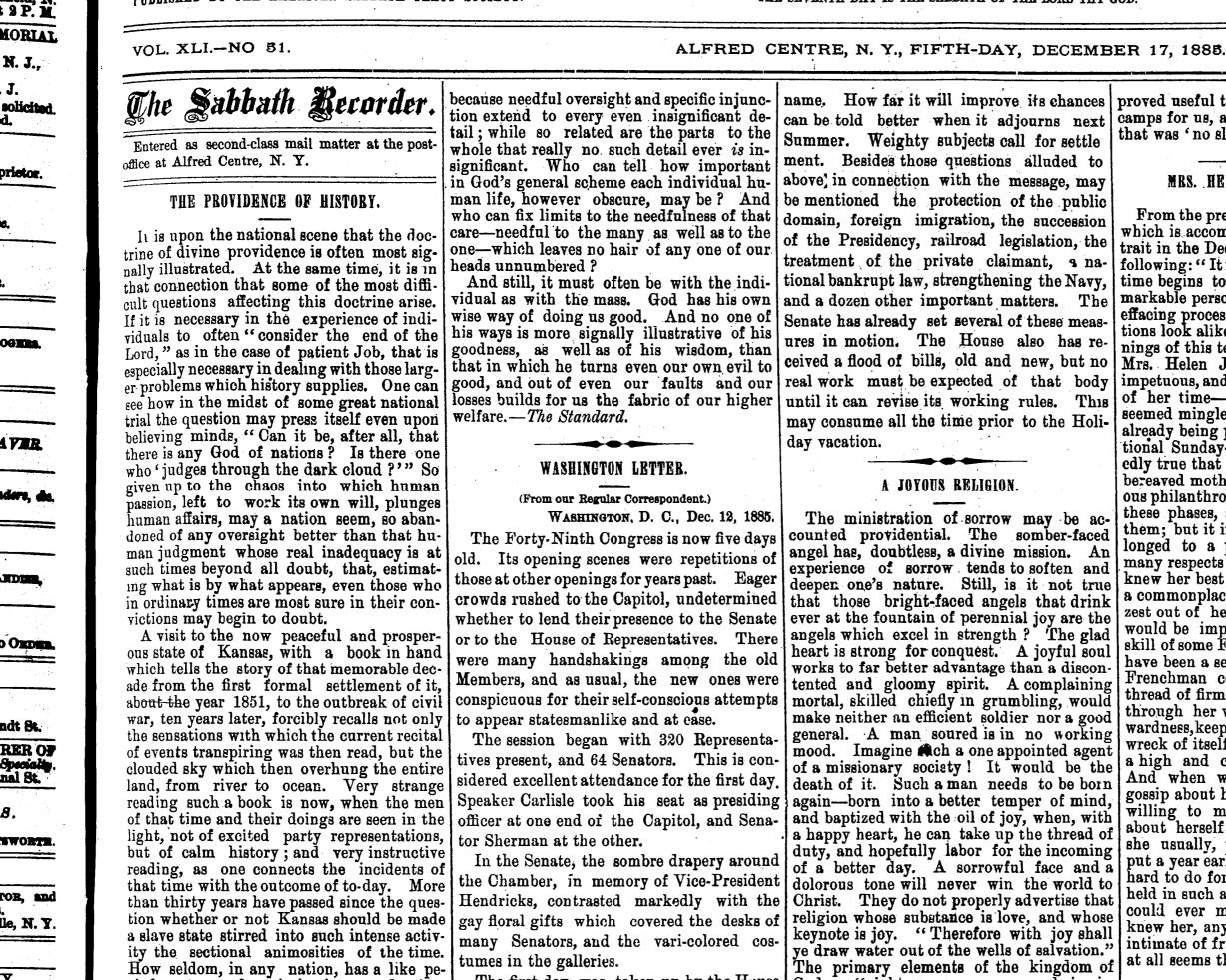


NDY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY.



Summer. Weighty subjects call for settle ment. Besides those questions alluded to above' in connection with the message, may man life, however obscure, may be? And be mentioned the protection of the public domain, foreign imigration, the succession of the Presidency, railroad legislation, the treatment of the private claimant, a national bankrupt law, strengthening the Navy, and a dozen other important matters. The Senate has already set several of these measures in motion. The House also has received a flood of bills, old and new, but no real work must be expected of that body

> may consume all the time prior to the Holiday vacation.

The ministration of sorrow may be accounted providential. The somber-faced angel has, doubtless, a divine mission. An experience of sorrow tends to soften and deepen one's nature. Still, is it not true that those bright-faced angels that drink ever at the fountain of perennial joy are the angels which excel in strength ? The glad heart is strong for conquest. A joyful soul works to far better advantage than a discontented and gloomy spirit. A complaining mortal, skilled chiefly in grumbling, would make neither an efficient soldier nor a good general. A man soured is in no working mood. Imagine Ach a one appointed agent of a missionary society ! It would be the death of it. Such a man needs to be born again-born into a better temper of mind, and baptized with the oil of joy, when, with a happy heart, he can take up the thread of duty, and hopefully labor for the incoming of a better day. A sorrowful face and a dolorous tone will never win the world to religion whose substance is love, and whose keynote is joy. "Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation.' The primary elements of the kingdom of

The first day was taken up by the House God are "righteonsness, peace, and joy in

because needful oversight and specific injunc- name. How far it will improve its chances proved useful to us in his way; he named our his name upon it." Henceforth Buchanan can be told better when it adjourns next | camps for us, and he generally struck a name | became serious. that was 'no slouch' as the boys said."

MBS. HELEN JACKSON ("H. H.")

trait in the December Century, we quote the plied Dr. Johnson ; "Jerusalem has twelve following: "It is curious to see how promptly gates, and all lead to the temple. May I time begins to apply to the memory of re- hope we'll meet there?" The objector was markable persons, as to their tombstones, an subdued. effacing process that soon makes all inscriptions look alike. Already we see the beginnings of this tendency in regard to the late Mrs. Helen Jackson. The most brilliant, impetuous, and thoroughly individual woman of her time-one whose very temperament seemed mingled of sunshine and fire-she is already being portrayed simply as a conven- seemed to be stopped, for they heard his tional Sunday-school saint. It is undoubt- words and did not understand them; and their edly true that she wrote her first poetry as a hearts also were heavy, for they did not rebereaved mother and her last prose as a zeal- lent under the plaintive admonitions of a ous philanthropist; her life comprised both | Saviour's love. Their hearts were cruel tothem; but it included so much more, it be-longed to a personality so unique and in many respects so fascinating, that those who knew her best can by no means spare her for a commonplace canonization that takes the spake gained no access to their souls. They zest out of her memory. To describe her went so far as to crucify him, and cried as thread of firm New England texture that ran | corners of the earth.

through her whole being, tempering waywardness, keeping impulse from making ship- to us, to feel the power of the great sacrifice wreck of itself, and leading her whole life to | of Christ, to hear a voice saying to our spira high and concentrated purpose at last. | it, "Thine iniquity is put away, and thy sin And when we remember that she hated is purged." Brother, if you are to proclaim gossip about her own affairs, and was rarely the glory of your Lord, you must feel the willing to mention to reporters any fact about herself except her birthday-which your impurity is most seen, even to your she usually, with characteristic willfulness lips; you must know that you are forgiven; put a year earlier than it was—it is peculiarly for your conviction that you are clean before held in such aversion. No fame or publicity others the story of the cross. This is what could ever make her seem, to those who knew her, anything but the most private and intimate of friends; and to write about her at all seems the betrayal of a confidence.

The singularly benevolent Dr. David Johnson, minister of North Leith, in the course of visiting his parish, entered the house of a Secession elder. "I cannot receive you," said the householder, "for I abhor State re-From the preface to a reminiscent critique, ligion, and assert the great voluntary prin-which is accompanied by a frontispiece por-ciple." "Take your own way, sir," re-

THE REJECTED SAVIOUR.

The blindness of Israel concerning our Lord was sadly remarkable. It was a blindness of the eyes, for they saw his many miracles, and yet believed not; their ears also these phases, and she thoroughly accepted | wards the Messiah; they hated him without would be impossible except to the trained they did so, "His blood be on us and on our skill of some French novelist; and she would children "---words sadly verified when Jernhave been a sealed book to him, because no salem was destroyed, and her children slaugh-Frenchman could comprehend the curious | tered, sold as slaves, or scattered to the four

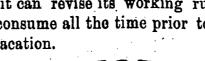
We need to feel the atonement laid home sacrificial coal applied to the place where hard to do for her now that work which she God will give you confidence in telling out to 🔹 Isaiah saw.—Spurgeon.

THE SPREADING LEAVEN.

The following incident, found in the cor-

until it can revise its working rules. This

A JOYOUS BELIGION.



Recorder. Sabbath

PUBLISHED BY THE AMBRICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TEBMS-SS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 2132.

riod, so tremendous in its issues and so sig Best and Cheapest, for Domestic Use. Send for Circular. Westerly, B. I. L BARBOUR & CO., DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. No. 1, Bridge Block. STILLMAN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES Orders for Shipment Solicited. DENISON & CO., JEWELERS. RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES Repairing Solicited. Please in Please try we SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, OL WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly, Is there any one of them now who doubts TAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R.1. T.L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. L. Chicago, Ill. WAY & CO. MBRCHÁNT TAILOBS 205 West Madison St. D. D. ROGERS, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST. 2384 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe S 112 Monroe St. Hilton, Wis. W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments CT AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis. P. CLARKE REGISTERED PHARMACIST. Milton, Wh ice Building. Milton Junction, Wis. ROGERS Notary Public, Consequencer, and Town Clerk five at residence, Milton Junction, Wis. e Sabbath Becorder, PUBLISHED WREKLY BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. LIRED CENTRE ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. the present case. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION advance..... to foreign countries will be charged 50 on account of postage er discontinued until arrearages are paid, tion of the publisher. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. int advertisements will be inserted for 75 cents an the first insertion; subsequent insertions in suc-distance of the subsequent insertions in suc-divertising extensively, or for long terms. advertisements inserted at legal rates. Advertisements on their advertisements ohanged out extra charge. ments of objectionable character will be ad JOB PRINTING. New is furnished with a supply of jobbing material. Will be added as the business may demand, so work in that line can be executed with neatness with ADDE

annunications, whether on business or for publica-nid be addressed to "THE SAEBATH RISORDER entre: Allegany Co., N. X."

nal in its consequences, occurred in all the history of the world. The civil war was itself a Titanic struggle, whether in respect to the interests at stake, the armies engaged, the instruments of destruction made available, the ability of the leaders, or the consequences that have followed. Looking back to the time when this mighty issue had its preliminary trial in Kansas and along the Missouri border, who does not recall the sensations with which the opening scenes of the tragedy were watched? What Christian believer, even, then and in the years following, did not find occasion to often re-enforce his faith in the God of nations by studying anew "the book of the wars of the Lord?"

that there is a providence in history? It may be questioned if anywhere the perfectness of the divine wisdom more appears than in its ordering of national affairs, and of that general course of human events through which the world moves on to the end appointed. Of course, no one doubts that divine power is equal to the production of results in direct and sudden ways, rather than in those comparatively slow processes of which history is so often the record. Yet a time is sure to come when to all right intelligences it will be clear as the day that God's slower but surer way was the best. We are far from saying that it was by his ordination that the Kansas story in its initial chapter became such as we find it. Beyond question it was by his permission, and that to his infinite wisdom it seemed best that certain desperate wils in the national and social life of America should begin the work of their own cure in this way. Who can question that Kansas, as it is today, compared with the Kansas of the decade before the war, is a fair and just type of the republic itself, and of the American people, as they were then and as they are now? After all that is true of the national life now, there are in it, as compared with what it was then, elements of good which could only be born of some great national trial; and any one, who sees things rightly, will say that the good thus achieved is worth all it has cost. The end of the Lord is sure to

Justify the beginning, and so we find it in

Principles of divine administration illustrated upon a large scale, have their encouraging lesson for those whom they may concern upon a much smaller one. Each of us has his own history, and the providence of history, in this operation of it, has interest for each one of us. It is indeed wonderful that the same divine care which is over a nation should be at the same time exercised for each individual in it. Yet even reason may teach us that it is by care of each that God cares for all, and that even national interests would be most imperfectly secured if protected only through some operation of general laws. It is by attention to the parts of any great whole that even man himself

cares for the whole. An immense railway

seats, the Members retired behind the circle of desks and waited impatiently, like so many school-boys, while a blindfolded page drew from a box the numbered marbles which corresponded to the numbers attached to their names.

The second day's session was devoted principally to the reading of the President's message in both the Senate and House. It occupied one hour and forty minutes. It was a much longer document than was expected. Senators listened attentively to the message, and the President's course in devoting more than one fifth of it to a review of the silver question, was commented upon. The absence of any recommendation respecting the internal revenue was criticised. Approval of the Mexican commercial treaty was received with surprise. The absence of any argument for subsidies was a disappointment in the lobby. The Indian policy was approved by those interested in the civilization of the red men.

The President's treatment of the Mormon gestion met with almost unanimous approval It created some stir among the representatives of the Mormon church in this city. As soon as that part of the message was read, Delegate Caine, of Utah, ran out into the lobby and held a hurried consultation with the man who is understood here to be the Mormon lobby agent. Then Mr. Caine hastily prepared a dispatch to the Mayor of Salt Lake City, telling him that the President was inflexible in support of the anti-polygamy laws.

During the reading of the message in the House, scarcely a Member left his seat for the first hour. Most of them paid close attention, but when the reading went into the second hour, seats began to be vacated on the Republican side of the Hall.

Comments upon the message from Representatives were varied and characteristic. When Mr. Randall was asked how he liked it, he replied "Very much. Very much." Representative Long, of Massachusetts, said "Of course I like it, it's long." The Republican Members generally said ; "It is sound and clear on Silver and Civil Service, but on the Tariff, vague and unsatisfactory." On the whole it may be said that there is nothing in the document to precipitate a conflict among the Democrats in opposition to the Executive.

in organizing, swearing in the Members, and the Holy Ghost." "He that in these things drawing seats. As usual at the lottery of serveth Christ is acceptable to God and approved of men."-Watchman.

MARK TWAIN'S COMBADE IN ABMS

In the Century for December, in a paper entitled "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," Mark Twain relates his experience as a Confederate in Missouri in 1861. The following is a sketch of the organization of his company and of one of his fellow-soldiers: "I was visiting in the small town where my boyhood had been spent-Hannibal, Marion county. Several of us got together in a secret place by night and formed ourselves into a military company. One Tom Lyman, a young fellow of a good deal of spirit, but of no military experience, was made captain; I was made second lieutenant. We had no first lieutenant; I do not know why; it was long ago. There were fifteen of us. By the advice of an innocent connected with the organization, we called ourselves the Marion Rangers. I do not remembe that any one found fault with the name. did not; I thought it sounded quite well. The young fellow who proposed this title was perhaps a fair sample of the kind of stuff we were made of. He was young, ignorant, goodnatured, well-meaning, trivial, full of romance, and given to reading chivalric novels and singing forlorn love-ditties. He had some

pathetic little nickel-plated aristocratic in-

stincts, and detested his name, which was

Dunlap; detested it, partly because it was

THE GOSPEL OF WOMANHOOD.

The Gospel of Luke has been styled "The Gospel of Womanhood." In justification of this peculiar designation, Canon Farrar says: "St. Luke alone records the special graciousness and tenderness of Jesus to women. He alone tells of the raising of the dead boy for whom the heart of Jesus was touched with compassion, because he was the only son of his mother and she was a widow. He alone, that Jesus was accompanied in his mission, not by warriors, like David: not by elders, like Moses: not by kings and princes, like the Herods, but by a most humble band of ministering women. He alone preserves the narratives, treasured with delicate reserve and holy reticence in the hearts of the blessed Virgin and of the saintly Elizabeth; narratives which show, in every line, the pure and tender coloring of a woman's thoughts. He only tells us how honest Martha was cumbered with much serving, and how Mary of Bethany-the gentle and the lowly-chose, sitting humbly at the feet of Jesus, the better part; he alone, how the Lord once addressed to a poor, crushed, trembling, humiliated sufferer, the tender name of daughter; he alone, how, when the weeping women mingled with the crowds that followed him as he passed to Calvary, he turned and said, 'Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and your children." — Baptist Weekly.

