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Sabbath Regorden,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY THE

AN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

- AT -CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

foreign countries will be charged 50 cents on account of postage. yment is delayed beyond six months, 50 nal will be charged.

liscontinued until arrearages are paid, option of the publisher.

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advertisements will be inserted for for the first insertion, and 25 cents and h subsequent insertion. Special conwith parties advertising extensively, or

rtisements inserted at legal rates. ertisers may have their advertisements rterly without extra charge. sements of objectionable character will

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Recorder. Sabbath

PHBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XLI.-NO. 8.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 2089.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

ONE FRIEND.

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON.

In the darkest hour the spirit knows Take courage oh hearts that ache There is One in whom we may repose Who will not his own forsake.

You may read, perchance as idle rhyme The story so often told. The self same words whose repeated chime Seem only as trite and old.

But have you felt with a spirit thrill Which only his peace can send, That Jesus the Soul's great void can fill And into your being blend?

Or yet when the fondest hopes of carth Lay withering at your feet, That Heaven's most precious joys have birth When earthly treasures are fleet?

Have sought repose when the weary heart Was pierced with its secret pain Accepting meekly that better part Man never has sought in vain?

The happiest hour that mortals know Is yet but a vague unrest When the soul forgets the praise we owe To the Friend who loves us best.

A "COMMON ENEMY."

Many things indicate that what has reone might almost say modern civilization ones; and selfish and wicked agitators are States.

divert attention from objects really held in name of the Russian Czar. view, or else as schemes for agitatating the account. Upon the other hand, the Amermonuments of modern civilization which are at the same time held in supreme value as centres of power in government, in intellectual culture, in commercial and international intercourse. If lives are meantime destroyed, it is for them a small matter; it may even help their main purpose, by making them and their secret plots the more a matter of apprehension and dread.

Something like this was perhaps to be looked for. The last century, and above all use of explosives, such as are just now ion in the church altogether." gaining such a bad emience.

his history shows him capable of deeds of Taggart, Secretary of the Young Men's extraordinary wickedness. He may be in | Christian Association in Pennsylvania, said: a certain way deceived, and fancy for him- "One of the greatest needs in church work self, a species of justification for things is direction. In the Young Men's Christian which in themselves seem too bad even to Association we have workers' training classbe imagined. Then, he may under certain es, and I believe it would be a good thing if influences reach a moral condition which is every church had something of the sort."

may be. Meanwhile the world's benefactors | te us. and we can take the land if we try." have been busy in preparing for him the inchism, terrorism, seize upon these, and turn | say that there are people in this hall who against society and against government have been Christians for twenty years who those very forces by which the best and could not recite a single text to turn a young noblest achievements of civilization have soul towards Christ. If we only give them been effected. Is it, after all, so very ex- the Bible there is no danger of giving them traordinary that these things should be? | wrong instruction." And while evils in government, and in the various conditions under which men live. and labor, and do business, involve wrong and suffering, the weak oppressed by the powerful, the poor by the rich, is it wonderful that all these things should at once be a stimulus to crime, and urged as an excuse, or perhaps even a justification?

The man who is capable of such things as are done and threatened in these times is a common enemy. But is not the war he wages against society a thing accounted for, and also capable of remedy? During some years past England has been engaged in applying a remedy, so far as the complaints of oppression in Ireland are concern for the Irish people have been removed, and the removal of others is in contemplation. So far as recent events are the effect of causes existing in the relations of the Britcently occurred in London is only one part of ish government to the Irish people, they are a conspiracy in which not alone Britain, but a fruit of past wrongs rather than present itself, is threatened. While it is reported | willingly forgetful of the fact that whatever that such public institutions in England as seeming occasion for violent proceedings the British Museum, the Royal Exchange, may have once existed, they have now mostly and the tubular bridge across the Menai water, so far as Ireland is concerned, is a Straits are marked for destruction, similar heritage of mischiet from wrongs of the threats are made against monumental works past. So, likewise, the hard lot of the of nineteenth century progress on the conti- Russian or the German peasant, is a nihilisupon which apprehensions such as these, America believe that even the necessity for with the measures of precaution taken, are labor in a country like our own is only an

When the world abolishes its wrongs public mind, and creating a state of general will have gone far to find a remedy for evi alarm which in some way they may turn to and crime. To make a man crazy with poisonous drink and then punish him for tone adopted in socialist harangues and in grind his face with exaction because he is representative newspapers of that class, to poor; to make him a serf, and doom him to know that attempts of the kind rumored a life compared with which slavery on a would be in the direct line of what has been plantation is luxury; to load him down with over and over again threatened, and in fact taxes, and take the very last ewe lamb to would simply be carrying out the avowed satisfy the landlord or the exciseman; to socialistic policy. The object of these men, give monopoly the privilege of lording it in first of all, is to make themselves dreaded. In free country, and make laws in the inter-Their policy is one of intimidation. Aware est, not of the people, but of rings and that intellectually and morally they are corporations—these are among the things scarcely felt as among the influences, social which make communism, and nihilism, and or political, of these times, they resort to dynamite explosions and assassination, and tion in regard to the Cabinet, but they are these expedients as a method of terrorizing. every kind of anarchical outrage possible. They have not yet got so far as to make the If the people of this generation would fight destruction of human life a direct object. the common enemy effectually, let them Their purpose is, rather, to destroy those learn, first of all, to at least "do justice and love mercy."—Standard.

VIEWS OF MOODY AND OTHERS.

The Friends' Journal makes the following remarks upon the Christian Convention recently held at Germantown, Pa.:

Its discussions were under the direction of Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist. the last half century, has been a period of At the sessions on Sixth-day, one subject wonderful activity and fruitfulness in all discussed was church choirs and singing. those inventions which bring natural forces | Mr. Moody said: "I don't like to see a choir within human control. These forces, away up in the gallery. There is no inspimighty in themselves, are equally capable | ration in having a choir stand up and sing of use for purposes of utility, or purposes of at the back of the people's heads. How destruction. The inventions which bring much good would a preacher do who stood them into subjection have the former of up there and tried to preach to a congregathese objects in view, and they promote it | tion. The choir ought to be right up in with an efficiency and a vairety and benefi- front, around the minister. I firmly believe cence of result, which justify the assurance | that the Service of Song is a most powerful that the development of power and resource agency for good. It is one of the greatest thus made possible is truly providential. gifts of God. I know that a great many But it so happens that by as much as any hearts have been touched by Mr. Sankey's part of Mr. Cleveland to offer positions in such utilized force is capable of service, it is singing. You say 'How are you going to ulso capable of mischief. What a mighty get people to sing?' I say make them sing. agent of power in many useful directions Just go to work, and if they don't sing the steam is, who needs to be reminded? What | first verse right make them sing it over until a destructive energy is found in it as well, they get it right. But you say that would who does not know? Like things may be make disorder in church. That's what you said of inventions in the manu acture and want. There is too much order and precis-

Another subject considered was "The Now, man is a most strange being, and Church and its Young Converts." S. A.

demoniac rather than human. Great wrongs John Wanamaker said upon this topic: may have had a share in bringing him to "I don't believe that there is any patent by the point where crime becomes to him an which this work can be done. We must habitual thought and study. Brutal pre- take one case at a time and deal with it as dispositions porn in him make him an apt we are given the wisdom to deal with it.

have intelligence, and during, and a certain some one else can, let us do as well as we of this session. It was merely a monotospirit of self-devotement which makes him can. There was never a time when hearts nous formality; but for the reason that it bold against personal danger, however cow- were so open to teaching as they are now. ardly and mean in themselves his expedients | The whole country seems to be opening up

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1885.

among his other troubles, will have to contend with an extra session of Congress. "Will there be an extra session?" is a question seriously asked at the Capitol. Congressmen answer it variously. Some say there will be no extra session, others say an extra session is inevitable. Opinion seems now to be about evenly divided on the subed. Under Mr. Gladstone's administration ject. The action of the Senate this week in flocked to him. When, however, the discisome of the very worst causes of suffering deciding that legislation cannot be incorporated in appropriation bills is construed by many as necessitating an extra session. All appropriation bills this year have more or less special legislation attached to them. The Senate will require all such matter to be stricken out. Long and bitter debates will follow unless the House takes a new departure and yields in every instance, which the Post Office, depots of the great railways, | ceased. All the same, the trouble over the | is not probable. This will delay bills until the closing hours of the session, and some may fail entirely. The Senate has declared it would not work day and night to dispose nent, in Canada, and even in the United tic argument in any part of the world; and of tardy House bills, and a call of the Forif adroit enough, as he often is, the agitator ty-ninth Congress may be unavoidable. It It is of course possible that the reports can make poor and ignorant people even in is not desired, however, by either the Democrats or the Republicans. A Member said founded, originate with the dynamite ruff other phase of the same oppression that to me yesterday, "If an extra session is thoughts our thoughts." His estimate ains themselves, and may be intended to makes infamous for him and them the very called it will be on account of the time lost of men and of their personal adaptation by us in listening to the vaporings of John is sometimes far different from ours. D. White and other Congressional cranks." The men who at times seem to us essential This was in allusion to some recent scenes of to the accomplishment of certain results, confusion in the House, in which Mr. White, we desire. When we begin to trust unduly ican people are familiar enough with the the crime he commits in his madness; to of Kentucky, was conspicuous. Mr. White to man we throw an obstacle in the way of avails himself of every opportunity to irri tate the Democrats, especially his Democrat ic colleagues, and sometimes he persists in spite of all parliamentary rules. The pilgrims, as the Democratic Congress-

men who recently called on Mr. Cleveland in New York are now called, have nearly all returned to Washington. None of them seem to have received any positive informaall enthusiastic in praise of the Presidentelect. One of them asserted that Mr. Cleveland's eyes are not in the clouds, or fived upon the stars; they are looking right ahead of him, at the ground over which he must travel. Senator Lamar was not less favorably impressed. He says Mr. Cleveland is a very superior man, and has no commonplace trait about him. It is not surprising that the Mississippi statesman should have been melted to admiration by the special attention accorded him at the New York conference. Mr. Lamar was the most prominent and influential Southern advocate of Mr. Bayard's nomination at Chicago, and he has not expected any marked graciousness to be shown to him by the coming President The all-prevailing impression among Democratic Senators now is that Mr. Bayard will accept the State Department portfolio; but should he decline it, it is believed that Mr. Lamar will be appointed. Some think it would be unnatural magnanimity on the his official household to two of his foremost opponents at Chicago.

This reminds me that the next Ptesident is likely to have one more Cabinet officer to appiont than any of his predecessors. The Agricultural Bureau is about to be raised by the action of the Senate, to the dignity of an Executive Department, with the same rights and privileges as to a seat at the Cabinet table, salary, etc. While this sop to the rural voter has been urged for a long time, it never before got so near being actually tendered. There is nothing to prevent the bill from becoming a law before the close of the session, in which case Mr. Cleveland will have eight instead of seven Cabinet problems to solve.

student in the school of infamy. He may, We must go step by step, gaining wisdom as two Houses of Congress on Wednesday drew then an honor to work for him while you Herald.

with these criminal impulses and incentives, we proceed. If we cannot do as well as more people to the Capitol than any event occurs only once in four years, it is considered in the nature of a show. An hour be-"All that has been said so far has been fore the count began, every seat in the galstruments of destruction, and, in pro- about work," said Mr. Moody, "and I want leries of the House was taken, except in the cess of time, nihilism, socialism, anar- to talk now about the Word. I venture to Diplometic and President's collected Those Diplomatic and President's galleries. Those who could not get in, and there were hundreds of them, wandered about the Capitol, the only part of the ceremonies they were able to see being the march of Senators across the building to the Hall of Representatives. At several stages of the count the Democratic side of the Chamber was disposed to indulge in bursts of applause and acting Vice President Edmunds found It seems probable now that Mr. Cleveland, | difficulty in controlling it.

INDISPENSABLE.

It is a significant fact that at the very beginning of Christ's public ministry there is brought forth a lesson of supreme importance to all who would be useful to the Master. John the Baptist had awakened much interest among the people and great multitudes ples of John came to him and announced that Jesus was bap izing, and that all men were going to him, John was filled with joy and uttered the memorable words, "He must increase but I must decrease," thus giving a remarkable example of humility and of freedom from envy. The Lord frequently blesses his servants in their work, and while the importance of what they accomplish may not be overestimated, yet the relation of the individual to the work done may be and frequently is, misapprehended. It is often said of some man that, were he taken away, the work which he is conducting would fail, and not unfrequently does the individual himself exalt too highly his own importance. While the great Head of the Church works through human instrumentality, yet he is not dependent upon any man, or any set of men, for the accomplishment of his purposes. "His ways are not our ways nor are his would really destroy or prevent the things God's work, and while we should esteem and aid the laborers in the Lord's vineyard, yet we should not substitute any one of these laborers as an object of worship. Sometimes a church becomes so much attached to its pastor as to make an idol of him, and to fee that the success of God's cause in that community is depending upon this idolized preacher. When such a point is reached there must be a decline of spiritual growth and efficiency. Nor is the condition of things much better when the individual exalts himself unduly. Self confidence and self-asser tion are necessary, but the man who gets the idea into his head, whether he express it or not, that he is indispensable to Christ's cause. becomes at once a stumbling block and a burden. He may be learned and eloquent and active, but as soon as he puts the little god of self in the place of the great God, hi doom is sealed so far as effective labor is con cerned. It seems to human eye that i would have been an eminently appropriate thing that the forerunner of Christ should remain with the Master and share in hi earthly labors and glory. But such was no the case. When Christ appeared John' work was done, and the Lord permitted him to be thrown into prison and to lose his head. And so there comes a time in the life of every man, when his work is done in some field or some department of Christian effort. And it is the duty of every Christian man while laboring, as if the whole success of Christ's cause depended upon him, yet to cultivate such a spirit of humility as shall make him willing to see others advance even at the expense of his decline. Such a spirit among Christian workers would destroy that unseemly envy, and that bitter jealousy, and that selfish complaint of injustice which so frequently destroy one's own happiness and would become of the church, or of your

are upon earth, and remember that when you fall away the cause of the Master will still move forward.—Central Baptist.

GRACE AND PEACE.

"Grace and peace"—Paul's wishes for those whom he loves, and the blessings which he expects every Christian to possess, blend the Western and the Eastern forms of salutation, and surpass both. All that the Greek meant by his "Grace," all that the Hebrew meant by his "Peace," the ideally happy condition which differing nations have placed in different blessings, and which all loving words have vainly wished for dear ones, is secured and conveyed to every poor soul that trusts in Christ.

"Grace"—what is that? The word means.

first, love in exercise to those who are below the lover, or who deserve something else, stooping love that condescends, and patient love that forgives. Then it means the gifts which such love bestows, and then it means the effects of these gifts in the beauties of character and conduct developed in the receivers. So there are here invoked, or, we may call it, proffered and promised, to every believing heart, the love and gentleness of that Father whose love to us sinful atoms is a miracle of lowliness and long-suffering, and the outcome of that love which never visits the soul empty-handed, in all varied spiritual gifts, to strengthen weakness, to enlighten ignorance, to fill the whole being. and, as last result of all, every beauty of mind and heart and temper which can adorn the character, and refine a man into the likeness of God. That great gift will come in continuous bestowment if we are "saints" in Christ. Of his fullness we all receive and grace for grace, wave upon wave as the ripples press shoreward and each in turn pours its tribute on the beach, or as pulsation atter pulsation makes one golden beam of light, strong winged enough to come all the way from the sun, gentle enough to fall on the sensitive eyeball without pain. That one beam will decompose into all colors and brightness. That one "grace" will part into sevenfold gifts, and be the life in us of whatever things are lovely and of good re-

"Peace be unto you." That old greeting, the witness of a state of society when every stranger seen across the desert was probably an enemy, is also a witness to the deep unrest of the heart. It is well to learn the lesson that peace comes after grace, that for tranquility of soul we must go to God, and that He gives it by giving us His love and its gifts, of which, and of which only, peace is the result. If we have that grace for ours, as we all may if we will. we shall be still, because our desires are satisfied and all needs met. To seek is unnecessary when we are conscious of possessing. We may end our weary quest, like the dove when it had found the green leaf, though ttle dry land may be seen as yet, and fold our wings and rest by the cross. We may be lapped in calm repose, even in the midst of toil and strife, like John resting on the heart of his Lord. There must be, first of all, peace with God, that there may be peace from God. Then, when we have been won from our alienation and enmity by the power of the cross, and have learned to know that God is our Lover, Friend and Father. we shall possess the peace of those whose hearts have found their home, the peace of spirits no longer at war within-conscience and choice tearing them assunder in their strife, the peace of obedience which banishes the disturbance of self-will, the peace of security shaken by no fear, the peace of a sure future across the brightness of which no shadows of sorrow nor mists of uncertainty can fall—S. W. Presbyterian.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER A GROWTH.

