thing by no means certain. with the average daily newspaper,) we have first, a truthful and pertinent statement of the importance of the question, in the following words:

The Sabbath question, he said, is one of the burn-ing questions of the day. With the question of the inspiration of the Bible in theology, and the question of temperance in morals, this question of the Sabbath stands out in the thoughts of men interested in the success or defeat of the Kingdom of God in the earth, as their equal in importance. No others rank with these.

The Sabbath is the last main bulwark of the old authority of the church over the practical life of men. The State has taken from the church one right after another: To restrict the liberties of men, abolishing ecclesiastical courts, except for the trial by the church of its own members; removing religious qualifications for citizenship or office; and while a few special privileges are still granted the Christian portion of the people, like chaplaincies in legislatures and public institutions, and the army and navy, and exemption from taxation of property devoted to re-ligious uses, and the oath on the Bible in court, etc., no one of these compares in importance with the lingering power of the Christian public over the non-Christian through the laws which enforce the observance of the Sabbath.

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SABBATARIANS.

The battle rages hot, therefore, at that point; nowhere hotter along the whole battle line between the opposing forces of liberalism and conservatism in religion. And it is a strangely mixed battle; there are so many parties. There are the old, regular, fourth commandment Sabbatarians, who believe the Sabbath was first given in Eden, ratified at Sinai, therefore of universal and perpetual obligation. These insist squarely on the coercion of men and Sabbath keeping by law and police power.

There is a small wing of this party who insist even more strongly on the binding force of the Fourth commandment, but practically give their influence against the Christian Sabbath because they believe the commandment requires the keeping of Saturday, instead of Sunday. Where these numbers are considerable, as in Rock and Dane counties in our State, and in many communities in Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, the Seventh-day Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists are able to greatly "harass" the Sunday sabbatarian and complicate the whole situation by weakening the claim of Sunday to be based on the Fourth commandment, and so on divine authority.

After enumerating other classes, representing different views, Mr. Titsworth adds what less thoughtful men fail to see, and less honest men are not willing to acknowledge. He says:

means a higher and broader view of the Sabbath law than simple cessation from labor. Christ "fulfilled the Sabbath law" by enlarging, elevating, and spiritualizing the germinal idea which was involved in the command to cease from labor. We agree also that the Sabbath, like every law of the Decalogue, was Prayer, based on reasonable and just demands, beyond the letter of the law itself. The devout heart, and the honest intellect will easily accept the truth that God's laws are not right and true simply because He uttered them, but the rather, that He commanded them be cause they were true.

Mr. Titsworth finds reasons for a day of rest in the physical and intellectual weariness which attend all effort; in the need of rest and leisure for the sake of spiritual culture, and in the law of supply and demand, wherein "Sunday labor" tends to "overpro-

duction." The first three of these reasons are well established; the fourth is scarcely more than a "working hypothesis." All such reasons are at most, but secondary, and the history of the Sabbath Prayer, question shows that such reasons have never been Oration, sufficient to create, or to preserve, a sacred day. There is a larger, more religious, more Christian; a Oration. fundamental idea, underlying the whole question of the Sabbath, than any of those advanced above. Before the advent of Christ, God revealed Himself, mainly, through sacred objects and sacred times. All sacred objects were merged in Him who was greater than the temple, and who was the one great Sacrifice. All minor sacred times passed away with the minor sacred objects that had been associated with them. But since time itself is an attribute of God, and since the Sabbath had been, from the first, associated directly with God, as His representative in human life, it was needful that Christ should do as He did, cleanse and lift up the Sabbath as one of the prominent methods by which God reveals Himself. The Gospel was the culminating effort of Jehovah to reveal Himself to men, that He might reach, and save them. To accomplish this it was needful that there remain in the church, the Holy Spirit as the representative of Christ, the Sabbath as the representative of God in time, the Bible as the Book of God, and the blessed Supper as the one last material representative of the eternal Sacrifice. The Gospel gives a new meaning to all these to the world, and a still newer and deeper meaning to them in the heart of every redeemed man. Christ tore away the false garb in which Jewish tradition had dressed the Sabbath; tore away the false system of interpreting the Old Testament which tradition had heaped upon it; and trampled on the Jewish conceptions of himself

and his mission, in order that he might reveal God to men. These were the changes which Christ sought, and wrought in regard to the Sabbath. Hence all are forced to admit that so far as any change of the day, or any change in the fundamental reason for observing the Sabbath, the New Testa-

ment is wholly silent. The relation of the Sabbath to the civil law, which Mr. Titsworth is unable .to settle, from his stand-

The literary societies held their public sessions Jan. 13th, 14th, and 15th with the following programmes:

OROPHILIAN LYCEUM.

Prof. A. Whitford. Music, Trio, "Come Gentle Sleep," E. E. Camp-bell, T. J. Van Horn, C. A. Loofboro. "Tragic Days at Rome," J. Cunningham. Oration. Oration,

"True and False Humor," F. E. Peterson. Music, Solo, Mary J. Haven. Aper. "Orophilian Standard, Music, Solo, "The Arrow and the Song," F. E. Peterson. " Orophilian Standard," Paper,

Oration. "Search for Truth," W. D. Thomas. Music, Duet, "Emblem of Purity," Misses Lulu Spieer and Jennie Dunn. "Children of Crime," Oration.

"Children of Crime," O. P. Hull. Quartet, "Lughing Song," Messrs. Campbell, Van Horn, Loofboro, and Boss. Music,

Music.

Music,

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

Miss Nena Cook. Rev. Geo. Smith. "Charles Sumner, the Anti-Slavery Deader," J. B. Hayner. Cornet Solo, W. T. Thiele. "False Aims of Life," P. L. Clarke.

"Last Speech of Robert Emmett," Recitation, W. B. Millar. Music, "The Harmonious Blacksmith,"

Miss Nena Cook Paper, "Philomathean Independent," A. C. Dunn. Music, Cornet Solo, W. T. Thiele. Music, Corner Solo, Oration, "The Influence of a Life Purpose." L. C. Randolph.

Music, Cornet Solo, W. T. Thiele. IDUNA SOCIETY.

Music, "Liberty," C. A. White, Mettie I. Clarke. Prof. A. Whitford. Prayer, Oration, "Burns' Idea of Woman, Mary B. McEwan.

Music, "L' Usignuolo Messiocano," Paolo Giossa, Anna S. Goodrich. Oration, "Walter Scott as an Author" Ida E. Owen.

"Flying Jim," Frank McAdams. Recitation, Music, "Tanbert's Celebrated Bird Song," Mary J. Haven.

"Peculiar Feople," Elizabeth A. Steer. Oration, Addie M. Randolph. '' New Era," "Greeting," Mendelssohn, Dr. G. W. Post, and Anna S. Goodrich. Music, Oration. "The Girl of Our Period."

Luella G. Spicer. Address, Music, "Hark to the Voices," Henry R. Bishop. Jennie A. Dunn, Mary J. Haven, Luella G. Spicer. Adjournment.

From the speakers on the different programmes, a committee selected the two best to represent the College at the State Collegiate Oratofical contest, and awarded the King prize for the best oration, delivery, etc., to Miss Ida E. Owen, (1duna), and she and Lester C. Randolph, (Philomathean), were appointed to represent the College in the contest.

The gentlemen are forming plans for the "It is not to be wondered at if, in the conflict of Christ On one side of Christ Was Judgism It and still. I

colleges: Harvard 230, Cornell 220, Yale Committee of the Citizen's Law and Order 219, Princeton 130, Amherst 103, Dart- | League of the United States, held in the mouth 98, Williams 55, Union 46, Bowdoin | city of New York, it was resolved to hold

opened at Amherst at a cost of more than \$50,000. It is one of the finest, if not the best, in the country in both structure and a better enforcement of the laws for the equipment.

The class in Political Economy at Smith college voted on the woman's suffrage question recently, and a large majority declared that they did not desire or need the ballot.

Pres. Carter of Williams has been care fully studying the plans of the Harvard and Amherst gymnasiums, with the view of having the gymnasium at Williams modeled and equipped after the style of these buildings.

The school authorities of Brooklyn are seeking a desirable site for a Central High School. They have \$100,000 in hand for the erection of a building that shall be an honor to the city. The present central school has been in operation only three or four years, and already numbers 700. The temperance law has not yet been carried into effect, the crowded list of studies at present rendering it lifficult.

The Emperor William, rough old soldier as he is, believes in education not less than in the power of the sword. He has just opened a vast school, the new Polytechnicum, close to the city of Berlin. The school is capable of accommodating 2,000 students and is complete in all its appliances, as well as gorgeous in its decorations and architec ture. The aged sovereign wishes to see all his subjects well educated, that they may be the more useful to Germany.

The new catalogue of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, shows that there are now 42 members of the faculty and 402 students, the latter being divided as follows: Colle giate Department 244; Chandler Scientific School, 74; Agricultural College, 28; Medical College, 44; Thayer School of Engineering, 12. In the Academic Department 19 are from Maine, 98 from New Hampshire, 54 from Vermont, and 33 from Massachusetts. Outside of New England nineteen States and Territories are represented.

The Rochester Post-Express is doing a commendable work in showing up the defects of country school sanitation. The vards and surroundings of many school houses in the country are indescribably filthy. Some of the details cannot be referred to in a public journal, and are sickening to contemplate. There may be some excuse for faulty sanitation in crowded cities, time that attention was called to this evil. ruin never wrought, as I in mirth or malice,

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

"THE CUP THAT CHEEBS."

The chaplain of the New Haven county

(Conn.) jail sends the following lines to the

Christian Secretary, which are published in

that paper, with the explanation that on a

he was accosted by a prisoner who "said he

had seen an account of the social glass,

and the good time enjoyed at a recent club

festival, and he wanted to express his feel-

ings as a young man now in prison, who

had suffered from the social glass." The

"lines" tell the story in a touching and

truthful way. If others could learn from

A Prisoner's Soliloquy.

The cup that cheers! Oh! what a name

And "cup that steals the soul,"

For that which has through years Wrecken hearts and homes, and blighted lives,

"The cup that cheers"-how does it cheer ?

"The cup that cheers"—say, bowl of strife, Enticing to destroy,—

How does the care worn drunkard's wife

And husband's senseless leers ?

They say, "Thine is a cheerless cheer," Thou fickle "cup that cheers."

"The cup that cheers"-ah! water pure,

Though now compelled thy draught to sip,

To the, "The cup that cheers."

Thy power to cheer is great and sure:

Thy cup henceforth is mine.

For Misery's bitter bowl!

Are titles better far, I ween,

"The sorrow-laden cup of shame."

The social "cup that cheers."

Who does it cheer to-day?

And list to what we'll say:

I's joys but herald tears;

It placed us in this drear abode:"

Feel thy reputed joy ?

What does her empty larder say

That title's justly thine;

I will, till death appears,

Be cheerful, and resort when dry,

"Its bliss is brief; its pangs are keen:

The bitter "cup that cheers,"

Inquire ye of its victims here,

itself aright.

like an adder.'

Members in Freshmen classes at different | land. At a recent meeting of the Executive the next meeting, it being the third annual The new Pratt gymnasium has just been meeting, in that city Feb. 22 and 23, 1885. All State and local leagues are to be invited to send delegates, the object being to secure restriction of the liquor traffic. The move is a good one, a step toward more vigorous effort to stay the progress of intemperance in our country.

LEGALIZED WICKEDNESS.

The dealers in ardent spirits may be compared to men who should advertise for sale consumptions, fevers, rheumatisms, palsies, and apoplexies. Would our public authorities permit such a traffic? No; the public voice would be heard demanding the punishment of such enemies of our race; and the rulers that would not take speedy vengeance, would be execrated and removed. But now the men who deal out this slow poison are licensed by law; and they talk about their constitutional rights, and plead that they are pursuing their lawful callings. These traffickers in the blood of men tell us that this work of death is their living—their means of supporting their families. But where lies the difference in criminality between the dram-seller, who for gain administers slow but certain death, and public murderers? The former is li-

must be hanged.

censed in his wichedness by law; the latter

THE OLD DECANTER.

There was an old decanter, and its mouth was gaping wide; the rosy wine had ebbed away, and left its crystal side; and the wind went humming, humming; up and down the sides it flew, and through its reed-like, narrow neck the wildest notes it blew. I placed it in the window where the blast was blowing free, and fancied that its pale mouth sang the queerest strains to me. "They tell me -puny conquerors—the plague has slain his ten and war his hundred thousand of the very best of men;" " but I," ('twas thus the bottle spake) "but I have conquered more than all your famous conquerors so feared and famed of yore. Then come, ye youths and maidens all, come drink from out my cup, the beverage that dulls the brains, and burns the spirit up; that puts to shame your conquerors that slay their scores below, for this has deluged millions with the lava tide tide of woe. Though in the path of battle darkest waves of blord may roll; yet, while I kill the body, I have damned the very soul. but there is none in the country. It is high | The cholera, the plagues, the sword, such

too direct an encouragement of n, and an assumption of authority piscopal Bishop does not possess. rove it, insisting that if a man ke such vows upon him, there is hinder the Bishop from aiding ing so. Is this another of the the times," betokening a divihe American Church?

and in such working order. A

professed faith in the Saviour.

mber are inquiring the way of

ave been reclaimed. The past

our Quarterly Meeting. two

our Church, making six acces-

v labors began here. The out-

hurch is quite favorable if they

to rally around the standard

e are hoping for a number to

ngly on the Lord's side and

with the church. I have preach-

vening through all the work

how I long to reach my old

me. Sister Todd, our Sabbath-

r that I left there has just writ-

ing a visit, wanting to know

engagements are for this field.

hat she thinks they would soon

g Seventh-day Baptist Church

they had me back to look after

oming away has worked strange-

r minds. No one thought I

I was ready to start. Sister

king hard for the cause, and

braced the Sabbath since I left.

other-in-law, who embraced a

Saviour before I left, still refuses

Church there, and expects me to

when he will join our church

me to baptize him. I get letters

begging me to come. I think

will report other converts to the

her next letter. I sent her a good

acts and arguments? I am glad

fred and got my children situat

re in school and hoped to go my-

work grows on my hands till I

have to give that idea up. I

that my old home is going to

ur best fields. Lord help me!

little breeze has been stirred up

estant Episcopal Diocese of New

the action of Assistant Bishop

administering vows of celibacy,

d obedience to a young man

tington, who wished to join the

of the Holy Cross, recently intro-

his country. It is thought by

ministers of that denomination

C. W. THRELKELD.

sterial helps. Pray for us.

ours in Christ,

ngregational churches in Califorcreased in number, the last decer cent.; membership. 120 per e of church property, from \$365,-,000,000; 30 per cent. of the re self-supporting. Instead of -school scholars they now enroll nd the 103 churches have 99 t to mention the six kindergarten the First Church in San Francissame time the theological semih has been sending laborcrs into foreign fields, the Christian he Christian paper, the Pacifie, and best religious journal on the an incorporated body known as egational Associates, a sort of auxverything Congregational, have fixed, as we trust, for all time.