WITTY SCOTCH MINISTERS.

nearly as common in that region as Smith, The Rev. Charles Rogers, D. D., has latebut mainly because it had a plebeian sound to ly collected a number of the witticisms of his ear. So he tried to ennoble it by writing it in this way: d'Unlap. That contented his Scotch ministers. Here are a few samples :eye, but left his ear unsatisfied, for people The Rev. Professor Lawson, minister of Selkirk, had a medical attendant who used gave the new name the same old pronunciaoaths. Dr. Lawson sent for the physician is parched beneath the fierce sunlight, all tion-emphasis on the front end of it. He to consult him about his health. Having nature suffers; the plants droop, the grass then did the bravest thing that can be imagined—a thing to make one shiver when exclaimed (with an oath), "You must give dark rain cloud veils the sun, and the cool one remembers how the world is given to up that vile habit of snuffing; unless you showers fall upon the earth, the whole face resenting shams and affectations; he began give it up (oath) you'll never recover. " of nature changes; the sky is bluer, the grass to write his name so; d'Un Lap. And he waited patiently through the long storm of "It's rather a costly habit," repied Dr. is greener, and every scented flower sheds its mud that was flung at his work of art, and | Lawson," and if it is injuring me, I must perfume far and near. In our times of he had his reward at last; for he lived to see abandon it. But you too, my dear doctor, prosperity and peace, our souls are somethat name accepted, and the emphasis put cherish a bad habit-that of swearing-and times parched with too much sunshine. We where he wanted it, by people who had known him all his life, and to whom the tribe of Dunlaps had been as familiar as the rain and it, like yours," rejoined the physician. ways for our deliverance. It is not pleasant the sunshine for forty years. So sure of "Very costly indeed you'll find it out," said to be enfolded in darkness, or to be smitten victory at last is the courage that can wait. the professor, "when you receive the ac- with God's arrow, or to listen to the cease-He said he had found, by consulting some count."

ancient French chronicles, that the name was rightly and originally written d'Un Lap; and said that if it were translated into En- One of the most earnest of the modern Gælic one which could be done in no other way. glish it would mean Peterson; Lap, Latin or | poets, Dugald Buchanan, and who ultimate- | We may cower for the present before the Greek, he said, for stone or rock, same as the iv held office as a catechist in the Highlands, tempest; but when it has passed away, we French pierre, that is to say Peter; d', of or | was first led to think seriously by being made | shall recognize what it has done for us in . the whole it may be said that there is noth-ing in the document to precipitate a conflict among the Democrats in opposition to the Executive. The Congress which began this week has in the son of a stone, and the explanation confused them; the son of a stone, bin the son of a stone, the son of a stone, the son of a Peter in the son of a stone, the son of a stone, the son of a Peter in the subject of a jest. "What is your pro-from a stone, or a Peter; that is to say, one who is the son of a stone, the son of a Peter in the subject of a jest. "What is your pro-from a stone, or a Peter; that is to say, one who is the son of a stone, the son of a Peter in the subject of a jest. "What is your pro-from a stone, or a Peter; that is to say, one who is the son of a stone, the son of a Peter in the subject of a jest. "What is your pro-from a stone, or a Peter; that is to say, one who is the son of a stone, the son of a Peter in the subject of a jest. "What is your pro-from a stone, or a Peter; that is to say, one who is the son of a stone, the son of a Peter in the subject of a jest. "What is your pro-from a stone, or a Peter; that is to say, one who is the son of a stone, the son of a Peter in the subject of a jest. "As to that," replied Buchanan, "I have none particularly. I am just as a sheet of white paper." "Then take care," respond-but why not thank him for it now?—S. S.

system is managed with such perfection only an opportunity to make for itself a great so they called him Peterson Dunlap. He ed the querist, "that the devil does not write Times.

respondence of the London Missionary Herald, shows the leaven of educational influence in India. It appears that a few monthe ago, at Monghyr, a native gentleman in government employ, and a former pupil in Dr. Duff's college, in Calcutta, sent in a request for a Zenana teacher to visit his young sister, who, having been left a widow. had come to live with him. She proved to be very bright and intelligent, and after a time she accepted the faith of the gospel, and desired baptism. But she feared to have her brother know of her purpose, lest he should take measures to prevent it. Her plan was to sacrifice the good home which he gave her in order to follow the dictates of her conscience. Her missionary friends, however, decided to tell him frankly of her purpose, and this was done. His reply, as given to the Rev. Thomas Evans, who interceded for the new convert, reveals what we believe to be a growing conviction in the minds of educated Hindus. He said: "I am sorry my sister is taken up with such views, but I am not surprised, for I was myself, in my youth, on the verge of becoming a Christian, when my parents took me away from Dr. Duff's school and put me under other influences which have now brushed away all thoughts of Christianity. My sister is in want of nothing that I can supply her with; she is a very intelligent girl, and, as I think she must be sincere, I will not oppose her, though her baptism will bring great disgrace upon me and my family; yet I would rather bear all that than try to frustrate conscientious convictions .---Morning Star.

IN DISGUISE.

Tears are the rain which refreshes God's tillage. When the heavens glow, and the earthlearned what his symptoms were, the M. D. | withers, the brooks awindle. But when the less dropping of the rain of our tears; but Reproof, associated with gentle humor, the darkness, and the storm, and the tears, has not been without salutary consequences. are doing a work for our soul-tillage, and



Missions.

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

LABOBEBS.

The laborers are so few ! The fields are whitening, and the grain will fall The weeds are ripening, ill seeds blow o'er all. There is no rain or dew.

Why stand we idle here? For in the vineyard much fair fruit we see, Waiting for help to gather; yet, al mel Few workers venture near.

Assailed with doubts alway, We shrink from duty and its thorny path, And cry that work be given 'to him that hath," And kept from us away.

Nay, no more folded hands! The Lord hath need of thee. to teach, to pray, To warn, instruct. and labor, day by day; Thy need he understands. -Annie L. Jack.

THIRTY-FIVE of the thirty-six churches in the Alabama M. E. Conference, reported to the Missionary Board, were valued at only \$5.325. Such houses of worship offer neither elegance nor comfort.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reports totals for the Central Mexican Mission: 79 weekly preaching places; 178 towns and 560 families visited; 4 002 sermons; average attendance, 2,230; 149 infants and 157 adults baptized; 323 additions; 59 losses; 1,614 members; 18 day-schools, 19 teachers, and 467 scholars; 49 Sunday-schools, 46 teachers, and 1,207 scholars; 15,444 periodicals, 12,221 tracts, and 392 Bibles, Testaments, and portions, given out.

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY STOCK CO.

BY MRS. A. L. FARR.

(A Dialogue showing what became of the Mission. ary Polatoes.)

Charles-Didn't I tell you so, Ed? Edward—Tell what?

C.-Why, that it would pay to take a risk in business for the Lord. It is just five months, now, since we nine boys organized our stock company to make money for the Lord, and just see what we have accomplished! It is beyond my expectations.

E.-And mine too. As Dea. Evans said: "That potato-patch beats everything I ever saw in potatoes." Why some of them meas are ten and a half inches--just the kind to be salable. It was a lucky hit that we plant ed that new variety, the "Beauty of He bron," they yielded splendidly, and prices are good now. I suppose we shall know when our treasurer comes in just how much money we have made in the business.

CR By cash, weekly "tenths" from 6 boys for

Net profits.....\$214 90

In addition to this report I will say that I have received a good many criticisms on the management of this missionary field; but as you gave the matter into my hands, and with the advice of others of this company I felt at liberty to expend considerable money in cultivation and fertilizers. And now I think you see the result in \$214 90 in clean cash. You see it pays to put in development money. I've found that out. You can't afford to spread the money out thin on a missionary field when you're doing business for the Lord and want a good crop.

C.-What price did you pay for labor? I see you have omitted that item.

had felt that he had a "call" to go on a so employed him at good days' wiges. seemed greatly surprised that I did not hire him at the lowest possible figure, seeing it was missionary work. But I concluded that the Lord would rather not have his work done on the cheap-it was not becoming to his dignity. He is not a cheap paymaster himself and doesn't want his servants to be.

E.-Right, Dick. What other obstacles did you meet with?

D.-Well, Deacon Hyde came along one day just as I was sending to the city for seed. I raid the boy his traveling expenses, but Lord's work.

H.—I don't think so.

E.-Nor I, either. That's no way of doing | betrothed. business.

D.-Then Jack Hudson said, when he saw price, that we ought to keep a share of them | however, is not common, except in certain for ourselves. He said his father didn't believe in missions, and that "charity begins doubtless lessened the evil. Besides, daughat home." I replied that we had started out ters may have a pecunialy value, as is the on no half-way business, and shouldn't be tempted, Ananias and Sapphira-like, to · keep back part of the price," even if we did have a larger crop than we expected.

C—Boys, I think we all feel much pleased with the way in which our treasurer has man aged our finances. It has been no slight burden on him all these months; he deserves a hearty vote of thanks.

D.-Never mind that. I have enjoyed the work, and am proud to think that we have been so successful. Now we can pay off that mortgage, besides helping with the school ennui, in spite of hours spent on the toilet to responsive reading; and the use of it would

less," are popular sayings.

many children. Sons are preferred, because | gate to arrange for a new wife. But when | Presbyterians; but that they should take un sons alone can perform the ancestral rites, the husband dies, he is always buried in the and thus secure to parents a comfortable ex- same grave with his first wife. This is a reistence in the world of spirits. "May he die | markable custom of the whole country. Is without a son !" is an imprecation often | it not a remnant of God's teaching? heard. Sons when grown up must, if possible. still live with the father. To scatter is panions. When a gentleman meets a lady their wives all living under the same paternal | thought to be highly disrespectful to the | nation.-The Foreign Missionary. roof. If this hinders the growth of self-reli- lady. Ladies are very partial to fine things, ance, and tends to keep China "a nation of and will not allow the use of their cups, grown-up babies," it doubtless also tends to spoons, etc., by female friends. patience, forbearance, and mutual helpful-

hand and foot, and about to be cast into the bands, however desirous of checking these mission. I told him here was a chance, and | river at the direction of his mother. As he was ungovernable and worthless, his drowning by the mother would have been sanctioned Missionary. by the government. In every house the rod is an important article. A Chinese proverb says, "Who pities his son spares not the rod." But the tongue is the favorite weapon. Mothers unthinkingly revile their own children, loading them with unsavory epithets. The children are tough, used to it, and manage to live through it, retaining some respect, and a considerable degree of fear, toward their parents. But such filial love and tenderness as is common in Christian homes, one the deacon seemed to think that the boy certainly rarely sees in China. Much is said should pay them himself, seeing it was the of the duty of children to parents, very little about the obligations of parents. Their chief concern seems to be to get the children

Chinese family life cannot improve until the gospel has taught due reverence for womthat large yield of potatoes at such a good | an. Daughters are despised. Infanticide, localities. The spread of Christian truth has case now in Ningpo, where, for some reason, the price of wives is high. Ask a man how many children he has, and his reply may give the number of sons, with no reference to the daughters. They have a saying, "A stupid son is better than a smart daughter." Not one girl in five thousand can read. So to most of them, labor-compelling poverty is a great blessing. In wealthy families, though work has been performed, we scarcely need the mother divides up the work among the say, in an interesting and instructive mandaughters, and daughters-in-law, still there must be much leisure and a great deal of

The female sex are very shy of male com-

A very bad custom is their indiscriminate worship of idols and fondness for fortune-D.—I paid full days' wages for everyone I employed in that missionary field. Joe Dixon came to me one day and said he always in some places. I saw a young man bound of the rocks and of the water. Their huspractices, are unable to do so. These are very foolish and evil things.-The Foreign

"SOMEBODY ELSE."

I am more and more struck with the duties done themselves. She must be very conscientious to take up duties refused or neglected by those who are afraid of exertion, and hate self-denial. She must be very generous to stand in the lot and place of all the shirkers, or piteous, to minister when nobody else will.—Life and Light for Women.

NEW MISSIONABY CONCERT EXERCISE.

History of the Netherlands, Prepared by Miss Sarah Velthuysen, Haarlem, Holland.

By request of the Corresponding Secre tary, Miss Velthuysen has prepared a series of twenty-five questions and answers relating to the history of the Dutch country. The ner. It has been printed in a form adapted

number ordered should be about equal to the

number of persons likely to be present at

the meeting. A limited number has been

printed, and we hope all will be used. Ad-

dress, A. E. Main, Cor. Secretary, Ashaway,

Of the character of native converts in

We are sometimes apt to forget the fiery

ordeal through which native Christians have

frequently to pass. The sneering, the scof-

fing, and the despite of their countrymen are

often harder to bear than even personal loss

or injury. At the same time, when we see

men and women parting with everything

rather than part with their faith in Christ,

we have a good test of the genuineness of the

work of grace in their hearts. In a letter

lately received from Swatow we have a case

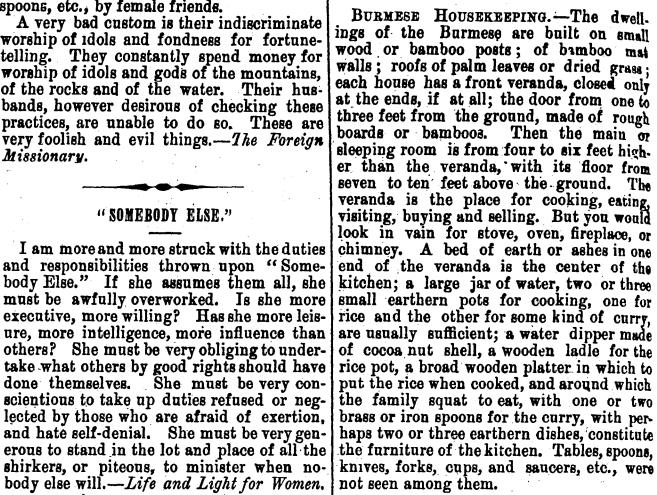
China the organ of the English Presbyterians

R. I.

gives the following :

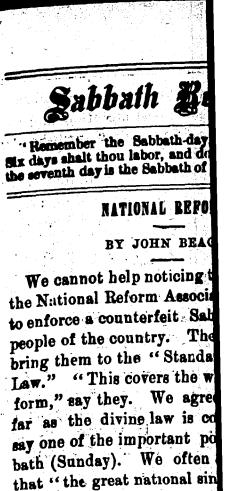
man can have but one legal wife. Of the widows throughout life. At the marriage to train up children to walk in the steps of husband's duties little is said. The wife's ceremony, clasping a goose, they go out into their parents, is this of Christian benevo. duty is to obey, not only her husband, but the yard, and, twice bowing to heaven, swear lence. It is expected that they will be Ro. her husband's mother. "To love wife more | that until their hairs are white with age they | publicans or Democrats, according to the than mother is unfilial," and "Who honors | will remain faithful, and never know another; | politics of the fathers; it is hoped that they his parents will honor his wife and children | yet only the wife remains true to her vow. | will adopt the same Christian faith which Before the ground is dry upon his wife's their parents hold; with some moderate de-It is the duty of all to marry early, and rear grave, the go-between enters the husband's sire, also, it is expected that they will be and carry forward the missionary work of

those who have gone before, seems to be of little consequence. Otherwise, why are the Sunday-schools not trained to support the Boards of the church? Special objects they may take, but they should be found as far unfilial. One may see four or five sons with in public, if he does not look aside it is as possible within the limits of the donomi-



A REMARKABLE LEGACY .- On July 6th Mr. L. D. Bentley, executor of the estate of Rev. David Niles Bentley, of Norwich, Conn., transmitted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church three thousand dollars. Father Bentley had four children, to whom he left only the nominal sum of \$500 each, giving the rest of his cstate, amounting to about \$20,000, to benevolent purposes.

This was in accordance with the desire of most of the children of this venerated man, who for fifty years was the mainstay of the Methodist Church in Chelsea (Norwich Uity add much to the interest and profit of a mis-Landing). He died about a year since, aged sionary meeting, Excel Band, exercises, or a 99 years, 10 months, and 27 days. His Sabbath-school Concert. Copies will be father died in his 98th year. sent to any address, free of postage, with He is said to have preached more than 4,000 sermons, attended about 3,000 fanerthe understanding that a collection shall be als, baptized 500 persons, and married more taken for our missionary society at the meetthan 500 couples. He acted as chaplain of ing where they are used. If a collection is the Norwich almshouse once in three weeks, not desired, a remittance may be made at never accepting a farthing for any of his the rate of four dollars a hundred. The services.



of the cars on Sunday, g

the Sabbath-day, etc." "S

gression of the law, and wh

day," "Lord's-day," "Sa Sabbath," "American Sabb

is a very confused way of s

educated people, and shows

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Sunday. "God is not the

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fore have I set my face lil

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and a light unto my path.

50 : 7. "Thy word is a lam

ness is an everlasting righted

law is the truth." Psa. 119

bath law, we will hear what

about the Sabbath. "Rem

bath-day to keep it holy.

thou labor, and do all the

seventh day is the Sabbath o

God: in it thou shalt not do

Now if we keep this comman

we must work on Sunday, (

the week), and rest on what

Saturday (the seventh day).

of his hands are verity and

his commandments are sur

fast for ever, and ever, a

As our friends speak so m

there is no transgression."

2

C.—I do hope that we can pay off the mortgage this Fall.

Harry—What mortgage?

C.—Oh, you are a new boy and took your share in the concern after we had organized; so you didn't hear about it. But it is this: We learned that there was a heathen boy on the other side of the globe that held a mortgage on our property.

H.—A mortgage on our property! How did you find that out?

C.-We found that out by those "Steward" texts, and "Freely ye have received, freely give," and those "Inasmuch" verses, and so on. They taught us that our property is not our own-that the Lord has a claim on it, and in order to discharge these obligations, we agreed to support a boy in the Ongole school, India, only the boy holls the mortgage. At least, that is the way we put it when we entered into this business arrangement.

H.—But who told you about the boy?

E.—The girls told us that they had started a mission band, devoting a "tenth" of the proceeds of their henneries for the support of the Girl's School in Ongole, so we thought we would work for the Boys' School -either help with their school buildings or take stock in a boy there, or, as Charlie says, " Pay off the mortgage that he holds on us."

H.-Yes, it is. It would indeed be a great gus in our meetings this Summer, and I :s lift,

C.-We'll soon see how we stand financially. for here comes our treasurer and financial manager with his report.

[Enter Dick, also several other members.] Dick-Mr. President (addressing Charlie) our Sabbath-school superintendent has been greatly interested in our scheme for making money for the Lord, and requests that a report of our doings be read to the school next Sunday; therefore, as this is an informal re-

port, I will read it as it now stands. [Proceeds to read report as follows:] Report of Missionary Stuck Co., in account with Dick Somers, Treasurer. Marketing 5 40 Total expenses

buildings. H.-After this we can say "dollars" in stead of "pennies," for missions. It looks more dignified for boys of our age.

C.-Boys, there is no one more gratified with our success than myself. I have been truly proud of that missionary field of potatoes; but I have decided that this feeling of pride about our work is all wrong. Because we have done what we could is no reason for glorying in it. The fact is, we have done very little in this potato business ourselves. The Lord did it all in making them grow, and here we are trying to get the credit of it. H.-And more than that, we have found not only that the Lord helps in their business those who try to serve him, but also we found the real luxury of doing good to

D.-I think we must keep an eye on that boys' school in Ongole, and if we succeed in paying for those school-buildings-E.—What next?

D.-O, Dr. Clough will be sure to find something for us, or there'll be another boy over there to make a claim on our potato patch another year.

E.—Then this is not the end of the missionary potatoes?

C.-O., no. Not the end. Only the beginning.—*Stannard*.

CHINESE FAMILY LIFE.

In China the family idea is supreme. Much of the patriarchal system survives. 'The individual is of slight importance. The family is the unit of society. Statistics of pop ulation are reckoned by families. Being inclosure. The interior apartments are very of faith, she, along with her husband and Queer, isn't it that while he has a hold on us, practically without God, the Chinese find in large, with extensive grounds, affording am-we have a hold on him. the domestic relations the roots of all moral ple space for the women to exercise. The and social obligation. Good government upper class houses are small in the outer their house. No redress could be got from satisfaction to us, besides doing a great deal flows from the proper regulation of the fam- division, but large in the interior, and the the authorities for this cruel wrong. She of good, if we could educate that boy to be a ily. It is a common saying that adultery is rooms, ornamentation and furniture corresbeen learning a good deal about the Telu- | virtue. The family relation being the source | abroad in the daytime, they ride in Kagos | of all possible good, that which tends to exalt (inclosed seats borne by men), and when think we couldn't do better than to give them and perpetuate it-namely, reverence for the they walk at night, they are completely the noblest instincts of natural religion. | robes, and are also preceded at night by a Practically, it is true, the ideal family life | lantern.

> and thousands of years in which to work. thoroughly bad.

and at card-playing. Walking out is a recreation forbidden by custom, and made impossible by bound feet. Masic and drawing, as accomplishments, are almost unknown.

Except among the wealthy few, family life has little privacy. A man's house is not his castle. All the neighbors know all about his domestic affairs. If you call on a family, the host sits down and offers you a pipe, the wife rushes into the back room to boil some tea, the daughters peep at you through the cracks of the bedroom door, but the neighbors, big and little, crowd in without ceremony, all curious to know your errand.