If we sow a handful of "wheat in our garden, we could not tell, though we watched ever so narrowly, the exact moment when it germinated. But when we see the waving grain in the Autum, we know it did germinate, and that is all we care for. The young disciple should not expect too much light at throw a pall of gloom upon all who come in once. It will grow brighter with every contact with him. Do your best, dear broth | Christian duty he performs. The Christian er, in the fear of God. He will make you life is a sort of mountain path; and the highuseful, he will give you as high a position as er one climbs, the clearer the atmosphere. you deserve, and when he calls you to de | and the sooner he will see the morning sun. crease, joy, instead of envy, will fill your To the adventurous traveler who has ascendheart at the increase of others. Alas! it is ed to the sumit of Mont Blanc, the sun rises so hard to decrease, to stand quietly and see earlier, and sets later, and night is therefore others step into the positions which we oc- shorter than to the peasant who lives down in cupy, or had hoped to occupy; so hard for the valley at the base. So it is in the Christhe old man to grow old gracefully while the tian life. Clearness of vision, and firmness young men spring up around them. But cf foot, and beauty of prospect, come only hard as it may be, grace can accomplish it. to those who have struggled up the heights Think you that you are eminently useful, -to the heavenly places in Christ Jesus. Christian friend? Do you ask yourself what | Conversion may be the work of a moment. but a saint is not made in an hour. Charact-Subbath-school class, or of your Mission so ler, Christian character, is not an act, but a ciety if you should be taken away? Trouble process—not a sudden creation, but a not yourself with any such thought. If to- development, it grows, and bears fruit, like morrow's sun should shine upon your grave a tree, and like a tree, it requires patient The counting of the electoral vote by the | the Lord's work would go on. Esteem it | care, and unwearied cultivation.—Messiah's

CHRISTIAN educational institutions of a high order are needed in Japan, which is a young nation in respect to spiritual things.

THE Christian church at Imabari, Japan. has a membership of 376, a good house of worship, and is doing commendable evangelistic work.

THE timbers and pillars of a Budhist temple in the course of erection at Kioto, Japan, are put in place by ropes made of human hair offered in sacrifice to the God they wor-

THE Presbyterian Board of Missions for the Freedmen receives earnest appeals from Freedmen in the Indian Territory and in the South for help to carry on schools for their children who are growing up in ignorance. There are, it is said, 1,000,000 of colored children of school age out of school because there are no schools for them to attend.

ONE Sabbath-keeping family in Southern Missouri reports itself as obliged to depend on charity for the necessities of life. People threaten to starve them out, it is said, in their hostility to the Sabbath doctrine and practice. The man man cannot get employ ment any price, he writes, people refusing to hire him unless he will work Sabbath day. If he can get along until he can raise a crop, he thinks he will be all right.

WE have received several orders for "Pagoda Shadows," but not nearly as many as we hope to have. Some of our plans have been formed chiefly for the purpose of raising mission funds; but this is not true in this case, excepting that a better understanding of the condition and needs of heathen women will, we know, result in greater benevolence. Were the means at our command we would put a copy of the book into every family that would receive and read it. We want our women, young and old, to know what heathenism has done and is doing to degrade their fellow-woman in China. This would create an interest in our foreign work hitherto unknown. If some one in each society would procure a copy and call attention to it, we think quite a number of volumes might be sold. Sent to any address postpaid for one dollar, Orders received by the Corresponding Secretary.

PEOPLE who are ready to sentimentalize over the moral teachings of Buddha or Confucius will do well to ponder the following from Rev. W. R. Lambuth, M. D., of the Methodist China Medical Mission:

Buddhism may be all that Matthew Arnold makes it; but the soil most friendly to the evolution of its virtues is the brain of the poet and the heart of the religious devotee. Sturdy common sense, rugged honesty, truthfulness, a love of work, clean bodies, clean consciences, and clean hearts, are not apt to emanate from any Buddhistic principles that I have ever seen. My medical experience, where I have had almost daily opportunity to see the inner life, bears me out in these views.

MISSIONARY SKETCHES.

NUMBER X. The Seventh-day Baptist General Board of Mission met in Hopkinton, R. I., June 8, 1825. Thirteen delegates from auxiliary societies were present; and the Truxton Missionary Society was admitted as an auxiliary. Appropriations were received from 10 auxiliary societies amounting to \$111 55, and a collection was taken at the Hopkinton meeting-house of \$16 50. The Auditing Committee reported the following work performed: Lewis A. Davis, 21 months; Joel Greene, 102 months; Job Tyler, 2 months and 25 days; Matthew Stillman, 19 days; A. Davis, 6 months in Ohio and Indiana; Job Tyler and Amos R Wells, 3 months; Jo--all in New York. The appointment of be glad to see you any time. Pray for us. missionaries for Western New York was left to the Executive Committee. The Committee on Publication of the Magazine reported agents and subscribers. The report was ap- much good. Their meetings are quite inter- farm. O dear Saviour! how can I stay away

cation until the next sitting of the Board. Adjourned to meet in Berlin, N. Y., on the 4th day before the 4th Sabbath in Septem-

LEWIS A. DAVIS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Two months and ten days in Ohio and Indiana; 763 miles traveled; 36 sermons; 6 our Mission Sabbath school Entertainment persons baptized; one church organized at It will be our pleasure to give prizes to over "Beach Woods, on Mad Rivier;" expenses, \$9 50; receipts, \$7 25.

JOEL GRERNE.

Supper 3 times; organized Truxton Mission- more particulars. ary Society; expenses, \$14 52; receipts, \$38 34. The people were thankful for missionary labor, and solicited its continuance. In Adams the Sabbath was a subject of serious inquiry, and the church was receiving many

JOB TYLER.

Two months and 25 days at Verona and in the Black River country, mostly in the latter place; 51 sermons; 17 other meetings; about | When the quarter began it found me engaged | 200 family visits; 656 miles traveled; expens for harvest, but laborers few.

MATTHEW STILLMAN.

chusetts, preaching and visiting from house been converted during the series of meetings. to hear from you. The brethren here do not to house, 11 discourses; 170 miles traveled; The next labor was a series of discourses expenses \$3 69; receipts, nothing.

RICHARD HULL.

there was destitution of preaching, but hun-

receipts, \$12 71.

DANIEL BABCOCK.

and Northern Pennsylvania; 413 miles traveled; 39 appointments: five baptisms; expenses, 50 cents; received from Scio Missionary Society, \$1.

AMOS SATTERLEE.

sionary Society, \$44 76.

Elders Satterlee, Babcock, and Hull performed labors, "attended with success, and have founded two churches, one in Troups | with silent contempt. I met with a warm | Christ. burg and one in Independence, and many reception by Brother Stanly and the brethsouls, through their labors, (were) hopefully ren and friends in general. Preached seven | while on the Pennsylvania field. But as not brought to the knowledge of the truth."

WILLIAM GEEENE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PETRIE'S CORNERS, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1885.

bath in each month should be devoted to the these ends of the earth. cause of missions, for preaching, for prayer, and for collections for the same. Last Sabbath was our first meeting, for this object,

and the brethren took hold of the work nobly. We shall send to the Treasurer, once a quarter, our collections. I shall personally solicit, outside of this, for the Missionary THOMAS R. REED. Truly yours,

WATERFORD, Ct., Feb. 1, 1885.

We have great reason to praise God for his safe under God to let all this pass by unimgoodness to us. We have received the Help- | proved: or should we not this Spring make ing Hand and like it very much.

O. MAXSON. Very truly,

CHICAGO Jan. 27, 1885.

Yours very truly, IRA J. ORDWAY.

FROM W. K. JOHNSON. General Missionary.

BILLINGS, Mo., Jan. 15, 1885.

According to your request I will give you a brief history of what I am trying to do. in a protracted meeting at the Galloway es, \$4 93; receipts, \$12 98; between 40 and school-house, in Stone county, Mo., in con-50 embraced the Bible Sabbath; the field, in | nection with a Presbyterian minister. The the Black River country, is white and ready result was a blessing from God's bountiful development of all here that I may go to of the unconverted gave their hand for Nineteen days in Rhode Island and Massa | prayer, and one gave testimony that she had | this glorious calling! Dear brother, I want preached in a Campbellite church house in Christian county, Mo. I know not the re-One month in Western New York, where sult. I had good attention and was very kindly treated by the people of that neighger for it; 260 miles traveled; 18 sermons; borhood, and was requested to come back 28 visits; several baptisms; expenses, \$1 20; again when the weather was better and they would give me better congregations, to which I willingly agreed. The next work of any school-house. This meeting was commenced so many out of the church who belong to Northern Pennsylvania; 344 miles traveled; name of Isaac Stanley, whose residence is sermons, gave four exhortations. The re- one-fourth of the demands there could be sult so far as I now know was about as follmet, I excused myself from coming here, Twelve days in Jefferson County, N. Y., lows: Congregations very good for the until since this last, and I think very wise, mostly at Chemaunt Bay; expenses, 75 cents; country and the weather, which was very arrangement of the Board was made. I was received from Adams Missionary Society, \$2. | bad; some forty gave their hand for prayer; | with them two Sabbaths. Had good conno confessions that I heard of when I left; gregations at the church and in a schooland quite a revival among the Christian part | house a few miles up the creek, where I hope of the congregation. I consider this meet- to have more evening meetings soon. Our ing an introduction of the Seventh-day people, and many of the First day people, I received your circulars and cards, the cause in that neighborhood. I have not took great pains to attend the meetings, and other day, in regard to missions. I am glad | spent half my time to the present owing to | assisting me to reach my appointments. the Lord has put it into the hearts of the extremely bad weather but hope to do more Souls seem swaying as if too start for heaven, Board, to enlarge our missionary efforts for in the balance of the quarter. I expect to as the current of religious influence moves the year 1885. And my earnest prayer is visit Bro. Dennis, in Wright county, next along. But Oh! that will, so opposed to the that God will crown your labors unto com- month; and will if God permits be at Ozark will of God, as an anchor, holds them. to preach a week, commencing the First day I had been thinking for some time what of February. We have not commenced work the friends in Watson could do in this respect, | yet on the Delaware church house, but will and how to begin. So I consulted with the as soon as weather opens up. May we have brethren, and we decided that the last Sab- your prayers for the cause of the truth in

FROM C. W. THREBRELD. Missionary Pastor.

BEREA, W. VA., Jan. 28, 1885. I feel so much stirred up, and so much impressed with the magnitude of the work as

and Tract Boards, and do what I can for it is pressing upon me just now, that I do them. In asking for pledges, I say, give as | not know whether my nerves will allow me you desire God to bless the labor of your to write a legible hand or not. O my prechands, for the year. Our Sabbath-school lous old home! I enclose you a letter this will do something for the Board. We will hour received from that beloved Sabbath-Richard Hull, 1 month; Daniel Babcock, 24 send \$5 this month. For myself it is in my keeping sister in my old home in Kentucky. days; Amos Satterlee, 4 months; Wm. heart to give one-tenth of all my income to The man of whom she speaks is my brother-Greene, 12 days. The following appoint- the two Board, for the year 1885. And if in-law, the owner of a beautiful farm and well ments were made for the ensuing year: Lewis | this could be generally done by all our peo- to do. He made a public profession of religple, the Boards would not be crippled for ion three years ago, and will not join the funds. Can not this be the plan of giving First-day church, and has not been baptized; el Greene, 6 months; Wm. Greene, 2 months for the year 1885? Brother Main, we shall but, as they say, is waiting a Seventh-day organization, as he wants me to baptize him. So you see there are three there that need the ordinance, and others are ready to take Enclosed please find two of those cards, their places in an organization. Sister Todd as follows: 600 copies of each number dis- one from the Young Peoples' Society of is a power, a grand specimen of moral bravtributed during the year; \$106 69 received Christian Endeavor, and one from the Water- ery and Christian fortitude. One worthy old and paid out; \$299 42 owed, exclusive of ford Sabbath-school. The young people are Baptist sister, has lately embraced the Sabwhat was due the editors; and \$550 due from | quite enthusiastic, and I hope they may do | bath, who lives on a place adjacent to my

some arrangement for me to go back there and look after it? No use to send a stranger. Then here, the work has widened and deep- The conversions increase in a greater ratio Thursday evening of this week we have ened on my hands till it appears the meet- generally than the contributions, and that ing cannot stop at all. In the severe weather the people crowd our church night after fifty children for perfect attendance (two | night, old and young anxiously inquiring aft-Subbaths allowed), and thirty six for learn- er truth. Since my wife's recovery from the ed and civilized; whereas the following used ing the Golden Texts. The school has run | fever, the meeting has gone on four weeks, in Ten months and twenty days, principally very strong this quarter, and we can say truly which time I have preached over 50 sermons. in Central New York and the Black River | that "it is the best school we have ever had." | Last night and night before, the audience was country; 3,030 miles traveled; 275 meetings; The proportion of boys is larger than usual. | large and listened more eagerly than ever be-175 discourses; 4 persons baptized; assisted | I suppose somebody will furnish an account | fore; four persons in the two nights professin ordaining one elder; administered Lord's for the RECORDER, in which you will get ing conversion and reclamation. People say that in some respects it is the most profoundly deep interest ever seen in this Church. I have had no help in the ministry at all, but have preached every discourse, or about 70 times. So I conclude after all that work, the interest growing now deeper than ever, that God by his divine Spirit must be at the hilt of the infallible sword. About 17 have professed conversion and reclamation. There were a number in the community backslidden in heart. I cannot tell what the accessions to the Chucrh will be till the meeting closes and I have no idea when that will be. Sometimes I feel I can scarcely wait for the this is exceptional, like the Moravian. store. Christians were greatly revived, many | my home. O pray for me, and advise with me, and may the Spirit of God help me in

> Yours in Christ, C. W. THRELKELD.

FROM H. P. BURDICK. General Missionary.

now seem willing that I shall ever leave them.

AKRON, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1885.

At Rapids, Niagara Co., N. Y., there are Twenty-four days in Western New York | great interest, (except some calls and visits) | five or six families in which one or more are was in one week's revival meeting at another keeping the Sabbath, if they keep any day. point in Stone county, by name Chapel I was greatly and sadly disappointed to find by a brother minister of the First-day Bap | these families. But when we came to know tists, the well known evangelist of Northern that the only meetings and Bible schools, in Four months in Western New York and Arkansas and Southwest Missouri, by the nearly five years, are the few that Bro. O. D. Williams, held during one vacation of school expenses, \$1 50; donations in cash and other | near the place of meeting. By his request, at Alfred, (perhaps three years since,) we | articles, including \$20 from the Alfred Mis. and with the consent of the brethren of the will not so much wonder at this state of from his private purse for the commercial, community they sent for me to assist in the things. It is only by earnest, prayerful, permeeting. So I was glad when I saw that sistent work, and that, accompanied by the my son, my only son, He laid Africa upon there was an open door for me in the same | Holy Spirit, that the few are persuaded to | my heart, and I have made arrangements many destitute families were privileged with place, or near the same place where some of renounce the ways of the world, and yield that civilizing and evangelizing work shall the ministration of the word of life. They the First day brethren in August treated me unreserved, soul-saving obedience to go on there when I am dead."—The four

I often thought of these dear friends

MISSION PLEDGES FOR 1885.

SHANGHAI MISSION SCHOOL Previously reported, 5 shares,.....

HOLLAND MISSION. Previously reported, 144 shares,...... \$145 00 West Hallock Mission Band, 1 share Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of Waterford, 2 shares, 20 00

174 shares,..... \$175 00

FOR FOREIGN LANDS.

Many encouraging lessons may be drawn \$6,500,000 in 1879. This furnished an in teresting contrast with \$250,000 contributed for the same cause in 1800—an increase of twenty-five fold.

Since Dr. Christlieb wrote his book several of the leading societies have increased their proved, and the Board voted to publish the esting. I was very much pleased one even- from my old home under such appeals for clapsed since Judson asked the Congrega- the argument in their favor would be still sixteenth number, and then to suspend publi- ing to hear the children commence singing. my service there? Would it be right and tionalists of New England if they would sup- more impressive.—The Watchman.

port him and others with their money in their efforts to convert the heathen.