LIBERIA: A MISSIONARY WITH .-- A large gathering, representparishes throughout the city, of assembled at the chapel adjoinburch of the Holy Communion, street and Sixth Avenue, one not long since to bid farewell speed to the Rev. Paulus Moort, under appointment from the Board as missionary to Limmunion service was conducted nt Bishop Potter, assisted by the Mootet, rector of the parish, and gymen. After the service Bishop de an address. The history of the missionary is a singular one. His her, a negress, when but a child g one day with a little companion ach at Fourah Bay, when she was an English trader, who took her ix and sold her as a slave. Here , who is of pure African blood, and he lived there until he was ars old. Then he worked his passailor before the mast to New York, ntention of going back to Africa his people Christianity. Some iously a Boston gentleman had nd to support missionary schools and the Secretary of the Episcons sent Mr. Moort there. Coms studies he returned to New York, ards entered St. Augustine's Norl, at Raleigh, N. C. He received his leducation at the Divinity School, Philadelphia. For the past two as studied medicine at the Long llege Hospital, so, as Bishop Pot-

he goes forth with the gospel in one the art of healing in the other.

opinion, many shall be found who do not know their drift in public opinion except through change in individual opinion. He did not feel quite able to say whether that drift is a good or a bad thing in itself whether we are just now treading toward worse or better views of the Sabbath, but right or wrong, he would not like to take the contract to check the movement. It seemed to have a strong, well night resistless current. But that is all the more reason why it should be guided, if it cannot be checked. It ought, by all means, to be an intelligent movement. Men should not be left to follow their prejudices or

their passions in so vital a thing as this. positiveness in public teachers; intelligence rather than dogmatism. They must, at all events, first be fair and intelligent before they can successfully be positive or dogmatic.

"If I confess," said the speaker, "to begin with, that I belong to the large class who do not absolutely know their own minds upon the Sabbath, that I have been conscious of drift in opinion on this subject since I began to think about it at all, I trust I shall not altogether discredit myself in your thought of me as a public teacher. But such is the fact to this extent: I am quite at a loss how to apply, in numerous details of practical life, the general principles I hold regarding the Sabbath. I have no practical difficulty in deciding respecting my own action in keeping the Sabbath, for I would rather err fifty times on the side of self-denial than once on the side of self-indulgence. My confessed difficulty is in settling questions of duty and causistry for others. But princi ples are plain, and among things that seem to me to be clear are these:"

We summarize these principles in the words of the report, giving the leading thought under each:

"First—That the Sabbath was made to bless man, not to tyrannize over him; to help him on, not hinder him in his struggle onward and upward in life.

'Second—The word of the Saviour is a safe point to start from in searching after the nature of the Sabbath obligation.

"Third—The pressure therefore, for Sabbath ob-servance must be warranted by evidence that the Sabbath is a blessing to man.

"Fourth-It must be admitted that the Fourth commandment, as it is worded, does not satisfy the spirit of Christ's teachings about the Sabbath. Fifth—I do not in this undervalue the law of Mo-

ses, This was all right at the time it was delivered by Moses. The people needed the law.

"Sixth--We do not throw away the Divine law of the Sabbath when we thus concede the inapplicability of Moses' form of the law to our present circumstances. While Christ, as we have seen, treated the Mo Mosaic code with the utmost freedom; He was, at the very time, not destroying, but fulfilling the law, 1. e. filling it full, rounding it out, and showing its true meaning. Precisely this He did for the law of the Sabbath.

'Seventh-But the principles underlying the Fourth commandment, the permanent part of the Sabbath law, so far as used at all, must be shown to be consistent with the idea of the Sabbath as Jesus held it; must be shown capable of such presentation to the minds of men that they shall see the Sabbath as made for man, a blessing to man, and in no sense a tyranny over him.

Eighth-Granting that the Fourth command ment was a Hebrew law, enacted to meet the special case of that people, and that in form it has no more binding force upen us than any other right law enacted at any other time for any other people; the thing to look into next is the question what was back of the commandment giving it force? The thing that appeared was the authority of God. The law was held to be of force because God said

There is little from which to dissent, and much to commend, in this statement of principles. The first whree need no restatement. The fourth needs none, if by the "Spirit of Christ's teachings," the speaker very attractive appearance.

own minds. There is, unquestionably, a drift in a State religion. On the other, were all the heathen public opinion on this question. There cannot be a systems as State religions. Christ stood between these and above them, saying: "My kingdom is not of this world." Neither Christ nor his apostles ever claimed more than the protection that belonged to citizenship, for themselves or their work. The law of God written in their hearts was the highest rule of life. The first "Sunday legislation" was the direct product of the heathen, and not of the Christian cult. Standing with the Christian teachers of the New Testament times, we find no appeal to the civil What is called for, however, is fairness rather than power on any question involving the enforcement of religious duties.

> If the State finds good reason for ordering a weeky holiday, and enforcing idleness thereon, providing that enforced idleness does not induce dissipation which the State connot prevent, thus far the State may go. But when it attempts to stamp any day as in any sense "sacred," it has passed beyond its power, or its privilege. It may as well attempt to stamp men with manliness, or their hearts with holiness. It would be easy to go into the market, buy an armed chair, and stamp on it, "Mother's chair." But so long as all of its associations were with the chairmaker, and not with "home and Mother," no one could revere it as sacred to a mother's memory. The civil law can order a day of rest each week, but it cannot make a Sabbath.

When Christians will lay aside all hope of aid from the civil law in the matter of Sabbath reform, and keep the Sabbath religiously, as Christ and his fol lowers did, because it is God's day, there will be both power and consistency in her teaching and example. Those who love God and revere his law will then keep the Sabbath as they do the feast of the Lord's Supper. But so long as men persist in attempting ing one of the most profitable and popular to unite the religious Sabbath and the civil holiday,

holidayism and dissipation will hold the balance of power. The only safety to the land is in the growth of a healthful, and authoritative religious sentiment on all questions, and notably upon the Sabbath question. The crying need of the hour is a religious conscience in the church concerning the Sabbath question. Until

that is developed and strengthened, there is no hope, except a hopeless drifting away from safe anchorage.

Education.

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

WE are glad to learn that Prof. N. W. Williams is making definite arrangements to take the charge of the Musical Department of Alfred University, at the opening of the Spring term, agreeably to a call of the trustees to that position.

MIITON COLLEGE.

The school is fairly full with nearly two hundred students. The chapel has been thoroughly repaired and all the recitation

ide of Christ. On one side of Christ was Judaism, session room, work upon which is going on. During the past vacation, President Whitford visited Boston, Rhode Island and New Jersey in the interest of the College.

CLIPPINGS.

Thirty Chinese attend a mission-school in Walla Walla, W. T.

Ground has been broken for the erection of the new gymnasium at Exeter. The cost is to be about \$50,000.

Hereafter the University of London will confer a new degree to be known as the Teacher's Diploma. Sewing is to be taught in Philadelphia's

public schools, with eleven teachers for 7 000 girls.—Philadelphia Press. The Superintendent of Public Instruction

for Dakota reports fifty thousand children enrolled in the schools last summer.

There are twenty American girls studying at the University of Zurich. They are ad mitted upon equal terms with the male

No other book of the Bible is so much in demand in India as that of Proverbs. Its publish these lines all over the world. epigrammatic wisdom is highly appreciated by the Hindoos.

New Electives in Political Economy and English Constitutional History are offered at Amherst, and this department is becomin the college.

The free text-book experiment in Massachusetts is said to be a success. It has resulted in a larger, attendance in the schools, and it is more economical than the old system.—Boston Post.

The study of historical and political science is growing in favor among the universities. At Harvard and Johns Hopkins more attention is paid these branches than ever before.—N. Y. Independent.

There were 600 Frenchmen at Oxford the past term—quite an unprecedented number. The general style of living demands less expense than formerly, and no man finds it now incumbent on him to give wine parties

Liberal donations have recently been made been greatly improved.

There are now in the United States, ex-LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The friends of the temwith 6,633 students; 18 colleges with 2,298; perance reform, if they cannot get all they for his salvation." 24 theological schools with 965; four law want, cannot fail to be gratified with all schools with 53; and three medical schools, efforts put forth to enforce laws actually gladdened by knowing that the man was thoroughly repaired and all the recitation with 125. It is evident that much greater framed, which, if carried into execution, still standing a living witness to the power rooms so that the whole building presents a facilities for the higher education of this will certainly hold somewhat in check the of God, and was a great blessing to others. race need to be provided.-N. Y. Examiner. | monstrous evil which is such a curse to our Manna.

the enlargement and improvement of their it would make short work with the people breathe upon them, and they shrink before who live in such neighborhoods.—Chicago my breath; and year by year my thousands Journal. try the dismal road to death.

THE KEY.

The New York Sun a few days since, published an account of the arrest of a twelveyear old girl, who was found reeling drunk on Madison Avenue. The girl's father appeared at the court in the morning, and said:

"Eliza is incorrigible. About a week ago she went away from my house, and has been wandering about till her arrest. She stole into the house Monday afternoon, and with a key to one of my closets got into it and carried off a demijohn of whiskey. She and her companions drank it up. I would like recent Sunday, while on a visit to the cells | to send her to some institution."

The girl was committed to the Home of the Holy Family. The report adds that the father of this girl has "had bad luck with his children. That one son is at Sing Sing, and another son and daughter are both at the Island.

We are much mistaken if we do not see the key to the mystery about what i as ruined these children in that demijohn of whiskey which was kept in a closet.-Law his experience, it would be worth while to and Order.

A MAN IN THE DITCH.

About eighteen years ago, three ministers were walking on a road a little north of Aberdeen. It was late at night, and they had been attending a meeting in the country. As they went along they noticed a countryman in a state of intoxication scrambling on all fours out of a ditch.

One of the ministers said, "I must go and speak to that man." The others tried to dissuade him, telling him it was of no use, and that he would get nothing but abuse. But the minister said, "The Spirit of God bids me, and I must speak to him."

By this time the man had got out of the ditch. The minister began to speak to him, whereupon the fellow took off his coat and wanted to fight him. The minister said, "I can fight; but not with your weapons;" and getting down on his knees, he began to pray very earnestly for the man. As he pleaded, God touched the man's heart and he got down on his knees beside the minister. By the time the minister had finished his prayer, the drunkard was ready to be spoken with; and he was pointed to a sin-forgiving Saviour,

They stopped at the first cottage on the road, and asked the people if they could lodge the man for the night. After looking at him, the cottager said, "Why, we have been holding a prayer-meeting for that very ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AGAINST THE man. He is my brother. We have had a special prayer-meeting to-night to ask God

Five years afterward the minister was

as of yore.

to Brown University. Twenty thousand dollars have been given for the erection of an astronomical observatory, and an additional gift of fifty thousand dollars for other purposes. The museum of the college has

clusively for colored students, 59 normal schools, with 8,509 students; 43 academies.

students.



The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flith-day, January 29, 1885

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

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Department should be addressed to REV. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.

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

" Forever from the Hand that takes One blessing from us, others fall; And, soon or late, our Father makes His perfect recompense to all!"

WE call attention to our revised list of books and tracts published and for sale by the American Sabbath Tract Society, published elsewhere in this number.

WE have decided to issue an edition of the Lesson Leaf for February, that those who have not yet seen the Helping Hand may have time to examine it, if they wish to do so. Meanwhile, we hope the orders for the latter will come forward without delay. See what we say about it in another article.

THE first lecture in the course as arranged by the Committee in behalf of the literary societies of Alfred University, will be given by ex-Governor Cumback, of Ohio, on Wednesday evening, 28th inst. Those who can do so, will do both themselves and the projectors of this course of lectures a favor, by going to hear him.