The solidarity which marks family life extends throughout society. What the individuals are to the family, families are to the clan, and clans to the community. All are closely linked together, not by love, but by selfinterest and petrified custom. Hence, when one man rejects ancestral worship in favor of Christ, it shocks and offends a multitude. The regeneration of China has begun with individuals. In the good time coming, it will still be a work with individuals, but, let us hope, with individuals moving together in great masses toward a common salvation.-Baptist Missionary Magazine.

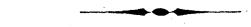
KOBEAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. BY RIJUTEI.

There is a very strict separation of the sexes in Korea. The houses and their inclosures have an outer and an inner division. Not even male relatives can enter the inner of the church. Shortly after her profession

does not exist. The Chinese have no more The domestic affairs of the house-the real filial piety than people generally. But | employment of servants, the entertainment here has been a splendid attempt to perfect of guests, the performance of religious rites family relations, and to deify ancestors. | and the household expenses-are left to the Here is a "religion of humanity" which has wife. Therefore the wife's power is often had undisturbed possession of a wide field, greater than the husband's.

The common women learn the Korean The resulting domestic life is far from per- characters, and, when not engaged in housefect. In it there is much that is good, much | hold duties, read romances written in Kothat is defective, and a few things that are | rean; but they are not taught music, or to | paring to take the places of the fathers in perform on the samisen (guitar). Girls learn, | our church benevolences. We may go further Marriage being arranged only by parents first of all, how to make clothing, then to than this, and ask whether they are prepar-

often mutual respect; there may be in some At the age of fifteen or sixteen they are just as likely to be found in any other de-



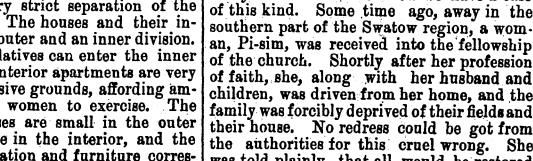
IT was in 1837 that the Rev. S. R. Riggs and his wife commenced their labors in the land of the Dakotas. At the recent meeting of the General Assembly in Cincinnati, the Rev. Charles Crawford, an Indian, was present as Commissioner from Dakota. He said that under the influence of the native preachers, who have been trained by the Rev. S. R. Riggs and his successors, his tribe of 1,500 is becoming rapidly civilized. They have eleven Presbyterian churches, and last year the Woman's Society of native Indians contributed \$290 to missionary work, which they earned by their own hands.

MEDICAL missions are not a recent experiment in Persia. They date back half a century, to the time of the founding of the mission in Oroomiah by Dr. Grant and Mr. Perkins. Dr. Grant was a skillful physician, an expert in surgery, and an enthusiastic practical missionary. When the general mission work was discouraging, he was permitted to continue his professional labors among the people, healing many of their physical infirmities, and pointing all to Christ. The work which he began has been continued by worthy successors, and has gone far toward revolutionizing the practice of medicine in that section of Persia.

How different is peace from happiness. Happiness is the result of harmony between our wants as creatures and the world without; peace is the harmony between us as spiritual beings and the Father of our spirite. The one is changeable as the objects or circumstances on which it, for the moment, relies; the other is as unchangeable as the God on whom it eternally rests. We may thus possess at once real happiness and real peace, yet either may exist without the other. Nay, more, happiness may be destroyed by God in order that the higher blessing of peace may be possessed; but never will he take away peace to give happiness. Happiness without WE fear that the children are not prepeace is temporal, peace along with happiness is eternal.-Dr. Norman Macleod.

terian church at all; whether they are not AN English girl, who used the h more truth and uprightness." "Because the carnal mind is God; for it is not subject to neither indeed can be." "For this is the love of God his commandments; and his are not grievous." 1 John whosoever shall keep the wh offend in one point, he is Jas. 2: 10. "Let us hear t the whole matter. Fear Go commandments: for this is of man." Eccl. 12 : 13. I friends the Sabbath comm Decalogue, the only Sabba the Bible, they say, "O! it ence what day we keep-on good as any other." "Her lated my law, and have pro things: they have put no d the holy and profane, ne shewed difference between elean, and have hid their e baths, and I am profane Rzek. 22:26. Again we he " God commanded the first to be a weekly Sabbath, fro to the end of the world, wh tian Sabbath." "And h daubed them with untemp ing vanity, and divining lie ing, Thus saith the Lor Lord hath not spoken." " Thou camest down also and spakest with them gavest them right judgmen good statutes and comm madest known unto them and commandedst them pre laws, by the hand of Mo Neh. 9: 13. 14. As ther nor warrant in the Bible I bath, we can easily under institution of Roman Cath

"But he answered and which my heavenly Fathe shall be rooted up." Ma Protestants now say that the Sabbath, is a divine c beit in vain do they wol for doctrines the comma For, laying aside the com ye hold the tradition of n unto them, Full well ye r ment of God, that ye ma tradition." Mark 7: 7, even because they have a saying, Peace, and the and one [Roman Cath

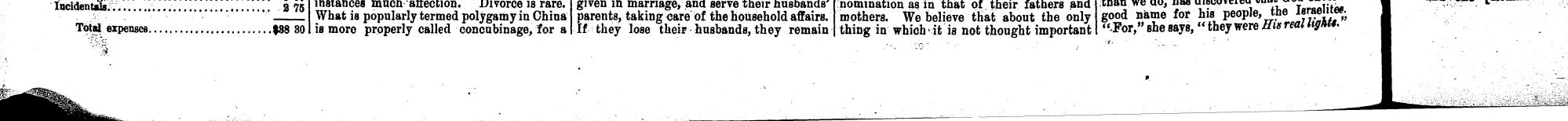


Christian preacher for his people. We have the greatest vice, and filial piety the greatest pond. When the upper class ladies go and she and her family allowed to return to parents-is the religion of China. Ancestral veiled and preceded by a maid, carrying a worship is their dearest and most vital super- great lantern. The middle class ladies dress stition, because it is a perversion of one of day and night in long, blue, ornamented

children, was driven from her home, and the family was forcibly deprived of their fields and was told plainly that all would be restored

their village, if they gave up Christianity. She decidedly refused to listen to such a proposal, and added, that if they bereft her of all earthly goods she would still believe in the Lord, and trust him to care for her and hers.

This is neither a solitary nor a peculiar case. It is typicial of many such cases all over our field. How these native Christians need our sympathy and our prayers ! Would some of us pass through these fires and come out as scathless as this poor woman has done? -The Missionary Review.



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."

NATIONAL BEFORM.

BY JOHN BEACH.

We cannot help noticing the efforts which | daubed it? Therefore thus saith the Lord God; I will even rend it with a stormy wind the National Reform Association are making in my fury; and there shall be an overflowto enforce a counterfeit Sabbath upon the people of the country. They are going to ing shower in mine anger, and great hall stones in my fury to consume it. So will bring them to the "Standard of the Divine I break down the wall that ye have daubed Law." "This covers the whole field of rewith untempered mortar, and bring it down form," say they. We agree with them, as to the ground, so that the foundation therefar as the divine law is concerned. They say one of the important points is the Sabof shall be discovered, and it shall fall, and ye shall be consumed in the midst thereof; hath (Sunday). We often hear them say and ye shall know that I am the Lord. Thus that "the great national sin is the running will I accomplish my wrath upon the wall, of the cars on Sunday, going fishing on and upon them that have daubed it with the Sabbath-day, etc." "Sin is the transuntempered mortar, and will say unto you, gression of the law, and where no law is, there is no transgression." They say "Sunday," "Lord's-day," "Sabbath," "Civil them through thy truth: thy word is Sabbath," "American Sabbath," etc. This truth." Jno. 17: 17. If our friends can is a very confused way of speaking, for an not see which day of the week is the Sabbath educated people, and shows great weakness in their doctrine of the Sabbath. They are so confounded that they hardly know what "Let them alone: they be blind leaders of word to use when they wish to speak of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, Sunday. "God is not the author of conboth shall fall into the ditch." "Either fusion." "For the Lord God will help me; how canst thou say to thy brother, Brother, therefore shall I not be confounded; therelet me pull out the mote that is in thine fore have I set my face like a flint, and I eye, when thou thyself beholdest not the know that I shall not be ashamed." Isa. beam that is in thine own eye? Thou 50: 7. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of and a light unto my path. Thy righteousness is an everlasting righteousness, and thy clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy law is the truth." Psa. 119: 105, 142. brother's eye." Luke. 6: 42. As our friends speak so much about Sab-

bath law, we will hear what the Lord says please tell us the chapter, and verse of the about the Sabbath. "Remember the Sab-Bible, where God, Christ, or the Apostles bath-day to keep it holy. Six days shalt ever taught that Sunday, the first day of thou labor, and do all thy work: but the the week, should be kept as a weekly Sabseventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy bath, before they try to have the constitu-God: in it thou shalt not do any work," etc. tion of the United States so amended as to Now if we keep this commandment of God, compel everybody to pay homage to an inwe must work on Sunday, (the first day of stitution of Roman Catholicism, and formerthe week), and rest on what is now called ly dedicated to the sun by the pagans? Saturday (the seventh day). "The works Trying to teach the nation that they keep of his hands are verity and judgment; all the Law of God, when they keep Sunday! O, his commandments are sure. They stand fast for ever, and ever, and are done in truth and uprightness." Psa. 111: 7, 8. the Nation to the standard of the divine be better for us all if we stick to the com- men-who prepare the book notices of the "Because the carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." Rom. 8: 7. "For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments; and his commandments are not grievous." 1 John 5:3. "For whoseever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." Jas. 2: 10. "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man." Eccl. 12: 13. If we read to our friends the Sabbath commandment of the Decalogue, the only Sabbath command in the Bible, they say, "O! it makes no difference what day we keep-one day is just as good as any other." "Her priests have violated my law, and have profaned mine holy things: they have put no difference between the holy and profane, neither have they shewed difference between the unclean and elean, and have hid their eyes from my Sabbaths, and I am profaned among them." to be a weekly Sabbath, from the crucifixion to the end of the world, which is the Christian Sabbath." "And her prophets have daubed them with untempered mortar, seeing vanity, and divining lies unto them, saying, Thus saith the Lord God, when the Lord hath not spoken." Ezek. 22:28. "Thou camest down also upon mount Sinai, and spakest with them from heaven, and gavest them right judgments, and true laws, good statutes and commandments: And madest known unto them thy holy Sabbath, and commandedst them precepts, statutes, and laws, by the hand of Moses thy servant." nor warrant in the Bible for a first-day Sabinstitution of Roman Catholicism. beit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. For, laying aside the commandment of God, ye hold the tradition of men. And he said unto them, Full well ye reject the command. ment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition." Mark 7: 7, 8, 9. "Because, saying, Peace, and there was no peace;

a wall [Counterfeit Sabbath], and, lo, out in the Bible; and, while resting on any publications, others [Protestantism] daubed it with untempered mortar: Say unto them which physical rest, there is no true Sabbatizing daub it with untempered mortar that it shall | except in strict conformity with the comfall: there shall be an overflowing shower; mand of God.-Evangelii Harold. and ye, O great hailstones, shall fall; and a

stormy wind shall rend it. Lo, when the THE SABBATH QUESTION. wall is fallen, sha l it not be said unto you, Where is the daubing wherewith ye have The following, clipped from an exchange is good Seventh-day Baptist doctrine. A we read it we cannot help wishing that all advice of the mother to her young preacher son, and "Stick to the text:"

not do any work, thou, nor thy son," and so years' course of profitable reading. on. And then we read that the Lord, havit." Hallowed it? What is that? What thine own eye, and then shalt thou see "To make holy." But can we get anything if he should rouse from his long sleep and look more definite than that? Yes, this: "To through a copy of the Publisher's Weekly set apart for holy or religious use." Well, or the Literary News? The periodicials, what is religious use? "Religious !" what | too, fall like snow flakes upon every table in ting forth religion. Now, what is religion ? | regular periodicals, with an annual aggre-Where can you find a more comprehensive gate circulation of 10,592,000,000 of copies. and satisfying definition than this : "Relig | Much of this is trash. A very small part of ion is the recognition of God as an object of | it will be remembered by anybody five years worship, love and obedience." Well, then, we should be satisfied to believe that the acquainted with the contents of one daily, Sabbath was set apart for us as a day of rest, and a day when we can worship God without being disturbed by the usual duties and | turn to the famous old books that everybody cares which press upon us on other days; talks about, and that one in a thousand and so the day must be spent; whether we reads. It is a mistake to be wholly guided like it or not has nothing to do with it. You in the choice of books by the bulletins of may have your theory about the Sabbath publishers, and it is a mistake to rely too Absurdity! Such teaching is not bringing question, and I may have mine, but it will implicity upon the judgment of the wise law, as they claim it does. "They have mand of God, and "remember the Sabbath- average periodical. Some readers appear to

that are old in twentyday of the week may answer the purposes of four hours, and forgotten in fortyeight, but in bound volumes, that have been written, revised, and printed with care, are to be found the best thoughts of the world's great thinkers. "No time to read anything but the daily papers !" Such an excuse makes me think of Elihu Burritt, the learned black-smith, who mastered ancient languages while his iron was heating in the forge; it reminds me, too, of the familiar sayingtrue as it is trite-that "where there is a will there is a way." Suppose you were to read ten pages each day for ten years, excepting fifty. who utter such truths, and all who quote two Sabbaths and thirteen holidays each year. them approvingly, would take the excellent | That would be light work for the busiest merchant or the weariest housewife; but if you were to do so, you would in ten years read one hundred books of 300 pages each-A young man who had just been ordained, a library of ten works in history, ten in travand who was about leaving home to assume els, ten in science, and in poetry, ten in ficthe duties for the first time of a pastor, re- tion, ten in painting ten in music, ten in criticeived no more valuable advice from his cism, ten in political science, and ten in theol-Christian mother than when she looked him | ogy-all in a single decade of years ! In his earnestly in the eyes and said, "John, stick |"Books and Reading," President Porter tells to your text." So, in the consideration of of a lacy who spent fifteen months of leisure this question, we must stick to our text, or, snatched by fragments from onerous family better yet, stick to God's command; and cares and brilliant social engagements, in The wall is no more, neither they that what is it ? "Remember the Sabbath day | reading the history of Greece, as written by daubed it." Ezek. 13: 10-15. "Sanctify to keep it holy." The outside world says, a great variety of authors, and illustrated by "Yes, to keep it holy-I understand what many accessories of art. Similar achievethat means;" and they give a very elastic ments are within the reach of all. By dedefinition to the word "holy." We need voting an hour to study each day for ten not go to the dictionary to find out what years, one may master more books than it is of the Lord by reading the Bible, it is be- holy means. Here is something which helps possible to read during a whole year at col cause there is no light in them. Christ says, | us to understand its meaning : "Six days | lege. No longer say you have no time to shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but read anything but the daily papers. Omi the seventh day is the Sabbath of three or four columns of unimportent details the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt in to-morrow's paper, and begin your ten Read the works of standard authors. Life ing finished his work of creating the world, is too brief to read much else; too short, rested on the seventh-day, "wherefore the indeed, to master one-half the literature Lord blessed the Sabbath-day and hallowed that beers the stamp of genius. "Of making books," said Solomon, "there is no end." is it to hallow? We find this definition : | What would the wise Hebrew monarch say

Temperance.

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

THE CUBSE OF ALCOHOL.-- A DBEAM OF CHBIST-MAS EVANS.

Christmas Evans, the great Welsh Baptist preacher, was announced to speak on temperance at a certain meeting, and, as usual, people came from far and near to hear him. A certain minister in the neighborhood, Mr. W-, of A-, said at first he should not be present, for he anticipated a personal reference to kimself, because he was not an abstainer: yet such was the fascination that he could not stay away. He came to the meeting late and crept into the gallery, where the preacher's eye, which had long been searching for him, at length discovered him.

Christmas Evans at once proceeded to say : "I had a strange dream last night. I dreamed that I was in Pandemonium, the councilchamber of Hades. How I got there I know not, but there I was, I had not been there long before I heard a thundering rap at the gates. 'Beelzebub! Beelzebub! you must come to earth directly.' 'Why what's the matter now ?' 'O ! they are sending out missionaries to the heathen,' 'Are they ? Bad news that. I'll be there presently. Beelzebub rose and hastened to the place of embarkation. He saw the missionaries and their wives, and a few boxes of Bibles and tracts, but, on looking round, he saw rows of casks piled up, and labelled gin, rum, brandy, etc. That will do, said he. ' there's no fear yet. 'The casks will do more harm than the boxes will do good.' So saying, he stretched his wings and returned to his own place.

After a time came another loud call, 'Beelzebub !' 'Yes,' 'They are forming Bible Societies now.' 'Are they? Then I must does that mean? It means teaching or set the land. There are now more than 34,000 go.' He went and found two ladies distributing the Word of God. 'This will never do.' said he :' but I will watch the result.' The ladies visited an aged lady, who received a Bible with much reverence and many thanks. Beelzebub loiterded about, and when the ladies were gone, saw the old woman come to her door, and look around to assure herself that she was unobserved. She then put on her bonnet, and with a small parcel under her apron hastened to a public house near, where she exchanged her Bible for a bottle of gin. 'That will do,' said Beelzebub; ' no fear yet,' and back he flew to his own place.

Again a loud rap came, and a more urgent call. 'Beelzebub, you must come now, or all is lost ; they are forming Teetotal Socie ties. ' 'Teetotal ! what is that ?' 'To drink no intoxicating liquors.' Indeed! That is bad news. I must see to that.' He did; but soon went back again to satisfy the anxious inquirers of his legions, who were all on the qui vive about the matter. 'Don't be alarmed, 'said he; 'it's an awkward affair, I know, but it won't spread much yet, for all the parsons are with us, and Mr. W----, of A-----, (here the speaker's eye glanced like lightning at him) is at the head of them. '''

ans or Democrats, according to the of the fathers; it is hoped that they lopt the same Christian faith which parents hold; with some moderate deloo, it is expected that they will be terians; but that they should take up arry forward the missionary work of who have gone before, seems to be of consequence. Otherwise, why are the y-schools not trained to support the of the church? Special objects they ke, but they should be found as far wible within the limits of the donomi-.- The Foreign Missionary. MESE HOUSEKEEPING.-The dwellof the Burmese are built on small or bamboo posts; of bamboo mat roofs of palm leaves or dried grass; ouse has a front veranda, closed only

up children to walk in the steps of

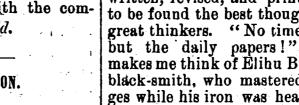
parents, is this of Christian benevo-

It is expected that they will be Re-

ends, if at all; the door from one to leet from the ground, made of rough or bamboos. Then the main or ig room is from four to six feet highin the veranda, with its floor from to ten feet above the ground. The a is the place for cooking, eating, , buying and selling. But you would n vain for stove, oven, fireplace, or ey. A bed of earth or ashes in one the veranda is the center of the n; a large jar of water, two or three earthern pots for cooking, one for ad the other for some kind of curry, ally sufficient; a water dipper made on nut shell, a wooden ladle for the t, a broad wooden platter in which to e rice when cooked, and around which mily squat to eat, with one or two r iron spoons for the curry, with perwo or three earthern dishes, constitute miture of the kitchen. Tables, spoons, forks, cups, and saucers, etc., were en among them.