Christlieb estimated the heathen converts at the beginning of the century at 50,000. and when he wrote, at nearly 2,000,000. ratio, as we have seen, for the lest six years is forty per cent. In the single year of 1878 the converts numbered 10,000. More Hot. tentots than figures show have been convertto be put in great letters over the Portuguese church doors in Africa: "Dogs and Hottentots not admitted;" and the sentiment was expressed: "Hottentots convert. ed! Impossible. Mere brutes—have no more sense than irrational cattle-a race of apes!"

Look for a moment at the figures of contributions per capita. In Germany Christ. lieb tells us the contributions were only from about a half cent to seven cents a member. The American Board, as we gave the figures recently, "representing a constituency numbering 395,113, received last year \$588,353 51." Perhaps this includes large bequests; but it is safe to say a dollar each on an average, The American Reformed (Dutch), a denom. instion about like ours as to numbers, goes above a dollar each, this year expecting to reach \$100,000 for foreign missions alone. If we turn to some of the foreign societies,

the London leads: constituency, 360,000; received \$633,000, or nearly \$2 each. But whose constituency is 19,027, and receipts \$250,000, or between thirteen and fourteen dollars each. Christlieb reckons that there were 70 mis-

sionaries sent out by seven societies at the beginning of the century, and now the Methodists send out to Africa 50 in a single com-

pany. - Morning Star.

THE Presbyterians are bent upon taking possession of Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces of Canada, if earnest work will enable them to do so. They have already ten self-supporting stations, twenty that are assisted, and forty-nine mission fields, with 194 stations, and 3,256 families, and an average of one communicant to each. There are also 1,273 young men receiving instruction in connection with the mission. - New York Examiner (Baptist).

If all the sovereigns of Europe were as interested in missions as King Leopold of Belgium, it would greatly hasten the coming of that kingdom for which we daily pray. It is said that he gives \$40,000 a year educational and religious development of Africa; saying, "When God took from me Gospels are used as a reading book in the public schools of Greece.

HOME MISSIONS: NON-CONTRIBUTING CHRISTIANS.—After studying the annual peport of the Committee for Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Churchman says: "The average number of contributing parishes ranges from seventy-seven to four per cent. One diocese alone reaches the former number, and one only falls to the latter, and the two contributing parishes in this diocese are Indian arishes. Of the 3,908 parishes, and missions in the 61 dioceses, only 1,574 of the former make contributions, or considerably less than half. In 11 only of the 61 dioceses is the contributing number of parishes above 50 per cent. Again, while the 40 per cent. of all the parishes give \$136,744, the 60 per cent., or 2,872 parishes, embracing 127, 559 communicants, give—nothing at all! The number of non contributing parishes in the different dioceses ranges from 4 to 139. The number of non-contributing communicants ranges from 47 to nearly 8,000. "—New York Observer.

THE missionary work of the world now includes 100 societies—fifty American and fifty European-which report an income of \$9,623,850, of which \$3,420,613 came from America, \$6,203,237 from Europe. The American societies report 975 ordained missionaries, 129 lay missionaries, 1,132 female missionaries, 1,102 ordained native preachers, 10,936 other native helpers, and 248 079 communicants in Churches. In connection with the European societies there are 1,780 ordained missionaries, 549 lay missionaries, 1,030 women missionaries, 1,241 ordained native preachers, 15,420 other native (helpers, and 396,715 communicants in churches. The total Protestant missionary work of the world has, therefore, 2,755 ordained missionaries, 678 lay missionaries, 2,162 whomen, 2,343 ordained native preachers, from the interesting statistics of several of 26,356 other native helpers, and 644,794 the great Foreign Mission Societies. Dr. | communicants of churches. These totals Christlieb, in his excellent work on Foreign show a gain over the preceeding year Missions, summed up the contributions of of \$656,350 in income, 26 ordained all Protestants to the cause as little less than | missionaries, 70 lay missionaries, 140 women, 133 ordained natives, 3,637 native helpers, and 26,137 communicants.

These figures themselves are enough to silence all opposers of missions, and to dispel all doubts as to the success of the work, especially when it is found that the progress contributions forty per cent. At this ratio, of Christianity in missionary lands is nine what will the growth of this greatest of all times greater than in the churches at home. movements of modern times be in seventy- If the indirect influence of Christian misfive years more!-just the time that has sions on the heathen could also be reckoned,

Sabbath Reform

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

OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter shows how an he meeting with a new phase of truth, may wholly unaffected by it. As the days tent truth germinates, and at length some trivial circumstances reveal an unexpe toward the right. Such honest desire truth, as is expressed below, can not fai ward at hand of Him who giveth liber

Rev. A. H. Lewis: My Dear Sir .question is one which I desire to have the tled in my own n ind. The arguments gen use of by religious teachers, for the ol Sunday have, at least until lately, seem satisfactory to me. While I was in the Theological Semin

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Yours with much respect.

GREATNESS OF THE ISSUE

If candor, earnestness, and a clear insi ing the deeper meaning of Sabbath sought, they will be found in the follo It will pay both the friends and the en Sabbath, to read and re-read it. We pleasure in replying to it, as seen belo hearts as those of the writer of th truth finds a hearing for its own sake, sake of Him whose Word is truth. are many such hearts throughout the to know the will of God, we are sure Reform, not Sunday legislation, will ye come in the churches of our land.

Washingtonville, N. Y., Jac

I read your views with a great deal o

so far as I can see, you have the right

ment on your side. And all this is the unruffled candor, as well as trench: which your statements are habitually s credit of an argument may often be pre the very force and frequency of the ard sifies the perplexity which attaches to t dispute. I cannot detect any flaw in for the Seventh-day Sabbath. It carrie cal practice. For, if Sunday or Lord's Da as holy time is indeed a fallacy, then ho fallacy! Not only is the universal only such exceptions as you well know wrongly, observing for doctrines the co of men: she is not only "breaking one mandments," (and that not "the leas The fallacy and "teaching men so." practiced at home, is carried and plan lands by men of unquestioned devoted and his truth. We are taking the fals flaming all lands and the islands of the all this is wrong, it is so tremendously am astounded it should be permitted knows perfectly the real merits of the whom it is these servants of his obey, w earth to preach salvation by faith in H it be that while these men carry this truth they should also be permitted teach a radical error in regard to this S China and Japan, as they wheel into li tian nations, to be inoculated with the er: or? Why do I ask? The deed is d has been fired, and who will stay the re things stagger me. Then too I look see men of undoubted piety and schola antly adequate to ascertain the truth sources—the list of present living and would be immense—who both teach Sunday observance.

Notably, reco These things, me; and I ask: Is there a link missin seems to me a complete chain. whereby strength is made weakness? Do the en —in other respects so complete—fail t that no message will pass? And do observers detect this, while I fail? Th you of the old question, "Have any of Pharisees believed on him?" But an parallel? Is it true of this century, as Church are in the darkness and infatus becism? Some indeed may be; but o ble that we are so generally, almost moved away from the truth of the go the Lord indeed pity us, and lead us

Perhaps I should do myself injustic farther, amid this perplexity, I am er: and willing, I think, to "follow the ersoever he goeth." If Sunday observ take, it is an awful one; and when or conscience in it from his youth up, it pretty much entirely to find himself i as the Spirit is to guide us into all trut one that it will enalle us to solve. Yo stirring up some souls from the depths prevail, though the heavens fall." Very fraternally yo (Rev.) J

PLAINFIELD, N. J., JA Dear Brother Leute, -Yours of the me. I think you apprehend the exa case. The work of the Protestant 1 by no means ended. The first gree Church was in accepting the heathe State Church, with first the Emperor Pope as its head. That theory gave ty of the State, instead of God, in n and practice. After the time of Con Christianity was taken under the pr Heathen government, the Church fille half-converted, and unconverted he "Dark ages" (which would have bee der Apostolic Christianity), became

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Sabbath Besorm.

"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."

OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter shows how an honest mind, meeting with a new phase of truth, may seem at first wholly unaffected by it. As the days go by the la tent truth germinates, and at length some apparently trivial circumstances reveal an unexpected growth toward the right. Such honest desire to know all truth, as is expressed below, can not fail to find reward at hand of Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. EDITOR OUTLOOK.

Rev. A. H. Lewis: My Dear Sir,—The Sabbath question is one which I desire to have thoroughly setiled in my own n ind. The arguments generally made use of by religious teachers, for the observance of Sunday have, at least until lately, seemed entirely

While I was in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, I used frequently to read the Outlook, but was not at all convinced by it. Lately, however, the subject has again come to my notice. A private letter to my mother in-law from a gentleman in Washington Territory, suggested to me some difficulties that are not easily answered. She gave me this letter to read, and I read it. My desire to follow implicitly the commands of Christ makes me a Baptist. If we are wrong in keeping Sunday, then my desire to abide by the teachings of the Bible must control my actions, and make me keep the Jewish Sabbath. But I do not feel convinced yet. The Seventh day Baptists ought to be very sure of their position. Perhaps there are matters other than the Sabbath ouestion in which they differ from the "regular" Baptists. How is that? As for myself I shall give the suffject further investigation, and shall try to act in accordance with the best light that I can obtain. Perhaps you will not have time to write to me personally. would be glad to hear from you.

GREATNESS OF THE ISSUE.

Yours with much respect.

If candor, earnestness, and a clear insight concerning the deeper meaning of Sabbath Reform, be sought, they will be found in the following letter. It will pay both the friends and the enemies of the Sabbath, to read and re-read it. We took great pleasure in replying to it, as seen below. In such hearts as those of the writer of the following, truth finds a hearing for its own sake, and for the sake of Him whose Word is truth. Because there are many such hearts throughout the land, waiting to know the will of God, we are sure that Sabbath Reform, not Sunday legislation, will yet find a welcome in the churches of our land.

WASHINGTONVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1885. I read your views with a great deal of interest; and

ment on your side. And all this is intensified by

the unruffled candor, as well as trenchant vigor with

which your statements are habitually set forth. The an argument may often be pretty accurately judged of by the tone to which it is pitched. Yet the very force and frequency of the argument intensifies the perplexity which attaches to the subject in dispute. I cannot detect any flaw in the argument for the Seventh-day Sabbath. It carries me with it, and seems to require a radical change of ecclesiastical practice. For, if Sunday or Lord's Day observance as holy time is indeed a fallacy, then how great is that fallagy! Not only is the universal church-with only such exceptions as you well know-practicing wrongly, observing for doctrines the commandments of men: she is not only "breaking one of these commandments," (and that not "the least,) but she is "teaching men so." The fallacy and will-worship practiced at home, is carried and planted in pagan lands by men of unquestioned devotedness to Christ and his truth. We are taking the false fire and inflaming all lands and the islands of the sea! Now if all this is wrong, it is so tremendously wrong that I am astounded it should be permitted of Him who knows perfectly the real merits of the question, and whom it is these servants of his obey, when they take their lives in their hands and go to the ends of the earth to preach salvation by faith in His name. Car it be that while these men carry this fundamental truth they should also be permitted to carry and teach a radical error in regard to this Sabbath? Are China and Japan, as they wheel into line with Christian nations, to be inoculated with the virus of this er or? Why do I ask? The deed is done, the train has been fired, and who will stay the result? These things stagger me. Then too I look at home and see men of undoubted piety and scholarship, abund antly adequate to ascertain the truth from original sources—the list of present living and recent dead would be immense—who both teach and practice Sunday observance. Notably, recently, Doctor Meredith, of Boston. These things, I say, stagger me; and I ask: Is there a link missing from what mems to me a complete chain. whereby its apparent in other respects so complete—fail to connect, so that no message will pass? And do these Sunday observers detect this, while I fail? This may remind you of the old question, "Have any of the Rulers or Pharisees believed on him?" But are these cases parallel? Is it true of this century, as of the First, that the Doctors of the Law, and the lights of the Church are in the darkness and infatuation of Pharisecism? Some indeed may be; but can it be possible that we are so generally, almost universally, moved away from the truth of the gospel? If so, the Lord indeed pity us, and lead us back into the

Perhaps I should do myself injustice did I not say farther, amid this perplexity, I am waiting on the Lord to know his will in this matter as in every other; and willing, I think, to "follow the lamb whithersoever he goeth." If Sunday observance is a mistake, it is an awful one; and when one has put his conscience in it from his youth up, it shakes him up pretty much entirely to find himself in error. Yet, as the Spirit is to guide us into all truth this must be one that it will enalle us to solve. You are certainly stirring up some souls.from the depths; but "let truth prevail, though the heavens fall.'

Very fraternally yours, (REV.) J. R. LEUTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., JAN. 28, 1885. Dear Brother Leute,-Yours of the 19th is before me. I think you apprehend the exact state of the case. The work of the Protestant Reformation is by no means ended. The first great error in the Church was in accepting the heathen theory of a State Church, with first the Emperor, and then the Pope as its head. That theory gave us the authori ty of the State, instead of God, in matters of faith and practice. After the time of Constantine, when Christianity was taken under the protection of the Heathen government, the Church filled rapidly with half-converted, and unconverted heathen, and the "Dark ages" (which would have been impossible under Apostolic Christianity), became inevitable. The

as rapid as could be expected. This Sabbath question came to the front at an early day in the progress of the reformatory movement, and the second great mistake was then made in the attempt to "compro mise" the matter with God, by the "Puritan the ory" of a change of day, and a transfer of the law. Previous to that, "Church-and-State authority" had been the basis on which all observance of days had rested, except in the case of those dissenters who kept the Sabbath through all the centuries, and who form our ecclesiastical progenitors. You ask "why, and how, can these things be." The philosophy and the verdict of history combine to answer.

1. Affiliation with the world, and accepting human authority in place of the Divine, always pro duce great blindness, and corresponding weakness.

2. When an error has become general, and is looked upon as being truth, the masses cease to inquire concerning it, and strive to accept and obey it, according to the degree of their conscientiousness. At the same time most of the leaders, though troubled about the matter, deem it best to leave the case undisturbed lest greater evil ensue from the effort to reform. Less honest readers avoid raising any question lest they lose their hold on the masses, and on their "living." When things reach that point, the error never dies except by reaction. Men will cling to it until it dies on their hands. Hence it was, that when Christ came, the Jewish Church was a mass of dead formalism; and even his disciples knew comthe Catholic Church wandered in deepest night for a long time, discarding the voices of Huss, and Jerome of Prague, sleeping long before it could be made to hear the voice of Luther. If you still ask why such is the philosophy of history, and why God permits things to go on thus, I only know that thus far men have not learned in any other way. It is slow work lifting humanity up to God.

I am sure that many men are in great trouble over this Sabbath question, all over the land. My corre spondence develops this continually, but many are of things, they know that the whole Christian world is growing Sabbathless, and that when the cup is filled, Christianity itself will be slain. Many more have never thought of Sunday observance as being an error, and are ignorant of the simplest facts in the case. Men often say the most absurd things on this ques tion, from pure ignorance. They have never been beyond the Catechism in their investigations. I have implicit faith in God and the power of Truth, and expect ultimate and complete victory for those who love God. Others can not, and will not keep the Sabbath. Sabbath keeping is as truly a religious duty as baptism, or the Lord's Supper. If I had not this faith in God, and in my brethren whom I believe so far as I can see, you have the right of the argu- to be in error, (error not sin; there is no sin until error is persisted in after light has come,) I should despair and cease all effort. But when I remember how God has appeared for the salvation of his Church ripeness, I take courage. It does seem to me that the time is now ripe, fully ripe. Your own letter, and similar ones that come to us every month, are assurance of this.

Yours truly,

FROM S. W. BUTLEDGE.

HOUSTON, Texas Co., Mo., ¿

To the Brotherhood,—Observations for the past twelve months have added greatly to honest conviction that the rejection of God's truth leaves men the subjects of Satan's deception. The greater light which men reject, the greater the power of darkness and deception will come upon them. But then how can it be therwise with them who receive not the love of the truth, and need we wonder if God has sent strong delusions up- the demand. They furnish, in addition to on them that they should believe a lie? (2 this, training prepatory to college; while the to gain knowledge in their youth by the Thes. 2: 2-12.) But how are we straitened! Just twelve months ago our beloved Brethren, N. Wardner and A. McLearn, were with us, and our little church was organized. Since that time our dear Brethren S. R. strength is made weakness? Do the ends of the cable Wheeler, A. E. Main, Dr. Wm. Nash, W. K. Johnson and L. F. Skaggs have visited us, and with words of cheer have helped us. But during the same time Satan has not been idle; does not the Bible teach us that Satan some imes transforms himself into an angel of light? Brethren Warnder and McLearn, left with us a proposition to discuss the Sabbath question with any respectable man, but the Sunday advocates have steadily declined and four of their leading men have set themselves to misrepresent and hinder, (all these are Baptists) entering into an obligation and getting many others also into the same, not to visit Seventh-day Baptists, nor buy, nor sell to them, or attend their meetings, or even enter our place of worship under any consideration, and even to the extent that they declare they will take away the credentials of any of their brethren who will da.e to preach in our house, and not only so, but bind themselves never to hear a Seventh day Baptist preach, declaring all the while that all Seventh-day Baptists ought to be killed. Notwithstanding all this our little church stands unshaken, and among the nonchurch members, the Sabbath interest grows stronger. Now brethren who will come and help us build up the good cause. Our membership is so scattered that we cannot have church service oftener than monthly.

building lot. Our work on the field en- cure. Higher education is for the few and larges, and we are trying to sow the seed. But sickness has kept me at home. Brethren, pray for us.