THE cloth edition of the first volume of "Sabbath and Sunday," by Rev. A. H. Lewis, is just received from the bindery in New York, and is a very neat little volume. The price of it, as previously announced, 18 60 cents, while that of the paper edition is 30 cents. Certainly, the price will place it within reach of all, and our interest in the subject should lead every one to order a copy soon.

industry indefatigable; and he had withal, a WE have received a long communication

other, in the face of a bitter wind with the ment in India called the New Dispensation, thermometer 25° below zero. On reaching which received its direction and inspiration the gentlemen's waiting room, he took a seat | chiefly from Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, who and in a few minutes fell forward, dead. seceded from the Adı Somaj, together with His body was taken to his late home, in a searching analysis of the character and South Bend, Indiana, for burial. Concernbelief of that wonderful man. The seventh chapter gives an account of the Sadhaing his public career, the New York Independent makes the following just remarks ran Brahmo Somaj, which was a revival of genuine Brahmoism, and a protest against which we copy in full:

some of the errors of Mr. Sen's Somaj, "The sudden death of Schuyler Colfax, among these being a tendency to mysticism last week, closes the career of one who had conspicuously shared in public honors, and and to pantheism. Chapter eight is a view who, at one time, was thought to be a not improbable candidate for the Presidency. He was born in this city, on the 23d of March, 1823, and was hence, nearly sixtytwo years old at the time of his death. In 1841 he moved to South Bend, in Indiana, and in 1845 he became the editor of the St. Joseph's Valley Register, which was a Whig paper. He began his congressional career in 1855, having been elected the previous year by the Free Soil Party. He was re-elected to Congress in 1856, and again re elected in India. 1858, and continued to be re-elected from

What are the interest and value of this persons. book and this religious movement to Christian missionaries and Christian missions? men in India.

tion of the latter. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1863, in Christian religion, and its claims to be the 1865, and in 1867. After his defeat by Mr. Wilson as a candidate for Vice President, he only system of faith and practice that can retired from public life, and never thereaftbring peace to troubled souls who are seeker either sought or accepted any office in the ing the true God. gift of the people. He was involved in the

3. It offers great encouragement to mis-Credit Mobilier investigation, and made sionaries to go forward in their work of office of Vice President which did not acpreaching the gospel as the power of God | everlasting benefit. Its strength, I think, unto the salvation of all who believe.

> 4. Finally, it warns ministers of the author, which seems stamped throughout its Christian religion against compromising with other religions, and calls on them to stand servation, its illustrations, or its quotations boldly by the religion of the Bible. Let missionaries preach, not a Christ fashioned | Through every sentence is felt a personality after the thoughts and imaginations of India, England, America, or China, but the which is felt through every utterance of Christ of the New Testament, and so preach | Emerson. The book, in brief, is a man in him as to show the power of his religion to another dress, a man of the hour, speaking satisfy the needs of all human souls in all lands. A. E. M.

*Brahmoism; or History of Reformed Hinduism from its origin in 1830, under Rajah Mohun Roy, to the present time; with a particular account of self on the right side of all the great ques-Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's connection with th movem nt. By Ram Chandra Bose, M. A., of or bear more practically upon immediate Uneck for \$1,500 was received from G. D. Lucknow, India. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, duty than do these addresses to young per- Utter in settlement of claim of Tract Societions that arose during his public career. His intellect was quick in its action, and his 10 and 12 Dey Street. London: 44 Fleet st. 1884.

Each essay is introduced with a series o space opposite the essay's title page.

and Companions; Manners; Thrift; Self-Amusements; Faith-a list, it will be notical and vital questions.

of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy as a Hymnolo- life's possibilities, aware of the great danpirations of Young India;" and is given to tendency of the youth of our time to aimed to the wants of educated, English-speak- and intellectually, constantly responsive to ing native inhabitants. It sets forth in a the demand that what is written shall have plain and practical manner the claims of interest for people of to-day; clear in thought, noble man and a personal friend. Christianity as the only religion that can | masterly in analysis, business like in expressatisfy the religious aspirations of Young sion, and skillful in quotation, Mr. Munger was well fitted to write a book for young

"On the Threshold " is a book which any inserested reader will regard as a companion him what and how to do, and will help him field, N. J. 2. It demonstrates the superiority of the to do it. Indeed, it supplies just what Mr. Emerson said every man needed, viz., some one to make him do the best he can. It is a book which men of business, men not accustomed to read anything of the nature of a preachment, are reading with the most

> lies quite as much in the character of its pages, as in its statements of truth and ob--and there is great strength in all of these. like that, and not inferior to that, either, to men of the hour, about the hour's work. The morning lecture of a college professor to his pupils, or the afternoon instructions of a great newspaper editor to his subordior bear more practically upon immediate

St. John electors. Mankato has a Prohibi. terse and thoughtful applicable sayings from | tion Club, numerically weak, but strong in the Scriptures and from various profane faith. There was only forty four prohibisources, in prose and verse, occupying a tion votes polled here at the November electiøn.

The subjects treated are: Purpose; Friends / This little city was greatly shocked on the morning of the 13th, by the fact of the Reliance and Courage; Health; Reading; death of Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax who dropped dead in the St. Paul and Siour ticed, indicating thought on intensely prac- | City passenger waiting room. He was on his way to fill a lecturing appointment in Sympathetic, sensible of the nobility of Iowa. He seemed in full health. His remains were sent to his late home in South gist. Chapter nine is a lecture on "The As- | gers that beset the young, and the peculiar | Bend, Indiana, by special car at 11 o'clock in the evening. Great mourning demonshow the kind of discourses that are adapt- lessness; logical, high-toned both morally strations were made at this place, and a large procession followed the remains to the train. Mr. St. John payed him a tribute of respect at the opening of his address, as a

G. W. H.

TBACT BOARD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Exec. utive Board of the American Sabbath Tract 1. It reveals a deep unrest concerning and friend-one of the best he ever met; Society was held Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 P. religious things in the minds of thoughtful strong, pure, genial, inspiring. It will show M., at the residence of C. Potter Jr., Plain-The Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements, received as follows: GENERAL FUND. \$949 85 DE BOODSCHAPPER. Paid out in December.....\$50 80 Contributed in December..... 1 00 \$49 80 SCANDINAVIAN PAPER. \$173 68 Paid out in December...... 58 28 On hand Ja . 1, 1885.....\$115 40 President reported deeds, J. W. Young estate, had been executed, as authorized, and nates could not be more direct and personal, forwarded to A. L. Chester, Treasurer.

contemplated purchase of a first-clas as funds nearly sufficient have be scribed. Considering the fewness hers in the church and society, the are doing nobly by way of pastor's and systematic contributions for ot poses. There has been pledged and raised, for gospel purposes, within a sum averaging \$25 per family. W whether many societies can show th age, and yet the Lord can enable us monious and consecrated, to do yet things for his glory. We hope in the brethren will not forget our mi enterprises so needy and important. At the First Church no extra n are now held with the exception of appointed prayer meeting on Tuesd ings, held from house to house. Much sickness prevails in this soci

NILE.

The Lord has visited us in Nile, a adjoining neighborhood where sever lies of our society live. The Chu been greatly revived, and quite a nu the unconverted in the two neighb have been awakened, some of wh trusting in Christ. They are mostl our Sabbath-school scholars.

About the beginning of December gan to hold extra meetings, at first in the afternoons, for the purpose of ing near to the Lord and seeking h ence in the revival of his work. last three weeks, until Tuesday eve this week, Bro. L. E. Livermore h with us and preached nearly every Prayer meetings have also been held vate houses in the day time.

Soon after our extra meetings b Nile, Eld. Sands, of the Baptist Cl Richburg, began weekly appointmen school house near Dea. Babcock's, v interest immediately sprang up an voung, especially among whom were our Sabbath-school scholars.

We have been resting now two e and are to resume meetings again th ing.

As one very important result of labors here, old alienations have moved, causing much rejoicing amo

from an anonymous writer, the avowed purpose of which is to call attention to the reading course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; and to suggest something similar for Seventh-day Baptists. We see no reason why Seventh-day Baptists may not, with perfect propriety and much profit, join the Chautauqua Circle. Nothing can be more catholic than literature and science, and there seems to us little need of denominational effort to promote their study in our homes.

THE HELPING HAND AGAIN.

Sample copies of the Helping Hand to Bi ble School Work have been sent this week to all our Sabbath-schools, as far as known to us. We hope they will all want it, and that subscriptions and orders for it will be sent without delay. It has been suggested that the size and price of the Helping Hand place it beyond the reach of some schools which were well suited with the Lesson Leaf. But it has seemed to some who are well acquaint ed with the condition and wants of many of our schools, that something more than was furnished by the Lesson Leaf is an absolute necessity. It is believed that the Helping Hand will meet that necessity. It covers all that was contained in the Lesson Leaf and much besides. With its Scripture Text, Golden Text, Central Truth, Outline, and and questions, it is all that the Lesson Leaf was. With its Introduction and Connecting Links, Words Explained, Time and Place, Persons, Helpful Scripture, Doctrines, Other Things, Colored Maps, and some general and helpful reading, it is more than the Lesson Leaf; and it is believed to be all that intermediate and advanced scholars, and also teachers will want of this kind of help in the preparation of the Lesson. By using it they will save the necessity of using Cook's or other quarterlies, which teach doctrines we do not wish to have our children taught, and they will not pay more than the average price of such quarterly helps. If we will all take hold of the Helping Hand, we can make a success of it, and do ourselves and the cause we represent in the world, a good service.

DEATH OF EX-VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax died in the St. Paul and Sioux railroad station in Mankato, Minnezoto, about two weeks ago. He | and goodwill. had just walked the distance of a mile, from

genial and generous nature that was calcuto win for him warm friendships, lated From first to last he took strong ground against slavery and the slaveholders' Rebel lion, and did his country a good service at a very critical time in its history. The adjournment of both Houses of Congress, upon the announcement of his death, was a very becoming and proper tribute to his memory.

time to time until he was nominated and

elected as Vice President of the United

States in 1868. He was a candidate for re-

nomination in 1872, but was defeated by Mr.

Henry Wilson, who was placed on the ticket

with General Grant at the second nomina

statements under oath while holding the

cord with those of Oakes Ames in relation

to the same matters, or with the entries in

the famous "memorandum book." This

conflict of statements put him on the de-

fensive; and it is but the truth to say that,

as the result, he lost ground in the popular

estimation, although his neighbors and

friends in Indiana continued to retain their

confidence in him, and several times urged

him to accept a nomination as a candidate

for Congress. This Credit Mobilier episode

was undoubtedly the occasion for his retire-

ment to private life. Mr. Colfax was by no

means a great man, ranking with such men

as Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, and many

others, who were his associates in Congress;

but he was for about seventeen years pre-

eminently a successful man. He kept him-

"BRAHMOISM."*

This interesting and instructive book of 222 pages contains the substance of lectures given by the author at various places in India, both in Urdu and in English, and is them, at least, -- and so well satisfied of the published for the purpose of helping to dispel misapprehension and sentimentalism respecting the Brahmo religion. The first (comparatively new) volume of this classchapter is devoted to a comparison of Mormonism, Comtism, and Brahmoism, setting | Munger-that I feel it will well repay the efforth, particularly, some of the excellencies fort to describe the latter, however few may and some of the mistakes of the latter. Brahmoism has been a protest against atheism, polytheism, idolatry, and the caste system; it has supported social and political reform, and has helped to popularize the Christian ideas of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and to increase veneration for the name of our Lord. But it has fallen into the mistake of rejecting some intuitive religious beliefs, such as divine intervention, revelation, and media-

Christianity better than Christians." The second chapter gives an account of

the origin, progress, constitution, and pres-1830, by Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, and which is the parent of all the associations clustering around the banner of Brahmoism. The in 1858. His one great object was to estab-

in which the varied systems of human faith

the depot of one railroad to that of the scription of that remarkable religious move- | of a drift."

Communications.

A NOTABLE BOOK FOR YOUNG PROPLE.*

BY EDWIN R. CHAMPLIN.

I know how useless it is, ordinarily, to try to get young persons to read books written for their *improvement*; especially books whose contents are in sermon-form, and whose title page bears the name of some "Rev."; but I am so strongly convinced of the need of this class of books-the best of value, to any young person who will no merely read, but absorb it, of a certain "On the Threshold," by Rev. Theodore T be induced to read it by my description. therefore request a brief space for this pur pose.

"On the Threshold," to begin with, is not a large book; it numbers not more than two hundred 16mo. pages, and is printed in large type, with wide margins. The author was too much in sympathy with the youthful spirit to weary it with either a long series of discourses, or a long discourse in the series, or long sentences in the discourse, or tion; of holding up to public view as correct long words in the sentences, or to attempt representations of Christian doctrines the to help young persons by kindly suggestion presentations thereof found in the writings and counsel in any other than a live, sympaof noted infidels, instead of going to the thetic, terse and direct fashion. As a re-Bible or standard works on Christian theol- sult, the course which such persons, standogy; and of assuming, too soon, the place ing "on" life's "threshold," should choose, of a teacher. It professes "to understand is here opened up wholly free of those ob-Hinduism better than the Hindus, Moham- stacles which, unconscionsly to their aumedanism better than Mohammedans, and thors, appear in most attempts of this kind.

Another consideration which demands attention is the fact that if one wishes to buy the lecture given by the Hon. John P. St. nine essays. He tells us at the outset that His manner is straightforward and unassumthird and fourth chapters give an account of the main principles that enter into life manner varied from the sad and solemn to women as well] in this country;" . . . "to applauded. The speaker referred briefly to give ear to this subject. lish a narrow circle of essential truths with- induce them to aim at a far end rather than his political opponents in a mild and gentle. The fifth and sixth chapters give a de | ment; to conceive of life as a race instead | voted the Prohibition ticket at the late elec- | baptism as soon as possible.

man[•] knocks over some cherished popular how combative he can be, but in order to vices. clear the way of life of all mental and moral stumbling-blocks; for his work is that of a

sons regarding their prospective career. This ty on estate of J. W. Young, deceased.

builder. on the plain, and who, many of them, are ise of more to follow.

better contented with their outlook than they should be, come up higher. So he what grander work is accomplished where odical.

he stands, and tells them how to reach the place. He is religious, but not dogmatic; Christian, but not Churchian. Since God | Green, has given him reason, he would use it as far as reason can be used legitimately; yet the spirit of reverence marks his consideration | dinavian help in the office.

of all sacred subjects. He shows a fine are much debated, and in regard to which the best of men vary in opinion; and indicates a power of logic in discriminating between one form of amusement and another, where discrimination has place, which few clerical writers on such subjects seem to possess.