EMARKABLE LEGACY .--- On July 6th. D. Bentley, executor of the estate . David Niles Bentley, of Norwich. transmitted to the Missionary Sociehe Methodist Episcopal Church three nd dollars. Father Bentley had four n, to whom he left only the nominal \$500 each, giving the rest of his esmounting to about \$20,000, to benevpurposes.

was in accordance with the desire of t the children of this venerated man, r fifty years was the mainstay of the dist Church in Chelsea (Norwich City



ng). He died about a year since, aged rs, 10 months, and 27 days. His died in his 98th year.

is said to have preached more than ermons, attended about 3.000 funer. ptized 500 persons, and married more 00 couples. He acted as chaplain of rwich almshouse once in three weeks, ccepting a farthing for any of his

is in 1837 that the Rev. S. R. Riggs and e commenced their labors in the land Dakotas. At the recent meeting of neral Assembly in Cincinnati, the Rev. Crawford, an Indian, was present as ssioner from Dakota. He said that he influence of the native preachers, we been trained by the Rev. S. R. nd his successors, his tribe of 1,500 ming rapidly civilized. They have Presbyterian churches, and last year man's Society of native Indians con-4 \$290 to missionary work, which rned by their own hands.

ICAL missions are not a recent experi-Persia. They date back half a centhe time of the founding of the mis-Oroomiah by, Dr. Grant and Mr. Dr. Grant was a skillful physician, rt in surgery, and an enthusiastic I missionary. When the general misrk was discouraging, he was permitontinue his professional labors among ple, healing many of their physical ies, and pointing all to Christ. The hich he began has been continued by successors, and has gone far revolutionizing the practice of medthat section of Persia.

different is peace from happiness. tes is the result of harmony between ts as creatures and the world withce is the harmony between us as beings and the Father of our spirits. is changeable as the objects or oirees on which it, for the moment, reother is as unchangeable as the God it eternally rests. We may thus t once real happiness and real peace, may exist without the other. Nay. ppiness may be destroyed by God in the higher blessing of peace may wed; but never will he take away give happiness. Happiness without temporal, peace along with happiernal.—Dr. Norman Maclood.

nglish girl, who used the A more do, has discovered that God chose a me for his people, the Israelites. he says, "they were His real lights."

seen vanity and lying divination, saying, The Lord saith: and the Lord hath not sent them: and they have made others to hope that they would confirm the word. Have ye not seen a vain vision, and have ye not spoken a lying divination, whereas ye say, The Lord saith it; albeit I have not spoken?" Ezek. 13: 6, 7. "Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." Matt. 7: 14. "If we say that we have fellowship with him, and walk in darkness, we lie, and do not the truth." 1 John 1:6.

Will the National Reform Association

THE SABBATH LAW.

The Sabbath law is purely a matter of revelation. There is nothing outside of revelation which would suggest it to us. The laws which forbid theft and murder are based on certain natural rights to property and life which are recognized by all. That Ezek. 22:26. Again we hear some say that is, we should know that it is not right to "God commanded the first day of the week | appropriate to our own use what belongs to another, even if the law had not said "Thou. shalt not steal;" and when the law says "Thou shalt not kill," our judgment anout them.

> swers, That is right. But there is nothing in human relations, nothing in nature, and nothing in our relations to God, discoverable by unaided human reason, which suggests a regular weekly day of rest; there is

nothing to suggest the number of days which should constitute a week, and there is nothing to suggest what particular day of the week should be thus set apart. It is all a matter of revelation. There are, no doubt, good reasons in the mind of God for comfixing the proportion of one day in seven, number; and for fixing the particular day to

"But he answered and said, Every plant be observed on the seventh, or last day of the which my heavenly Father hath not planted | weekly, cycle, instead of any other of the shall be rooted up." Matt. 15: 13. And seven. By study and experience we may see Protestants now say that keeping Sunday as | a beauty and fitness in the whole arrangeout except God had said, "Remember the thou labor and do all thy work, but the God." The law of the Sabbath is, therefore, serves it does so as an act of obedience to even because they have seduced my people, God and of faith in his wisdom and goodand one [Roman Catholicism] built up there can be no Sabbath except that pointed systematic study of books. Not five cent quences.-Babyhood.

Education.

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

THE ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. at Bloomington, Ill., has issued Non-resident and Post graduate courses of study, leading to the degrees of Ph. B., M. A., and Ph. D. These degrees are not honorary but are conferred on the completion of the prescribed course as shown by a satisfactory examination of the candidate for the degree. This adds another institution to the list of those which furnish the advantages of a college course of study to such persons as are not able, for

various reasons, to attend the college in the usual manner. The system is not intended to detract from the regular attendance of young men upon all the regular appointments of a college course, but to furnish at least some of the advantages of a college training to a large class of men who desire such advantages, but who must otherwise do with-



Tell me what you have read from choice during the last twelve months, and I will tell your character and your capacity. Men choose books as they choose friends, after this matter for thirty or more children each their own hearts. The virtuous prefer pure | recess, unless a special attendent is appointcompanions and clean books; the vicious de- | ed for the purpose. In the kindergarten sire the society of the profligate, and eagerly these matters are looked after as a part of read pages that are smirched with immorali- the general care, but in the common primary ties. Reading 1s, in fact, a sort of conversa- school it is often impossible to attend to Neh. 9: 13, 14. As there is no command, manding men to observe a day of rest; for tion-silent and one-sided-in which we get them, and we find our carefully dressed chilthe best or the worst of the writer's mind dren returning with widely-blowing cloaks and heart. To the tattered fragment of and capes, and overshoes in hand, in the bath, we can easily understand that it is an instead of one day in ten, or some other "Essays to do Good," by Cotton Mather, bleak north wind or the driving rain. This which fell into his hands when he was a boy; is simply because we have provided them Benjamin Franklin ascribed his usefulness. with such elaborate garments that they can Read books. With an incredibly large be put on only by experienced hands, or number of intelligent persons, especially have failed to teach them to fasten what among business men, the daily newspaper is they have. If we attend to this, many of the only source of information. This is un- the usual mysterious coughs and colds will and the chaplain of the California state pristhe Sabbath, is a divine command. "How-ment. But we should never have found it fortuste. Newspaper English is not always fail to appear the next Winter. We all re a model of pure diction; and much of the member the little child with a mysterious Sabbath-day to keep it holy; six days shalt so-called news is merely untrustworthy ru. cold, in Hans Anderson's story of the mor. It cannot be otherwise ; the impatient ["Elder-Bush," to whom "the merry old public will grant the editors no time for ver- man who lived at the top of the house" seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy ification of reports, or for the revision of would not tell a story till the boy had antheir manuscripts. The daily papers are, swered this question : "How deep is the gut- threatened to aid in the work of disestablish-

ones; but he is injudicous who buys the songs of the latest bard before he has read Shakespeare, and Milton, and Isaiah. In the com moner literature there may be gems in the rubbish; but it is better to seek those fa mous fields of thought where the diamonds lie thick as the leaves in Autumn, and where there are rich veins of thought just below the surface.

hence. The wise reader will make himself

one or two weeklies, and the best reviews

(skipping judiciously), and then he will

In the choice of books, the young and the unlettered reader needs the counsels of a wise friend who is familiar with the history of literature. Into the hands of the general reader there can be put no safer guide than, "Books and Reading," by President Porter, of Yale College. Carlyle's advice is to begin with history. This is the "broadbeaten pathway" from which we may survey all the fields of literature. "There traveling, let him choose where he will dwell."-New York Observer.

WBAPS FOR SCHOOL CHILDBEN.

In sending our little children to school we can greatly add to their health and comfort if we make sure that they have overshoes that they can easily put on themselves, sacks that are buttoned without difficulty, and, in general, garments that they can manage themselves. We send them to school in the morning all properly " bundled up," and rest assured that the chilly winds and damp walks cannot affect them. But go by that school in recess, and you will find half the children insufficiently clad, simply because they cannot put on their own garments. Even the best of schools cannot attend to peculiarly a law of God. He who truly ob. indeed, invaluable. No man who would ter in the street opposite that you pass ing the church, if the clergy dared to oppose keep abreast of the times can afford to be through in going to school ?" He is merely the liquor traffic. Speaking recently at Leeds. without them ; but, at the best, a newspaper | the type of an ordinary child ; not by any | he said, the Church of England had faced education affords only a scrap-book culture. means a bad child either, only, like most ness. For similar reasons, it is plain that Far more profitable is the thorough other children, quite foregetful of conse- before the threatened vengeance of publicans

"He won't be at the head of them any longer," cried Mr. W----, and immediately walking down out of the gallery, he came and signed the pledge.—Ex.

A GOOD USE OF A BAD THING.

In the old country, boycotting may yet prove a great blessing. Mr. Michæl Davitt is in favor of this measure in relation to liguor and tobacco, as one of the most effectual ways of reducing the revenue of the Engglish Government; and Mr. Bogg, another Irish radical, calls upon his countrymen "to shake off the English yoke," by having nothing to do with whisky or porter, tobacco or shoddy. This is a sort of boycotting to be commended, and, if generally adopted, would work a grand social and political revolution. in Great Britain. As the Irish Christian Advocate says : "A country that with all its: poverty expends in ten years nearly a hundred and twenty-eight millions sterling in spirits and beer alone could be greatly benefitted by a course of abstinence from drink. and if tobacco were included in the pledgethe result would be nothing short of prodigious."

BBEVITIES.

In an Ontario town recently a lunch was given in honor of Lord Lansdowne, the Governor General of Canada. There was wine on the table, and it is said that, discovering this, all the clergymen left the board, except the Episcopalian rector.

The chaplain of the Nebraska penitentiary says that a large majority of the inmates voted for prohibition at a morning service: on says that if the prisoners were allowed to vote while in prison they would declare for prohibition by a large majority.

An Eastern paper says : Archdeacon Farrar has met the challenge of the brewers with firm and manly front, they having popes and kings, and was not going to recoil and brewers.



that the two men should do just the same

made the two just alike. No church will

work up to the limit of its true power, until

each member shall have done his part ac

cording to the measure of his ability, whether

it be the ability of the strongest man or the

weakest child. Is not this the source of

while the rest excuse themselves under the

mistaken notion that the little which they

can do is of little consequence, while the

Master is saying, "Gather up the frag-

ments," and, may be, he is waiting until this

command is obeyed, before bestowing his

abundant blessing. But who shall say that

the unused talents of the church are, neces-

sarily, the least? Is it not just possible that

the strong are such because they have used

their talents diligently, and that the weak

are weak by neglect? If this be so, how

doubly important that the fragments be at

once gathered up, that the latent resources

of the church be uncovered and put to the

use which the Master designed ! It is un-

questionably true that more talent for Chris-

tian work lies buried in the church to-day

than is being used. Some of it, no doubt,

obscure from simple neglect; and over all

the church hangs the divine malediction,

is simply impossible to estimate the working

power the church would be in the world if

all her talents, great and small, were conse-

crated to the service of God. My brother,

how long shall the church languish, and her

power to save sinners lie in the dust for

The same principles are applicable to the

work of larger bodies of Christians. We are

a denomination of about one hundred church-

es. Some, a few, are thoroughly in earnest

in the work of the denomination, more find

it a struggle to maintain an individual exis-

want of your co-operation and support?

"Thou wicked and slothful servant."

weakness in too many of our churches?

The Sabbath Recorder.

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Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, December 17, 1885

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

REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Agent.

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Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, Agent.

"KIND hearts are the gardens, Kind thoughts are the roots, Kind words are the blossoms, Kind deeds are the fruits. Love is the sweet sunshine That warms into life: For only in darkness Grow hatred and strife."

AGAIN we call attention of Sabbath-schools to the fact that no Helping Hand will be sent except to those whose subscriptions have not yet expired, or to those who order anew. Orders should be sent at once.

An exchange speaks of a parish in England which has had but three pastors, or rectors, in 167 years. The first served 62 years, the second 54, and the third 51. The latter interesting to know what the spiritual history of that church has been for these 167 There certainly cannot have been vears. many church quarrels.

THE minutes of the late sessions of the General Conference, of the Education Society and of the American Sabbath Tract Society, together with the annual reports of these two societies are now ready for distripages, and contain much valuable information relating to the work of the year. They should be carefully read by all our people.

FOUR children, between the ages of six and ten years, in Newark, N. J., were bitten by a mad dog a few days ago. A physician of that place became interested in the case, raised the necessary money by appeals to the citizens of the city, and sent them to Paris for treatment at the hands of the celebrated Pasteur. It is believed that they can be entirely cured. The case will be watched with interest, both from a humanitarian and scientific stand-point.

of the first products of the press, may be work in kind and amount, else would he have gleaned. The first product of any kind was an almanac printed by William Bradford in Philadelphia, for 1686. The only copy of this issue, now positively known to be in existence, was recently purchased of Dr. King, of Newport, R. I., by the Philadelphia Society, for the sum of \$520. In 1693, Mr. Bradford started the first newspaper in | few able-bodied Christians are left to carry New York, which he continued for nearly | the burdens and do the work of the church sixty years, until his death, at the age of 93 years. The first American edition of the Bible was printed in Philadelphia, by Robert Aiken, in 1784, just 99 years after Bradford's almanac.

interesting facts, especially relating to some

MB. JOHN B. GOUGH says, "It is a great thing to be a young man, to have your whole life before you, and to be able to make a clean record if you will." The thought, of course, is not a new one, but it is golden nevertheless. This is one of the reasons why God urges young men and young women to enter his service while they are young, that they may have a long life in which to serve him. God, in the exercise of his abundant grace, pardons the tardy penitent; the eleventh hour laborer may receive his penny, but the pleasures of the long day's service are ir- is small at best, but more of it is weak and retrievably lost to him; the record of a noble life, it is not possible for him to make. It is sometimes said that we are like authors. is still the worthy incumbent. It would be We are daily writing our own histories, and and inscribing our characters on every page. But unlike authors who may revise and rewrite their books, we have but one chance. As we sit in the gathering twilight at this day's close, we can only say of its record, what Pilate said respecting the superscrip-

tion above the cross of Jesus, "What I have written, I have written." Young man, young woman, how are you making the record of your life? Begin it with Jesus as your bution. They make a neat pamphlet of 110 | personal friend and Saviour. You will then have a life time in his service and fellowship; at its close you may look back over it with satisfaction; from the same stand-point you may look forward with the brightest antici-

> pations. Yes, it is a great thing to be a young man, with all life's possibilities before | can be made than this. We can hardly conyou. Decide now what its record shall be; ceive a more disastrous thing, denominationglorify thought and deed as he sanctifies should be paid, or that the work should be staying qualities, are among the most useful

WESTERN NOTES.

A Journey through portions of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and Kansas, leads one to believe that the people have no good reason to complain of the amount of products that have resulted from their labors. The general business depression, high freight tariff, and the speculations of dealers, do, however affect unfavorably the prices. What wonders a universal regard for the Golden Rule would work among men!

The cultivation of sorghum is receiving considerable and deserved attention. In Tama county, Ia., we visited a mill where, by repeated filtering and straining and skillful boiling, a very fine quality of molasses is produced. Sugar also, will probably be manufactured at no very distant day.

There are Western people who corroborate the impressions received by an Eastern man, that there is much improvident farming. Due care is not taken of land, implements, or animals, and this improvidence is partly the cause of some men's "hard times," of which they complain. The sources of success or failure are not all in soil, climate, or location; but, to a great degree, in men and methods. In many towns, vacant buildings and the signs, "for sale" or "to rent," witness that various kinds of business have been overdone.

A young man in the south-western part of Minnesota, said that rum and speculators were ruining the country. His drunken companion showed what rum does. And men of wealth are said to secure possession similar provision, with a slide in the extenof large tracts of land, and hold it at prices that prevent poor people from settling up | cinders not burned. And, though they did the country.

The Iowa Board of Labor Statistics reports that common laborers, inexperienced workmen, men for easy jobs, and those who say that they can do almost anything, are easy to get; but steady men, skilled workmen, men willing to be told, Americans, are hard to find.

tence, and conclude that their ability to Let young men go West, if they do not work outside of their own little circle is so find room in the crowded East; but while limited that it will hardly be missed if it be new circumstances of difficulty or enterprise withheld entirely. No more fatal mistake may develop new powers, let it not be forgotten that to succed requires substantially the same qualities out West as down East. take Jesus for your bosom friend and he will ally, than that the expenses of our work Industry, thrift, energy, integrity, and good

ligious thought and life for to-morrow, that are worthy of the noblest ambition and the highest talent, and that are not furnished by the older East. But it will be safe and wise to shun, on the one hand, the limitations of extreme Eastern conservatism and of prejudice due to lack of information and appreciation concerning the West; and on the other. the almost limitlessness, in some quarters, of Western claims for "push," "ambition," "life," "magnificent prospects," "freedom of thought," and so on.

BUBNING THE CINDERS.

To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER.

On my way to Minnesota the past week to answer a professional call, I noticed while on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad that there was very little smoke from the engine, and apparently no cinders; and on inquiring of the conductor from Elroy to St. Paul, W. L. Mead of St. Paul, why, as the coal was soft, he said that their engines, lately manufactured at St. Paul, are made with a straight stack and an extension at the front end of the boiler which holds the cinders not burned. Mr. Mead thought that the cinders and smoke thus burned added to the heat materially. and he assured me that the average of soft coal required with the improvement for a train of nine cars is only a ton to forty miles. Noticing the same absence of cinders, with very little smoke on the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul railroad on my return, I ascertained that their new engines have a sion of the boiler forward for letting out the not appear to regard the heat saved as very considerable, they, as well as the passengers on both roads, so far as I heard an expression. did appreciate the absence of cinders, and nearly of smoke, which, on trains drawn by engines without the improvement, are such

a nuisance to the passengers. Stopping off a few hours at Chicago to call on a gentleman whom I visited profes. sionally two years ago, I walked down from the Palmer House at 5 P. M., and attended interesting religious services at Col. Clark's Pacific Mission. DR. E. R. MAXSON. No. 208 MADISON ST.,

Syracuse, N. Y.