Education.

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

MARRIED WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

Among the many silly things done in the great city of Chicago we must now chronicle another which would seem to give that Board of Education the preeminence. A rule recently adopted provides that when a female teacher in the public schools of that city shall marry, her place shall be declared vacant. This championship, however, was not long the sole privilege of Chicago, for New York, it now appears, has just adop in similar regulation. Upon what evidence of impaired usefulness these unreasonable rules have been adopted does not appear. paratively little of the deeper meaning of his king- They are about on a par with a resolution dom, when he went home to the Father. Hence, adopted by the enlightened (?) bard of state have steadily declined." The true time she crawled, she says, up stairs, and Trustees in a village of this state two or three years ago by which two excellent Christian teachers mere ashed, to reform from attending revival meetings or else to resign their positor. They did the latter, and were soon employed in another public school where there was a Board of Trustees whom nature and Christian civilization had endowed with a rich gift of common sense. fearful that any effort to leave the beaten path will It is time for School offices to know that be disastrous. When they look at the present drift neither marriage nor Christianity form any insurmountable barrier to successful teach-

GREEK IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Observations on the Proposed Discontinuance of Normal School Instruction in Greek, in New

"To discontinue instruction in the Greek language in the normal schools of the

The attention of legislators and others is called to the following considerations favor-

and its Truth, always, when the time has reached sity to fit them in the minimum qualifications for citizenship. Second, That only that degree of education should be provided which is available to the masses, and which can be made and is made compulsory. Academic and college training, lowever desirable, are not essential, as a police measure, for self-preservation, not available to the masses, cannot be made compulsory, hence do not come justly within the province of

> If these statements be admitted, and we challenge any opponent of the bill to refute them, it follows that the Greek language has no legitimate place in schools established for the special work of preparing teachers for the common schools. Normal schools, as now conducted, are simply academies under another name, endowed by the taxpayers. They pr pare teachers, not for the common schools, but for the high schools and academies, where the salaries paid are sufficient to attract enough qualified teachers, educated at their own expense, to meet common schools receive little or no benefit the country, are little, if any, improved over | ing. their condition twenty years ago.

By providing for general academic education the state enters into competition with private benevolence, which has established academies and colleges throughout the state. The present policy leads citizens to rely more and more upon the state and less and less upon themselves for educational advantages; and the logical result is that finally the state will have all the educational work to do. It should be settled at once what is the legitimate province of the state in education and what is to be left for private enterprise. The present uncertainty is very injurious to the cause of education.

Higher education involves the religious element and hence the state should have nothing to do with it. President M. B. Anderson of Rochester university says: "The state may not undertake to teach what belongs to the domain of conscience. In so doing it transcends its legitimate sphere. High education cannot be adequal ness of the soul." tely conducted without the discussion, in the way of acceptance or denial, of God, the | be proper for you to tell me," I urged, "please soul and all the forces that bring a man to | think of some.' God. As this high education is conversant with the sphere of tapics which involve religious and moral principles, it should be referred, like religious beliefs and modes of worship, to the action of the voluntary principle. The elements of knowledge, such as are taught in the common school, may be tion." taught and learned, without serious and troversy; this is not true of the subject more be a union of higher education and state than of church and state.

The question of right and wrong to tax. anxiously. payers is involved in this bill. It is unjust to tax a man to provide education that he How did you so injure yourself?" I mean who will come and settle with us; to The return has been all Seventh-day Baptists that will, we offer a coes not wish or has not the time to pro "I fell on the stairway."

should be paid for by those who wish it and are benefitted by it.

The case is clear and simple. The Greek language never had a legitimate place in the state normal schools. It was put there and is retained to conserve local and personal interests, and not for the good of the public schools. Its removal will be in the interests of the common schools, of higher education and of justice, and will still leave work enough for normal schools to do. The state | said. is trying to do too much for education, to the injury of the quality of work, while interest and patronage is being withdrawn a doctor.' from schools supported by private benevolence. Regent Fitch, in a speech before truth. the university convocation said: "I confess that, having given some practical attention to this matter, I feel to grieve for the grand old academies whose names are historic in the state of New York. It is not a pleasant reflection that so many of them have gone to decay. I believe that the training they furnished as a prearation for college was more thorough than that now afford- ing, and went, not to bed, but to the closet ed in schools sustained by taxation." And and drank heavily. My wife heard me and the Utica Herald says: "That since the came down, hoping to coax me up stairs, as

OPINIONS.

Advertiser.

The teacher can do much to create a taste for pure literature. The teacher of history and geography has an excellent opportunity to direct his pupils in their reading.—Kansa**s** School Journal.

In revising the geography, a very large rewine a devil.' duction in the amount of details to be taught has been made. In the entire range of the common-school curriculum no branch is generally more barren of results than geography, and yet no study is better calculated to engage the attention and interest of pupils.— Supt. James MacAlister, in Annual Report of Schools of Philadelphia.

What is the chief end sought in education: It is the development of power and skill in the exercise of the several functions of the mind and body. It is intelligence, as distinguished from learning; it is power of at tention, application, and thought, as distinguished from the results of these powers; it These are self-evident propositions: First, is a hand skilled to express or do that which That the state can justly assume to educate | the mind holds in idea, rather than meits citizens only on the ground of its neces | chanical training to some one way to do some one thing.—Supt. D. L. Kiehle, in Annual Report of Schools of Minnesota.

Within fifteen years the colleges of the commonwealth have undergone great changes for the better; the technical schools have made an important place for themselves, and cerning the effects of alcohol upon the huprimary education has been vastly improved. | man system. It is time that the public secondary schools were put upon a better footing. How to of money upon the education of our youth procure for them larger resources, better and the excellence of our public school programmes, more definite aims, ampler system, why is it that the maturity of the teaching, and a wider and surer usefulness, children in so many cases does not fulfill is a problem which calls for the serious consideration of the Legislature, the Board of Education, and the authorities of high schools, and for the cordial interest and cooperation of the technical schools, the colleges, and the educated public.—Dr. C. W.Eliot, Prest. Harvard University.

A strong effort is making in Massachusetts to improve the night schools which, under the law of the State, form a part of the public school system. As history tells of so many great men who were forced by poverty light of pine knots, it must seem that the from them. These latter, scattered through | night school has a special reason for its be-

Cemperance.

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

· A DOCTOR'S STORY.

"You know nothing about intemperance," said a noted physician. "I could write volumes that would amaze you." "Write one," I said.

"It would be a breach of honor. A physician, like a Romish priest, may not betray the confessional." After a moment he added: lives and hearts that seem all bright and hap-

"I was called to the wife of a distinguished gentleman. Her husband sat by of liberty and liquor. The annual bill for her bed fanning her, a lovely bouquet of bread, meal, cotton and wollen goods of flowers was on the stand by her side. Two this great American people foots up to a little girls were playing quietly in the room. It was a charming picture of love and devo-

scientific discussion of these points of con- band, 'and I fear has hurt herself seriously.' | than it necessarily eats and wears. And the "I examined her shoulder. It was swol- | people who commit this folly every year are matter of high education." There can no len and almost black, and one rib was broken."

"How do you find her?' asked her husband

"I will ask the questions, if you please

"I hesitated. I was not in a paddy shanty. but in the house of a well-known and unstained man. I re-examined her side.

"When did she fall?" I asked. "'Last night,' he said, after a second's

pause and a glance at her.

"My resolve was taken. "Please show me the place on the stairs where she struck?" I said to the husband. rising and going out. He followed me.

"'The injury was not from a fall, and it was not done last night. Never try to deceive

"I was not with her when she fell,' he

"'She begged of me not to tell you the

"Then get another physician,' I said. "I will tell you the whole truth. Night before last I had been out to dinner.'

"'I saw your brilliant speech in the paper. Was it wine-inspired?' "Partly. Most after-dinner speeches are to a degree. I came home excited by the fine dinner, wit, wisdom, and wine of the even-

state embarked in the normal school busi- she had done many times. But she was too ness the number and attendance of the pri- late. My reason and manhood were gone vate academies, which were once the glory and I pounded her, and left her. She tried of the educational system of the empire to follow me, but fell on the stairs. After a policy of the state is to encourage private went into the nursery and slept with the litenterprise in educational work and not to the girls. I slept late, and woke with a fierce enter into competition with it.—Elmira | headache, and went out at once. thinking no breakfast and the out-door air would clear my brain for my morning engagements. I pledge you my honor I had forgotten I struck my wife. When I came back last night I found her suffering; but she would not permit a physician should be sent for lest it should disgrace me. I think she really tries to believe that she hurt herself more or less. when she fell.' And with an honest quiver of the chin he added, 'She is an angel, and

> "What are wine-bibbers?" "Own children of their father. Is my wife seriously hur#?

"'I can not tell yet. I fear she is."

"More absolute, untiring devotion no man ever gave a wife than he gave her while she lived and suffered. When her noble, true, loving heart ceased to throb he was inconsolable. His love and devotion were the theme of every lip, and the Providence that so afflicted him was called 'strange' in a tone of semi-censure. On her tomb is cut the 'beloved wife!' He has gone to her now, in that land of no license.

"No one but myself ever knew the truth. National Temperance Advocate.

Mrs. H. E. Worthington, of Kirkwood, issues an address urging the importance of introducing into all the grades of our public schools regular systematic teaching con-

After all our praiseworthy expenditure the promise of their younger days? Let every thoughtful teacher of experience review the past and conscientiously ask, "Whyis it that so many of my most promising pupils—those of the brightest intellect, the hope of parents, the pride of teachers, have early become slaves to habits of drink, and while all were prophesying for them a brilliant future, have been hopelessly ruined by their own evil habits? Is it not because we have neglected something in our system of instruction which would prevent this catastrophe, and while heartily engaged in equipping the children for life's journey, have forgotten to point out the slippery places, the bogs and pitfalls which line the

The best methods of preventing this evil have agitated the mind of instructors and school boards in many of our States; and in-Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island the Legislatures have passed laws making the study of alcohol and its physiological effects obligatory in. the schools supported by public money.— Central Baptist.

A TEMPERANCE VIEW OF IT.

If the working people of this country want to know why they have hard times every few years we can tell them. It is not over-production nor under-consumption, as those: phrases are commonly employed. If they had kept the \$900,000,000 they spend every "Our profession takes us into homes. And | year for strong drink in their pockets for the past five years of good times, the present py, are often dark and miserable from sick- temporary lull in manufacturing and business activity would find many of them able "There must be some scenes that it would to bear it without being pinched for the necessaries of life. It is the over consumption of whiskey that makes the underconsumption of food and clothing in this land total of about \$1,250,000,000. But its annual bill for whiskey, beer and taxes thereon is \$1,400,000,000. In other words, it un-"'My wife fell down stairs,' said her hus- | necessarily drinks \$150,000,000 worth more amazed that once in a few years they are hard up, and some of them want to hoist the communistic red flag and dest.oy everybody else's property because they have wasted their own share of the national substance in rye and other riotous fluids.—Boston Traveller.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, February 19, 1885.

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

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

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

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

THE Ladies' Evangelical Society of Alfred are to give a New England Supper, and Old Folks' Entertainment, in costume, at the Commercial College building, on Monday evening, Feb. 23d. We bespeak for it a liberal patronage.

WHEN the apostle Paul was falsely accused by the Jews with respect to his public teaching, his defense consisted chiefly of two points. First, he declared particularly the fact of his conversion to Christ; and second, he pointed to the manner in which, as a Christian, he had lived. There is no better defense against the attacks of envy or malice than to be able to say, I am a Christian, and as such I have lived in all good conscience towards God and towards men. Nothing can harm such a man.

THE Standard of a recent date, in an editorial, says some things on the subject of dynamite, &c., worth considering, which we reprint this week on our first page. Whatever may be said as to the immediate causes of nihilism, socialism, and the like, their spirit is evil and their methods are criminal, and should be treated as such. We may be disposed to think that these are matters which England and other monarchical countries have to deal with; but they will all too soon become questions with which we Americans will have to grapple, nolens volens. Let us not close our eyes to the dangers which threaten us.

THE friends of the Publishing House can form something of an idea of the amount of work we do from the fact that our regular publications for one year, reach an aggregate weight of 30,000 lbs, which, at two cents a pound requires \$720 to pay the postage. At an average price for different grades, the white paperon which this matter is printed costs \$3,000. Of course these figures are not large compared with those of some other establishments; but they are sufficient to show that our Publishing House is not the small affair which some have thought it. As much of our work is of the nature of missionary work, it certainly has some claims upon the people of the denomination at large for sympathy and support.

WORD has just reached us that our venerabio brother Elder Gillette has passed to his reward in heaven. Scarcely is this word spoken when a letter from Milton Junction is received which says, "In all probability Eld. Varnum Hull has finished his work. Stricken down with heart disease, he is liable to pass away at any moment."

There are probably no other two men now among us whose names have been so long and so familiarly mentioned as the names of veteran workers in the vineyard of the Lord, as those of Eld. Gillette and Eld. Hull. Thus our fathers are passing away, and the memory of the life and labors is blessed. It is not enough, however, that we who live should speak tenderly of their names; but the rather should we be exhorted and stimulated to such noble endeavor as will fill up the measures of our days with useful service to our fellowmen, that we too, when our time of departure comes, may hear the welcome greeting of the Lord, "Well done good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

BELIEVER'S BAPTISM.

It is sometimes said that there is only the difference of a form, or of a little water be- rolled during the quarter, with an average tween the Baptist and Pedobaptists. This is attendance of 77. Prizes, consisting of a great mistake. These is a difference in skates, dolls, trunks, and drums, were ofthe form, and a difference in the quantity of | fered for perfect attendance, (2 absences alwater used, but there is much more than lowed); 53 children took this prize. Prizes

great difference in meaning. When a man becomes a Christian he is said to be "dead to sin and alive to Christ." That is, he no longer lives in sin and disobedience, but does live in fellowship with and obedience to apostle Paul says that "So many of us as 140 children all present or former members

buried with him by baptism into death; that | Christian hearts have love for Jew as well as like as Christ was raised up from the dead | Gentile. But the manifestations of love by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life, (see Rom. | Mollie Swartz (once "Fighting Mollie," but 6: 3, 4.) Again he says, speaking of Christians and their relations to Christ, "Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him," etc., (Col. 2: 12.) There can be no meaning in such language if the books of poems, valuable because they cost form of baptism is simply the touching of a money, but more valuable because they told finger, dipped in water, to the forehead of one who is being baptized. The form, then, gives meaning to the ordinance. It is by no means a *mere* form.

2. The question of form is not more important than the question as to who are the proper subjects of baptism. The test command on the subject is, "Repent, believe and be baptized." According to this no person is a suitable candidate for baptism who has not exercised repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. In many of the examples of baptism recorded in the New Testament, this order is distinctly pointed out. The apostles preached, the people heard, repented of their sins, believed the gospel, and were baptized. In no case is it clear that any person was baptized without first exercising repentance and faith.

3. Christian baptism is an act of obedience to a divine command, and the following of an example set us by our blessed Lord. If then, there were no special meaning in the form of the ordinance, it would still be important that, as an act of obedience, we ob serve it, and that we observe it in the same manner as our Lord himself observed it. Obedience to God, whatever the command and whatever the reason for the command, is well pleasing to him. It is, therefore, only a small part of the truth to say that the difference between Baptists and others is the difference of form, and of a little water. As we have shown, it is the difference between an ordinance full of meaning and a ceremony without meaning; the difference between obedience to the plain command and example of our Lord, and the open disregard of

Communications.

CHICAGO MISSION SCHOOL.

Our usual Entertainment and Festival was neld at the "Pacific Garden Mission" rooms, on the evening of Jan. 29th.

The literary exercises were entirely by the

The attendance of parents and other friends of the children was larger than ever

No visitors from our people were present and some of the teachers were necessarily

Our efficient Superintendent, N. O. Moore, presided; and was successful in maintaining good order throughout the evening. He conducted the recital of the Golden Texts for the quarter, which the school gave with such ability and enthusiasm, that the audience was held spell-bound till the close, when the hearty clapping of hands told that this exercise was a most happy surprise.