I intended to quote a few sample sentences that their loss will be great gain to the defrom several of these essays, but my second thought convinces me that I would better leave the entire book for the enjoyment of any who may be led by what I have said to read it.

* "On the Threshold," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

MINNESOTA LETTER

Your correspondent arrived in Mankato on the evening of Jan. 13th, in time to hear Mr. Munger says what he has to say, in speaker, though not as polished as some.

On motion, voted to send G. B. Utter theories (theories originating in a desire to | check for \$15 as our share of expenses in pamper lower self) in the course of his very above settlement, and that we tender to Bro. positive talks; not for the sake of showing | Utter the thanks of this Society for his ser-

> The following letters were read: From Dea. I. D. Titsworth, detailing his

efforts in Illinois for extending the circula-Standing on a sunny elevation in life, he | tion of the SABBATH RECORDER, with a list would have those who are in the valley, or of names of 54 new subscribers, and a prom-

From the publisher of the Baptist Quarterly Review, proposing a union of the Sevshows them what better joys are found and enth-day Baptist Quarterly, with that peri-

From L. R. Stebbins relative to the property willed to the Society by Elder Joel

From O. W. Pearson relative to the Evangelii Harold, and the need of further Scan-

From Rev. J. B. Clarke accepting the call mental balance in discussing matters which of the Board to enter upon the work of the Society, to take effect April 1st next? And from L. A. Platts in regard to various details of the work.

On motion, voted to tender the church at West Edmeston the sincere thanks of the Society for their action in releasing Rev. J. B. Clark from the pastorate, feeling assured

nomination at large. On motion, E. P. Saunders was authorized

to present each attendant of the Union Theological Seminary with the paper edition of Sabbath and Sunday, and to exchange this for the cloth edition with those who desire the better edition.

Home Mews.

New York. SECOND VERONA.

Since Sister Randolph closed her labors here, we have continued one extra meeting, ent status of the Adi Somaj, founded in this book, he need pay but one dollar for it. John, of Kansas. He is a very foreible held every Sunday evening, with good interest and good attendance. Among general gospel themes we have presented the claims his object is "to put into clear form some ing. He speke for nearly two hours in a of God's law, and expect to continue the subject, again discoursing upon the Sabbath of the Progressive Somaj, under the leader- as it is now opening before young men [he | the droll. The audience seemed completely | question. We know of some of our Firstship of Babu Keshub *Chunder Sen, who more particularly addresses young men, but | captivated, and, according to the sentiment, | day friends who are not satisfied with Sunjoined the Brahmoistic religious movement his remarks are largely applicable to young was wrapped in breathless stillness or wildly day observance, and we pray that they may

There is good feeling among the brethren a near one; to live under a purpose rather manly way, and gave church people a good generally, and the converts are growing could meet on terms of perfect friendship than under impulse; to set aside the thought deal to think about, especially officers and stronger in the faith, gaining much courage of enjoyment, and get to thinking of attain- ministers. My impression is that those who to testify for Christ. Some are expecting

tion need not regret that it was headed by Among other signs of progress here is the

MAINE SETTLEMENT.

On the evening of the 12th in family, neighbors, and friends of Blanchard A. Barber and wife, det to celebrate the thirty-sixth annive their wedded life and their remo their new and comfortable home, b them a grand surprise, on their retu a visit to their daughter at Ceres. I a complete success, for as they enter home in the dusk of the evening, the that others had arrived before th others kept coming till more than fi the pleasant rooms, each bringing w hearty congratulations, with many tial tokens of love and esteem.

But perhaps I have omitted the r portant part of the programme in ting to state that Eld. H. P. Burdi opportunely happened to be present his hearty and genial manner, congr the bride and bridegroom on the they had made of their thirty-six wedded life, in having performed dnties truthfully and faithfully. D Place followed, in behalf of the chi a few words of congratulation, mo tously expressed. Brother and Siste responded in words full of feeling, k and gratitude. Many eyes were d hearts were glad. After a bountif tion, the remainder of the even conversation, music, and singing, n one of the most enjoyable that th of this place have spent for man As we parted we all wished that days of these our friends, might best days, crowned with love an with the blessed assurance of divin WM. E. HORNBL

Bhode Island. ASHAWAY

We are striving for a revival of Ge among us, with some evidence of ing of his Spirit; but as yet the pe slow to come up to the work.

WESTERLY.

Extra meetings are being held the time, and a hopeful interest see springing up.

Wisconsin.

CARTWBIGHT. We have been having cold weat far this Winter, especially for those have been accustomed to a warmer On Christmas morning the the



tors. Mankato has a Prohibi merically weak, but strong in was only forty four prohibilled here at the November elec-

city was greatly shocked on the the 13th, by the fact of the Vice President Schuyler Colfax dead in the St. Paul and Siour er waiting room. He was on l a lecturing appointment in eemed in full health. His reent to his late home in South a, by special car at 11 o'clock ng. Great mourning demone made at this place, and a on followed the remains to the st. John payed him a tribute of opening of his address, as a d a personal friend.

ACT BOARD MEETING.

r monthly meeting of the Execof the American Sabbath Tract eld Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 P. sidence of C. Potter Jr., Plain-

G. W. H.

arer's statement of receipts and s, received as follows:

GENERAL'FUND.	
1884, on hand, December as authorized)	\$ 55 05 94 80 800 90
	\$949 85 728 98
Jan. 1, 1885 DE BOODSCHAPPER.	
December	\$50 80 1 00
Jan. 11, 1885	\$49 80 16 00
wn Jan. 11, 1885 SCANDINAVIAN PAPEB.	\$38 80
, 1884, ace to Jan. 11, 1885	\$108 44 65 24
ecember	\$173 68 58 28
Ja. 1, 1885	 The second se second second se
reported deeds, J. W. een executed, as authoriz A. L. Chester, Treasure	ed, and
\$1,500 was received from lement of claim of Trac	n G. B.

of J. W. Young, deceased. n, voted to send G. B. Utter 5 as our share of expenses in nent, and that we tender to Bro. anks of this Society for his sercontemplated purchase of a first-class organ, as funds nearly sufficient have been sub- 58° below zero. While we have had numercribed. Considering the fewness of num- our cold days when the thermometer indibers in the church and society, the brethren | cated 30° to 40° below zero. are doing nobly by way of pastor's support, and systematic contributions for other purposes. There has been pledged and mostly Brethren minister. We feel that much good yet known. raised, for gospel purposes, within one year, a sum averaging \$25 per family. We doubt although we fear that some of the apparent Sir William Armstrong and his business aswhether many societies can show that average, and yet the Lord can enable us, if harmonious and consecrated, to do yet greater things for his glory. We hope in all this, congregation. The main object of these

enterprises so needy and important.

appointed prayer meeting on Tuesday evenings, held from house to house.

Much sickness prevails in this society. H. D. C.

NILE

The Lord has visited us in Nile, and in an adjoining neighborhood where several fami lies of our society live. The Church has been greatly revived, and quite a number of the unconverted in the two neighborhoods have been awakened, some of whom are trusting in Christ. They are mostly among our Sabbath-school scholars.

About the beginning of December we began to hold extra meetings, at first mostly in the afternoons, for the purpose of drawing near to the Lord and seeking his presence in the revival of his work. For the last three weeks, until Tuesday evening of this week, Bro. L. E. Livermore has been with us and preached nearly every evening. Praver meetings have also been held at private houses in the day time.

Soon after our extra meetings began in Nile, Eld. Sands, of the Baptist Church in Richburg, began weekly appointments at a school house near Dea. Babcock's, where an interest immediately sprang up among the voung, especially among whom were some of our Sabbath-school scholars.

We have been resting now two evenings, and are to resume meetings again this even-

As one very important result of earnest labors here, old alienations have been removed, causing much rejoicing among us.

MAINE SETTLEMENT.

On the evening of the 12th inst., the

family, neighbors, and friends of Deacon

Blanchard A. Barber and wife, determined

to celebrate the thirty-sixth anniversary of

tial tokens of love and esteem.

C. A. B.

indicated 48° below zero, and on Jan. 2d

A series of revival meetings have just closed in our village, conducted by a United has been accomplished in these meetings, good will not be permanent, as some very loose doctrine was proclaimed from the pulpit; and hastily accepted by a portion of the the brethren will not forget our missionary meetings seems to have been to add numbers

to the United Brethren church, without re-At the First Church no extra meetings spect to the opinion of the candidates on are now held with the exception of a newly | many important subjects. At the close of the meetings a church was organized, and the right-hand of fellowship extended to all applicants, many of whom admitted they had never been baptized, but promised to do so in the near future.

The Protestant Methodist minister of this

place is now holding evening meetings, and we hope he will effect a deeper work. The Methodists have bought a church lot in our village and expect to build upon it next Spring.

The Sunday-school of this place united with our Sabbath school in giving an entertainment on Christmas eve, which consisted of music, recitations and class exercises, followed by distributing the numerous presents from the two trees which were so bountifully loaded with Christmas gifts. Among the presents were two beautiful bed quilts presented to the Seventh-day Baptist pastor and wife; one being given by the Aid Society of the Church, the other by Mrs. L. Pierce. These gifts were gratefully received, especially since the weather seems to demand a good supply of such articles.

Bro. T. S. Davis and wife, formerly of Trenton, Minn., united with our church a week ago.

The subject of the Sabbath is being deeply agitated here and we hope that the seed sown will yield a fruitful harvest, so those who embrace Christianity may embrace it fully, obeying the commandments of God complete, rather than the traditions of men.

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A famine is prevailing in the Governments of Archangel and Vologda, Russia. A dispatch from Paris says: A considera-

ble portion of the village of Lamonta, in the Department of the Haute Alpes, in Southeastern France, has been destroyed by an avalanche. The exact loss of life is not

The rumor circulated some days ago that sociates were about to establish a factory in Italy proves to have been well founded. They have obtained a valuable concession from the Italian Government, and purpose to establish large gun and armor-plate foundries at the entrance to the Bay of Pozzuoli. Contracts have been signed ceding to

them about sixty acres of ground.

The Gazetta, of Turin, declares that Eng land and Italy have signed a treaty provid ing that Italy shall occupy the territory from Massowah south to Obok, a distance of some 300 miles. England also agrees to support Italy's occupation of Tripoli, should the question arise, and will favor the creation of an Italian colony in West Africa.

Italy, the same paper says, is giving her moral support to England's Egyptian policy.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN LONDON.-The Parliament Buildings and London Tower was damaged by dynamite explosion, Jan. 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Reports concerning the extent of damages, &c., are much confused. Some fifteen or twenty persons were badly injured, and more slightly so. Many visitors, especially women and children, were in the building at the time.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The whole interior of the House of Commons presents a remarkable scene of devastation. Although there is great litter, everything may be put right within a week. Nothing is more surprising about the whole gloom over our entire community, and the family of dastardly outrage than the utter failure to hearts in this sad bereavement. We rejoice, boweffect any substantial injury."

LETTERS. Barton Edwards, Lottie Baldwin, E. Alden & Bro., S. S. Maxson, A. H. Lewis 4, W. C. Whitford, Amos Colegrove, Joseph Harris, Mrs. L. W. Crandall, George B. Carpenter D. C. Whitford, E R. Green, L. B. Stutler. A. B. Prentice, J. B. Whit-ford, Martin Sindall, L. T. Clawson, R. J. Maxson, L. L. Green, S. R. Potter, John Wolf, E. D. Coon, J. B. Clarke, J J. Merrill, D. W. Cartwright, Oran Vincent, N. B. Prentice, H. D. Clarke, A. C. Bab cock, T. B. Collins, E. R. Champlin, D K. Davis, P. M. Green, Wyckoff Seamans & Benedict, B. F. Rogers, M. W. Covell, R. G. Saun ers, Alling & Satterlee, Oliver C. Babcock, M. W. Carpenter,

At the Seventh-day Baptist parsonage, Lost Creek, W. Va., 1885, by Rev. L. R. Swinney. Mr. E. T. L. SULLIVAN and Miss EMILY R. COTTRELL, both of Quiet Dell, W. Va.

On Rock River, Milton. Wis., Jan. 8, 1885, by Rev. N. Wardner, Mr. JAMES C. PRICE and Miss ADA F. BRIGHTMAN, both of Milton.

DIED

In Scir, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1885, of congestion of the orain, LOGAN B., son of Charles H. and Addie Young, aged 1 month and 17 days. J. K. In Ellisburg, Pa., Jan. 16, 1885, of pneumonia BETSEY, wife of Harry Ellis, in the 73d year of her age. Mr. Ellis and wife wer among the first set tlers, after whom the place took its name. Mrs. Ellis was spoken of as an excellent woman. She has left a husband and six children. The funeral was held on Sunday, a large congregation being present. J. K.

At Lost Creek, W. Va., Jan. 20, 1885, ORA MAY laughter of Arthur R. and Dora E. Bond, aged 1 year. 8 months, and 21 days. This precious little child was at its grandfather's, where it had spent so many happy hours of its young life, and coming too close to the fire in the open grate, when the family were all out of the room, its little clothes caught fire, and it was so badly burned that it died in about thirty six hours. But of such precious children is the kingdom of heaven.