Binghamton. A short add the writer from the words the Lord helped us." 1 S

DEC. 7, 1885.

NEW LOND Our community has rece loss of its only physician died in the prime of life practice, a beautiful home, This is a very desirable l sician, there being only thi to Durhamville, a distance We are glad to say that filled by one of our own yo Ver Williams, son of O. has been practicing during County Hospital, and we p large practice, as he has t esteem of all who know hi Our little village is quie business enterprise here e merchants. The boatme for the Winter, and have h the canal, rates being too profit. Everything seen hard times, even the churc Church have no services a engaged to preach a year bored six weeks, when th informed the church that odist could occupy the de then sent to them, who st time, and left for some re self. The Lutheran Chur labors of a young minister doctrine of a change of h life, a doctrine sometimes these brethren. Our appointments at G

continued, having had no ing the three years of o The interest and attenda creasing during the pa Sunday we gave them a question of Sabbath obs prevalent no-lawism, show enth day is the only Bible no-Sabbathism arises fron the Sunday and attempts dience to a plain command interpretations of Paul's ing law and grace. May t of this people to accept of

At the request of some parties interested we make a further statement concerning St. Andrews Bay. The Company announce that the travel southward has become so great of late that the different lines of road leading that way, have entered into a system of rates which makes it impracticable to obtain the cheap excursion tickets which they first announced. The best they can now offer is \$14 25 from Cincinnati to Pensacola, or \$17. 25 from Cincinnati to St. Andrews. The Company further announce that any purchaser of lots or tracts of land whose only purpose in purchasing was to secure the cheap excursion rates, can return his deed and receive back the purchase price. This is certainly fair dealing.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, the greatest railroad magnate, and probably the richest man in the world, died at his home in New York, last week, almost instantly, of paralysis, resulting from the bursting of a blood vessel at the base of the brain. The only person in the room with him at the time was Robert Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who had called to talk over railroad matters. Mr. Vanderbilt leaves four sons, three of whom, we believe, are directors in the great railroad system of which their father was President. It is more than | ples give to the multitude. The multitude probable that the Presidency of the New York Central will fall to one of these sons. Mr. Vanderbilt was 64 years of age. During life, wealth and station make a difference between men; death comes alike to all -he, knows no difference. The warning is to rich and poor alike, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

heart and life.

GATHEB UP THE FRAGMENTS.

It has been remarked that the miracles of is every church in the denomination doing Jesus were almost all beneficent; no one of its full share of the work according to its them was performed on his own account, or ability and opportunity. The little church for his own benefit, and, unless, we except of a half dozen members, meeting for worthe cursing of the barren fig tree, every one ship in somebody's sod shanty, should no are not those who are always looking for a had some direct beneficent end. The lame more seek exemption from having some part new field of effort, where they can do better. were healed, the blind were restored to sight, | in the work we, as a people, are doing than the hungry were fed, and the dead were should the largest or wealthiest church raised up. The use of the divine resources | among us. That all should do something, was directed by divine love. On one occasion five loaves and two small fishes were made to feed five thousand men; and after the re- The same thing is true of individuals. No past, the divine Feeder of the multitudes Christian should seek entire exemption from gave this suggestive instruction to his disciples, "Gather up the fragments that re- from the privilege of giving for his cause. main, that nothing be lost." One is at first How much each shall do or give is a quesa little surprised at this carefulness about the | tion for each to settle. Nothing which is fragments. Could not he who made the done cheerfully and in the spirit of a true

himself for the blessing of mankind ; but he loaves are multiplied in the Master's hands, but he gives to the disciples, and the discimay hunger again, therefore the disciples are required to gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost.

• There is, perhaps, no more important lesson for us than that conveyed in this simple incident. In the work of his kingdom, God has a place and a use for the smallest fragments, and the fullest measure of his bless ing falls not upon his workmen, until they have wisely and diligently gathered up and

THE celebration of the two hundredth an- | used these fragments. In the distribution niversary of the introduction of printing of gifts among his children God has given to into the American colonies, was begun at some five talents, and to some but one ; but Philadelphia, Dec. 11th, under the auspices | he requires that the one shall be as diligently of the Philadelphia Historical Society, at used as the five, and his commendations are the Hall of the Society. An address was the same in both cases. It will not do, theremade by the Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, of | fore, for one to excuse himself from doing that city, in which he traced the history of anything because he cannot do what, or as the "art preservative," and from which some much as some one else. God did not intend

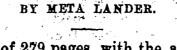
done by a few wealthy men or able church- and essential everywhere. All the way from es. God loves men more than money. He weighs the motives of men rather than their means, and has put on record his approba- that have stayed and "pulled" through the tion of the cheerful giver. What we want

does not admit of question. How much each must do is a question for each to settle. labor in the the kingdom of his Master, or

five loves satisfy five thousand, also keep up disciple, is insignificant. The divine ariththe supply as long as needed ? What are a metic of giving is set forth by the Master few fragments to him who holds all power himself by the scene in the temple. Rich in his own hands? Perhaps nothing to him, | men were depositing their hundreds, possibut to his disciples, much. The incident is | bly their thousands in the Lord's treasury, full of instruction. God makes nothing in when the poor widow dropped into the box vain. He fills the hands of his children with her single farthing. "This poor widow blessings, and requires that these shall be hath cast more in, than all they who have cast used with thrift and economy before more into the treasury. For all they did cast in may be expected. He holds all power in of their abundance ; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her livputs his disciples between his beneficence and | ing." Let us cease, then, to call anything those for whose good it is exercised. The unimportant which we can do or give for the Lord's work in the world, and diligently, "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost."

Communications.

"THE TOBACCO PROBLEM."



A book of 279 pages, with the above title, Cupples, Upham & Co., of Boston, which I heartily recommend every one to buy and read. It can be obtained by addressing Mrs. Margaret Woods, Lawrence, ' Marblehead, Mass. Price \$1 25, and postage, 8 or 10 cts. I believe. DE. E. R. MAXSON.

No. 208 MADISON ST., Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1885.

the far East to the distant West, the well-todo and leading citizens are, as a rule, those trials and difficulties connected with the setwhere they have chosen to live, and have remained to enjoy the fruits of their perseverance. The most influential and efficient men Nebraska, and the discouragement and obstacles were great-too great for some to enthat, as in so many other instances, what has qualities is demonstrated, for most places and

all callings. One of the amusing experiences out West to spend a Sabbath with this people at this is to hear men-farmers, editors and otherstalk of Western ambition, life, push, and Sixth-day morning, before rising, Nov. 26th, liberty of thought, as compared to the slow, that I was needed at Norwich, N. Y., I dull, and conservative East. "West" means, obeyed the call at once, to find in the event of course, that part where the speaker lives; that it was not an idle vagary of the brain. while "East" is the country toward the ris-

ing sun. A Dakota farmer said he liked to live out West where there was ambition and

life. A Montana frontiersman, hunter, and guide, would rather be scalped by the Indians, than die a natural death amid the tame scenes of the States ! This place is sure to have held twenty cottage meetings up to be the future center of influence and trade; date. The membership are much awakened and that point is the one where missionary and encouraged, and are planning to do effort should by all means be concentrated, more work for the Master. I found on my because it is the most important of all. And arrival a new convert to Christ and his Sab the average editor of a local paper in some bath, desiring baptism and membership in

grand possibilities of our great Western coun- tered on Sabbath, Nov. 28th, and a very entry, financially, intellectually, and morally, joyable occasion it was. The 5th inst. the are beyond one's power to describe or to con- Lord's Supper was administered. It being ceive. In our sympathies, plans, and pur- the sixth anniversary of the organization of poses, the West fills a large, interesting, and this Church, the services recognized this important place. But many a Western town, fact. A review of this interesting period rail-road, stock-range, church, and school, is was assigned to Sisters Buell and Barber. largely due to capital and enterprise accum- Sister Buell was hindered by illness from athas lately been issued, in a neat form, by ulated and furnished by this same East, tending. Sister Barber read to us a valuathat is called so slow, dull, and conservative. | ble paper on the subject assigned her, a copy The writer claims to be very much of a of which has been requested for publication Western man, in many respects; and to see in the columns of the SABBATH RECORDER. that there are opportunities for laying foundations for future growth, and for putting invitation to attend and assist in the serone's self with every power possessed, into the vices, sent a valuable communication. Letcurrent of the great events of to-day that are ters were also received from Eld. A. W. shaping the social, political, mental, and re- Coon, former pastor, and from friends in

New York. OTSEGO COUNTY.

I am able to report some interest in our work on a new field. I went into this county Nov. 13th, and remained six days, tlement and development of the country holding meetings in three different places, preaching five times, and making ten visits. Though a stranger till recently to most of the families visited, I was cordially received, and a desire was expressed for further labors in the future. These visits and appointments Proofs of this are on every hand. We re- | included a carriage ride of about sixty miles, cently heard of a people who, a few years ago, | for which conveyance was furnished by Bro. moved into the newer parts of Kansas and R. P. Dowse, of Leonardsville, N. Y., without charge. A night only, going and coming, was spent at Leonardsville; the few dure, while others stayed. The result is, calls made there were to us very pleasant and refreshing seasons, as among friends of been shall be; and the superiority of staying our former pastoral care. I found Brother Stephen Burdick, their present pastor, and his family, in common health. I had thought

> time, but being very strongly impressed on L. C. ROGERS.

DEC. 6, 1885. NORWICH.

To the members of our beloved Zion, a few words respecting this field will be of interest. I came here on the 20th ult., and new Western town is a very prince of boasters. | this Church. It is an addition of strength But let us not be misunderstood. The and working talent. Baptism was adminis-Bro. H. D. Clarke, in response to a letter of

Nebraska the manage Long BRAN

We have had a beautifu but very little rain ; ro smooth as in July. As a have their Fall's work I work is principally husk thousands of acres are rai The Temperance questi

siderable interest here o field, a very able lecture spell bound for five even of his labors, many signe temperance society has C. A. Clark as Presid Band holds monthly sess interest. They are doin raise funds to be used i gospel. They have this Missionary Society, and in Holland Mission.

Our Pastor, Eld. D spending some time wit vard.

Condensed

Domes

Two more men were aqueduct, New York, I The ice is two inches river, and navigation i 80D.

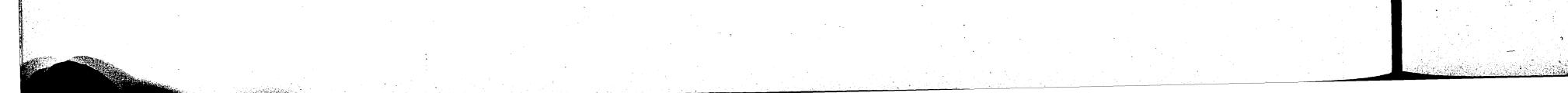
A fire in the college Educational Home at loss of \$40,000.

There are 634 lightof the United States, was constructed last ye

The Committee of t of Princeton College the laws of the college tion to hazing. Mess ven were appointed a c report of the proceedi A co-operative nall tal stock of \$100,000

been organized in Pit ber of striking nailer Five acres of ground at Homestead, and a at once.

At a meeting of College, Dec. 8th, th passed by a large trustees appreciate collegiate education deem it expedient, al the present time to them."



a thought and life for to-morrow, that orthy of the noblest ambition and the t talent, and that are not furnished by der East. But it will be safe and wise in, on the one hand, the limitations of ne Eastern conservatism and of prejnne to lack of information and appreciconcerning the West; and on the other, most limitlessness, in some quarters, of rn claims for "push," "ambition," " "magnificent prospects," " freedom ught," and so on.

BUBNING THE CINDRES.

ditor of the SABBATH RECORDER. my way to Minnesota the past week to r a professional call, I noticed, while e Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and a railroad that there was very little from the engine, and apparently no s; and on inquiring of the conductor Elroy to St. Paul, W. L. Mead of St. why, as the coal was soft, he said their engines, lately manufactured at ul, are made with a straight stack and tension at the front end of the boiler holds the cinders not burned. Mr. thought that the cinders and smoke burned added to the heat materially. e assured me that the average of soft equired with the improvement for a of nine cars is only a ton to forty miles. icing the same absence of cinders, with ittle, smoke on the Chicago, Milwaund St. Paul railroad on my return, I ained that their new engines have a r provision, with a slide in the extent the boiler forward for letting out the not burned. And, though they did pear to regard the heat saved as very erable, they, as well as the passengers h roads, so far as I heard an expression. ppreciate the absence of cinders, and of smoke, which, on trains drawn by s without the improvement, are such ance to the passengers.

pping off a few hours at Chicago to n a gentleman whom I visited profesy two years ago, I walked down from lmer House at 5 P. M., and attended sting religious services at Col. Clark's Mission. DR. E. R. MAXSON. 08 MADISON ST.,) racuse, N. Y.

Jome Aews.

Binghamton. A short address was made by the writer from the words "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." 1 Sam. 7: 12. L. C. ROGERS. DEC. 7, 1885.

NEW LONDON.

Our community has recently suffered the loss of its only physician, Dr. Ward, who died in the prime of life, leaving a large practice, a beautiful home, and many friends. This is a very desirable location for a physician, there being only this one from Rome to Durhamville, a distance of fifteen miles. We are glad to say that the place is now filled by one of our own young men, Dr. De-Ver Williams, son of O. P. Williams. He has been practicing during the year in Kings County Hospital, and we predict for him a farge practice, as he has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Our little village is quiet, there being no business enterprise here except among the merchants. The boatmen have anchored for the Winter, and have had a dull year on the canal, rates being too low to pay any profit. Everything seems to suffer from hard times, even the churches. The M. E. Church have no services and no pastor. We engaged to preach a year for them, and labored six weeks, when the Presiding Elder informed the church that none but a Methodist could occupy the desk. A pastor was then sent to them, who stayed but a short time, and left for some reason good to himself. The Lutheran Church is enjoying the labors of a young minister, who preaches the doctrine of a change of heart and purity of life, a doctrine sometimes neglected among these brethren.

Our appointments at Green's Corners are continued, having had no interruption during the three years of our pastorate here. The interest and attendance has been increasing during the past month. Last Sunday we gave them a discourse on the question of Sabbath observance, and the prevalent no-lawism, showing that the seventh day is the only Bible Sabbath, and that no-Sabbathism arises from the weakness of the Sunday and attempts to justify disobedience to a plain command of God, by wrong interpretations of Paul's statements regarding law and grace. May the Lord lead some of this people to accept of his truth.

H. D. OLARKE.

The jury in the case of P. J. Sexton vs. der of her live was a faithful, carnest, devoted Cook county, Illinois, in a suit for \$200,000 damages to Sexton, claimed in the construc-tion of the Chicago court-house, brought in a wordiet Dec. 11th finding for Serton the a verdict Dec. 11th, finding for Sexton the knew her. When young, her attention was called sum of \$134.954.

the city, which is now nearly 2,500 feet After prayerfully searching the Scriptures, she de deep, has begun a steady flow of water, and runs a solid stream of about 200,000 gallons daily. The project was about to be given up as a failure. The supply is inexhaustible, and the city will have many other wells | the Lost Creek Seventh-day Baptist Church; but drilled and get therefrom its water supply. A single train, consisting of 141 loaded cars, was brought into New Orleans, lately, over the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway. This train, which is the largest ever handled in this way in the United States, was drawn by one engine. The cars contained 4,600 bales of cotton and miscellaneous merchandise. The total weight of the train was over 7,250,000 pounds, and it with cancer in the stomach, MARY JANE PECK, wife

was over a mile long. The Fairbanks Canning Company of Chicago has just received through its President, Nelson Morris, an order from the French at the age of twenty years, she professed religion, Government for 1,000,000 kilos (2,200,000 under the labors of Eld. A. Campbell, with the pounds) of dressed beef for the use of the French Army. The contract, it is believed, is the first one given to an American firm, having gone heretofore to other countries, and was only given after Mr. Morris had visited the French capital and given the officials an opportunity to analyze the meats and overcome the prejudice which has seemed to prevail against the American article. The contract involves the slaughter of 25,000 head of cattle.

Foreign

at Arcot, near Madras.

The population of the British Empire is 310,000,000; of Russia 100,000,000.

All the powers represented at the Latin Monetary Conference, including Belgium, have signed the Monetary Convention.

The weather throughout England is intensely cold. A cutting wind prevails, and not in five years has the temperature been so low.

Queen Victoria has sent a beautiful wreath of immortelles with a letter of sympathy to the Queen Regent, of Spain, who was deeply affected thereby.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has, by a vote of 79 to 53, granted a credit for the purpose of fortifying the Swiss end of the St. Gothard tunnel.

A dispatch received at Vienna from Belgrade states that King Milan has declared that he will abide the decision of the powers, if compatible with the interest and dignity of fined to her home since that, most of the time. She

The Atlanta artesian well in the heart of the Sabbath question by Eld. Alexander Campbell and the Methodist minister, Moses Tichnell. cided that the seventh day was the Sabbath of the Lord, and when on July 13, 1833, Eld. Peter Davis organized the Hughes' River Seventh day Baptist again returned to Ritchie, and when the Ritchie Seventh-day Baptist Church was organized, she became one of its constituent members, and remained a worthy member of the same till taken from the church militant to the church triumphant. She leaves a husband, one daughter, and many friends to

mourn her loss; but our loss is her gain. In the absence of a minister, the funeral services were conducted by Dea. Asa Fitz Randolph. F. B.

Departed this life, at Milton, Wis., on the morn ing of Nov. 21, 1885, after years of severe suffering of Erastus P. Clarke, aged 67 years. She was the daughter of Enos W. Peck, and was born in Hopewell, near Shiloh, N. J., in 1818. Most of her early years were spent in Unadilla Forks, N. Y. In 1838, First Brookfield Church, but did not unite with the church. In 1841, she was married to Erastus P. Clarke, with whom she lived pleasantly forty four and a half years. On moving to Plainfield, N. J., she united with the church there. When she moved to Wisconsin she took a letter and united with the Seventh day Baptist Church, where she retained her membership while she lived. Her funeral services were held at the family residence, and, by her request, were conducted by Rev. James Bailey, an old and beloved friend and her first pastor, assisted by Rev. W. C. Whitford, and E. M. Dunn. She was quiet and retiring in her habits; but strong and true in her friendships. She made her home pleasant and attractive to her husband and Theebaw, of India, will be sent into exile children, and cheerful to her friends. She quietly retired from the scenes of strife in social life and in the church that marred their integrity and unity and was content in the sphere of her activities. About two weeks before her departure, she said to her old pastor, in prospect of death near at hand, that she was not looking into the dark" but trusted in the Saviour who had done so much for her. Her husband houors her memory, and all friends feel that a true life has gone out while its fragrance remains.