The music was conducted by Miss Ella Covey, secretary and chorister, and was, as is always the case, a prominent part of the entertainment.

A solo, "Welcome Pretty Primrose," by Sarah Pomarance, a girl 11 years old, was received with such acceptance that only the rigid enforcement of the rule "no encores should be allowed," prevented the audience from enjoying a second song.

Miss Laura Goldberg recited "Kate Shelley" in a manner that predicts she may have

The "Robber," (ending with a moral,) by Simon Simonski and Barney Cohen, in costume, was well spoken and highly appre-

Among the songs by the school were "Under the Shadow of Thy Wing," "Storm the Fort," etc., from "Good Will."

One hundred and twenty children were enwere also offered for learning the Golden 1. In the difference of form there is a Texts. 36 took this prize, which was a comb-case and glass. Persons acquainted with our school will appreciate this as adapted to the needs of some of our children.

All these presents were distributed with out confusion; and then came the cakes, or-Christ. This death and life are professed in langes, and candies, a basket of which was the act of Christian baptism. Hence the given to each scholar. Thus from 130 to

were baptized into Jesus Christ were bap- of the school, spent an evening of joy; re- will not shirk the obligations resting upon us, were not all one way. For long months, now kind and helpful), had been collecting a fund with which to purchase presents for some of the teachers, and Mrs. Burno, Miss clearly that the fruits of Christian love and labor shall never die.

> lishment, nearly three years ago. Sometimes it seems it is no longer a Mission School, but a genuine Sabbath-school. We have looked into their bright faces from Sabbath to Sabbath these years, and twisted their awkward foreign names around our tongues until they are to us household words. We ask ourselves' 'Why has God put these children into our arms, and can we hold them till Christ shall take them into His?'

We have learned by experience, that to teach in the Old Testament and keep something in view for the children to strive after, brings success both in attendance and character of the school. We are now teaching in the New Testament, and shall soon determine whether we can hold the children.

It is more than probable that we shall have to go back to the Old Testament in order to hold some of our most promising scholars. Teaching in the Old Testament does not ignore Christ. The children sing of Him and repeat the "Lord's Prayer" every Sabbath.

Eld. Morton will soon be with us again, sion. and we trust that he may be able by personal visiting in families and contact with the school, to wisely settle this question.

The work grows on us in its importance and grandeur. It is demonstrated that we can hold Jewish children better than the Sunday people, but we cannot yet answer the question "can they be brought to

We believe that good has been done, and that God will bless this Mission School, but how and when the Jews shall accept Christ is a problem for patient and continued effort to determine.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Pursuant to the call of the executive committee, the W. C. T. U. of Allegany County, N. Y., met in convention at the Seventh. day Baptist church in Alfred, Feb. 11, 1885, at 2 P. M. In the absence of the President and Secretary, the house was called to order by the Corresponding Secretary; after which, Mrs. V. A. Willard was called to the chair, and the convention was opened with music by a choir of young ladies.

A very cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. M. A. Green, responded to in an impressive manner by Mrs. V. A. Willard. The Temperance Workers' conference was one of interest, and was participated in by delegates and others. Another interesting feature in the afternoon session, was the very excellent report of Mrs. Willard, our delegate to the National W. C. T. U. The even ing session was opened with music by the

After prayer, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the President of the State W. C. T. U. was introduced, and presented, in her able and interesting manner, not only an el oquent address, but one which we trust has left its impression on the hearts of our sisters by way of inspiring us to renewed diligence in the work of temperance.

The Thursday morning session was opened with a prayer meeting, conducted by Mrs. A. K. Witter. The hour from 10.30 to 11.30 was given to the ladies of Alfred in organizing a local W. C. T. U.

Mrs. E. S. Bliss, chairman of committee on resolutions, presented the following, 21: 1-7. Following him, Rev. Dr. Ward- rian, H. C. Coon, Chorister, and Mrs. which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of all W. C T. U. workers to see that scientific Temperance, Physiology, and Hygiene are thoroughly taught in the public schools.

2. WHEREAS, the interest of Mrs. Hun in the welfare of the people of the State of New York gave her courage to face the opposition naturally arising from ignorance and prejudice, and strength to prosecute the task until she succeeded in securing a law requiring Physiology and Hygiene, with reference to the influence of alcohol upon the human system, to be taught in our public

WHEREAS, the enforcement of the law depends upon the personal attention of interested individuals; and,

WHEREAS, the laws of the State of New York give to women the right of voting for school officers; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the W. C. T. U. of Al-

tized into his death. Therefore we are ceiving something to remind them, that because of the rights given to us by the laws

3. Resolved. That we will to the best o our ability, inform ourselves concerning the duties of citizens of the United States.

purchase the necessary books of temperance instruction, it becomes our duty to see that they are furnished.

5. Resolved, That the reports from the Covey, and Mrs. Ordway were presented Unions to the County Convention would be much more interesting by giving their methods of work, and in what they are most interested, in addition to the filled blanks required by the State.

6. Resolved, That it becomes us to double Thus closed the most successful quarter of our diligence and watchfulness on account the Sabbath Mission School, since its estab- of faction creeping in our midst, for fear it may lessen our strength.

> 7. WHEREAS, we find that Prohibitor laws have been passed in many of the States as a non partisan measure only to be repealed; has been the object of attack. Some of the Resolved, That we feel more and more

the necessity of a party pledg d not only to the passage of such a law, but to the en forcement of the same; also,

Resolved, That we give our influence and support, to such a party.

8. WHEREAS, all temperance loving peo ple consider prohibition desirable in towns counties, and states; and,

WHEREAS, our nation is composed of ad joining States which have their influence upon each other as members of one family;

Resolved, That our national prohibition fills our idea which will give us prohibition in every state, county, and town.

9. Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to the people of Alfred for their kind care and hospitality during this session of our Convention, and also to the singers both choir and young ladies who furnished us with most excellent music for the occa

10. Resolved. That we express our sincer thanks to Mr. M. A. Green for his kindness in obtaining reduced rates on the New York, Lake Erie and West rn Railroad.

Mr. J. N. Abbett for granting reduced rates to and from this Convention.

MISS F. A. WITTER, Seć'y pro tem.

OBITUARY.

Rena May Coon was the daughter of Rev. A. W. and Louise H. Coon, and was born A large number of Subbath Visitors re. at Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., Nov. 23 ceived from the Plainfield school enabled us 1858. She died at Milton, Wis., Jan. 31, to supply deficiencies, our number being 1885, and was hence 26 years, 2 months, neighbors to the number of about 75 or 80 and 8 days old.

She embraced religion in early life, was baptized and united with the Church at having a hint of the intended surprise, Lincklaen, N. Y. A few years after, her father being called to the pastoral care of the Church at Scott, she had her membership transferred to that place, where it remained until she joined the church trium-

After Rena had received a good common school education, she fitted he self for a teacher, attending the State Normal School | the house was quite full and everything was at Cortland, N. Y. Afterward she taught in readiness, Mrs. Clark was sent for. One with marked success in the public schools of her native State four years, in Pennsylvania they came in, finding their house illuminattwo years, and later, one year in Wisconsin. In the early Summer of 1883, she went west | bors in full possession. The foreport of the to visit relatives living in Milton and Albion, Wis., and at Northfield, Minn., and was soon joined by her father, who spent the Summer with her, and then returned to the East, leaving his daughter among kind friends whose love and friendship has been doubly proved by their watchful care and attention during the period of her last illness and death. Though untimely was the summons, she answered it in the same quiet, earnest, Christ-like manner in which she had lived. Her departure was as one going from labor to reward, from hope to sweet

The funeral services were held Monday, Feb. 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Allen, in Mil ton, and at the Milton Junction Seventhday Baptist church at 11 A. M. At the house, prayer was offered by Rev. James Bailey. Rev. S. H. Babcock, at the church, preached an appropriate sermon from Rev. ner made remarks fitting the time and place Rev. A. W. Coon, the father of the deceased, paid a beautiful tribute to her whom he was about to lay away; feelingly thanked all for their kindness during his sad bereavement; and expressed his abiding love for and trust in the faith that was the chief joy and solace of the life that had just passed

Home Aews.

New York. ALMOND.

Fifty-four years ago, Jesse Tefft and Dency Bliven, his wife, made their way from Rhode Island, by private conveyance, to the Allegany country, where they settled upon a farm in the town of Almond, within the limlegany County will use whatever influence its of what is now the Second Alfred Church.

there Mr. Tefft died some twenty-five years ago; and there Mrs. Tefft still lives in the old home with a granddaughter. On Sunday, Feb. 15th, such of her children and othrelatives as were within easy reach, assembled 4. Resolved, That if any are too poor to to celebrate her 81st birthday. Twenty-four persons, representing four generations, made up the company, who passed the day much after the manner of other people on such

FIRST VERONA.

Ministers "have their failings." When raids are made upon the parsonage they immediately burden the RECORDER with their complaints, expecting a whole denomination to sympathize with them. The pastor of the Verona Churches is equally weak in that particular point, and especially so as his wife sisters of Verona made a sudden visit, sup. posed to be friendly, but it was discovered soon after they left that they had taken sundry unfinished articles of wear, etc., and unless they are returned soon, as good, or better than when appropriated, we shall infer that people's characters can not always be determined by appearances. We do not mean to "insinuate," but lest such liberty be taken in other churches we mention this for the benefit of all. But the chapter "endeth not

At Green's Corners, on a recent evening, we were pleasantly visiting a large company of friends at the house of Jacob Stokes, when a friend, in behalf of the Green's Corners Sunday-school presented us a donation of \$57. This is the more appreciated when we consider that it comes from those who have made no pledges to remunerate us for our voluntary efforts there, and from the fact that we are left free to express views, and have often done so, opposed to our First-day 11. Also, that we express our thanks to brethren. May the dear Lord lead them to the acceptance of all truth and bless them with all temporal and spiritual things in Christ Jesus. For all such kind attentions we are truly grateful.

The thirtieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clark was celebrated at their residence in Scott, N. Y., on the evening of Feb. 5, 1885. The friends and assembled, taking Mr. and Mrs. Clark by surprise. Grace, the younger daughter, asked her mother to go in to one of the neighbors and spend the evening, which Mrs. C. readily consented to do, mistrusting nothing. After their mother had gone and their father was busy about his chores, Grace and Kate, another sister, made everything in readiness for the company. At an early hour the friends began to gather, and when can imagine Mr. and Mrs. C.'s surprise as ed down stairs and up stairs and the neighevening was spent in social chat. The ladies had brought refreshments with them which were served to the company the latter part of the evening. After supper, Mr. and Mrs. Clark were called together, and the writer, on behalf of the friends and neighbors, presented them with some substantial tokens of good will, also in a brief speech wished them a long and prosperous life, after which the friends extended their congratulations and well wishes to the bride and groom. Thus ended a very pleasant anniversary.

DE RUYTER.

The Sabbath school of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of De Ruyter reorganized Sabbath, Jan. 10, 1885, by the election of the pastor, Rev. J. Clark Suprentendent, Mrs. B. G. Stillman, Assistant Suprentendent, Miss Mate L. Stillman, Secretary, Claton Coon, Treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Coon, Libra-Bert Brown, Organist.

MATE L. STILLMAN, Sec.

New Jersey. SHILOH.

Sabbath-day, February 7th., 1885, will be long remembered in Shiloh, as one of the best days in the history of the Church.

It was the time appointed for those who had found the Saviour precious, during the revival, with which God has blessed us, to offer themselves for baptism and union with the Church.

It had also been previously announced, that this morning service would be conducted as a "special covenant meeting," in which the "statement of principles" would be read; and that there would be

A ROLL CALL

lies in our power, to enforce the law, and There they reared a large family of children; from the church register, of all living mem-

bers, with the understanding, that any could not be present in person, mig spond by letter, or simply send their on paper for me to announce, at the

It was further explained, and under that the response to this roll-call show the evidence that they desired to renew covenant with God's people, and that were thus to express their sympath harmony with the church and its

Consequently, the congregation wa sually large. The service opened v song of praise, followed by responsive ing, and prayer. When the invitation given for those desiring baptism to con ward, it was truly a glad sight, when five young men and women, with ages ing from fourteen to twenty years, the the aisles and pressed to the front. were two others who offered in the ev making thirty-seven in all up to this c

After they had all given testimon were accepted, came the calling of t of members. Although an unheard of so far as any of us could remember, it to be a very precious season, and I th sulutary in its influence as any service knew. The interest was great, even last name, although the service was what prolonged. There were forty m who could not attend, some sick, and living at a distance, who were suffi interested to respond by sending i names, several writing short letter words of cheer. At the close of this it was found that

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SI of the members had responded, ei word of mouth, or in writing.

This Church has at present seven resident members, which leaves on hundred and seventy-nine resident m Thus, when two-hundred and twenty new their covenant in one day, it bes spirit of harmony and good-will tha ly encouraging.

During the progress of the meet of which have been free from the exc that often characterizes revival w full of the spirit of devotion, not l one-hundred and forty of the member been more or less active in bearing ny and exhortation. This is the sec

"THE PEOPLE HAD A MIND TO WO and the Lord fulfilled his promises They joined heart and hand with the pastor, and the blessing came, even than they had expected. What c there that could not be greatly bl this same way of working for the of souls?

On Sunday the 8th, thirty-two w tized at the pond of Bro. Stanford the presence of a vast concourse of many of the brethren say the large ence they ever knew at a baptism

But this is not all. The renewal. in those who had wandered, are markable, and as great a cause for giving, as are the new conversion other candidates will be baptized at day. "O let us give thanks unto of lords, to him who alone doeth gr THEO. L. GAR

SHILOH, N. J., Feb. 10, 1885.

PLAINFIELD.

There have been extra meetings our church for much of the time Week of Prayer, with good results, ening interest in the members an Seven were baptized last Sabbath, a are expected to follow. This we meetings are held with the Dutch Church, the First Presbyterian Church joining. FEB. 10. 1885,

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY

A new Society has been forme young people to be called "Th People's Society of Christian En the First Hopkinton Seventh-da Church." The constitution is the same as that adopted by the yo ple's society at Waterford, Conn., Which was given in the SABBATH I of Jan. 8, 1885.

This, with the Excel Band, and t People's Mission Band, ought to g portunity to each and all to he helped in moral and religious cu the pledges of the one and the co and by-laws of the others are liv progress is sure.

Evening after Sabbath day, Fe were favored with a sermon by Re fft died some twenty-five years re Mrs. Tefft still lives in the th a granddaughter. On Sunh, such of her children and othere within casy reach, assembled er 81st birthday. Twenty-four esenting four generations, made my, who passed the day much nner of other people on such

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Consequently, the congregation was unusually large. The service opened with a gong of praise, followed by responsive raeding, and prayer. When the invitation was given for those desiring baptism to come forward, it was truly a glad sight, when thirtyfive young men and women, with ages ranging from fourteen to twenty years, thronged the aisles and pressed to the front. There were two others who offered in the evening, making thirty-seven in all up to this date.

After they had all given testimony, and were accepted, came the calling of the roll of members. Although an unheard of thing, , so far as any of us could remember, it proved to be a very precious season, and I think, as sulutary in its influence as any service I ever knew. The interest was great, even to the last name, although the service was some what prolonged. There were forty members who could not attend, some sick, and some living at a distance, who were sufficiently interested to respond by sending in their names, several writing short letters with words of cheer. At the close of this service, it was found that

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX

of the members had responded, either by word of mouth, or in writing.

This Church has at present seventy nonresident members, which leaves only twohundred and seventy-nine resident members. Thus, when two-hundred and twenty-six renew their covenant in one day, it bespeaks a spirit of harmony and good-will that is truly encouraging.

that often characterizes revival work, yet two hours delighted a \$75 (about) house. full of the spirit of devotion, not less than

"THE PEOPLE HAD A MIND TO WORK,"

and the Lord fulfilled his promises to such They joined heart and hand with their own pastor, and the blessing came, even greater than they had expected. What church is there that could not be greatly blessed in this same way of working for the salvation

On Sunday the 8th, thirty-two were bap tized at the pond of Bro. Stanford Ayars, in the presence of a vast concourse of peoplemany of the brethren say the largest audience they ever knew at a baptism in this

But this is not all. The renewals of life in those who had wandered, are quite remarkable, and as great a cause for thanks. giving, as are the new conversions. The other candidates will be baptized at an early day. "O let us give thanks unto the Lord of lords, to him who alone doeth great won-THEO. L. GARDINER.