At Milton Junction, Wis. Dec. 27, 1884, of lin gering consumption, Miss MARY E. FLINT, daughter of Mrs. C. G. Stillman, aged 29 years, 2 months, and 6 days. She was born in Albion, Wis., where she spent most of her life. She was, for several years, a very successful teacher, being of a very energetic and positive character. She obtained a hope in Christ several years ago, but neglected baptism until too late, which became a matter of deep regret to her and tended strongly to eclipse her faith and hop of acceptance; but finally she came to trust, confid ingly in the pardoning love of Christ, and welcomed death as a friend. Her funeral was largely attended, when a sermon was pre ched from Matt. 11:28, a passage she delighted to dwell upon during her sickness. She leaves a mother, one sister, and many friends to mourn her loss. N. W.

At Long Branch, Neb., Jan. 8, 1885, of croupous diphtheria, MINNIE, only daughter of Darius K and Lucinda F. Davis, aged 10 years and 6 months Little Minnie was a child of sweet disposition, and unselfish in all her ways. She was an example of purity at home, and a model of excellence abroad, and those whe knew her best are the persons who loved her most, Her death has cast a shadow of Elder Davis have the sympathy of many loving ever, that we do not mourn as those who have no hope. This dear little one's fervent love for the Sabbath school, her constant at endance at the prayer meeting, her undying interest in the cause of missions, and every other act which may define a humble follower of Jesus, all give evidence to us

that what is our loss is her eternal gain. In the town of Hornellsville, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1885, ALTON ORMSBY in the 18th) ear of his age. In his boyhood he gave his heart and life to Christ, and was baptized into the Secend Alfred Church by Dr. A. H. Lewis when about eleven years of age. He was a young man of excellent habits, and was rapidly growing toward that ripeness of Christian character which gave great promise of usefulness. He had just entered upon a course of study in Al-Corey, M. S. Browning, J. A. Baldwin, W. F. Place, fred University. His funeral services were held in D. A. Stebbins, J. M. Titsworth, E. Lanphear. J. the Second Alfred church, conducted by D. E. Maxson, assis ed by Byron E Fiske and J. Summe bell. The esteem in which he was held is attested by the following resolutions passed by the Sabbathschool of Hart ville, where he was an active work-WHEREAS, in the providence of God, the Sabbathchool of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hartsville has been called upon to mourn the death of one of its beloved members, ALTON ORMSBY; there Resolved, That in his death, the school has lost a worthy scho'ar, and one whose memory will long be cherished by his teachers and class mates. Resolved, That his natural tendency, and early, parental, religious instruction, enabled him to exect an ennobling influence over his associates. Resolved, That his faithful, earnest. and conscientious manner of performing hi: work at home, his child-like obedience, and determined efforts in his school duties, are worthy of imitation by all young Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents, and pray that they may re. ceive, from our loving Father, the comforting as surance that "He doeth all things well." Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents, also to the SABBATH RECORDER for publication. FANNIE POPE, COLIN THRELKELD, > Com. 52OLIVE POPE. 52SPECIAL NOTICES. 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 Centre, N. Y. 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 3 o'clock. All Sabbathkeepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially nvited to attend. NEW CHANNELS FOR PROFITABLE BUSINESS. The romarkable development in electricity within a comparatively recent period, has opened up many new avenues of profit and comfort. One of the latest phases in this line has been adapted to practical and popular use by Frederick Lowey, the enterprising ectrical manufacturer of 96 and 98 Fuiton St., New York, whereby he brings a complete model in

candescent electric lamp within the reach of all, and

also produces a superior plating battery with in-

structions for operating by amateurs, which will se-

cure a handsome business income on very slight in vestment. For family or experimental purposes

alone, or as a practic 1, scientific and business edu-

made, and the manufacturer is cortainly entitled to

much credit for placing them within popular reach

THE Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos are pro-

-Boston Journal.



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VILTON COLLEGE

Two Departments: Preparatory and Collegiate. Three Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and eachers.

Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year. Fall Term opens Sept. 3, 1884; Winter Term opens Dec. 17, 1884; Sping Term opens April 1, 1885 Commencement Exercises, July 1, 1885.



THE SABBATH RECORDER, JANUARY 29, 1885.

ing letters were read:

I. D. Titsworth, detailing his nois for extending the circula-SABBATH RECORDER, with a list 54 new subscribers, and a promo follow.

publisher of the Baptist Quarproposing a union of the Sevstist Quarterly, with that peri-

Stebbins relative to the propto the Society by Elder Joel

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E. P. Saunders was authorized ch attendant of the Union Theinary with the paper edition of Sunday, and to exchange this edition with those who desire tion.

ome Mews.

New York.

SECOND VERONA. er Randolph closed her labors continued one extra meeting, nday evening, with good interl attendance. Among general s we have presented the claims and expect to continue the n discoursing upon the Sabbath e know of some of our Firstho are not satisfied with Sunce, and we pray that they may is subject.

od feeling among the brethren nd the converts are growing he faith, gaining much courage Christ. Some are expecting oon as possible.

Condensed Hews.

Domestic. A large order for locomotives has been received by the Schenectady locomotive works, from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

their wedded life and their removal into At Boston, David McCay, proprietor of a their new and comfortable home, by giving fashionable skating rink, was recently fined them a grand surprise, on their return from \$50 and costs in two suits for refusing to a visit to their daughter at Ceres. It proved allow colored men to skate in his establisha complete success, for as they entered their ment.

home in the dusk of the evening, they found The House resolution relating to Oklahoma lands was passed in the Senate after bethat others had arrived before them, and ing so amended as to favor the opening for others kept coming till more than fifty filled settlement of all lands in the territory not the pleasant rooms, each bringing with them occupied by Indian tribes. hearty congratulations, with many substan-

The Jones car works, which have been idle a year, have been leased to Walter A. Jones, But perhaps I have omitted the most imone of the former company. He resumed Jan. 27th. The announcement causes great portant part of the programme in forgetsatisfaction at Schenectady. ting to state that Eld. H. P. Burdick most Senator Morgan recently introduced as an

opportunely happened to be present, and in amendment to the consular and diplomatic his hearty and genial manner, congratulated bill a proposition to appropriate \$5,000 for the expenses of an examination into the rethe bride and bridegroom on the success sources of the Congo country. they had made of their thirty-six years of

wedded life, in having performed all life's The Piute Indians are said to be starving F. E. Dresser. dnties truthfully and faithfully. Dr. H. A. on their barren reservation in Nevada. Not one cent of the Congressional appropriation Place followed, in behalf of the children, in of \$7,000, secured by Senator Dawes, of a few words of congratulation, most felici-Massachusetts, has reached them. tously expressed. Brother and Sister Barber

While chopping in the woods near Ronresponded in words full of feeling, kindness, dout, N.Y., recently, Jacob J. Brown found an and gratitude. Many eyes were dim, but iron cannon ball, supposed to have been fired from a cannon in Revolutionary times. hearts were glad. After a bountiful colla-The ball, now much corroded and full of tion, the remainder of the evening was holes, weighs seven and a half pounds. conversation, music, and singing, making it

The will of Schuyler Colfax has been adone of the most enjoyable that the people mitted to probate. The homestead with its contents goes to Mrs. Colfax, together with half of the estate, and the rest goes to days of these our friends, might be their Schuyler Colfax, Jr. The estate is of the value of \$550,000, and is without incumbrances.

The Erie Railway began, Jan. 26th, to

branch, preliminary to taking it up the entire

length of the road. The standard gauge will

in the shops along the road. Much satisfac-

Foreign.

The German Reichstag voted money for

Russia and Prussia have agreed on a con-

Gen. Stewart is said to be besieged in

for mechanics and other laborers.

African exploration.

with the blessed assurance of divine favor. WM. E. HORNBLOWER. take up the third rail of the Honesdale

Bhode Island ASHAWAY

of this place have spent for many years.

As we parted we all wished that the last

best days, crowned with love and peace,

be in operation June 1st. The construction We are striving for a revival of God's work of forty locomotives will be necessary. The machine shops at Susquehanna were put on full time Jan. 22d. Three hundred addiamong us, with some evidence of the moving of his Spirit; but as yet the people are tional men will be employed, with a proba-^{slow} to come up to the work. bility that a number more will be employed

WESTERLY.

tion is expressed at the encouraging outlook Extra meetings are being held a part of the time, and a hopeful interest seems to be springing up.

Wisconsin

t inter

CARTWRIGHT. vention for extraditing dynamiters. We have been having cold weather thus far this Winter, especially for those of us who camp by the Arabs; the battle of Abu Klea, have been accustomed to a warmer climate. it is feared, was more disastrous to the En-

Thos. W. Richardson, G. W. Lewis, Geo. J. Crandall, A. E. Main. H. P. Burdick, O. Maxson, O. D. Sherman, Jay Williams. **BECEIPTS.**

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

Pays to Vol. No.

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Maxson Stillman Alfred Centre, A. V. Potter, Alfred, Mrs. Jøremiah Clarke Andover, Mrs. Edgar W. Wright, Brockport, R. H. Satterlee, Berlin, Wm. D. Greene

Rev. B. F. Rogers, " D. G. Whitford, E. R. Greene, E. D. Greene. R. Denio Greene,

Mrs. Sarah Hull, R. W. Greene. Mrs. H. S. Dennison, Brooklyn, Oliver C. Babcock. Persia, Eliza Crandall, Independence, Rev. Jared Kenyon,

Mrs. Nathan Lewis, Petersburgh D. Rogers, Nile, O. M. Witter, 2 00 Mrs. S. P. Witt r. 2 00 Mrs. Lorenda Crandall, S. Brookfield, 2 00

Morell Coon, West Edmeston. A. B. Felton Leroy Mazson.

Charles Satterlee, Richburg, 2.00 Mrs. A. A. Place, Scio, 2 00Ethan Lanphear, Plainfield, N. J.. 2 00 41 L 00 **4**1 Hattie M. Hall. Fairton, Mrs. Roxana Sherman, E. Sharon, Pa. 2 00 41

M. M. Ellis, Dolge Centre, Minn., 2 00 40 \mathbf{E}_{\cdot} S. Ellss. M. Christensen Dr. A. S. Maxson, Motley, E S. Eyerly, Humboldt, Neb.. ~ 1 00 41 Potter, Albion, Wis., B. H. Stillman, Cartwright Oran Vincent, Milton. Mrs. E. Goodrich,

E. D. Coon, Utica. , 2 00 41 Mrs. Mary N. Rogers, Westerly, R. I. O. M. Barber. Mystic Bridge, Conn., 2 00 Mrs. L. W. Barber, 2 00 42 John Edgecomb, Mystic River, Thos. W. Richardson, London, Eng., 5 00 42 R.v. S. Carpenter, "2 50 41 N. B. Prentice, Washington, D. C., 4 00 41

QUARTETLY. Oran Vincent, Milton, Wis., S. S. Maxson, Bonniwell's Mills, Minn.,

HELPING HAND. D. E. Maxson, Alfred Centre, N. Y.,

Rev. B. F. Rogers, Berlin, R. Main, E. R. Greene Mrs. Wm. Ockeman, Scio.

O. Maxson, Waterford, Conn.,

MABRIED.

At the parsonage in Independence, N. Y. on First-day evening, Jan. 18, 1885, by Elder J. E. N. Back us, Mr. WILLET HARRIS and Miss HATTIE CARPEN TER, both of Whitesville.

Also, at the same time and place, by the same offi ciating clergymen, Mr. AMBROSE PAYNE, of Shongo and Miss Rose CARPENTER, of Whitesville.

In Berlin, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1885, by Rev. B. F Rogers, Mr. SAMUEL A. DAVIS, of Brunswick, and Miss EMMA E. HULL, of Berlin.

nounced to be, like the organs of the same company, the best of their kind. The refinement and purity of tone attained in them are especially commended. In Sharon, Pa., Jan., 1, 1885, by Rev. H. P. Bur dick, Mr. CHARLES D. STILLMAN, of Richburg, N. Y., and Miss MYRTA BURDICK, of Sharon.

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Selected Miscellang.

WAITING.

The Jay is done: Soft as a dream the sunset fades and dies. And silent stars amid the dusky skies, Shine one by one.

The shadows wait: And climbing upward over spires and towers, Seem drawing softly this dull earth of ours To heaven's gate.

We wait the night With no vain thought of darkness or of dread, But dreams of peace for weary heart and head, And slumbers light.

We wait, nor fear The few short hours of silence and of gloom Before the eastern hills shall blush with bloom, And morn be near.

My God! my all! When the dim hour draws near us by thy grace, To meet thy white death angel face to face, And hear thy call;

When life lies low-A gasping shadow by the altar stairs That leadeth up from darkness unawares To heaven's glow;

Then let us wait In faith and trust with prayers and blessings fond, All mindful of the morning light beyond-Before the gate.

N. t sore distrest; But calmly folding life's dull garb away, Lie down in peace to wait the coming day, And find our rest.

THE FRESHET.

"I am sure I have prayed enough for him, and still he does not seem to come round and pray for himself," said good old Grandmother Hill, looking out of her chamberwindow toward Prospect Park.

She said this about a boy who was playing out in the orchard, among whose trees Autumn had hung such sunset clouds of red and golden fruit. The boy was her grandson Harry, a good natured but thoughtless mill. youth, whose conscience had gone to sleep over the subject of his duty to God. course, he believed in God, but he did not like to think of God; and as for duty to God, he put the subject away as carelessly and completely as he would any plaything that did not interest him. But God did not mean that the subject should stay secluded. Out of his conscience drawer the subject was destined to be taken and looked at. It .was the freshet carrying away the meadowmill which led to the opening of the drawer.