> In Farina, Ill., Dec. 7, 1885, Mrs MARY ELIZA BETH BROWN, the daughter of Daniel G. and Asenath Smith. She was born in Berlin, N. Y., Sept. 3. 1839. When she was about seventeen years old, she obtained a hope in Christ as her Saviour, and was baptized and joined the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Berlin. Rev. L. C. Rogers was the pastor of the church at that time, who baptized her Later in life, she moves to Albion, Wis., and joined the church there. She was married to Mr. K. B. Coon, who went into the army and died at Mem-phis, Tenn., in 1864. About twelve years ago she was married to Mr. Alonzo G. Brown, of Farina. About ten years ago, she joined the church here, of which she has been an honored member till the day of her death. She was active in Christian work while she had her health, but about five years ago, that "fell destroyer" of the physical frame, con sumption, laid hold upon her, and she has been con-

THE Chicago Mission Sabbath school is greatly in need of a new supply of singing books. We have but a few, and those are in very bad condition. We need fifty or more copies. Are there not some of our larger schools that have a quantity of singing books which they have laid aside? If any school is disposed to supply our need in this way, please address the undersigned at Morgan Park, Ill., stating name of book, number on hand, and condition. I need not add that the favor will be Delaware dairies were sold here at 22c., and such greatly appreciated by our school.

JOHNSTON'S JOURNAL, as we can vouch from per

sonal knowledge, is a magazine that few would be without if they would examine a number or two and see how much good reading, handsomely and profusely illustrated, it furnishes for so little money. The December 12 issue, for instance, among other able, timely and popular articles, has one on the Natural Gas Wells of Pennsylvania, with three illustrations from sketches made on the spot by the author; one on the Crisis in Eastern Europe, with a portrait of Prince Alexander, a view of Philippopolis and illustrations of several types of the Bulga rian natives; an article on European Conquests in Farther Asia, with several illustrations of scenes in Burmah and portraits of Burmese officials, and popular explanation of the Steam Engine, by th well-known Joshua Rose, M. E., with three illustra tions. In addition there are illustrated reviews of notable new books, a two-page analysis of Grant' Personal Memoirs, just out, the serial story, which is exceedingly interesting without being sensational the Departments-including Editorial Paragraphs Literary Notes, Themes for the Thoughtful, Per sonal Gossip, New Anecdotes-and a number of en cellent miscellaneous articles without illustrations So many good things for 10 cents a number, o (every other week) \$2 a year, account for the deserved popularity of the magazine. Ask you newsdealer to order for you the December 12, Chris mas and January 9 numbers of Johnston's Journa or remit 30 cents for the three, or \$2 for 1886 sul scription, to W. J. Johnston, Publisher, 9 Murra St., New York.

has no competition with other qualities, and the amount of it arriving is less than the trade demand. All grades of butter are somewhat more firmly held, but there is almost no movement in common to fair State dairy firkins or tubs, although such are offered at 18@15c. About 75 packages of Delaware and Chenango were offered at 16c. without takers. 500 to 600 packages of Western held creamery butter was sold this week at 15@18c. Several gilt edge would find quick buyers were they to be had. We quote:

5

C. E. CRANDALL.

	Fanoy.	Fine.	Faulty.
Freamery make	82@33	25@80	12/02/20
Tresh dairy butter		20022	8016
Dairies entire		16@19	8015
Summer firkins	19@20	16@18	8@15

CHEESE.-Receipts for the week, 25,911 boxes; exports, 8,059 boxes. There was more doing for export. Fine cheese sold at 842091c., the latter price for colored; night milk skims at 6064c., and full skims at 24@8c. Home trade took moderately of finest cheese at 9@91c. for white, and 91@91c. for colored, and good sweet August make at 8@84c. We note sales of large number of factories in the country at 8@9c. for September and October makes. We quote:

ratuler Asia, with several mustrations of scenes in a	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Burmah and portraits of Burmese officials, and a	Fancy. Kine. Faulty.
	Factory, full cream 91091 8109 6 08
popular explanation of the Steam Engine, by the	Night's milk.
well-known Joshua Rose, M. E., with three illustra-	Skimmed 6 @7 4 @5 2 @8
tions. In addition there are illustrated reviews of	
notable new books, a two-page analysis of Grant's	EGG8.—Receipts for the week, 5,265 barrels;
Personal Memoirs, just out, the serial story, which	and 8,380 cases. There was dull trade and prices
is exceedingly interesting without being sensational;	2@3c. per doz. lower than last week. We quote:
the Departments-including Editorial Paragraphs,	Fresh laid, per dozen 27 @28
Literary Notes, Themes for the Thoughtful, Per-	Western and Canada, per dozen 24 @26
sonal Gossip, New Anecdotes—and a number of ex	Limed eggs 18 @20
cellent miscellaneous articles without illustrations.	POULTRY AND GAME We quote:
So many good things for 10 cents a number, or	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(every other week) \$2 a year, account for the	Dressed turkeys, per lb10 @124
deserved popularity of the magazine. Ask your	" chickens, per 15 8 @10
newsdealer to order for you the December 12, Christ-	" fowls, per ID
mas and January 9 numbers of Johnston's Journal,	" ducks, per 1b
or remit 30 cents for the three, or \$2 for 1886 sub-	
scription, to W. J. Johnston, Publisher, 9 Murray	Venison, saddles, per 1b
St., New York.	"whole deer, per 1b
······································	Quail, per doz
Two attention of our notrong is called to the flow	Partridges, per pair
THE attention of our patrons is called to the San Francisco Excursions in connection with the Chi	
cago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, during the	GREEN APPLES We quote:
month of December, as affording an unrivaled op-	Baldwins
portunity for spending the Winter months in the	Snv 1 40/0 1 60
delightful climate of Southern California. These	Spy 1 40@ 1 60 King
excursions are to leave Chicago and Peoria on the	Greenings 1 50@ 1 75
following dates, and by the following routes:	
Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 14th, via C., B. & Q	CRANBERRIES.—We quote:
R. R., to Kansas City. and thence via A., T. & S.	Cape Cod, per bbl
F. and Southern Pacific Rys.	Jersey, per crate 1 00@ 1 62
Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 15th, via C., B. & Q.	OTIMORE We quote:
R. R. to Kansas City, thence via Missouri Pacific	domondi ilo daoro.
Ry. from Kansas City, through the beautiful Indian	Apple, per bbl\$4 00@\$5 00
Territory, and via the Texas & Pacific and South-	BRESWAXWe quote:
ern Pacific Roads.	
Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 17th, via C., B. & Q. R.	Southern, worth per lb
R. to Council Bluffs, and thence via Union Pacific	Western, " " — @25
and Central Pacific Rys.	BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BRANS, ETC.
The rate for the round trip from Chicago is \$113 15, from Peoria \$109 75, and tickets are good	
for six months.	
	Cash advances will be made on receipt of property
	where needed, and account of sales and remittances
THE best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc	for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold.
and heather Mar 13	We have no A genta make no nurchages whatever to

OTSEGO COUNTY.

New York.

able to report some interest in our on a new field. I went into this Nov. 13th, and remained six days, g meetings in three different places, ing five times, and making ten visits. h a stranger till recently to most of milies visited, I was cord ally received. lesire was expressed for further labors luture. These visits and appointments ed a carriage ride of about sixty miles. ich conveyance was furnished by Bro. Dowse, of Leonardsville, N. Y., witharge. A night only, going and comas spent at Leonardsville; the few nade there were to us very pleasant freshing seasons, as among friends of mer pastoral care. I found Brother n Burdick, their present pastor, and ily, in common health. I had thought d a Sabbath with this people at this put being very strongly impressed on lay morning, before rising, Nov, 26th, was needed at Norwich, N. Y., I the call at once, to find in the event was not an idle vagary of the brain. L. C. ROGERS.

. 1885.

NORWICH. he members of our beloved Zion, a rds respecting this field will be of in-I came here on the 20th ult., and eld twenty cottage meetings up to The membership are much awakened couraged, and are planning to do ork for the Master. I found on my a new convert to Christ and his Sabcoiring baptism and membership in urch. It is an addition of strongth rking talent. Baptism was adminis-Sabbath, Nov. 28th, and a very enoccamon it was. The 5th inst the Supper was administered. It being h anniversary of the organization of urch, the services recognized this A review of this interesting period igned to Sisters Buell and Barber. Buell was hindered by illness from at-Sister Barber read to us a valuar on the subject assigned her, a copy h has been requested for publication columns of the SABBATH RECORDER. D. Clarke, in response to a letter of on to attend and assist in the serent a valuable communication. Letre also received from Eld. A. W.

ormer pastor, and from friends in

Nebraska.

ipe ni pesses LONG BRANCH.

We have had a beautiful warm Fall, with but very little rain ; roads are as dry and smooth as in July. As a result, the farmers have their Fall's work nearly done. This work is principally husking corn, of which thousands of acres are raised.

The Temperance question has been of considerable interest here of late. Mr. Critchfield, a very able lecturer, held the people spell bound for five evenings. As the result of his labors, many signed the pledge, and a temperance society has been formed with C. A. Clark as President. The Mission Band holds monthly sessions with increasing interest. They are doing what they can to raise funds to be used in the spread of the gospel. They have this year sent \$10 to the | it are not authentic. Missionary Society, and have taken one share in Holland Mission.

Our Pastor, Eld. D. K. Davis, is now spending some time with the church at Harvard.

Condensed Hews.

Domestie.

Two more men were killed in the Croton aqueduct, New York, Dec. 8th. The ice is two inches thick in the Hudson river, and navigation is closed for the sea-

son. A fire in the college of the Presbyterian Educational Home at York, Pa., caused a loss of \$40.000.

There are 634 light-houses along the coast of the United States, and one-fifth of them Miss MARY CABOLINE HADSDELE, of West Almond. was constructed last year.

The Committee of the Board of Trustees of Princeton College have recently revised the laws of the college, giving special attention to hazing. Messrs. Alexander and Craven were appointed a committee to prepare a report of the proceedings for publication.

A co-operative nail company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, all subscribed, has been organized in Pittsburg, Pa., by a number of striking nailers and hardware dealers. Five acres of ground have been given them at Homestead, and a factory will be erected at once.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Tufft's DAVIS. College, Dec. 8th, the following vote was passed by a large majority: "While the trustees appreciate the importance of the collegiate education of women they do not deem it expedient, all things considered, at the present time to open the college to

At the opening of the Munster Assizes lately. the judge said that the increase in the number and gravity of the crimes of Ireland was alarming, and the government must act forthwith to suppress them.

Servia has proposed that the powers appoint a military commission to locate a line between the Bulgarian and Servian armies, beyond which neither force shall pass pending the negotiations.

John Bright, in a speech, recently. at Birmingham, pleaded further emancipation in India. He said that England must learn a lesson that her rule in India was of temporary duration, and it depended more upon wisdom than apon force.

A petition signed by many inhabitants of the island of Crete has been forwarded to with Greece, if Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are united. The Porte protests against any attention being paid to the petition, and claims that the signatures attached to Pub. Society of Hebrew, Chicago, Ill.

An estimate of the final result of the elections in England gives the coalition of tories and Parnellites a majority of ten over the liberals. Apart from the Parnellite vote the liberals have a majority of seventy-two. The Irish conservatives, headed by Lewis, aze forming an independent section opposing any coalition with Parnell.

The bundersrath has unanimously ap proved the bill for the construction of the long-spoken-of ship canal between the Baltic, the Elbe and the North sea. The canal will cost about 156,000,000 marks. It is to be strongly fortified and will have a great

military as well as commercial value. The project has teen under . consideration since 1865.

MARBIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1885, by Rev. James Summerbell, Mr. EDWARD F. Smith, of Alfred, and At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George Cummings, in Little Genesce, N. Y., on the even-ing of Dec. 5, 1885, by Rev. Geo. W. Burdick, Mr. ELBERT R. SMITH and Miss CORINNE M. CUMMINGS all of Little Genesee.

In Berlin, N. Y., Sept 26, 1885, by Rev. B. F. Rogers, Mr. GEORGE YERTON and Miss MARY SCLEUTEB, all of Berlin. In Berlin, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1885, by Rev. B. F

Rogers, Mr. A. EUGENE SIMMONS and Miss IDA BELLE FINKLE, all of Berlio. In Berlin, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1885, by Rev. B. F. Rogers, Mr. PORTER I. LAMPHIER and Miss MARY

MILLARD, all of Berlin. At the residence of the bride's sister, Lirs. J. N

Burno, 312 Mohawk St., Chicago, Ill., by Rev. Burke F. Leavitt, JAMES E. HEWITT and Miss KATE

DIED.

ble, near Berea, W. Va., Nov. 7, 1885, aged 71 years, 4 months, and 23 days. In early life she gave herself to the Saviour, and through all the remain-

said she was ready to go or willing to stay, as the Master should direct. Hers was an exceptionally and leather. Try them. mantle may fall on some one in our midst who may become valiant in the service of the Lord.

er all from de mar and ben Wr.H. B.

128 1 18 1 210 Books and Magazines.

THE first article in the Old Testament Student for December, is the first of two articles prepared by Dr. J. G. Murphy on the Authority of Holy Script-

ure. The drift of the author's argument may be seen in the opening sentence: "The authority of the Bible is founded upon the single fact that it is the Word of God. The proof of this fact is that the writers of this sacred book speak as the spokes men of God, and that everything else in these writ ings is in harmony with the honesty and validity of

this profession." The article is clear in statement the powers, requesting a union of Crete and strong in argument. The value of the Student increases with every number. The publishers are offering six numbers (January-June) for 60 cents, or ten numbers (January-December) for \$1. Am.

> In the current number of the American Antiquarian, the leading article is on the "Growth of Symbolism," by the editor, Rev. Stephen D. Peet, D. D. This is followed by a detailed description of Alligator Mound in Licking county, Ohio. This is an elevation of ground in the shape of an alligator with all the parts of the body distinctly marked, and measuring, all told, about 200 feet in length. With short articles, book notices, etc.. the number is an interesting one. Bi monthly, \$4 per year. F. H. Revell, 150 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sabbath, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sabhath school follows the preaching service. Sabbath-keepers spend- | B. S. Crandall, Dakota, ing the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially invited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially, welcomed. CHICAGO MISSION .- Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbath-

keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially mvited to attend. PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contribu-

tions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Society, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cen-

Review of the New York market for butter. cheese. THE New York Seventh-day Baptist Church holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 3. Y. M. C. A. Building, corner 4th Avenue and 23d St.; entrance on 23d St. (Take elevator). Divine service Sister DORINDA DAVIS, wife of Dea, Ziba Davis, at 11 A. M., Sabbath-school at 10.15 A. M. died at the home of her son-in law, Thos. N. Grib- Strangers are cordially welcomed, and any friends exports, 1,373 packages. Fine fresh grain fed creamery butter has made an advance of 2@8c. It

LETTERS.

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THE CENTURY for 1885-86.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features. published recently in The Century, has given that magazine a regular circulation of MORE THAN 200,000 COPIES MONTHLY.

Among the features for the coming volume, which begins with the November number, are:

THE WAR PAPERS BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.

These will be continued (most of them illustrated) until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides. General Grant's papers include descriptions of the battles of Chattanooga and the Wilderness. General McClellan will write of Antietam, General D. C. Buell of Shiloh, Generals Pope, Longstreet and others of the second Bull Run, etc., etc. Naval combats, including the fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, by officers of both ships, will be described.

The "Recollections of a Private" and special war 52 papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will 52 be features of the year. 26

SERIAL STORIES BY

Mr. Howells's serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Foote's is a story of mining life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, includ-ing negro serpent-worship, etc. 10118 Contribute SPECIAL FEATURES ON WILL STREET .26 52

52 Include "A Tricycle Pilgrimige to Rome," illus-trated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston, and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. 52 W. Benjamin, lately U. S. Minister, with numerous illustrations; Astronomical Articles, practical and popular, on "Sidereal Astronomy;" Papers on Christian Unity by representatives of various relig-ious denominations; Papers on Manual Education, by various experts, etc., etc.

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tre, N. Y.

Selected Miscellany.

6

GOOD NIGHT.

The tales are told, the songs are sung, The evening romp is over: And up the nursery stairs they climb, With little buzzing tongues that chime Like bees among the clover.

Their busy brains and happy hearts Are full of crowding fancies; From song, and tale, and make believe A wondrous web of dreams they weave. And airy child romances.

The starry night is fair without, The new moon rises slowly; The nursery lamp is burning faint; Each, white robed, like a lit le +aint, Their prayers they murmur lowly.

Good night! The tired heads are still; On pi lows soft reposing, The dim and dizzy mist of sleep, About their thoughts begins to creep, Their drowsy eyes are closing.

Good night! While through the silent air The muonbeams pale are streaming, They drift from daylight's noisy shore; Blow out the light and shut the door, And leave them to their dreaming.

-Our Little Ones.

TOMMY BOBBITT.

Mr. Pritchard lifted him out af the wagon and set him on the door-steps. What a lit tle fellow he was, and what a wondering, I think he believed up to the last moment pleased look there was in his eyes ! He had on coarse shoes, a blue check apron, and his | fellow stood steadfast. pretty brown hair was cropped close under the shabby cap. It was almost too cold a day for such a little boy to be out without a coat. Mrs. Pritchard took him by the hand to lead him in, and the little hand clung confidingly to hers.

"What's your name, dear?" she asked pleasantly.

"Tommy Bobbitt," he answered, readily. "Am I going to stay here?"

"Folks all dead," said Mr. Pritchard. "Mother went a month or so back. I told them over to the county house we'd take | drove away. him and try him; and if he suited, we'd keep him and do well by him. We don't know what kind of stock he is yet; and if I find that these were sale. He retired early, not any mean, dishonest things in him, back he knowing what else to do; but his sleep was We don't want to adopt a dishonest | broken. goes. boy."

" Oh ! I know Tommy will be a nice little boy," said the wife kindly.

The Pritchards were farming people, and well-to-do. They had never had a child of perhaps, cowering in his cold bed with tertheir own, and, after much consideration, | ror. had decided to adopt a boy when a suitable one could be found." Word reached them ed her attention. It was repeated again and that a child four years old had recently been again, and now and then there was a tiny left upon the town ; and Mr. Pritchard, or

very afternoon. "Oh. Joseph !" said Mrs. Pritchard, following her husband into the entry; "he's old man be so merry and cheerful?" so little ! Give him one more trial.

"Lucy," he said firmly, "when a youngster tells a falsehood like that with so calm a face, he is ready to tell them by the dozen. I'll have nothing to do with a boy that lies. Perhaps the fear of going back will bring him to his senses."

He went out to his work ; and Mrs. Pritch ard returned to Tommy, and talked with him a long while, very kindly and persuasive ly, but all to no effect. He replied as often as she asked him, that he had not touched the gumdrops.

called to him.

"Tommy," he asked, "did you take the gumdrops ?"