SHILOH, N. J., Feb. 10, 1885.

PLAINFIELD.

There have been extra meetings held in our church for much of the time since the Week of Prayer, with good results, in awakening interest in the members and others. Seven were baptized last Sabbath, and more are expected to follow. This week union meetings are held with the Dutch Reformed Church, the First Presbyterian and our Church joining. FEB. 10. 1885.

Rhode Island.

People's Society of Christian Endeavor of sary to a lively interest and co-operation. the First Hopkinton Seventh-day Baptist the same as that adopted by the young peo-

People's Mission Band, ought to give an opand by-laws of the others are lived up to, to \$9,000 for the past year. Progress is sure.

bers, with the understanding, that any who Stillman, from Rev. 3: 20, "Behold, I that he himself carry out his own proposicould not be present in person, might re stand at the door, and knock; if any man on paper for me to announce, at the proper in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Meetings will now be held only

> Illinois. WEST HALLOCK.

To-day, Feb. 9th, we are having one of the worst storms—blizzards they call them in Minnesota—that this section has ever witnessed. With last night's and to day's snow and blow, roads are blockaded, and the United States mails stopped.

Dea. I. D. Titsworth recently visited and partially canvassed this society to secure five year subscriptions for the RECORDER. The plan proposed is to get those who are able, to pledge to pay for from one to ten papers for the next five years, in the hope of secur ing in this way a thousand extra numbers of the paper to be sent to Sabbatarian families that are too poor, or too worldly to take it for themselves. About \$60 in cash, or \$215, including pledges, was raised. If those who were unwilling to pledge for the future, but paid from \$5 to \$20 down, do the same for the succeeding four years, it will add \$180 more to the above amount. The design of the Tract Board is to add to the office facilities, put the paper into every Seventh-day Baptist family, and make it self-supporting. Churches west of the Mississippi not visited by the agent, should make this canvass themselves.

For the holiday festivities this year, we dispensed with the usual Christmas tree, and had in its place a Christmas service of song-The Star of Promise, by Rev. R. Lowry. It was well enjoyed, and doubtless another song service will be prepared for

Week before last we had a treat, extraordinary, of a musical and literary character. Under the auspices of our Cornet Band, the lowing first artists: Lem. Wiley, cornetist; During the progress of the meetings, all | Kate Jordan, vocal soloist; Miss Cole, pianof which have been free from the excitement | ist; and Miss Mendenhall, elocutionist, for

For the last week or more we have been been more or less active in bearing testimo- | Are expecting Eld. Morton here the 23d ny and exhortation. This is the secret of it inst. to assist in the work. Eld. Hakes, we are sorry to say, is temporarily laid up with a lame side, caused by a fall down his cellar stairs last week. A remarkable work has been going on in Peoria this Winter. When completed, the conversions will probably reach a thousand, over 200 having joined one church. Moody is expected there March

6th, 7th, and 8th. I have been thinking of late that if we could have some statistical reports, through the RECORDER, from the different churches, as to their numerical and financial strength, and the amount of work they are doing for the cause at home and abroad, we would become better acquainted with the condition and work of the different churches, and those who were doing the least would be stimulated to greater diligence and benevolence. This society is sometimes called the wealthiest, which the people here seem quite unwilling to admit, especially in view of the large decrease during the past ten years; in the same connection they hear they are also called the stingiest, which of course they resent. Their support of the gospel at home is really more liberal than any church we are familiar with west of New son. The Chinese position at Kulua, also, York, and in proportion to membership is surpassed in this respect, by only three or four churches in the denomination. For 1884 they paid, pastor's salary, \$700 (and paid it for the most part when due), also something over \$100 for tract and mission work, besides what was contributed by the Sabbath-school and two ladies' missionary societies. That, we think, is not so bad a showing. If at all deficient in denominational work, we should account for it on geographical lines and influences. Located at one side of our institutions and benev-A new Society has been formed by our olent boards, there has been that lack of young people to be called "The Young contact, and consequent knowledge, neces-

To our numerical and financial strength: Church." The constitution is essentially A careful count shows a resident church membership of only eighty; of families, ple's society at Waterford, Conn., a copy of counting those that do more than their prowhich was given in the SABBATH RECORDER | portion, those that do perhaps less, and such as will do nothing, there are thirty-This, with the Excel Band, and the Young | four, nearly half of the number, containing only two members each (new couples and portunity to each and all to help and be old couples); careful estimates of the prophelped in moral and religious culture. If erty valuation of the society fix it at about the pledges of the one and the constitution \$200,000, and a net income of from \$8,000

In harmony with the suggestions of Ward-Evening after Sabbath day, Feb. 7th, we ner Williams's article on "Our Young Peowere favored with a sermon by Rev. Horace ple," in last week's RECORDER, we suggest Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

tion by writing a series of articles for the could by letter, or simply send their names hear my voice and open the door, I will come paper on the subject of "Music, 'somewhat after after the plan of those furnished the New York Independent two or three years since by Eugene Thayer, Organist of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City. There are also many other young men, who, as students, teachers, lawyers, doctors, artists, tradesmen, specialists or generalists, could, if they would, send in a correspendence of theoretic, practical, or inspirational interest and value. Let all such be forthcoming. Though not author ized to speak for the management, we have no doubt they would be gladly welcomed and their efforts duly appreciated by the reading public. "I write to you young men, because you are strong," etc.

Thursday, Feb. 12th, is our first mai since last Sabbath.

Later, and none to-day. G. M. COTTRELL.

Condensed Acus.

Fire in a Philadelphia almshouse caused the death of 16 persons.

The announcement has been made in al parts of the Hocking Valley O. that aid is no longer coming in and advising the men to get work. This ends the strike.

A dispatch to his correspondents in New Haven, Conn. announces the death of H. B. Hotckiss, the inventor of the world fam ous Hotckiss machine gun, of paralysis.

The eightieth anniversary of the birthday of David Dudley Field was celebrated Feb. 14. A brilliant assemblage was present and congratulations poured in from all sec-

The Agricultural Appropriation bill, reported to the Senate Feb. 14th. appropriates \$577,790; an increase of \$31.500 over the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed

August Freigl, the German consul at Peoria Parlor Party consisting of the 101- New York, has received an infernal machine. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police, who think the socialists sent the machine to the consul.

A bar of silver, which had been stolen from the Philadelphia mint, was offered for sale in New York recently. The bar weighed one-hundred and forty of the members have holding extra meetings with good interest. eighty-five pounds, and had not been missed

A cave of probable large. dimensions has ju t been discovered in Fincastle, Botetourt County, Va. A wagon dislodged a projecting rock in the road, disclosing an entrance. Numerous persons have explored it for a short distance and found it abounding with brilliant stalagmites and other beautiful formations.

The President has, by executive order, opened to public settlement after May 15, 1885, all of the lands within the Niobrara or Santee Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska remaining unallotted to and unsettled by the Indians, except such as are occupied for agency, school and missionary purposes.

Foreign.

Annexation of the Island of Samoa by by Germany confirmed. Admiral Courbet has been instructed to in-

tercept vessels with war material. It is reported that a third expedition from

Italy, comprising 3,500 troops, will be sent to the Red sea. Two Anarchists have been arrested at

Reichenber, in Bohemia. A printing press,

some revolutionary documents and a quantity of dynamite were seized. An official telegram from General De L'isle states that the French flag floats over Lang-

routed after a hot fight. Jules Louis Joseph Valles, the well-known journalist, is dead. He was born at Puy, Haute-Loire, on June 11, 1833. He had

als, but chiefly with Figuro. The Governor of Victoria has sent a message to the Home Government tendering to

the Queen the assurance that the colony of Victoria was ready to do its part as an integral portion of Her Majesty's empire to assist the English in Egypt. Policemen Cole and Cox, who were so dan gerously wounded while endeavoring to pre-

vent the recent dynamite explosion at Westminster Hall, have received a number of valuable presents in recognition of their efforts on the occasion. Mr. Gladstone has given each of the officers £50 from the Royal Bounty Fund. Advices from St. Petersburg states that

there are continual discoveries of treasonable talk and practices among the Russian troops. The spirit of nihilism appears to pervade the garrison at Cronstadt. Several artillery and naval officers have been sent there from St. Petersburg to take the places of the suspected officers, who are ordered to report at the capital for trial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

THE subscriber will give 20 cents apiece for the following denominational reports: General Conference, 1813, and American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, 1835.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Rhode

Island and Connecticut Churches will be held with

tle Pawcatuck Church, beginning Sixth-day evening

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

Feb. 20, 1885, with prayer and conference meeting, led by O. U. Whitford. 10.30 A. M-Sermon, 2.30 P. M-Sabbath-school,

7 P. M—Paper, "Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor," Mrs. E. A. Whitford E. Darrow Sermon by Questions handed in. FIRST-DAY.

10 A. M-Business. 10.20 A. M-Paper, "Our Sabbath Visitor,"

N. M. Babcock 2.30 P. M-Paper, "Woman's Work in the Church," Mrs. M. J. C. Moore Paper, "Alcohol's Effect on the Physical F. T. Rogers, M. D.

Answering of the questions previously handed in Horace Stillman P. M—Sermon. Closing Conference,

THE next meeting of the Associated churches of DeRuyter, Linklaen, Otselic, Cuyler Hill, Preston, Norwich and Scott, will be held (D. V.) with the (hurch at Scott, on the first Sabbath an 1 First day in March. commencing on evening after Sixth day, March 7t... A full representation from the churches is hoped for, and a profitable season.

THE Ministerial Conference of the Seventh-

L C. Rogers, Secretary.

L. F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

day Baptist churches of Southern\ Wisconsin will convene at the Rock River church, on Sixth-day, Feb. 27, 1885, at 10, A. M. The following pro gramme has been arranged for that session:

1 The subjects assigned to A. McLearn and S. H. Babcock for last session continued.

2. "Is there a future for the Seventh-day Baptist J. W. Morton 3. "Is i right to apply the title D. D or Rev. Sir to a minister of the gospel.

4 "Are the dead conscious between death and the Clayton Burdick. of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at 5. "Are the spirits of the dead ministering the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by J. C. Rogers.

6. "Can there be a time when the church can reax, in any degree, the strictness of church disci-J. W. Stillman.

7. 'What is the most successful method of securing revival of religion with the best permanent re 8. "Did Christ rise from the dead on the First-day

N. Wardner. 9. "What is the nature and design of the Sab-W. F. Place 8. H BABCOCK, Secretary.

CITATION .—Tre People of the State of New Vork, by the Grace of God, Free and Inde-

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

egany, New York, deceased, greeting: You are hereby cited and required to appear be fore our Surrogate of our Co nty of Alleg ny, in our Surrogate's Court, on the 6th day of March 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the Surrogate's office in Wellsville. New York, then and there to show cause why a d cree smould not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of the said Erastus A. been connected with several French journ- Green, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses,

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal o Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunted [L. s.] affiixed.

Witness, 'Clarence A. Farnum, Esq., Surrogate of said County, at Wellsville, N. Y., the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-CLARENCE A. FARNUM,

The above cut represents 3 of the latest and most popular Designs which we Manufacture in the RING line. No. I is a half round or Wedding Ring, Solid 18 K. Rolled Gold. No. 2 is a Handsome Chased or Engagement Ring, solid 18 K., Rolled Gold, these rings are suitable for either Lady or Gent and warranted to give satisfaction. We offer you your choice of any of the above for either Lady or Gent and warranted to give satisfaction. We offer you your choice of any if the above RINGS at 75 cents each. No. 3 is our imported Australian Diamond ring, set in Solid 18 K. Rolled Gold, they possess the beautiful straw tint and brilliant scintillating rays only found in Old Mine Diamonds and will make a handsome Birthday or Christmas present for Young or Old. Any Initials engraved on the inside of the rings without charge. Our Illustrated Catalogue of fine Jewelry, Watches, etc., sent free with each order. Send measure of finger when ordering and state which ring you desire—Address EUREKA. JEWELEY CO., 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

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Large Size \$1.00

BLECTRIC LAMP

A MODEL.



Small Size 60c.

The Electric Lamp is one of those useful articles desired in every family. There is nothing to explode or dangerous in its construction, while it is simple and easy to manage. Its light is generated by electricity at small expense. The Incandescent Electric Lamp consists of, Stand, Globe, Platena Burner, and Double Electric Generator; with full instructions for putting in operation. Either size mailed on receipt of price by the manufacturer.
FREDERICK LOWEY,

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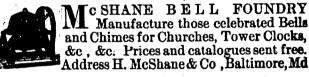
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Selected Miscellang.

KEEP PRAYING.

If wealth and power surround thee To press thee to the dust-And pomp and leve confound thee. Pray earnestly you must; Pray. keep praying, And in Jehovah trust.

If lying lips confusing Bring agony and shame, And join with hate abusing , Thy pure and honored name, Pray, keep praying, And let not wrath inflame.

If sad and lonely feeding Upon a humble meal While faith and trust unheeding Pride from thy merit steal, Pray. keep praying, And love for malice deal.

By kin and friends rejected, Firm on thy virtue stand So that no stain detected Be on thy heart or hand: Pray, keep praying, And life will yet be grand.

—Christian Secretary.

HOW AMELIA AUGUSTA HELPED.

BY PANSY.

Amelia Augusta's young mother, Helen, was in the conservatory with Amelia Augusta in her arms. The air was full of dolls, the talk was about dollies—can you guess the reas n hv?

All the older members of the family, even to grandma, had been coaxed into service to dress dozens of them, who were to swing high in the Christmas-tree at the church that evening. Dolls in a Christmas tree? Yes, indeed; missionary dolls, every one of doll-dressing forever. You must know that Fire! Fire! there were two Christmas trees standing in | "O, Charlie Parsons, the church is on the great church at this moment. One was | fire! filled with pretty little treasures for the home Sabbath school. The other was filled old lungs good and strong. And "Fire!" with invisible wires, swayed the motto: "Freely Ye Have Received."

This was over the church tree. Over the orphan's tree: "Freely Give."

The children said it was "Just lovely." Within that Home it was known that there was a hospital filled with little, white beds; would go out from that Home, only when did it." they went to their coffins. It was to this The story flew, as stories nearly always do. | won't break them to-morrow, nor the next that dolls should wear.

lovely doll something like Helen's for that her dress a card which read: "For brave poor little Maggie. It seems so sad to think and thoughtful work, by which sixty thousof a child who has never walked a step. I and dollars was saved, I am rewarded by besister who was speaking. There was that in doll was Araminto Angelina. - The Pansy. the words which made Helen hug Amelia Augusta closer to her heart and tell her she was her own darling, and she would never part with her, never in the world! But for all that she did not and could not forget little lame Maggie who had never walked a

What must it be like never to walk always to have to sit propped up among the pillows in the same room, and see the same | day for beginning things." things day after day, and know that one would never get well? Poor little Magge gin on New Year's Day?" without any mother. Would a great doll "Oh, resolutions and without any mother. Would a great doll "Oh, resolutions and things," Josie right is deserving of the admiration of all like Amelia Augusta give her any comfort? said. "I always decide on New Year's to who love righteousness. Especially does he "You would be too heavy for her to hold, Amelia Augusta, I am sure you would."

"As if I could give you away, when you have real hair, and eyes that open and shut. help her, anyway; and she might let you Augusta, and that is the whole of it. It and make no effort to do right. Louise wants that Maggie to have a great bought you—I can't give you away."

Who could be whispering to Helen, asking be seen in the room.

Augusta in the upper bureau drawer and the library? Little Will looked at his feet are decidedly wrong. Then he conceives it turned the key, and tried to forget her. It all the time, and he crept up by a chair to be his duty to criticise those who vary couldn't be done, Amelia Augusta was de- and tried it. I believe that was the first from him. He endeavors to make them see termined not to be forgotten.

would you give it away?"

think of such a thing?"

" Nothing, mamma; I was thinking of fast as he can!" mothers do of their babies?"

said "I begin to understand." "Why no, daughter, I don't think so. Sensible girls Father did not stay long after that. The truth. mothers never outgrow their babies; they graver than before. love them just as dearly when they are gray. I don't like New Year's Day," said He is apt to do the cause more harm than

of them as God's gifts." at her own gray-haired mother who had And then the mother felt that Josie was izes him who represents the truth. It is in

An hour later she made another effort. "Uncle Mott, do you think it is wrong to give away a present?"

"Why, not necessarily, little woman; I can conceive of a person giving away a present that would make the original giver glad and proud—when it was done in unselfish love, and for the help of some other who needs it more."

Let me tell you what happened between two and three o'clock of that same day. A little girl muffled in furs, and carrying a neat little trunk by the handle, went across the street to the great closed doors of the church, where the two Christmas-trees waited for evening.