"She's a comin' said the hired man, Zaccheus, one cool Autumn morning, as he walked into the kitchen and spilled a big armful of wood into the wood-box.

"O, Harry," cried Tommy, "come into the mill! The water is running over the floor!"

acquaintance with the mill, extending over some years, Tommy had witnessed nothing like it.

"Splendid, isn't it?" asked Tommy.

"Well, answered Harry, slowly and doubtfully, "it won't do to have this thing go on much longer. I am afraid the dam may give more liable to be made. No more so, perway, and the mill go down the valley!

Tommy, with snapping eyes. "Don't I wish sad results. The temptation is greatest in I could see a whole mill go at once?"

"Hardly, since it is father's mill and I to employ artistic singers and musicians; really begin to have fears. We will come but it is great in all the churches, and very up again in the morning."

"I wish it would start a little easy, a little mite, and go back, so that I might see how it looks."

"When this old mill goes a little mite, you won't see her stopping any, but she wil smash down through the whole valley."

see the mill smash down through the whole valley. "I hope it will rain on," he said in his heart.

The rain, as if to accommodate Tommy, did not cease any the next night, and in the in this effort to make the song-service more morning there were two overcoats and two pairs of stout rubber boots on their way to control of the service, whoever may be the mill.

night, Harry!"

"Yes, everywhere!"

Over the dam the water went as before, in a long, green curve, ending in a violent flurry | than as a musician. of foam.

"Sce the water coming out of the milldoor! Let's go in, Harry!

"Wade carefully, Tommy." and then climbed the rough, brown stair-

used for storage purposes. "Look out of this window," said Tommy, | artistic and showy. scampering to the easterly window in the

boys witnessed. Water, water was running everywhere, spreading out back of the dam, and below them it was rushing about the old mill, making it creak and groan as if a bad attack of rheumatism had visited its joints. At the window were those two boy-faces, and so eager, and down below was the mill. that seemed to say: "Fine chance to run off with two likely boys! Come, everything, posts and wheels and stairway-let's put!

Suddenly Har y heard a very suspicious sound. It became an angry crash, and then he felt a movement, not a jarring, but a go-

CHURCH MUSIC.

The first and fundamental condition of all Tommy was delighted. During his long true worship, whether in song, prayer, or preaching, is a devout spirit. Without this, whatever else you may have, or do, it will be a mere form without spiritual power or profit.

Just here is where the fundamental mistake is generally made, and where it is everhaps, in song, than in prayer or preaching; "O, don't I want to see it?" exclaimed but here, nevertheless, and with the same those churches which have abundant means

> many of them are suffering from this cause. The first thing to be done, therefore, to secure more effective and profitable church music, is to infuse into it a larger measure of true devotion, assuming and asserting,

on the part of the pastor, with all long-suffering and teaching, that it is, first of all, not-Tommy concluded, then, he would like to a mere musical performance for the entertainment of the hearers, but a religious service, to be conducted with as much gravity and sincerity as prayer itself.

The minister, naturally, must be the leader devotional; and he should have the chief chorister, organist, or paid soprano or tenor "O, how the water has grown in the singer. If, unfortunately, he is no singer, and has no knowledge of music, he must delegate the business chifly to the leader of

The pond seemed to have become a sea. song, only and always insisting on the leader's competency as a Christian, no less

If the singers and players on instruments are all Christians, so much the better. All the more easy it ought to be to get on well with the work. Mr. Moody insists on They splashed through the water, now having none but Christians to do the singcovering the floor to the depth of a foot, ing in his choirs. If any of them are not Christians, this should warrant no difference way leading to the second floor, which was in the effort to make the service of song first of all devout and worshipful, rather than

It is no easy thing, we are aware, to bring the singers or the congregations, to see and It was a very tumultuous scene that the appreciate this point rightly. It has so long been the custom to delegate this part of worship to the choir, as a distinct and separate body, that all attempts to control or mcdify its course are interpreted as meddling with what is none of the church's business. But it is its business, none the less, and it cannot properly shun the responsibility, "Wisdom is profitable to direct" in this matter.—The Advance.



The relation of Christianity to popular

"but it is a short one, and it has my little daughter for a text.

"Now, mama, you know I neven do anything like that?"exclaimed Josepha.

"I think I can show you that you do something very much like that every morning. When you are repeating the Lord's Prayer. what do you say after 'Thy kingdom come," "'Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," repeated the little girl briskly.

"That is, you ask God to make you do his will just as the angels do it. How do you suppose the angels do God's will?"

"I don't know," said the listener slowly. "Of course we don't know exactly, but of some things we may feel confident: I am sure

they do it promptly; I am sure they do it cheerfully; I am sure they do it perfectly."

"The angels know just what God's will is, but I don't," answered Josepha, who felt as if she ought somehow to defend herself.

Her mother pointed to an illuminated text hanging on the nursery wall: "Children obey your parents."

There was a long, quiet time then, in which mama drew her little girl to her knee, and kissed her tenderly.

"I won't give you any verses to get to-day," she said gently, "but I give you this little sermon to 'learn by heart.' Every time you say, 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,' remember that you are asking God to make you do what you are told-promptly, make you do what you are told—promptly, cheerfully, perfectly. And then you must life. Price, quarterly, 30 cents per annum. Sub-Churchman.

THREE GOOD LESSONS.

gis, the eminent merchant, "was in 1813, when I was eleven years old. My grandfather had a fine flock of sheep, which were carefully tended during the war of those times. I was the shepherd boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that, and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. shall never forget the kind smile of the old gentleman as he said: 'Never mind, Jonathan, my boy; if you watch the sheep, you will have the sheep."

"" What does grandfather mean by that?" said to myself. 'I don't expect to have a sheep.' I could not exactly make out in my mind what it was; but I had great confidence in him, for he was a judge, and had been in HE SABBATH RECORDER Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right, and went back contentedly to the sheep. After I had got into the field I could not keep his words out of myhead. Then I thought of the Saviours's words,



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No. 213 West 54th Street, New York City. The regular Winter Session (twenty-second year) will commence October 2, 1884, and continue twenty-four weeks. Daily clinics will be held in the College, and the Hospital and Dispensary adjoining give special advantages for practical studies unsur. passed by any other school. In addition, the large daily clinics at the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL and the WARD'S ISLAND HOMCEPATHIC HOS. PITAL (weekly) are open for all students. For further particulars and circular, address,

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NEW PROCESS OF TANNING.-The western Lumberman says that beer h had any connection with the lumi ness until recently, but that beer now with hemlock bark as a princ gredient. This bark is extensively and sold to the makers of beer as adulteration not easily detected. new process of "tanning." Hum can be tanned before they are ca their owners, provided enough of t terated beer is taken to do the worl tific experiments have shown the tra ing effects of these beverages upon man stomach. By this new ingr double process of tanning is going of and the same time, and the end w all the sooner.-Nat. Temp. Advoca

THE LIFE OF A BRAIN CELL. -T. derful activity of the human br large part due to the fact that it is of a vast number of cells, each lives its own individual life, and in a contributes to the life and activit whole. A German physiologist, given careful study to the subject, o that "the cerebral mass is compos least 300, 000,000 nerve cells, each pendent body, organism, and mi brain, so far as concerns its vital but subordinated to a higher purpe lation to the function of the organ, ing a life individually, though soci ject to a law of function. The life a nerve cell he estimates to be ab days; so that 5,000,000 die every da 200,000 every hour, and nearly 3, minute, to be succeeded by an equa of their progeny; while once in ev days a man has a totally new brain.



"What is coming?" asked Harry, who was unwilling that Zaccheus should obtain the news of any arrival sooner than Harry Hill.

"Rain, a whole sky full,"

"Nonsense."

"Rain right down Prospect Hill, and then down Swift Brook, and then into the pond back of the meadow-mill."

"O, Zaccheus, you are getting excited. You are alarmed."

"Come to the back door and see."

They stood on the stone step at the backdoor and looked toward Prospect Hill, which was as good as any barometer. A quantity of blackish-gray mist swathed the top of the hill.

"There!" said Zaccheus, triumphantly. Harry made no intelligible reply, but said omething to the effect that some folks knew · verything.

About noon it began to rain-a lazy, careless kind of a rain. The mist that had covered only the summit of Prospect Hill, now draped its slopes. It flung soft, white, fleecy robes over the forests, the fields, the meadows, and many objects looked like huge sheep astray from some unknown fold up in the mountains. The rain fell steadily until night, and far beyond it.

"It's rainin' guns," said Zaccheus, coming into the kitchen about nine o'clock and ridding himself of a crystal shower of raindrops. "I have been up in the medders quite a piece."

Have you? asked Harry's father, looking up from the paper which he was reading. Well what is the prospect?"

" Prospect for rain all night, sartin. The water is comin' over the dam pretty fast."

"Everything is all right?"

pourin' over the dam."

cheus said a "no'theast storm had struck to the mill, and where were they now?" them."

Well, let her strike if she won't hurt.' said Harry's mother.

". Trouble with 'em is that they may hurt pretty bad before they get through," declared Mr. Hill.

In the afternoon, Harry invited his younger-brother, Tommy, to visit the mill. The boys wore their heavy overcoats and stout rubber boots, and out in the north-east rain they marched. What a sight they witnessed at the mill! The pond was very much swollen, and it had raised a squadron of very good-sized waves that were riding and prancgrown ocean waves. How the water poured and Tommy? over the dam-one long, splendid sweep of emerald resting on a fold of whitest snow- continued to look to God and trust Him. flakes at the foot of the dam. It wasn't a Why, though, must people wait for freshets very peaceful fold, but it was broken up in- before they look to God? Why not trust in to such a tumult of foam, a snow-storm on that dear, strong Father to-day?—Rev. A. Rand. top of an earthquake!

is a going! shrieked Harry. Two very white, frightened faces looked

out of the window. "It's the tree a going, Harry!" "Tommy, it's the mill!

small valley, and was off! The spot it had | regard to them: forsaken was now only the centre of a mael-

should turn over!"

"Don't worry!" exclaimed Harry, in a brave tone.

Harry did not feel brave one bit. The nation. pond above the dam was now fully equaled by the pond below the dam, the valley widening out into a low, level territory. Over this second small sea the mill now went sailing on a delightful voyage of discovery-not delightful to the boys in the least.

"O, dear," said Harry. "I wish some neglectful or unfaithful. one would see us and come for us!"

God, the great Father-wouldn't He care always to be avoided. for and help two boys? The thought of out to Him.

beside me!

There in the old mill, amid the angry waters, two boys knelt by the mill window, and Harry prayed. To his soul it seemed as if he touched God and was strengthened. "Don't worry! God is here!" he whis-

pered to Tommy.

A dam cannot break and a mill run away "O, I guess so. The water is makin' but that people will soon know about it. The some noise about the mill, and it is a neighbors came hurrying up the valley. Grandmother Hill put on her bonnet and During the night Harry woke up several shawl and accompanied the family, who times, and he heard the rain slashing against were all alarmed about Harry and Tommy.

"There they are!" screamed grandmother, whose loving eyes detected them at the mill window.

"Hurry, somebody!" shouted Mr. Hill. "Get a boat, or make a raft, and go after not even a holiday from Bible verses. them! Help me!"

There had been an old boat in the pond behind the dam, but Mr. Hill well knew it

farmer quickly made a raft, and then he and

Harry did not forget that experience. He they stung him again. continued to look to God and trust Him. "Well, what next?" asked the little listen-

"O Tommy, Tommy! I believe the mill amusements is at the front among questions of casuistry. Very timely amid the holidays appears an article in the Century from the fruitful pen of Washington Gladden upon this subject.

The ground on which the permission of No doubt about it now! The mill had some amusements and the prohibition of left its old foundation, seized with the fool- others have been rested he thinks have often ish idea that it would like to see the world, been inconsistent and irrational; and recomhaving been cooped up long enough in that mends the following general principles in

1. Amusement is not an end, but strom, where the waters were rushing in and means—a means of replenishing the mind filling up the ugly hole. "O, dear," said Tommy, "what if it when it begins to be the principal thing for which one lives, or when in persuing, the mental powers are enfeebled and the bodily health impaired, it falls under just condem-

2. Amusements that consume the hours which ought to be sacred to sleep are, therefore, censurable.

3. Amusements that call away from work which we are bound to do are pernicious. just to the extent to which they cause to be

4. Amusements that arouse or stimulate "Some One sees us!" instantly Harry morbid appetite or unlawful passions, or that said to himself. "Does not God see us?" | cause us to be restless or discontented, are

5. Any indulgence in amusements which OUR SABBATH VISITOR Him was pleasant, and Harry's heart went has a tendency to weaken our respect for the great interests of character, or to loosen "Tommy," he whispered, "kneel down our hold on the eternal verities of the spiritual realm, is, so far forth, a damage to us. -Baptist Weekly.

"ON EABTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN."

Josepha was not in very good humor that Sunday, though it was her birthday, her tenth birthday.

In the first place, a Sunday birthday was a dull sort of thing, she thought; and then baby Fritz had been so sick that mama had not had any chance to get any little present the window-panes. In the morning Zac- The boys had been seen in the lane leading ready for her. It is true, that was only put off-the present was to come; but still Josepha felt out of sorts.

And when mama called her to get her Bible verses, she broke into a regular pout, and grumbled out that it was a hard case she couldn't have any fun at all on her birthday,

Mama at once shut the Bible and laid it on the table.