"No, I didn't," said Tommy.

"Very well," said the farmer, "my horse is harnessed. Lucy, put the boy's cap on. I shall carry him back to the poorhouse because he will not tell me the truth."

"Why, I don't want to go back," said Tommy, very soberly. But still he denied taking the gumdrops. Mr. Pritchard told his wife to get the boy ready. She cried as she brought out his little warm coat and cap and put them on him. But Tommy did not cry. He comprehended that injustice was done to him, and he knit his baby brow and held his lips tight. The horse was brought round. Mr. Pritchard came in for the boy. that Tommy would confess, but the little

He was lifted into the wagon. Such a lit tle boy he looked as they drove away. He thought of the cold, for orn house to which he was returning, and shuddered. The helpless old woman, the jeering boys, the nights of terror-all these he thought of, when, with rale face and blue lips, he was taken down from the wagon and sent up to the house. Farmer Pritchard watched him as he went up the steps, a slow, forlorn boy. He went in. The matron came out for an explanation. It was given, and the farmer

The farmer laid a fresh stock of gumdrops on his bureau at night, and thought grimly

Mrs. Pritchard could not sleep at all. The tears stole through her eyelids long after the candle was put out and the house was still She was thinking of the little boy even then,

Suddenly, a curious, small sound attractrustle of the paper. The sound came from heart beat loud with excitement. She knew

him along.

"All are not," said he.

merry ?"

"Because I belong to the Lord." "Are none others happy at your time of life ?"

"No, not one, my friendly questioner, said he; and as he said more, his form straightened into the stature of his younger days; and something of inspiration set a beautiful glow upon his countenance. "Listen, please, to the truth from one who knows, then wing it round the world, and no man of At noon Farmer Pritchard came into the over three score and ten shall be found to house and they had dinner. After dinner he | gainsay my words-The devil has no happy old men."

GETTING THE PITCH.

How a Musician Conquered a Raving Mad Bull.

Self-possession in time of danger often wins the battle, even when one has not many resources at command. Old David Turton was a Yorkshire musician, of whose oddities many instances are remembered. It is said that he was one day walking through a pasture, when he met a furious bull, which, on catching sight of David's red bag, made menacing preparations to charge upon it. The musician did not fly, as retreat would ll-accord with his dignity, and, more important still, the bass viol that he carried in his hag might be injured by a precipitate leap over the hedge. The bull bellowed and

came on with lowered horns.

"Steady !" soliloquized the musician. "]

"I'm pretty sure it were B," said David again, "but I'll make sure," and opening the bag, he extracted the bass viol set it down, and, drawing his bow across the string, produced a sound as full of volumn, and of the same pitch, as the tone of the infuriated

"I thowt I were reet," said David with a grim smile.

At the sound of the viol, the bull stood still, raised his head, and glowered at the extraordinary object before him. David having his voil out, thought it a pity to bag it again without a tune, and began the violoncello part in one of Handel's choruses. It was too much for the bull; he was outbellowed, and turned tail in flight.— Youth's Companion.

A PRESENT CHBIST.

No fable old, no mystic lore.

"Aged friend," said I, "why should an persecuted adherents to the faith of the porary relief but permanent ruin. Greek Church. The Russo-Turkish War Coming into the almshouse in the "Black ensued. The Turks were vanquished. Rus- | Maria," as the correspondent left it, was an "Well, why, then, should you be so sia seemed to have Constantinople in her old white-haired man, "who was at one time power, but hesitated to seize it. She did, one of the leading men of the Michigan bar. however, make the Treaty of San Stefano He is the man who backed Zack Uhandler, and

And a most humiliating treaty for Turkey | to day." it was. It recognized the independence of Montenegro and of Servia. It established what has southwest of the latter province. A Russian | find this reco.d very suggestive ? Commissioner was to organize an autonomous Christian government in this Bulgaria, and a Russian army was to occupy the territory for two years. Certain changes were to be made in Epirus and Thessaly under Russian supervision. An indemnity for expenses of the war, amounting to 1,400,000,000 roubles was to be paid to Russia by Turkey. But in a generous spirit, Russia offered to accept territory in Asia Minor and in Europe ir liquidation of 1,100.000,000 roubles of this claim, leaving only 300,000,000 roubles for bankrupt Turkey to pay in cash, or, in default

10月1日,新闻10月1日(1993年))。 1993年(1993年)

of cash, doubtless at some future time in territory. In short, this Treaty set up strong Slavonic State in the very heart of the Turkish Empire, and placed the Porte in fi nancial bondage to the Czar.

Hence, naturally enough, Great Britain, under Disraeli and Salisbury, demanded a Congress of the Great Powers to revise the Treaty of San Stefano; Russia stoutly resisted the proposition to revise the whole treaty, but was compelled at last to yield to the demand of England. So the Congress of Berlin was held; and on July 13, 1879, the Treaty of Berlin was signed by the Great Powers-England, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia and Turkey. This Treaty is, in fact, a revision of the Treaties of Paris and London, as well as of that of San Stefano.

The independence of Servia and of Montenegro was recognized and confirmed. The administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina was entrusted to Austria. The "big Bulgaria" of the San Stefano Treaty was cut up. The new Bulgaria being wholly north of the Balkans, a province of East Rumelia was marked off south of the Balkans, and a still more southerly part of big Bulgaria was left within the domain of Turkey proper. The new Bulgaria was to electats own Prince, who should be confirmed by the Porte, with assent of the Powers, to be autonomous, to have religious freedom, but to pay tribute to the Porte, which should be determined by the signers of the Treaty. East Rumelia was to have a Governor-General, who should serve five years, and should be nominated by fag.—From "School-life at Rugby," by

lies. We'll ride back to the poor farm this familiar hymn as his legs and cane carried sia then threw her, armies across the bound- smiles turned to frowns, he took it as an ary into Turkey, to protect, as she said, the antidote for sorrow. It brought him tem-

with the Ottoman Porte, March 17, 1878. | made him, politically speaking, what he is

And this man of great legal ability, political influence sufficient to make and unmake men, and much wealth, is now a pauper. been called "big Bulgaria," comprising not | Why ? Because he allowed whisky to obtain only what is now found in Bulgaria and East | the mastery over him, as did all the others Rumelia; but also a large territory south and | herein referred to. Do you not, young man,



Another very important custom in which new comers have to be instructed is that of fagging. They are purposely allowed a fortnight's grace that they may carefully study the duties exacted of them. It is with fagging as with foot-ball and hareand-hounds. Its greatest days are past. Think of a boy having to warm three or four beds on a cold night by lying in them until the heat of his body had destroyed their chill, and then having to rise at four o'clock in the morning to run two miles to the Avon to attend to the fishing lines of the sixth form boys, and then to be back in time for first. lesson! Fancy his being obliged to form one of a team of four or twelve in harness. to be raced around the school-yard, or "close," by the præpostors of the Four-inhand Club, and compelled to make flowerbeds for the same mighty beings, having half a pewter spoon and a whole fork for his only garden tools, and the flowers to be supplied by fair means or foul! Yet these were a few of the services expected of fags in the days when "there were giants in the land" as a Rugby song says. Now they are treated with much more leniency. Only the sixth-form boys are allowed to have fags. The younger boys must wait on them at breakfast, tea, and supper, run their errands to the nearest pastry-cook shop, clean out their studies. attend to their wants in the dormitories, and sometimes "field" for them at cricket. As in several other public schools, when the sixth-form boy or præpostor wants anything, he calls out "F-a-a g !" in answer to which all the fagging boys must run, the last to arrive having to do the work. It is but for a short time, fortunately, that fagging is really a serious and perhaps tiresome duty. For the rule is that during a boy's first term he must run at the first call; during his second, he need only answer the second, and so on; so that at the end of his second school

Joyular Si HAIR AND ELECTRICITY. meeting of the American Association, at Greenwich, were made by various doctor experiences in removing ha

by electricity. Quite a larg business is done in this line, Isdies. The only remedy is of each hair, which must be de means of an electrical need Ur. Fox said that in the woman with a heavy beard, by actual count, eight thous process had required two Since then it had become move only a few dozen hair was mentioned of a wom black beard which has been e Electrolysis with a fine ne method of getting rid of free was to dot the surface cover

THE SOUND of thunder, cannot be heard more that lightning may be perceived distance. So-called " har must come from a distant s be no lightning without r

with the needle.

A MACHINE FOR PROD Among the last invention Australia is a machine for storms. It is intended to ply from the clouds dur drought. The apparatus is balloon with a charge of dy underneath i:. The balloon to the clouds, and when the is to be fired by a wire co the earth. A trial of this 1 is to be given upon the dry South Wales, and the res ward to with interest by som of that colony.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SOR periments in the application carbonitation to sorghum c tawa, Kan., by the Commiss ture have recently been co Wiley, who was in charge ments, says in his prelim the yield of sugar from th than 99 per cent, only 0.12 being left in the waste wate chips. The yield of crude it comes from the vacuum p as 2×0 pounds per ton, or, gallon, 23.3 gallons per to double that obtained by th ods. The process of carb ding of a large excess of and then precipitating it w was completely successful. tained was lighter in color ble than that of the usual practiced, while the saving mated to be at least ten per culties encountered were chanical nature, and es Scientific American.

No dream of bards and so

eckon that was double B nat'ral. Again the bull bellowed. beast

driving over to see about it, had brought the the bureau. She listened intently, and her little fellow home on trial.

Nobody knew how dreary and forlorn it | the sound well. had been in the county house for a little' four-year-old boy, suddenly left friendless.

ened into a rosy, pretty boy. He had new lying awake. shoes and stockings, and Mrs. Pritchard made him a little coat, with a motherly in- mice !" stinct growing in her heart with every stitch. He learned the different rooms, and ran about them fearlessly; he made funny little speeches, he jumped and laughed like other "Good gracious, Lucy !" groaned Farmer happy boys, and climbed boldly on Farmer Pritchard upon his pillow. It flashed upon down to take his ease after supper.

nodding approvingly; "but I don't know again. And a rare feast they made of it. whether he's honest yet. That's the thing on my mind."

Tommy had been there a week-had one week of sunshine-when the black cloud came down upon him.

Farmer Pritchard had a cough which was apt to trouble him at night, and on the bu- | "You can have it hot and ready when we get reau near the head of his bed he kept a few back. I'll harness up and start now, so as to gumdrops, which he could reach out and get | get over there by dawn." to soothe his throat when the coughing came and he saw that there was not a single gum- | starlight. drop left.

said to himself. "I knew there were five or

been getting my gundrops ?" Tommy, who was playing in the door, not get any."

"Did you take them, Lucy?" asked the up the road. farmer, turning to his wife.

Mrs. Pritchard had not touched them, and her heart sank as she said so; for who was husband's face grew grave.

"Tommy," said he, "you need not be afraid of the truth. Didn't you take the gum- | mured, womanlike. drops?"

"No, I didn't," replied Tommy, readily. "Oh ! yes, you did, Tommy. Now tell the truth."

"No, I didn't." "This is bad, very bad, indeed," said Mr.

Pritchard sternly. "This is what I have been afraid of." "Oh, Tommy?" pleaded Mrs. Pritchard,

"if you took them, do say so."

"" If he took them !" repeated her husband. "Why, it's clear as daylight. He where prayer was wont to be said. He had the morning."

But Tommy still denied the deed, though his limbs trembled beside his staff, his clothes

"Joseph !" she whispered. "Joseph !" "What, Lucy," said her husband, in a But now, in his warminew home, he bright- voice that sounded as if he, too, had been

"Did you hear that noise, Joseph? It's

"I know it. What of it?"

"It's mice, Joseph, and they're after your gumdrops.'

Pritchard's knee, when that good man sat him instantly. He, and not Tommy, was the sinner. The noise stopped. The little "He's got meat in him," said the farmer, depredators were frightened, but soon began It seemed as if that night would never end. The farmer heard every hour the clock

struck, and at five he got up and made a fire in the kitchen. His wife arose at the same time and began to get breakfast.

"I won't wait for breakfast," he said.

In a few minutes the wheels rolled noisily on. One forenoon, chancing to go into the over the frozen ground out on the road, and bed-room, his eye fell on the little paper bag, away drove Mr. Pritchard in the morning

Mrs. Pritchard brought out the top and "That rogue, Tommy, has been here," he the primer again, and made the kitchen look six when L went to bed last night; and, for fast. She baked potatoes and fried chicken tion was made: a wonder, I did not have to take a single one. and made fritters. She put the nicest syrup Tommy ! Tommy ! Look here ! Have you on the table, and a plate of jelly tarts. She laid Tommy's plate and knife and fork in their places and set up his chair. The sun looked up brightly and said :" No ; I did had risen and the bright beams fell across the table. She went to the door and looked

Yes, they were coming ! They drove into the yard ; they stopped at the door, and the wondering, smiling little Tommy was lifted there left to do it but little Tommy? Her down in Mrs. Pritchard's eager arms. She held him very tight.

"Oh ! my lamb ! my blessing !" she mur-

chap's hungry. He's our own little boy now, again."

WHO HAS THE HAPPY OLD MEN?

I met him one day on his way to the place seventy-five years." His back was bent, of Paris.

the farmer commanded and his wife im- were old, his voice was husky, his hair was

No dead fact, stranded on the shore Of the oblivious years,-

But warm, sweet, tender, even yet A present help is he; And faith has still its Olivet,

And love its Galilee.

The healing of his seamless dress Is by our beds of pain; We touch him in life's throng and press, And we are whole again.

Through him the first fond prayers are said, Our lips of childhood frame; The last low whispers of our dead

Are burdened with his name. - Whittier.

EUROPEAN TREATIES AND THE BALKAN PENIN SULA.

BY JAMES B. ANGELL, LL.D.

(President of the University of Michigan.)

It is of interest just now to notice the principal treaty stipulations which the Great Powers of Europe have made during the last ed Drunkards," he writes a very suggestive known the servants in a house-I wish there thirty years, concerning the territory in the letter of what he saw there. Balkan Peninsula.

On March 30, 1856, at the close of the Crimean War, Great Britain, France, Sardinia, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, signed the Treaty of Paris, which was intended to to his advice. His father had been Attorneyprotect Turkey against the ambitious plans General of the United States, and left his as servants of God is to claim all he is and of Russia to gain control of the Bosphorus. its very cheerfulest. Then she got break- By the Seventh Article the following stipula- distinction, fortune, and everything for his Is not this a great privilege-the privilege of

"Their Majesties engage, each on his part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; guarantee in common the strict observance of that engagement; and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest."

By the Eleventh Article both Russia and Turkey, as well as other powers, were forbidden to keep ships of war on the Black Sea.

It will be readily seen that the Seventh Article not only permitted, but really required, the Powers to interfere to prevent years in the almshouse. Sometimes his with long points, stuffed, turned up and twist-"Lucy, come, let's have breakfast now," any attempt upon the independence or the friends take him out, "but," says the cor- ed like horns. said the farmer cheerfully. "This little territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire. respondent, "he drinks so much that he Shoes of this kind became fashionable, They did, however, quietly allow Moldavia lies about the streets, and is returned by the and the toes continued to increase in length, Lucy. He's never going away from us and Wallachia to unite within two years, police."

and finally to become the Kingdom of Rumania. During the Franco-Prussian War, Russia, seeing her opportunity, declared her | eral of North Carolina. He made many of silver or gold. The clergy declaimed vepurpose to disregard the Article which for- friends, drank much whisky, neglected his hemently against this extravagance; but bade her to place armed ships on the Black | business and everything else, and drifted to | the fashion continued, even for several cen-Sea; and the Treaty of London, signed the poorhouse. Says the correspondent, turies. March 13. 1871, by Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, has been running in and out of the room all just passed that milestone in life labeled abrogated the Eleventh Artic e of the Treaty

Massacres in Bulgaria and Herzegovina. perpetrated by the Turks in 1876, attracted plored. Mr. Pritchard's face grew ominons. white, his eyes were dim and his face was the attention of Europe, and a conference of "I'll give you till noon to tell the truth," furrowed. Withal he still seemed fond of the Great Powers recommended to the Sultan he said, "and then if you don't confess- life and full of gladness, not at all put out certain changes in territory and in administra- ton pauper. When fortune smiled on him, why, I'll have nothing to do with a boy who with his lot. He hummed the lines of a tion. But he rejected the proposition. Rus. he used liquor as a relish, and when her in the year 1633.

the Porte, with the assent of the Powers. It was to have administrative autonomy, but laws should be subject to the approval of the Sultan. The Governor-General could summon Ottoman troops, if the province was threatened. The Porte was required to inform the Great Powers, if he should decide. to send troops, and to set forth the exigen-

cies which justified such action. Such were the provisions under which the governments of Bulgaria and East Rumelia were organized. The Treaty of Berlin is the charter to which they owe their existence. That their recent union is in violation of that day." There is a crown of life: "Be that Treaty there can be no question, though no more so than the union of Moldavia and Wallachia was an infraction of the Treaty of Paris.—The Independent.

"DISTINGUISHED DBUNKARDS."

A correspondent of the Hartford Times has been rambling through the Washington poorhouse. Under the title of "Distinguish

at one time Attorney-General of Virginia. In his office, a number of now distinguished lawyers were students, and they owe much son wealth. But he drank, and sacrificed all he has to strengthen you for your service. love of drink.

Another distinguished pauper was an exjudge of the Supreme Court of California, and had been esteemed one of the most eloquent men of his time. He came to Washington to get an office, was disappointed, took to drink, and drank himself out of pocket, mind and friends, into the poorhouse.

"The principal reason for his being put where he now is, is that he stole a friend's

strongest and ablest of us.

A man who was Stephen A. Douglas's intimate friend, and who used to speak from | length of the foot, or so long as "to prevent the same platforms with him, is a Washing-

Elizabeth Robins Pennell, in the Christmas St. Nicholas. - (P - - -

year he has comparatively little to do as a

CROWNS.

Have you ever remarked that the three crowns spoken of are all for servants? First, there is a crown of righteousness; "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a grown which the righteous Judge will give me in thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Then the climax-may we all claim it—you that feed the flock, you that go breaking the bread of life and telling of the Saviour's love and trying to win others to life: "When the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." It is the business of a good master to supply his servants. You do not expect your servants to serve you out of their means, but out of your means. I have

were more of them, but they are a generation One of the first men he met there had been that is fast dying out-that were so incorporated into the family, felt so identified with the property of the family, that I have heard them speak of "our horses," "our coaches," "our children." Brethren, your privilege service?—Rev. Marcus Rainsford.

QUEER SHOES.