In the trunk, reposing among her elegant and Helen's face, though grave, was sweet, and all traces of tears had been washed away. The church was locked, but papa was hours; nobody expected to be for hours to us, father?" and "Oh father! are you going come. Not until it was time to light up for to stay?" This was a treat indeed, Business evening. What queer smell was that? It held him during the usual week days, and indeed but volumes of smoke. It was the mother's eyes, for there was no smell of work of an instant for Helen to set down the wine about him. trunk, fly to the door, closing it after her in her wise forethought, lest the outer air you forgotten how to walk, old fellow?" Then should rush in and fan the smoke into flames. the eager children: She had heard of such a story as that, only them. The sweet lives they were living were a few days before. She pulled to the door. enough to ennoble the whole business of Then she shouted above the rising wind, he tries to take long steps, just as you did

"Fire!" shouted Charlie, his sixteen year with gifts from the Sabbath-school to the shouted the boys at the corner, delighted to orphans gathered in a certain home in a large pass the word along; and in less time than city. Over the trees, in letters of gold, hung it takes me to , tell you, the city was in a commotion. Bells rang, engines rattled, the great hose poured water from its generous throat, and eager hands worked with a will. Half an hour and it was all over. "She saved the church," Dr. Dennis said, wiping his black face with his black hands. "No," sobbed Helen, too much excited to on a Resolution Bank, and I mean to keep in every bed a sufferer, many of whom stop crying, "it was Amelia Augusta that it honored. I've been copying Josie to day,

room that the dolls were going, and they and I am sure you do not need to be told day, will we? If the baby is going to copy were being dressed in silk, and velvet, and | that a doll as like to Amelia Augusta as the | us, we must be careful. lace and every choice and beautiful thing city could produce swung that evening on the topmost branch of the "Freely Give" tree. | the check, and said; "Thank God." Helen, sitting in the conservatory, could But Amelia Augusta herself stood on the hear the talk. "I wish we had a great, very tip-top of the other tree, and bore on would like to give her the pretty things I ing allowed to stay at home, and take care could think of." It was Helen's grown-up of my dear mamma, Helen." The other you will have to taste it, for medicine, you

FIRST STEPS.

How nice it was in the baby to begin to took a first step that day. - The Pansy. walk on New Year's Day! The children said that to one another a great many times. "So cunning," and "So queer, "and "Just as though he knew it was the

"Why?" asked Nell "what do you be-

take new starts, and be different, you deserve our approbation, if he maintain his know."

"And the day after New Year's you take expense of temporary advantages of seemto break the resolutions, don't you?" The ing gain. He may have to pursue his course What if she cannot walk. A doll wouldn't | children laughed, but the mother said: | against the advice of recognized friends and "Don't make light of Josie's resolutions; fall off the bed and break you, and that would it is a great deal better to try, even if you be popular, in the broad sense of the term, break her heart. O, you can't go, Amelia fail, than it is to think nothing about it yet a goodly number appreciate and com-

She sighed as she spoke. There was a doll, why doesn't she buy her one? Uncle shadow in this mother's life that made her able to yield to the temptation to exhibit an end many things with a sigh.

"Le copied father," said Josie, going the idea that the doctrines which he holds her to give her doll away? No one was to back to the baby. "Didn't you notice and interprets are absolutely correct, and how earnestly he watched this morning, that they admit of but one construction Helen arose presently and laid Amelia when father was pacing off the length of And hence, if others differ from him, they

the morning, "If you had a baby, and you sighed, and the father, who was holding out the proper spirit. But too often there is thought somebody else wanted it very much, his hands to the baby looked at her grave- manifested an acrimonious feeling against

"What a question! Of course not, child: "Mother has her sober look on" said are indulged in. The charge of bigotry is unless I was obliged to. What made you Fannie. "What are you thinking, moth- hurled against those holding diverse views er? That baby will walk into mischief as of the doctrines that are believed and the

dollies. Don't you suppose that little girls | "No," she said, smiling now. "I was | in question. This is fidelity with a sort of think almost as much of their dollies as only thinking how sure the little sons and pious vengeance. But it is not the right daughters are to copy father and mother kind of fidelity. It does not commend it "O," said Helen's mother in a tone which and how careful we ought to be to take the self to God. Nor is it the most successful

know that dollies are only images of real ba- children gathered around him, begging that bies which some man or woman has made for he would come home early to let them have of the truth which are throughly agreeable them. They remember that they have no a nice New Year's evening together, but he to the Bible, yet, if in his maintenance of souls, and that by and by they will be laid did not promise, and after he had kissed those views he manifests an uncharitable aside and not cared for any more. But | them all, and gone away, the mother looked | spirit towards those who differ from him.

haired men and women. They always think Josie "and I don't think men ought to go good. People are driven away from what

never in all these forty four years grown growing old enough to understand the mean- this way that truth often suffers from its weary of her.

| Ing of the shadow in their home. New professed friends.

Helen sighed. There certainly was some Year's day and New Year's calls were templifference, and she could not help owning tations to her husband. He came home late, and gloomy, if not positively cross, and | towards others. And certainly they would his breath smelt strongly of wine, and he not knowingly do anything to defeat the spent the next day in bed, with a throbbing | truth, for it is in the very interests of rightheadache. It was not simply once a year that these experiences came, either; they were labor. But it remains true that, in too growing more frequent of late. Would the many instances, they exhibit a spirit which sons in this home copy their father's steps? This was the heavy shadow that so often pervaded the bosom of Christ and displayed darkened the mother's heart, and was alitself both in the propagation and defense ready creeping over the children.

table—an extra dinner, for the shadow on tent with a firm adherence to what we unthe mother's heart was not allowed to show derstand to be right. Indeed, the highest much in her life—and baby was fastened in type of fidelity cannot be maintained withhis high chair, and the noisy, merry group out a charity which is as broad as the heart were about to sit down, when their father's of Christ. and with a mind which is like step was heard in the hall.

Mother's face grew pale, father never Secretary. silks and laces, was Amelia Augusta; and dined with them on this day; his round of she was to swing on the Christmas-tree that calls was not completed in time, and benight, and travel afar to little lame Maggie sides, he always stayed away from the chilon the morrow. The sacrifice was made, dren's eyes when he had been drinking wine. Had the dreaded hour come when he had fallen too low to remember this?

She half arose to go and meet him, then one of the trustees, and Helen carried a great | sat down again. He came into the dining brass key in her pocket. The door swung room, steady step, cl ar eyes, smiling face. back at her touch. The hall felt dark and The glad children fluttered around him. still. No one had been in the church for "Did you come home to take dinner with half choked Helen. She went forward and fashion on New Year's, so the dinner table pushed open the inner doors. What! Great | saw little of this father. "I've come to clouds of smoke, little, spiteful tongues of stay, he said, kissing his wife, and then flame! No sight of trees, or of anything, the baby. He left a glad light in the

"Well, sir," he said to the baby, "have

"O, father! he has been practicing all day, and we all think he is copying you, for this morning. '

"I must take care how I step," said the father, and he looked over at his wife. "Shall I teach him to copy father?" he asked her.

But she could not asswer, and her eyes filled with tears. O, if she only dared to have her babies copy him in all things.

"I have brought you a New Year's present," he said, and he leaned forward and pushed across the table a slip of paper. "Is it a check," said the eager children,

peeping from every side. "Yes," he said smiling; "It is a check

and making resolutions. Josie, my boy, we

Then the mother, through her tears read

I, the undersigned, do solemnly promise never to taste again anything that can in toxicate, so help me God. Signed this New Year's Day, 1884, JOSEPH WARD HOWE.

"O, but father," said Josie, "perhaps And when the mother heard his decided

answer, "I never will my boy," she said again, "Thank God."

So the baby was not the only one who

UNCHARITABLE FIDELITY.

BY REV. C. H. WETHERBE.

A person who steadily adheres to what is fidelity amid the scorn of men and at the the threats of foes. His position may not mend his stead astness to purpose.

But on the other hand such an one is liuncharitable fidelity. He may conceive ermined not to be forgotten.

"Mamma," Helen said in the course of time he thought of walking."

that he is right and they are wrong. We have no objection to this, if it be done in the differing parties. Unloving accusations principles that are practiced by the person method of advancing the interests of the

Even though a person may possess views he fails to properly commend the truth. of them as God's gifts."

go calling without their wives. When I they ought to be drawn to, because of the hard and consorious spirit which character-

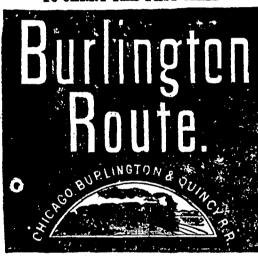
Very likely, however, such defenders of the truth do not intend to be uncharitable eousness and truth that they attempt to seems to be void of that sweet charity which of the truth. Let us remember that the The New Year's dinner was on the exercise of true charity is perfectly consis-His. May we seek to attain it.—Christian





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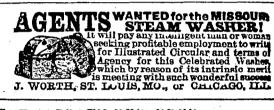
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MISSOURI.

giving some remarkable information ing the richness of one of the silver n Silverton. There are three or four on the lode, the deepest being 87 fc the lode in the mine maintaining an of three feet. The ore tested and is valued at \$500 000. besides which the value of \$300 000. has already b patched from the mine. The ore brought to the surface, is classed in different grades, some of which a direct to Germany for treatment, w rest is put aside in the hope that sc it may be treated on the spot. The tity now sent away weekly is from tons, which, at the lowest calcula valued at \$1500, per ton. The ent of mining, carting, and freight to G is about \$100 per ton, which leaves profit of something like \$14,000. po One gentleman owning a 1-5 interes mine recently sold half of his inte \$80,000. The quantity of silver and lead ores in the Barrier Ranges is sa very large, but as the means of tra tion is both expensive and limite only the high class ore that can at be tested.

Mopular Science

THE SILVER COUNTRY IN NEW

WALES -An official communicati

been received in Sydney from Mc

THE discovery of tin in Mason bell counties, West Virginia, is a much attention. The discovery w upon a tract of land owned by B. bins. When the mineral was first was supposed to be silver, but after it was pronounced to be tin, and of ity. It is estimated that the veins ciently rich to supply a dozen furr hundreds of years. The owners of expect to begin operations on a la at once.

A new material for walls has lat invented, and if it stands the test the advantages it seems to have o and plaster will doubtless secure it itv. It is known as soapstone fir appears to be mainly composed of The merits claimed for it are that a smooth, fine covering for ceil walls that with troweling taken polish; that its natural tint is pe more agreeable to the eye than co that it presents the best surface for either in oil or water color; that it crack or chip, and that nails can into it without damage. - Detroit I

JAPANESE DENTISTRY.—The dentist does not frighten his pat an array of steel instruments. operations in tooth drawing are by the thumb and forefinger of The skill necessary to do this is quired after long practice, but on tained the operator is able to ext dozen teeth in about thirty second once removing his fingers from th mouth. The dentist's education of with the pulling out of pegs we been pressed into soft wood; it the drawing of hard pegs which driven into an oak plank wit A writer in the Union Medicale no human jaw can resist the de powerful manipulation of the Jap

THE TAPER FIT.—This metho holes has been used less than it sl been; it was too much trouble in time. A straight hole and a st was considered cheaper, and there It cost little skill or wages for a man to bore a straight hole a straight plug; while to taper the taper-turn the plug, and make required skill and time.

For some purposes there is no will take the place of a taper fit a crosshead pin of crucible steel in a cast iron crosshead. It had not on the same grade, one in the crosshead and the other wing. The two tapers were no single reamer with a uniform were different in diameter and or degree of taper, and yet the mirable. When the steel pin bed, or home, it was secure wit persuasion; a slight tap of a mallet seated it. No keyway an needed to hold this union a simple cross pin, only enough to

from starting the fit, was requir These taper fits are useful wh from their readiness of removal means that the parts do not fit they are home;" whereas a must "feel its way" its whole sometimes—as when a steel plu hole—it must partly cut its w itself. It costs more to make to straight fits, but when the union of parts is assured, and of the parts to be separated on considered, it is the best fit cylinder that it is possibl American.

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Popular Science.

THE SILVER COUNTRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES -An official communication has been received in Sydney from Menindie, giving some remarkable information regarding the richness of one of the silver mines at Silverton. There are three or four shafts on the lode, the deepest being 87 feet, and the lode in the mine maintaining an average of three feet. The ore tested and in sight is valued at \$500 000. besides which ore to the value of \$300 000. has already been disnatched from the mine. The ore when brought to the surface, is classed into five different grades, some of which are sent direct to Germany for treatment, while the rest is put aside in the hope that some day it may be treated on the spot. The quantons, which, at the lowest calculation, is tons, which, at the lowest calculation, is own State, or county, address—C A. SNOW & Co., valued at \$1500, per ton. The entire cost Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D C. of mining, carting, and freight to Germany is about \$100 per ton, which leaves a clear profit of something like \$14,000. per week. mine recently sold half of his interest for \$80,000. The quantity of silver and silverlead ores in the Barrier Ranges is said to be very large, but as the means of transporta-

THE discovery of tin in Mason and Cabell counties, West Virginia, is attracting much attention. The discovery was made was supposed to be silver, but after an assay it was pronounced to be tin, and of fine quality. It is estimated that the veins are suffihundreds of years. The owners of the land expect to begin operations on a large scale | MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. at once.

A new material for walls has lately been invented, and if it stands the test of time the advantages it seems to have over sand and plaster will doubtless secure it popularitv. It is known as soapstone finish, and appears to be mainly composed of steatite. The merits claimed for it are that it makes a smooth, fine covering for ceilings and walls that with troweling takes a high polish; that its natural tint is pearl gray, more agreeable to the eye than cold white; that it presents the best surface for painting either in oil or water color; that it will not crack or chip, and that nails can be driven into it without damage.—Detroit Post.

IAPANESE DENTISTRY.—The Japanese dentist does not frighten his patient with an array of steel instruments. All of his operations in tooth drawing are performed by the thumb and forefinger of one hand. The skill necessary to do this is only acquired after long practice, but once it is obtained the operator is able to extract a half dozen teeth in about thirty seconds without once removing his fingers from the patient's mouth. The dentist's education commences with the pulling out of pegs which have been pressed into soft wood; it ends with the drawing of hard pegs which have been driven into an oak plank with a mallet. A writer in the Union Medicale says that no human jaw can resist the delicate but powerful manipulation of the Japanese den-

THE TAPER FIT.—This method of fitting holes has been used less than it should have been; it was too much trouble in the olden time. A straight hole and a straight plug was considered cheaper, and therefore better. It cost little skill or wages for a good workman to bore a straight hole and turn a straight plug; while to taper the hole and taper-turn the plug, and make a finish fit, required skill and time.

For some purposes there is nothing that will take the place of a taper fit. Recently a crosshead pin of crucible steel was noticed in a cast iron crosshead. It had two tapers, not on the same grade, one in one wing of the crosshead and the other in the other wing. The two tapers were not made by a single reamer with a uniform slant; they were different in diameter and in "slash," or degree of taper, and yet the fit was admirable. When the steel pin came to its bed, or home, it was secure without urgent persuasion; a slight tap of a soft metal mallet seated it. No keyway and spline was needed to hold this union as one, but a simple cross pin, only enough to prevent jar

from starting the fit, was required. These taper fits are useful when well made from their readiness of removal; a taper fit means that the parts do not fit at all until " they are home; "whereas a straight fit must "feel its way" its whole length, and sometimes—as when a steel plug fits an iron nole—it must partly cut its way and seat itself. It costs more to make taper fits than straight fits, but when the more perfect union of parts is assured, and the readiness of the parts to be separated on demand is considered, it is the best fit of cylinder to cylinder that it is possible.—Scientific

American.

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STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leape Dunkirk Little Valley		2.05 рм 3.49 ''		8.50 AM 10.26 "
Salamenca Carrollton Olcan Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8 35 '' 9.00 '' 9.25 '' 10.24 '' 11.04 ''	4 41 " 5.09 " 5.35 "		11 09 " 11.43 " 12.14pm
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	12.00† M 1.35 PM 3 15 " 7.23 "	†7.45 PM 9.82 " 11.20 " 3.28 AM	2.47 " 4.27 "	1.501 M 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	

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5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Van. dalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belmont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M. 4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forest-

ville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Dayton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07, Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58, Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10 54 Scio 11.07, Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.43 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. No. 8 will not run on Monday.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. I	No. 5*	No. 8.	No. A
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM		8.00 рм 11.40 "	8.30 PM 12.45 "
Hornellsville	†8.55 рм	4.25 AM	†8.10 AV	12.25†PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	6.02 "	10.87 "11.09 "	1.05 PM 1.24 " 2.22 " 2.50 " 8.80 " 5.40 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	12.32 AM 3.00 "		11.52 AM 1.30 PM	4.35 PM 6 00 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

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

5.25 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.14 P. M. No. 9 runs daily over Western Division.