"I can't let you learn your verses while you was not serviceable. It would take in water are in a bad humor, daughter," she said, "so quicker than you could bail it out. The I will preach you a little sermon instead: "Once there was a little boy who used to Zaccheus poled their way out to the boys and | beg his father every morning to keep him rescued them. Were two passengers ever away from the bees; but instead of helping ing about, charging with all the pride of full- more delighted to step ashore than Harry his father keep him, he went straight out and played with their hives, and of course.

"That's all." said mama. "All! Why I don't call that a sermon."

"Yes, it is a sermon," answered mama,

'Thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things.' I began to see through it; 'Never you mind who neglects duty; be you faithful, and you will have your reward.

"I received a second lesson soon after I came to New York as a clerk, to the late Lyman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to buy goods, and said: 'Make yourself so useful that they cannot do without you.' I took his meaning quicker

than I did that of my grandfather. "Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known, Mr. James Geery, the old tea merchant, called in to congratulate me, and he said: 'You are all right now. I have only one word of advice to give you: 'Be careful whom you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three."

And what valuable lessons they are: Fidelity in all things; do your best for your employers; carefulness about your associates. Let every boy take these lessons home and study them well. They are the foundation stones of character and honorable success.-Christian Standard.

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

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
<i>Leave</i> Dunkirk Little Valley		2.05 рм 3.49 ''		8.50 AM 10.26 ''
Salamanca Carrollton Olcan 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 " 6.30 "	11.20 "	11.09 " 11.43 " 12.14PM
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis New York	1.85 рм 3.15 " 7.23 "	†7.45 рм 9.32 " 11.20 " 8.28 дм 7.10 дм	2.47 " 4.27 " 8.25 "	1.50 FM 4.30 ** 7.80 **

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

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

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

WESTWARD. The second start

STATIONS. No. 1 No. 5* No. 8* No. 9





-C. V. Hibbard. Edgar R. Green. . A. Place. -Barton G. Stillman. E. R. Crandall ence-Sherman G. Crandall wille—Asa M. West[.] "—Benjamin H. Stillman] don-H. W. Palmiter. ekiel R. Clarke. -A. K. Crandall. -Edwin S. Bliss. dge-Joseph West. yron L. Barber. -Benj. F. Stillman. meston-J. B. Clarke CONNECTICUT. ridge-0. D. Sherman. d-Oliver Maxson. RHODE ISLAND

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Geo. W. Stillman. on-

erprise-D. C. Long. -LeRoy Lyman ale-A. W. Coon.

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OHIO Centre-Jacob H. Babcock

WISCONSIN. E. L. Burdick John Gilbert. while Mill-D. W. Cartwright] h-Henry W. Stillman. Paul M. Green. unction-L. T. Rogers

L. Coon. th-N. J. Read. ILLINOIS.

-Isaac Clawson. idge—M B. Kelly. Hock—N. S. Burdick.

IOWA. -L. A. Loofboro. Maxson Babcock.

MINNESOTA, L. C. Sweet. entre-Geo. W. Lewis. J. L. Shaw. hland-John M. Richey. --Charles C. Ayers.

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NEBRASEA. d-Elmore C. Hibbard. rench-Joshua G. Babcock Joshua G. Babcock Joshua G. Babcock Joshua G. Babcock

KENTUULT. -C. W. Thtelkeld

ACETATE OF SODA HEATERS.-For the last two years experiments have been making toward the warming of cars by means of a heat-giving fluid, which continues for several hours to throw out heat with approximate regularity, for a time depending upon the original degree of heat imparted to the liquid. The cars of the De Kalb Avenue line in Brooklyn, seventy in number, have been heated by this system during the last winter to the satisfaction of the company, and presumably to that of the public.

A large iron pipe containing the compound passes under each seat of the car; through the center of the pipe runs a smaller pipe, through which steam is passed when it is desired to heat the compound. When heat is applied to the pipes from a steam boiler in the station, the crystals in the acetate of soda used are liquefied, and remain so until the temperature begins to fall perceptibly. Then the crystals begin to form, and the liquid throws out an increased heat. A thermometer taking the temperature of a pipe of the heated compound shows that during the first hour or two there is a slight fall in the temperature, then a sharp rise while crystallization takes place, and then a gradual fall. A record of the temperature of one car kept during twenty days showed that after each ran of sixteen miles, the temperature of the car was upon an average less than one degree lower when the car returned to the station than when it started out. The cost of heating cars by this system is said, by the company which controls the patents, to be not more than for stoves, while the heat is pleasanter and the atmosphere is free from gas and smoke. The compound in the pipes will last for an indefinite number of years, for all that is known to the contrary,

being hermetically sealed. This company now propose to introduce the same system as an improvement on heating by ordinary steam radiation. Steam coils often heat to, violently in small rooms, and either give too little or too much heat. By using the steam to heat a reservoir of the compound liquid, the steam can be turned off when the room is sufficiently warm, and the reservoir will continue to throw out a constant amount of warmth for several hours. A small pipe full of the compound, ³ feet long and 4 inches in diameter, is made for heating private carriages.—Scientific American.

REV. N. V. HULL, D D., will be pleased to know that an account of his "FUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial ser-mon delivered on that occasion by President J. Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in Allen, of Alfred University, nave been published in an appropriate form by the American Sabbath Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Control N V.

DIATIONS.	I (0. 1	110.0	110. 0	10. 0
<i>Leave</i> New York Port Jervis	9.00 ам 12.13 рм	6.00 рм 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.30 PM 12.45 "
Hornellsville	† 8.55 рм	4.25 ам	48.10 AN	12.25 † FM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley <i>Arrive at</i> Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 " 11.50 "		10.87 " 11.09 "	1.05 PM 1.24 " 2.22 " 2.50 " 8.80 " 8.80 " 8.45 "
<i>Leave</i> Little Valley <i>Arrive at</i> Dunkirk		 • • • • • • • • •	1.30pm	

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 11.19, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 2.95, Octoor 2005, Darton 5.99 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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	WE	STW	RD.			
STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 🍆	85.	21.*	87.
Leave	A. M.	A. M.	Р. М.	A. M.	P. M.	A. N.
Carrollton Arrive at	•••••	6.50	4.44	8.00	9.02	••••
Bradford	•	7.25	5.11			
<i>Leave</i> Bradford	0 20	7 30	5.14	P.M. 2 00	1	7.00
Custer City Arrive at	9.35	7.42	5.26	2.15	••••	7.15
Buttsville		8.20	6.04			

EASTWARD						
STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	38.
<i>Leave</i> Buttsville	P. M.	A. M.	A. M. 6 95	Р. М.	P. M.	P. M.
Custer City Arrive at	9.35	••••	7.06	6.30	12.50	5 59
Bradford Leave	9.50	•••••	7.20	6.45 л. м.	1.00	6.20
Bradford Arrive at	9.55	7.18	••••			• • • • •
Carrollton	10.35	7.46		5155		

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.

8.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

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INTEBNATIONAL LESSONS. 1885.

FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 3. Paul at Troas. Acts 20: 2-16. Jan. 10. Paul at Miletus. Acts 20: 17-27. Jan. 17. Paul's Farewell. Acts 20: 28-38. Jan. 24. Paul's Journey to Jerusalem. Asts 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 VI.-PAUL ASSAILED.

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

For Sabbath-day, February 7.

GOLDEN TEXT .- "I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus."-Acts 21: 13.

TIME.--May, A. D. 58.

PLACE. — Jerusalem, the temple area.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .- Acts 21: 27-40.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Acrs 21: 27-40. 37. And when the seven days were almost ended, the Jews, which were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him, 28. Crying out, Men of Israel, help: This is the man that teacheth all men every where against the people, and the law, and this place: and further, brought Greeks also into the temple; and hath polluted this holy place. 29. (For they had seen before with him in the city, Trophi-mus, an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple.) 30. And all the city was moved, and the people ran to-gether: and they took Paul and drew him out of the tem-ple. And forthwith the doors were shut. 31. And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar;

uproar :

aproar;
32. Who immediately took soldiers and centurions, and ran down unto them. And when they saw the chief captain and the soldiers, they left beating of Paul.
33. Then the chief captain came near and took him, and commanded him to be bound with two chains: and demand-

ed who he was, and what he had done. 34. And some cried one thing, some another, among the multitude: and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult, he commanded him to be carried into the castle.

35. And when he came upon the stairs, so it was that he was borne of the soldiers, for the violence of the people.

36. For the multitude of the people followed after, crying Away with him.

37. And as Paul was to be led into the castle, he said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee? Who said, Canst thou speak Greek?

38. Art not thou that Egyptian, which before these days madest an uproar, and leddest out into the wilderness four thousand men that were murderers?

39. But Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, s city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city: and I beseech thee suffer me to speak unto the people.

40. And when he had given him license, Paul stood on the **mains**, and beckoned with the hand unto the people. And when there was made a great silence, he spake unto *them* in the Hebrew tongue, saying,

INTRODUCTION.

Whatever may have been the effect of Pauls con-

captain of the band. This captain was the commander of a "cohort," or a body of a thousand men, stationed in that city to preserve peace and enforce obedience to Roman laws. This captain's name was Claudius Lysias, His garrison was quartered in a castle standing at the northwest avenue of the temple area. Though it stood on lower ground, yet it was built so high that the tow rs commanded

a full view of all that transpired in the courts of the temple. V. 32. Took soldiers and centurions

and ran down to them. Centurions were captains, each of one hundred men. This was no time for delay, for his uproar might spread and result in great loss of life: and Claudius Lysias was responsible to the Roman government to maintain peace and order.

V. 33 Laid hold on him, and commanded bim to be bonnd. He might well infer from the fury of the mob this stranger was a very dangerous man. Two chains. One from each of his arms to a soldier on each side. Demanded who he was and what he had crime in their midst.

one thing, some another. Terrible rage but no distinct charge. 'He commanded him to be carried into the castle. He could not leave him there, nor must he release him without a thorough investigation, so there was no alternative but to place him in safe keeping. It is supposed that there were strong guard rooms in the castle for the custody of prisoners.

V. 35. When he came upon the stairs, he was borne of the soldiers. Two flights of stairs were necessary to reach the castle, one from the open court to the top of the cloister and the other flight from that platform into the fortress, the upper part of the castle of Antonia.

V. 36. Followed after, crying, away with him. When the soldiers led him upon the stairs, the mob seeing that they were likely to lose their victim, rushed upon him, so that he was borne up by the soldiers in the midst of the cries, "Away with him.

V. 37. He said unto the chief captain, "May I speak unto thee." A very simple request and yet very signigcant of the open free spirit of Paul in the midst of these dangers. He also betrayed his knowledge of the Gree language, which was a surprise, since the officer had supposed him to be a man of the lower ranks.

V. 38. Art not thou that Egyptian, etc. Reference is here made to a noted leader of a large band of assassins, who had made an attack upon the people of that city some time before.

PERSONS interested in raising good garden and farm produce will do well to send for a copy of Gregory's Annual Illustrated Catalogue of warranted seeds, for 1885. The copy before us contains 56 la.ge pages, from which one ought to be able to get all desirable information on the subject of seeds. Address James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

ST. NICHOLAS for February opens with the first chapters of a new serial by E. P. Roe. It tel's how a family in moderate circumstances was driven from the confinement of a city "flat" to the freedom of a country farm. The question, "City or Country," is one that is constantly presenting itself to thousands of anxious minds, and parents as well as children will gain many suggestions from Mr. Roe's presntation of the problem. Another valuable feature of the midwinter St. Nicholas is Gail Hamilton's "English Kings in a Nutshell," a comprehensive view of all the English sovereigns, with the principal events and distinguished personages of their reigns. Portraits of nearly every person mentioned, with many other illustrations, accompany the descriptive text, which is in verse. Nora Perry is the first author to contribute to the "Garden of Girls" series. The cone. Tycius took for granted that he was a story is entitled "Tyrant Tacy," and is a charmingly noted criminal and had committed some fearful written account of a gir is conquist of herself. Palm er Cox tells the story of the "Brownies' Return" to their native land, and the manner in which they ac-V. 34. Wien he could not know the complished it; "Ralph's Winter Carnival" tells of a certainty for the tumult. There was no boy's visit to the winter Carnival at Montreal; and definite charge made to the captain. Some cried | W. T. Peters and Margaret Johnson are contributors of valentine verses. In the serials, "Davy and the Goblin" visit Robinson Crusoe; "His One Fault" couses Mr. Trowbridge's hero to fall into more troub le; Mr. Stockton takes his "Personally Conducted" party to the queer burial ground of Genoa; Edmund Alton imparts some more of what he absorbed "Among the Law-makers," and we learn about Murillo in Mrs. Clement's "Stories of Arts and Artists."

> THE February number of the Pulpit Treasury is on our table. We think it excels all its redecessors, and is in advance of any periodical of its class. Each sermon and article is instinct with talent and all are on timely and important themes. There are sermons by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, of New York; Dr. J. Robbins, Oxford, England; and Dr. Newman Hall, London. An Exegetical Comment on Christ the Rock, by Dr. J. Brown. Funeral sermons, by Rev. J. W. Jones and Professor E. J. Hamilton, and Leading Thoughts of Sermons, by Pres. C. B. Cheney, Dr. J. B. Thomas, Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman, Prof. W. B. Pope. D. D., Dr. J. S. Coleman, Dr. R. W. Hamilton, Dr. D. Thomas and Rev. W. G. Barrett. The Miscellaneous Articles cover all phases of church and evangelistic work and are by some of the best writers of the day. An excellent portrait of Dr. C. H. Parkhurst is given as a frontispiece and a sketch of his life by the editor will deservedly attract notice. There is als a view of Madison Square church, New York. The whole number abounds in deeply interesting and helpful matter. Yearly, \$2 50. Clergy-men, \$2. Single copies, 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Publicher. 757 Broadway, New York.