In the ninth and tenth centuries, the greatest princes of Europe wore wooden shoes, or wooden soles fastened with leather thongs. In the eleventh century, the upper part of the In his company the correspondent found all shoe was made of leather and the sole of once wealthy newspaper editor and proprie- wood. The Saxons wore shoes, or soch, with tor, of New York, a man of great political thongs. In the year 1090, in the reign of influence. This man also sunk all he pos- William Rufus, the great dandy Robert was sessed in whisky, and has been for three called "the horned," because he wore shoes

until, in the time of Richard II., in 1390, In another branch of the institution the they had attained such an enormous extent correspondent found an ex-Attorney-Gen- as to be fastened to the garment by a chain

In the year 1463, Parliament passed an act prohibiting shoes with pikes more than vest and sold it for whisky." To such two inches in length, under penalties to makdepths of degradation will whisky bring the er and wearer, and those who would not comply were declared excommunicated.

Even at a late period, shoes were twice the kneeling in devotion at God's house." Shoes in their present form came into use

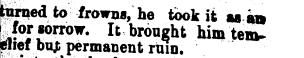
HAND GRENADES.-It

some one might do his fell turn by telling the truth at guishing hand grenades w in such enormous quantiti many varieties of them th tempt to say what they a but, so far as we have been not one gives out, when any of those efficacious ga popularly supposed to con yet to hear of any which p than inheres in a bottle or alum solution, while the their employment are cons many weeks since smoke wa one morning, proceeding floor boards in our own offi made for the hand grenades who happened to be in the stand with two faucets st of the smoking floor board door of the room, and panot far off; but instead of of this obvious means of a threads of smoke which the amateur firemen threw parently at random over adjoining closet, comple dark chemical stains eve

upon which the liquid was spattered, but of co effect upon the fire beneat Finally a four inch hos

the room from a standp after cutting a hole thi stream was turned in larg a lively conflagration, com tion which the perfectly ades had begun, and, like ing nothing which two plied with a little commo have done equally well, spoiling a considerable p of the office, as well as o the grenades contained n a convenient shape, there objection to them; but ingredients which fill t false value in the eves o forget all about using th at hand in their anxiety t





g into the almshouse in the "Black as the correspondent left it, was an e-haired man, "who was at one time he leading men of the Michigan bar. man who backed Zack Chandler, and m, politically speaking, what he is

his man of great legal ability, politience sufficient to make and unmake d much wealth, is now a pauper. Because he allowed whisky to obtain ery over him, as did all the others eferred to. Do you not, young man, rcco_d very suggestive ?

FAGGING AT BUGBY.

her very important custom in ew comers have to be instructed is fagging. They are purposely alfortnight's grace that they may caredy the duties exacted of them. It agging as with foot-ball and harends. Its greatest days are past. a boy having to warm three or four cold night by lying in them until of his body had destroyed their chill, having to rise at four o'clock in the to run two miles to the Avon to the fishing lines of the sixth-form d then to be back in time for first Fancy his being obliged to form team of four or twelve in harness. aced around the school-yard, or by the præpostors of the Four-inab, and compelled to make flowerthe same mighty beings, having wter spoon and a whole fork for his den tools, and the flowers to be suplair means or foul! Yet these were a eservices expected of fags in the days there were giants in the land" as a ong says. Now they are treated with ore leniency. Only the sixth-form allowed to have fags. The younger st wait on them at breakfast, tea, per, run their errands to the nearest ok shop, clean out their studies. their wants in the dormitories, and es "field" for them at cricket. As l other public schools, when the m boy or præpostor wants anything, ut "F-a-a g !" in answer to which gging boys must run, the last to ving to do the work. It is but for time, fortunately, that fagging is erious and perhaps tiresome duty. cule is that during a boy's first term run at the first call; during his seceed only answer the second, and so at at the end of his second school has comparatively little to do as a om "School-life at Rugby," by Robins Pennell, in the Christmas olas. 👘

Poyular Science.

HAIR AND ELECTRICITY.-At the annual meeting of the American Dermatological Association, at Greenwich, Conn., remarks were made by various doctors who gave their experiences in removing hair from the face by electricity. Quite a large and important ladies. The only remedy is to kill the root of each hair, which must be done separately, by woman with a heavy beard, he had removed, by actual count, eight thousand hairs. This process had required two or three years. Since then it had become necessary to remove only a few dozen hairs. Another case was mentioned of a woman with a heavy black beard which has been entirely removed. Electrolysis with a fine needle afforded a method of getting rid of freckles. The plan was to dot the surface covered by the freckle with the needle.

THE SOUND of thunder, Palmieri finds. cannot be heard more than 13 miles, while lightning may be perceived at a far greater distance. So-called " harvest lightning" must come from a distant storm, as there can be no lightning without rain and thunder.

A MACHINE FOR PRODUCING RAIN .---Among the last inventions reported from Australia is a machine for producing rainstorms. It is intended to force a rain supply from the clouds during a period of drought. The apparatus is in the form of a balloon with a charge of dynamite attached underneath it. The balloon is to be sent into the clouds, and when there, the dynamite is to be fired by a wire connecting it with the earth. A trial of this novel contrivance is to be given upon the dry district of New South Wales, and the result is looked forward to with interest by some of the residents of that colony.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SORGHUM.—The experiments in the application of diffusion and carbonitation to sorghum cane made at Ottawa. Kan., by the Commissioner of Agriculture have recently been completed. Prof. Wiley, who was in charge of these experiments, says in his preliminary report that | ly, they should be models of health, and, for 52 pp.

genii of the blue bottles, and thus throw away the precious opportunity which, in fires, never comes but once, and lasts only a few seconds .- The American Architect.

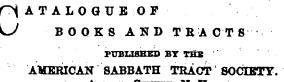
WORN-OUT PREACHERS.

Any occupation in which a man gives the best years of his life ought either to pay him well enough to lay up sufficient for his mainbusiness is done in this line, especially among tenance in his old age, or else it ought to provide for his support with a regular pension. The usual salary of the clergyman, with the demands upon him of hospitality to means of an electrical needle and battery. his brethren, with the social courtesies and Ur. Fox said that in the case of a young gifts to charity which are expected of him, will barely keep his family from actual want. He seldom has the opportunity to save anything for a rainy day, and he has always before him the prospect of an old age of uselessness and privation. Whatever may be one's creed, it is a very narrow-minded man who fails to recognize the power for good which lies in the hands of our clergymen. As a class they lead upright, unselfish lives. They are subjected to the same fierce light which beats upon a throne. Any clergyman who proves recreant is sure to be pitilessly exposed, and the story of his shortcomings sent through the country. We always hear of the one who has fallen; we never hear of the nine who lead virtuous lives in the face of frequent temptations. Other men are allowed a rather large latitude in personal habits, the code by which their morality is judged is easy; but the clergyman, as is proper, is looked upon as a man set apart for a special calling, and expected to make his life conform to his position as a guide and teacher. His failings are mainly those which spring from the spiritual pride engendered by his weekly appearance in the pulpit, and the deference paid to him on the score of his position and character. He deserves all the help which his parisioners can give him, and the chief way in which they can aid him is to remove pecuniary annoyances from his path while he is ministering to them, and save his old age from danger and want.—San Francisco Chronicle.

ANTI-VEGETABIANISM.

Vegetarians will not get much comfort from the reports of explorers in the Congo Valley. In portions of that vast region the natives have no domesticated beasts of any sort, do not raise or capture animals for food, and literally know nothing of flesh as a diet. They exist upon spontaneous productions of the soil, and are, in the strictest sense of the word, vegetarians. Theoreticalthe yield of sugar from the cane was more savages, thoughtful and intelligent. The than 99 per cent, only 0.12 of one per cent | condition of these natives does not, however, | 16 pp. being left in the waste waters and exhausted | carry out the vegetarians' theory. They are chips. The yield of crude sugar, that is, as puny, dirty, and almost totally lacking in it comes from the vacuum pan, went as high intelligence. They wear no clothing, and as 2×0 pounds per ton, or, at 12 pounds per missionaries hardly make them comprehend gallon, 23.3 gallons per ton, a result fully the simplest statement of belief. The inference is that a strictly vegetable diet does not have much effect in improving the mind. If the natives of the Congo Valley had in the past lived on bullocks, and even made an occasional feast on members of rival tribes, they might be an uglier lot, but they would certainly know more. The carnivora rule other beasts, and as a rule, flesh eaters rule other men. The Congo Valley revelation is not adapted to increase faith in the views of the simple livers.

DOING UNTO THE LEAST. The sun is not less resplendent for all the light he sheds when he sinks into the golden West; nor the sea, when she roars along the shore, less full for all the showers she gives, nor the rose, the lily, or the jessamine less fragrant for all the odors they fling on the passing breeze: nor the earth leaner, but fatter, for the cattle that tread its pastures, and the harvests that are borne on its fields. And even so it will be found that they who have lived most for others have lived best for themselves. The God, whose glory, not their own, they sought, shall not forget to glorify them, and, rewarding what they did for others as done for himself, their Judge shall say, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of them ye did it unto me."-Guthrie.



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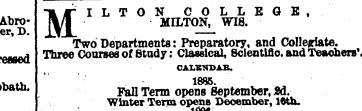
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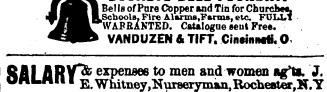
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. CROWNS.

on ever remarked that the three poken of are all for servants? First. crown of righteousness; "I have e good fight, I have kept the faith: th there is laid up for me a grown e righteous Judge will give me in " There is a crown of life: " Be hful unto death, and I will give thee of life." Then the climax-may we it—you that feed the flock, you that ng the bread of life and telling of our's love and trying to win others When the Chief Shepherd shall apshall receive a crown of glory that ot away." It is the business of a ter to supply his servants. You do t your servants to serve you out of ns, but out of your means. I have e servants in a house-I wish there e of them, but they are a generation tdying out-that were so incorporate family, felt so identified with the of the family, that I have heard dren." Brethren, your privilege ts of God is to claim all he is and to strengthen you for your service. s a great privilege—the privilege of Rev. Marcus Rainsford.

QUBER SHOES.

inth and tenth centuries, the greats of Europe wore wooden shoes, soles fastened with leather thongs. enth century, the upper part of the made of leather and the sole of he Saxons wore shoes, or soch, with In the year 1090, in the reign of lufus, the great dandy Robert was he horned," because he wore shoes points, stuffed, turned up and twist-The.

G this kind became fashionable. es continued to increase in length. the time of Richard II., in 1390. stained such an enormous extent stened to the garment by a chain r gold. The clergy declaimed veagainst this extravagance; but n continued, even for several cen-

year 1463, Parliament passed an iting shoes with pikes more than in length, under penalties to makrer, and those who would not comeclared excommunicated. a late period, shoes were twice the he foot, or so long as "to prevent a devotion at God's house." their present form came into use 1633.

double that obtained by the ordinary meth ods. The process of carbonitation, the adding of a large excess of lime to the juice, and then precipitating it with carbonic acid was completely successful. The product ob tained was lighter in color and more palata ble than that of the usual method hitherto practiced, while the saving in scums is estimated to be at least ten per cent. The difficulties encountered were entirely of a me chanical nature, and easily overcome.-Scientific American.

HAND GRENADES .--- It seems to us that some one might do his fellow-citizens a good turn by telling the truth about the fire extinguishing hand grenades which are sold now in such enormous quantities. There are so many varieties of them that we will not attempt to say what they are all filled with, but, so far as we have been able to ascertain, not one gives out, when thrown into a fire, any of those efficacious gases which they are popularly supposed to contain, and we have yet to hear of any which possess more virtue than inheres in a bottle of salt and water, or alum solution, while the disadvantages of their employment are considerable. It is not many weeks since smoke was discovered, early one morning, proceeding from between the floor boards in our own office, and a rush was made for the hand grenades by the few persons who happened to be in the building. A washstand with two faucets stood within ten feet of the smoking floor boards, just outside the door of the room, and pails and pans were not far off; but instead of availing themselves of this obvious means of attacking the faint threads of smoke which were alone visible, the amateur firemen threw their grenades apparently at random over the room and the adjoining closet, completely ruining with dark chemical stains every object of value upon which the liquid contained in them was spattered, but of course producing no: effect upon the fire beneath the flooring.

stream was turned in large enough to drown tion which the perfectly useless hand grenades had begun, and, like them, accomplishing nothing which two quarts of water, ap-

CHBIST AS A BEMEDY.

There is a tree called the manchaneel which grows in the West Indies. Its appearance is very attractive, and the wood of it peculiarly beautiful; it bears a kind of apple resembling a golden pippin. This fruit looks very tempting, and smells very fragrant, but to eat of it is instant death, and its sap, or juice, is so poisonous that, if a few drops of it fall on the skin, it raises blisters and occasions great pain. The Indians dip their arrows in the juice, that they may poison their enemies when they wound them. Providence hath so appointed it that one of those trees is never found but near it there also grows a white wood or fig tree, the juice of either of which, if applied in time, is a remedy for the disease produced by the manchaneel. Sin, like this poisonous apple, looks pleasant to the eye, and men desire it, eat of it, and die; but there is a remedy at hand-it is the precious blood of the Son of God, which soothes the troubled conscience, and cleanses it from bl sin Biblical Tract Societies PLATTS, Assistant Editor. all sin.—Biblical Treasury.

OUB LIVES AS MIRBORS.

Our lives ought to be like the mirror of a reflecting telescope. The astronomer does not look directly up into the sky when he wants to watch the heavenly bodies, but down into the mirror, on which their reflection is cast. And so our little, low lives down here Finally a four inch hose was dragged into upon earth should so give back the starry inthe room from a standpipe near by, and, finitudes above us that some dim eyes, which after cutting a hole through the floor, a peradventure could not gaze into the violet abysses with their lustrous points, may bea lively conflagration, completing the destruc- | hold them reflected in the beauty of our life. The doctrines of Christianity, when they are only in words, are far less fair than the same truths when they are embodied in a life. It plied with a little common sense, would not have done equally well, without incidentally spoiling a considerable part of the contents words is less than when they are illustrated of the office, as well as of that under it. If in a life. Our lives should be like the old the grenades contained nothing but water in missals, where you find the loving care of a convenient shape, there would be no great | the monastic scribe has illuminated and ilobjection to them; but the mystery of the lustrated the holy text, or has rubricated and ingredients which fill them gives them a gilded some of the letters. The best illusfalse value in the eyes of the ignorant, who trated Bible is the conduct of the people that forget all about using the water pails close profess to take it for their guide and law.— at hand in their anxiety to invoke the mighty Dr. Alexander McLaren.

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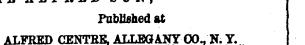
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Scripture Lesson.-2 Kings 10: 15-31. Golden Text,-" Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly."-Psa. 1:1. Time.---884 B. C.

Place.-Samaria.

Persons.-Jehonadab, and Jehu, the one who overthrew the house of Ahab, and made himself king of Israel.

Story.-After Jehu had slain all that remained of Ahab in Samaria, he called all the worshipers of Baal together, that they might witness him, as he said, sacrifice to Baal. After he got them together, he not only destroyed them, but burned their images. Although Jehu had wrought a great and good work in destroying idolatry from the land, a work which Elijah commenced years before, yet he was displeas ing to God because he himself was just as much an idolater as ever, hence his "false zeal."

Practical Thought.—A true service of God must be from the heart. TV.

Title.-", The Temple Repaired."

Soripture Lesson.-2 Kings 12:1-15. Golden Text.-"'I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."-Psa. 192:1.

Time.-856 B. C. Place.-Jerusalem.

priest.

Story.-Jehoash took steps to repair the long neglected temple at Jerusalem. The matter of raising money was at first committed to the priests, but they failing to repair the house as soon as the king thought they ought to have done, he took the matter out of their hands, and put it in charge of Jehoiada, one of the priests, who took a chest and bored a hole in the lid of it, and set it beside the altar in the temple where the money might be deposited. Soon there was money enough to commence the work, when it was given into the hands of trustworthy men, who paid it out to the work-

men, and the work went on to completion. Practical Thought.-When men take hold in earnest. God's work will go forward.

of Israel, and carried the people into captivity. The ten tribes were thus scattered, and they never again became a distinct nation.

Practical Thought.--If we disobey God we need not expect his favor and blessing.

IX.

Title .-. " Hezekiah's Prayer Answered." Scripture Lesson. -2 Kings 20 : 1-17. Golden Text.-""The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble."-Psa. 20:1.

Time.-713 B. C.

Place.-Jerusalem.

Persons.-Hezekiah, king of Judah; Isaiah, the rophet; Berodach-baladan, king of Babylon. Story.-Hezekiah was taken sick. Isaiah told him to prepare for death. At this announcement, the king was sorely affected, and turned his face to the wall and prayed. The Lord heard his prayer; he was restored to health, and fifteen years were added to his life. Hezekiah wished to know what would be the sign by which he might be assured of his recovery. The sign given was that the shadow on the sun-dial should go backward ten steps. The king of Babylon having heard that Hezekiah was sick sent him presents. The king feeling proud of his possessions, showed all the wealth of his house to the ambassadors of the king of Babylon. This so displeased the Lord that he told him that the Persons.-Jehoash, king of Judah; Jehoiada, high | time would come when all that he had should be carried away into Babylon. Practical Thought -- It is proper and right to pray for temporal blessings.

X. .

Title .-. "The Sinful Nation."

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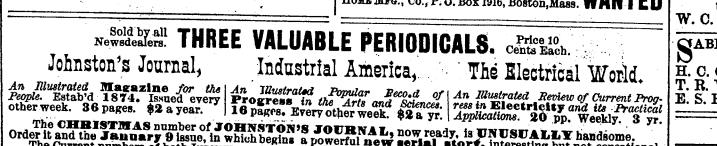
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BY A. E. MA

The temperance questio foundation principles, is o religion ; and not at all one man legislation. I firmly b ciple of total abstinence fi intoxicating beverages; fir of personal safety; second, sible for me to be a moder out special harm to mysel my use of liberty and by m be led into the sin and w temperance. This holy la New Testament ; but it ha statutes of men.

If it were my desire to se of the week, human legisl to hinder me ; but it ough in their equal right to a day in seven. If it were a glass of ale or wine each this to the luxuries of my right of human law-maker I would violate the rights liberty, and the pursuit o drunkenness does tresspass of others to their life and pursuit of happiness; and not before, human legislat speak, and to demand to b ed. Human law has an h portant sphere to fill but, i out of its sphere when it men keep a Sabbath, atter or observe other religious has met deserved failure. now seeking to unwarran scope, by their efforts, thi legislation, to compel me moral and religious virtue total abstinence.

Human legislation, as a something, very much inde temperance question; but allowing radical prohibit make one feel that pretend to be a true friend perance reform, unless he side.

Inasmuch - as drunkenn most cruel violation of the ers in domestic, social, and "a crime against God an fore drunkards and thou the means of drunkenne garded and punished as ought also to be laws agains of known intemperate hab



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