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 *.	85.	21.*	37.
Leave	A. M.	А. М.	Р. М.	А. М.	Р. М.	A. M.
Carrollton		6.50	4.44	8.00	9.02	• • • • -
Arrive at						
Bradford		7.25	5.11	9.30	9.40	
Leave		1 :		P.M.	1	
Bradford	9.20	7.30	5.14	2.00	, .	7.06
Custer City	9.35	7.42	5.26	2.15		7.15
Arrive at		6.0				ļ:
Buttsville		8.20	6.04			1

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

EASTWARD

STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	38.
Leave	Р. М.	А. М.	А. М.	Р. М.	P. M.	P. M.
Buttsville	8.45		6.25		::::	
Custer City Arrive at	9.35		ŀ	24		
Bradford	9.50		7.20		1	6 20
Leave Bradford	9.55	7.18		5.00		
Arrive at Carrollton	10.35	7.46		5.55		

5.45 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 5.50, Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Carrollton at 6.35 A. M.

3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1885.

FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 3. Paul at Troas, Acts 20: 2-16. Jan. 10. Paul at Miletus. Acts 20: 17-27. Jan. 17. Paul's Farewell. Acts 20: 28-38.* Jan. 24. Paul's Journey to Jerusalem. Acts 21: 1-14. Jan. 31. Paul at Jerusalem. Acts 21: 15-26. Feb. 7. Paul assailed. Acts \$1: 27-49. Peb. 14. Paul's Defense. Acts 22: 1-21. Feb. 21. Paul before the Council. Acts 23: 1-11. Feb. 28. Paul sent to Felix. Acts 23: 12-24 March 7. Paul before Felix. Acts 24: 10-27. March 14. Paul before Agrippa. Acts 26: 1-18. March 21. Paul Vindicated. Acts 26: 19-32. March 28. Review; or Lesson selected by the school.

LESSON IX.—PAUL SENT TO FELIX

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

For Sabbath-day, February 28.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Acts 23: 12-24.

12. And when it was day, certain of the Jews banded to gether, and bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul

14 And they came to the chief priests and elders, and maid, We have bound ourselves under a great curse, that we will eat nothing until we have slain Paul.

15. Now therefore ye with the council signify to the chief captain that he bring him down unto you to morrow, as though ye would enquire something more perfectly con-

16. And when Paul's sister's son heard of their lying in wait, he went and entered into the castle, and told Paul.

17. Then Paul called one of the centurions unto him, and said, Bring this young man unto the chief captain: for he hath a certain thing to tell him.

18. So he took him, and brought him, to the chief captain,

and said, Paul the prisoner called me unto him, and prayed me to bring this young man unto thee, who hath something 19. Then the chief captain took him by the hand, and went with him aside privately, and asked him, what is that

thou hast to tell me?

20. And he said. The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring down Paul to morrow into the council, as though they would enquire somewhat of him more per-

fectly.

21. But do not thou yield unto them: for there lie in wait for him of them more than forly men, which have bound themselves with an oath, that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him: and now are they ready, looking for a promise from thee.

22. So the chief captain then let the young man depart, and charged him, see thou tell no man that thou hast showed these things to to me.

these things to to me. 28. And he called unto him two centurions, saying, Make ready two hundred soldiers to go to Cæsarea, and horsemen hree-core and ten, and spearmen two hundred, at the third hour of the night: 24. And provide them beasts, that they may set Paul on and bring him safe unto Felix the governor.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed."—1 Pet. 4: 16.

4th day. P a. 66: 1-20. 1st-day. Psa. 2: 1-12. 2d-day. Psa. 27: 1-14. 5th-day Matt. 10: 16-32. 3d day. P.a. 34: 1-22. 6th day. Study the Lesson.

OUTLINE.

I. The conspiracy. v. 12-15. II. The exposure. v. 16-22. III. The deliverance. v. 23-24.

INTRODUCTION.

In the last lesson we studied Paul's address before the High Council of the Jews. The R man officers had learned from Paul that he was a Roman citizen and they had no right to punish him before he was condemned. That they might learn what was charged against him, they brought him before the council, to be charged, if there were any just charges, and that he might answer for himself. Paul understood himself to be brought into question es sentially for his hope in the resurrection, and at tempted to vindicate his position on this doctrine, when an intense excitement aro e between members of the council on this subject. The Roman officers fearing for the safety of Paul took him out of their midst and led him into the castle again. The next day there was no meeting of the council called, and it was thus uncertain what would be done with Paul. This brings us to the determined plan of some of Paul's enemies and his deliverance from them, which s narrated in this lesson.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

V. 12. And when it was day, the Jaws banded together. The two opposing parties in the council had probably spent most of the night in disputing over the question of the resurrection and had dispersed without condemning Paul. Now his bitter enemies become desperate and band together.

V. 14. And they came to the chief priests and the elders and said. This band of religiou: assassins, knew that a large part of the council were bitterly opposed to Paul, for they were Saducees, to which sect the chief priest belonged. We have bound ourselves under agreat curse. They expected approval at least and de sired co-operation.

15. Now therefore, do ye with the council, signify to the chief captain. Their plan was well matured. The council had a measure of freedom with the Roman officers which would justify them in any reasonable request. That he bring him down unto you as though you would judge of his case place this request would appear entirely reasonable pretending to those who would not consent to the Paul again. Then, again, Paul would be killed before he reached the council, so they would not be charged with complicity with his murder. There is something very ferocious, independent and determined in their use of the prenoun "we," "and we are ready to kill him." How little did they realize that the just and alwise God was listening to every word of their plot, and had a way ready to expose

and defeat all their deep laid scheme.

tained only from the guard who had him in custody. Told Paul. Whether the event could be avoided or not the young man determined that Paul should be apprised of the conspiracy.

the centurions and said. Being himself a Roman citizen and that by birth, secured for him ready consideration among the soldiers. Bring this young man unto the chief captain for he hath something to tell him. Paul had been assured by the Lord that he should be spared to bear witness in Rome; but that does not release him from using every proper means of per sonal safety. Though God promises our deliverance, it is to be expected through agencies of his directing, and they may be our own efforts in part. Thus we see that Paul's example is his interpretation of the very important doctrine of the "divine purpose." Though he may have the most unquestioned assur ance of protection he is yet to use all prudence and diligence for himself.

V. 19. The chief captain took him by the hand, and going aside, asked him privately, What is that thou hast to tell | Thomas Boss, Westerly, me? The kind bearing of this high officer towards the lad, surely shows marked respect towards Paul who had sent him to the captain. Paul's undaunt d courage in danger, his unrevengeful and notle bearing towards his enemies, who had sought to kill him, and his uniform dignity and gen'ility as a prisoner, had won the esteem and profound regard of the chief captain.

V. 20-22. Here the young man reveals the plot and expresses his earnest desire that the captain will disappoint their plans. The captain having inquired very carefully, dismissed the lad with a charge that he should tell no man that he had disclosed this conspiracy to him. These last words implied a friendly purpose on the part of the captain.

V. 23, 24. Called unto him two of the centurions, Make ready two hundred soldiers to go as far as Caesarea. Here follow very prompt, minute and effi ient measures for conveying Paul to a safe place, without releasing Eva M. Witter, Durhamville, N. Y., him from imprisonment. We sympathize sometimes with Paul in his imprisonment; but there may have been a divine providence in it, preserving his life for more extended labors, as it could have been preserved otherwise. These last few years formed a very essential part of his most effective ministry, | Fannie Pope, Alfred. even though he was a prisoner.

An improvement in Upright Pianos has been inroduced by the Mason & Hamlin Company, long famous as organ makers, which is regarded as very important, adding to the beauty of tone of this in trument and rendering it much more durable.—

A GOOD PAPER.-The Youth's Companion is a paper which it is a pleasure to prai e. For it demonstrates that it is not necessary to poison a boy's mind in order to stimulate him. The pulse is made to throb, but with an impulse to do right and to fill a high place in the world's estimation. That this can be done and that The Companion has been able to ichieve a circulation of 325,000 copies, is no sma testimony to the skill and liberality with which it is edited. Those who know the paper best wonder how any American family is willing to do without it. The price is \$1 75 a year. Subscriptions sent in now will entitle to copies of all the remaining issues of this year, as well as to the whole year 1885.

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MARRIED.

In Scott, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1885, at the residence of the brides parents, by Rev. F. O Burdick. Mr. John Barton Brown and Miss Lena May Whiting, all In Shiloh, N. J., Feb. 10, 1885, by Rev. T. L

Gardiner, Mr Inving Sheppard, and Miss Katie HUMMEL, both of Shiloh. In Westerly, R. I., Feb. 4, 1885, by Eld. C. C

Stillman, at his residence on High St, Mr. WM. E. SPEAR, of New London, Conn., and Miss ARMENIA CRANDALL, of Westerly.

In Walworth, Wis., Feb. 11, 1885, by Rev. A. McLearn, Mr. George D. Mills of Walworth, and Miss Carrie Keeler of Chemung, Ill. At St. Paul, Minn., Mr. A. C. RAMSDEN, and Miss

FLORA KIMBALL, bot's of St. Paul.

DIED.

Near Adams Centre, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1885, Mrs. Liza Austin, aged 71 years and 5 months. Her maiden name was Williams. Her first husband was Matthew Green, who died many years ago leaving two children. By her second husband whom she survived many years she had one son. These three children survive her. In early life she made a profession of religion and united with the people of God. It is the testimony of those who knew her that she maintained her Christian faith and her walk with God threugh life. In Cartwright, Wis.. Feb 10, 1885, of a neumonia

H. B. ALLEN, aged 38 years, 8 months and 1 day.

Books and Magazines.

In Babyhood for February, "The Baby's Baths," by Marian H rland occupies an important place. more exactly. In view of all that had taken Other articles are "False Croup: its Prevention and Treatment," by Dr. John H. Ripley; "Plumbing in and probably would be granted at once. And we, its Relations to Pure Air for the Nursery." by Geo. or ever he come near, are ready to E. Waring Jr; "Nature in the Nursery," by H. H. slay him. This plot makes it very easy for even Ballard, and "Poisonous Candies," by Dr. Cyrus a part of the council to secure the death of Paul, by Edson. The department of "Nursery Problems" -queries by readers, with answers by the editorsplot if they knew of it, that they only wished to hear is becoming exceedingly useful, comprising a great | FOR SALE variety of topics of interest to all. 18 Spruce Street, New York, \$1 50 per year.

LETTERS.

A. H. Lewis 4, Mrs. G. W. Holmes, H. W. Stillman, C. H. West, A. B. Prentice, Isaac Clawson, Mrs. E. Fenner, B. I. Jeffrey, Mrs. C. G. Kimball, L. T. Rogers 2, J. M. Richey, S. B. Smith, Mrs. Mary Langworthy. Perry Mason & Co., Geo. H. Babcock 2, Wm. L. Clarke, Chas. Saunders, T A. V. 16. But Paul's sister's son heard of Jones, A. S. Bartlett, E. M. Dunn, Edwin Alden their lying in wait. This young man was cer tainly in sympathy with the religious sentiments of White, Mrs. G. T. Brown, A. E. Main. Geo. Greenhis uncle, more than this concerning the young man | man, J. F. Hubbard A. L. Chester, Geo. R. Lancannot now be said. Access to Paul could be ot- phear, Eva M. Witter, H D. Sutton, Geo. H.

Spi.er, J. B. Somers, Emza F. Randolph, S. S. Maxson A. C. Spicer, Fannie Pope. Elnora Armstrong, H. M. Maxson, Fred Powers, J. H. Babcock, E. R. Green. L. H. Babcock, O. D. Sherman, Fan nie M. Greenman, I. J. Ordway, T. L. Gardiner, E. V. 17. And Paul called unto him one of L. Davis, J. Langworthy, A. Whitford, Claston Bond, J. P. Lundquist.

RECEIPTS

All payments for he Sabbath Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Per sons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

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WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending February 14, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 22,898 pack ages; exports, 1,510 packages. An entire dairy of firsts, inspector's certificate attached, sold at 171c. Forty three package of extra firsts June creamery make sold at 17c. Fifty firkins good fair New York State butter was offered at 17c. Two entire Delaware dairies brought 20c all round. Oa fresh imi tation creamery Western the market was weak and a cent or two off at say, 23@24c. for quick flavored desirable stock. Winter roll butter is offered at 11@ 16c., and very dull. Last week's grain fed fancy creamery slawer and lower at say about 33@35c. The market closes, as an old merchant remarked this morning, about as bad as he had seen it anytime in the last thirty years. We quote:

Fine. Faulty Winter make creamery 35@36 Fresh Fall make..... 23@25 18@20 12@16 Entire dairies —@20 -®--12@1 Summer firkins..... —@20 12@1

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 18,125 : oxes exports, 13,429 boxes. There has been some de mand for choice fall cheese for domestic markets, but the export movement of them has been light On the Exchange to-day extra New York State factory har 12½c. bid. All long held cheese and seconds and inferior grades are very dull, as are also skim and half skims. There were two fires last night in Warren street whereby several thousand boxes of cheese must Lav been damaged or destroyed. The market is a repetition of several weeks past, and clo es dull and nominal. We quote:

Fancy. Fine. Faulty Factory, full cream.. 12 @121

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 2,727 barrels. and 4.352 cases. Imports of foreign eggs, 2,068 cases. The market is steady. Sales of twenty cases fresh gathered New York State this morning at 28c. We

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The Sabbath Regorden,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, -

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

- AT -ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

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Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents dditional, on account of postage. If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 cents additional will be charged.

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VOL. XLI.-NO. 9.

The Sabbath Beco

Entered as second-class mail matter fice at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

"OUR lives are songs, God writes the And we set them to music at pleasu And the song grows glad, or sweet or As we choose to fashion the measu

We must write the music, whatever the Whatever its rhyme or meter: And if it is sad, we can make it glad, Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter

IN MEMORIAM.

A brief sketch read at the funeral in Shi by the pastor, T. L. Gardiner.

Rev. Walter Bloomfield Gillette I born in Cambridge, Washington Co., the 8th day of October, 1804; and this life on February 12th, 1885, ag years, four months, and four days.

His forefathers were from France his great-grandfather was exiled or of his religion, and settled in the Connecticut. His father, Fidelio B. Gillette, mo

Long Island, to Piscataway, N. J., married Tabitha Dunham, and in moved to Cambridge, where Walter Owing to the straitened circumstan parents, his early opportunities wer ingly limited. They were all burn house and home, and left entirely so that at a very early age he was upon the world to work. At the years, he went to live with his gran for whom he labored in Summer sea had advantages of district school in

At the age of twelve years he South Jersey, on horseback, to live uncle, Ellis Ayars. His journal re nutely the hard struggle of those ye uncle and aunt were members of th at Shiloh, where he attended see Sabbath, and thus began his acqu with the church and people, who the benefits of his earnest, and fa bors as pastor, for fully one-four long life.

At the age of sixteen he becam alarmed over the welfare of his sou er a long struggle, in which he tr form his own life by the rules of he came to the point where he c say; "God be merciful to me a sinn all his fears departed and peace can his immediate companions were in and associations in connection with cle's distillery business, which in days was not regarded in the san in our time, were all so adverse, the his peace and groped on in darkne eral years, before his public pro religion. With the exception months spent in school, at Roads Shiloh, he remained with his unc

house," Decrfield. After a few months spent in brothers and friends in the North out in quest of a home in the then Spending a little season at Elm State of New York, he then trave into the wilderness country of t part of that State, stopping at Fr Allegany county. The first year w chopping timber, brick-making, teaching.

In 1827 he returned to New

was twenty-one, and the following

taught his first school in "Cent

was married in March of that ye John Davis, to Sarah A. Frazier, daughter of Eld. Samuel Davis. soon started, as emigrants, with and a wagon, for their new home New York. During that year tized by Eld. John Green, pastor enth-day Baptist Church of Frie in the village of Nile, and the la which he was pastor. He was s serve the church as deacon, but ordination, thinking himself to such a position. In 1830 he wa ercised in regard to entering th The church had preaching only time, and he was called upon of lead the meetings. He continue farm Summers, and in Winter Spring made shingles, and worl bermen in rafting and running the Alleghany River.

In 1831 the Church asked his his gift, and licenced him to