THE BAPTIST QUARTERLY REVIEW .- The first number for 1885, of this excellent quarterly, offers

V. 39. I am a man, a Jew of Tarsus. Though the following valuable table of contents: "A Study Paul had barely escaped death at the hands of the | of Church Life," By Prof. E. H. Johnson, D. D. Jews, yet he declared to these Roman officers that Crozer Theological Seminary. "In the Footsteps of

he belonged to that noble race, brought up in the re- Whitefield," by John T. Perry, Esq., Exeter, N. H.



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MITATION.-Tie People of the State of New U York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent;

To Susie Crandall, Eunice Millard, Selina Green Nettie Armstrong, A. Kendrick Crandall, Henry Saunders, Chas. S. Hall, Chas. S. Hall as Executor of Jesse Angel Estate, Elnora Armstrong, Maxson . Green, Byron L. Green, Benjamin F. Langwor thy, Baylas S. Bassett, Samuel Whitford, A. P. Saunders, Luke Green. Caivin D. Reynolds, Rowand A. Thomas, Sheridan Place, Horatio Whitford, Wm. O. Place, M. S. Chase, and Joseph Lockhart, as Loan Commissioners of Allegany County, N. Y Alfred University, Amos Lewis, John Teasdale, Clark Witter, J. Green Allen, Frank Allen, Wm. W. Crandall and Othello Potter as Executors of Elisha Potter, and to all other creditors of said Erastus A. Green, heirs at law, next of kin, devises, legatees, and creditors of said Erastus A. Green, late of the town of Alfred, in the County of Al legany, New York, deceased, greeting:

You are hereby cited and required to appear be fore our Surrogate of our County of Allegany, in our Surrogate's Court, on the 6th day of March, 885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Surrogate's office in Wellsville, New York, then and there to show cause why a d'cree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing 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.] afflixed.

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-CLARENCE A. FARNUM, five.



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ARY SOCIETY

Every thought was full of grace, Pure and true; And in time the homely face Lovelier grew; With a heavenly radiance bright, From the soul's reflected light Shining through. and Shall I tell you, little child, I. Y. Plain or poor, If your thoughts "re undefiled, _____ You are sure Of the leveliness of worth; And this beauty, not of earth, Will endure. ____ **RELIGION BELOW THE ELBOW** BY PRES WM. W. PATTON, D. D., "A curious kind of religion t Ж. be!" my readers will exclaim. " heard of head religion and heart but this is the first time our atten been directed to a connection of with the elbows, unless it be an way of using the expression "ou elbows"! And so I must offer a we ¥8, planation, and must also disclaim SION author of the phrase in question. was on this wise. For many years it GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. privilege to enjoy a somewhat int O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly, quaintance with the Rev. Horace y, Ashaway, R.I. of Hartford, Conn., our churches esterly, R. I. residences being not far separatod my removal to Chicago, upon each visit to Hartford, it was my unfailin to call upon the good Doctor, an ILORS an hour's familiar talk upon the cu ics of interest in the religious wor such an occasion I was praising ACIST. nestness and activity that characte Cottage Grove av Western churches, and the manner they carried into church work the INDER PRINTING prise which they display in business team Power. Suddenly the Doctor looked up, 112 Monroe St. of his searching glances, and sa own idiomatic way: "I will tell vo the difficulty with the Western st R IN BOOKS. ligion; it is too much below the ical Instruments, That was a center shot, and p Milton, Wis. marked impression. Many and ma have I turned that queer phrase o RMACIST, mind, and considered its meaning Milton, Wis plicatior. "Below the elbows" n to the forearms and hands. Cert is. ` human animal would be poorly of this part of his organism. Wonde and Town Clork. construction, as Sir Charles Bell nction, Wis. and the expounders of Natural have not been slow to put to use as an illustration of final causes i PHIC ARTIST. The thumb alone serves to differen OIL, CRAYON, &C. from the apes and the monkeys. tion has been conditioned instru ____ upon what is below the elbows. instrumentalities been lacking, hur had been few and rude. It will n GROCERIES, to speak disrespectfully of these tremities. But then imagine a n only below his elbows! And the Lecorder, be in perpetual motion! A kind c ing-jack! Or a very busy saw-mill KLY. endless up and down activity. ception makes one shudder, and CT SOCIETY, weary of the monotonous unrest. have a man with a beating her NY CO., N. Y. thinking brain-a man alive and every part, and also capable of quid TION. and fruitful imagination, of sear vestigation and glowing sentiment. be charged 50 cents Allowing this, what is the app personal piety and to religious cl ond six months, 50 tics? What is the type of religion Dr. Bushnell could say that it rearages are paid, much below the elbows"? In c this one must not be in a heat, as MENT. hurt and affronted; nor hasten, be inserted for 59 with like speech, and to say that i, and 25 cents 🛤 on. Special congland religion is too much abov ing extensively, or brows! That may be, and Dr. assertion be also true. Moreover, legal rates. keen observer attributed to the eir advertisement be characterestic of more sections charge. able character will of our land. What if it has in East, too, and become largely an of our national religion? Let us supply of jobbing as the business may quire into the facts. The idea of tor's sharp phrase was that h ine can be executed that, in Western Christians, th largely predominated over the in on business or fer to "THE SAL the hands were more employed head and heart; that religion he tre, Allegany cour enough of elevated thought, caln

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The Sabbath Beco

Entered as second-class mail motter at

"Beautiful thoughts make a beautiful so

You might try her hair to curl.

Paled and blushed, or sought repose

But the thoughts that through her l

heautiful soul makes a beautiful face."

Once I knew a little girl,

Very | lain,

All in vain;

On her cheek no tint of rose

She was plain.

Came and went,

So full many a beauteous thing,

In the young soul blossoming.

Gave content.

As a recompense for pain

Angels sent;

LOVELINESS.

VOL. XLI.-NO. 6.

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

cession on the minds of the Jewish Christians, it did not allay the prejudice of the Jews. Some of those from Asia, observing him in the temple, were at once excited and made an attack upon him, without But Paul asked for no consideration save, I beseech waiting to know why he was there. They dragged him from the temple evidently with the purpose of | to be his last opportunity to speak to them of the in killing him. But the Roman guard rushed from the Tower of Antonia near by, and took him out of their hands. This lesson gives us an account of this mob and of Paul's rescue by the Roman soldiers. It also exhibits his wonderful coolness and courage in the midst of danger.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

aV. 27. When the seven days were al-Two days more and Paul would have accomplished his work with the four men. The Jews which were o. Asia. These were men who had seen Paul while he was preaching at Eptesus and the adjacent regions. When they saw him in the temple. He visited the apartment appropriated to the Nazarites, every day. It was in this apartment where they discovered Paul. Stirred up all the people and laid hands on him. These men were full of bitterness resulting from the controversy in Ephesus. They recognized him and were eager to lead the attack against him, though he was in the act of offering sacrifices for the four men.

V. 28. This is the wan that teacheth all men every where. This cry called the attention of the crowds of men to Paul. Many of them had heard of him, but had never seen him. excite the people instantly, if he had said no more. And further brought Greeks also into speaking but with the very acts of polluting the temfestive occasion.

V. 29. For they had seen before with him in the city Trophimus an Ephesian. This was one of the men who came with Paul, and and they recognized him as one of the Christians. Inferring that Paul had brought him into the tem-Paul severely. But there is no evidence that Paul had violated their law.

V. 80. All the city was moved, and the people ran together. The people intent on the services of this great feast were in condition to be greatly and suddenly excited by such a cry as this from these Ephesian Jews. The charges would dragged him out of the temple. It was not lawful-to commit violence in the temple, hence he was first dragged out and the doors shut.

fined city of Tarsus. A citizen of no mean city. The officers knew at once if his statements were true he was entitled to consideration under Roman law. thee, suffer me to speak unto the people. This seemed finite love of their God manifested in the Lord Jesus Christ. Though his garments were torn and his back and limbs were full of pain and tremor from their cruel blows, yet he could forget it all if they would hear his story of Jesus' love. His self-possession, undaunted courage, forgiving spirit, and

moral dignity gained for him his request.

V. 40. Paul stood on the stairs, and beckoned with most ended. These seven days were required the hand. What a speaker and what an audience. in completing the ceremonies of purification before | Note that graceful wave of his hand, lifting its the discharge from the vow of the Nazarites. This prisoner's chain, that tender smile of compassion was the fifth day of these purifying ceremonies. and love upon the bruised and bleeding face. No wonder there was silence to hear what might come from those trembling lips, for he speaks to them in their own sacred Hebrew, and speaks of one who has come to save them from their sins.

Books and Magazines.

THE February ("Midwinter") number of the Century, the first edition of which is 180,000 copies (the lergest number of Centuries ever published), contains-besides such notable contributions as General Grant's article on Shiloh-the beginning of a novel by Henry James, entitled "The Bostonians," which introduces the reader to a characteristic group of the "strong minded" of both seres. Mr. How.

ell's descriptive papers. cntitled " Λ Florentine Mo saic," also begin in this number, with etchings and sketches by Pennell, reproduced by wood-engrav ings and the "actinic" process. Perhaps the most Against the people and the law of this | timely illustrated feature of this number is Dr. place. These three charges were of a nature to Beer's paper on "Canada as a Winter Resort." Mr. Howell's novel is continued, and Miss Litchfinld's is concluded. The "short story" of the number the temple. They charged him not only with | is a long story by Mark Twain, entitled "Royalty on the Mississippi," which, with Kemble's humorple, defiantly and in the very presence of this great | ous illustrations, covers twenty-four pages of the magazine. Mr. Stedman writes about Dr. Holmes in his critical series on the American Poets; with a full-page engraving of an old daguerreotype of the "Autocrat." Mr. Stillman has a brief illustrated paper on Dutch Portraiture. Poems are given by C. W. Stoddard, Henry Tyrrell, Edgar Fawcett, ple, they thought they were justified in punishing and (in the "Bric Brac" department) by F. D. Sherman and Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus). In the "Topics of the Time" are discussed some

practicable political reforms, the condition of the stage, the "bloody shirt," etc. The articles in the War Series are yet to be enumerated. First in importance is General Grant's long-expected paper on "The Battle of Shiloh," which is accompanied by seem all the more terrible coming from these a large number of portraits and illustrations drawn strangers against a man who was so nearly a stranger from photographs or minute descriptions. A suphimself in Jerusalem. Hence they could be led to plementary paper from a Confederate point of view almost any extreme measures of severity. Revised is contributed by Colonel William P.eston John-Version They laid hold on Paul and ston, on his father, General Albert Sidney Johnston, and the Shiloh campaign, including a running description of the battle. General Thomas Jordan. the Confederate assistant adjutant general at Shi-

V. 81. As they went about to kill him. | loh, makes record of his experiences in the battle. (Were seeking to kill him, Revised Version.) That Four maps appear with these papers. Three brief is, while they were attempting to destroy him by articles are grouped under the convenient title, beating him. Tidings came unto the chief "Memoranda on the Civil Wsr."

"An Apostle of the Anabaptists. By Dr. Ludwig Keller. Translated by Rev. H. S. Burrage, Portlan Exposition of Romans, 5:12.-"In that all ha sinned," by Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Rochest University, N. Y. "The Relation of the Gos and the Pentateuch," by Prof. J. M. Stifler, D. I Crozer Theological Seminary. "The Most Rece Phaze of Idealism," with a notice of a book in illu tration, by Rev. Geo. B. Stevens, Ph. D. Wattown, N Y. "Book Review and Notices." The e position by Dr. Kendrick is masterly. A. E. M.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MABKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, chee etc., for the week ending January 24, report for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., P duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Bro Street, New York. Marking plates furnish when desired.

BUTTER.-Receipts for the week, 24,121 pa ages; exports, 4,276 packages. A very cold we has assured at least a fair ice crop, which is an pertant factor in the handling and management the butter crop. The severe weather also lesser receipts from Western creameries, which were sca and bid up to 36c. There were sales through Chenango districts of some of the finest cream firkins at 21c., and sales here to home trade of N York State creamery firkins at the same figure. T exports this week were mostly of the lowest grad of cheap Western butter to Glasgow, Hamburg, a Copenhagen, with some York State and Penns vania dairy firkins which were bought at 16@1 for London and Liverpool. Some creamery firk were offered at 20c. for export, and 18c. bid. market closes dull and heavy, with a surplus of r dium qualities and but few buyers. We quote:

Fancy. Fine. Fau Winter make creamery 32@35 28@32 --@ Fresh Fall make..... 25@28 22@25 14@ 20@22 Entire dairies..... 23@25 14@ Summer firkins..... —@24 18@22 140 Western ladle packed. 18@22 15@18 100 CHEESE.-Receipts for the week, 12,983 DOX exports, 7,104 boxes. The market is reckon hardly as firm as last week, and seconds of all ki are hard to move. 350 boxes Pennsylvania ski sold at 24c. There are considerable parcels of th skims for which 2c. is bid. We quote: Fine. Fancy. Fau Factory, full cream.. 121@13 11 @12 60 (a little.) (more.) Skimmed..... 6 @ 8 4 @ 6 Eggs.-Receipts for the week, 3,700 barrels. market was active all the week, but to day w

warmer weather was at a stand off between bu and seller, or a basis of 30@31c. for fresh eggs cases. W: quote:

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