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VOL. XLI.-NO. 9.

fice at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 2090.

The Sabbath Recorden. Entered as second-class mail matter at the post

OUR lives are songs, God writes the words And we set them to music at pleasure; And the song grows glad, or sweet or sad. As we choose to fashion the measure.

We must write the music, whatever the song 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 Shiloh, N. J. by the pastor, T. L. Gardiner.

Rev. Walter Bloomfield Gillette D. D., was horn in Cambridge, Washington Co., N.Y., on the 8th day of October, 1804; and departed this life on February 12th, 1885, aged eighty vears, four months, and four days.

His forefathers were from France, whence his great-grandfather was exiled on account of his religion, and settled in the State of Connecticut.

His father, Fidelio B. Gillette, moved from Long Island, to Piscataway, N. J., where he married Tabitha Dunham, and in 1794, removed to Cambridge, where Walter was born. Owing to the straitened circumstances of his parents, his early opportunities were exceedingly limited. They were all burned out of house and home, and left entirely destitute, so that at a very early age he was thrown upon the world to work. At the age of ten years, he went to live with his grandfather, for whom he labored in Summer season, and had advantages of district school in Winter.

At the age of twelve years he came to South Jersey, on horseback, to live with his uncle, Ellis Ayars. His journal relates minutely the hard struggle of those years. His uncle and aunt were members of the church at Shiloh, where he attended services on Sabbath, and thus began his acquiintance with the church and people, who received the benefits of his earnest, and faithful labors as pastor, for fully one-fourth of his long life.

At the age of sixteen he became greatly alarmed over the welfare of his soul, and after a long struggle, in which he tried to re form his own life by the rules of morality, he came to the point where he could only say; "God be merciful to me a sinner," when all his fears departed and peace came. But his immediate companions were irreligious, and associations in connection with his uncle's distillery business, which in his early days was not regarded in the same light as in our time, were all so adverse, that he lost his peace and groped on in darkness for several years, before his public profession of religion. With the exception of a few months spent in school, at Roadstown and Shiloh, he remained with his uncle until he was twenty-one, and the following Winter taught his first school in "Centre Schoolhouse," Deerfield.

After a few months spent in visiting his brothers and friends in the North, he started out in quest of a home in the then new West. Spending a little season at Elmira, in the State of New York, he then traveled on foot into the wilderness country of the Western part of that State, stopping at Friendship in Allegany county. The first year was spent in chopping timber, brick-making, and school-

In 1827 he returned to New Jersey, and was married in March of that year, by Eld. John Davis, to Sarah A. Frazier, the granddaughter of Eld. Samuel Davis. And they pay a salary of \$300. But the brethren at soon started, as emigrants, with two horses and a wagon, for their new home in Western New York. During that year he was baptized by Eld. John Green, pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Friendship, now which he was pastor. He was soon called to serve the church as deacon, but declined the such a position. In 1830 he was greatly ex-

the Alleghany River.

from the records he has left, that revivals expenses, furnish a parsonage, all his fuel, sprang up wherever he went. One year later | and \$150 in cash. (1832) he yielded himself up to the work of the ministry, and was ordained by Elds. John | says: "There was where I professed religion, had baptized him, preaching the ordination | proportion of the church I could look upon | sermon; and he was settled as pastor of the as my spiritual children. For me to leave years, with an occasional absence of a few months, on some mission circuit. His first baptisms were in the Cussewago River, Northern Pennsylvania. Many towns were visited by him, traveling on horseback, in a new country; and in my own childhood, have I many times heard testimonies from the old settlers there, showing how the Lord was with him, and they loved the name of Walter B. Gillette, because of faithful labors among them, in the days of their early struggles.

The year following, he accepted an invitation from the "General Conference," to go on a mission in Central New York. And having traded his farm for a five acre lot with a log house for a home, he took his journey for an absence of some months upon that field.

Here he traveled constantly upon a circuit of nearly two hundred miles, including the present churches of Scott, DeRuyter, Lincklæn, Otselic, Cuyler, Verona, and Preston He made this circuit every four weeks, giving to each church a half the Sabbath only, and preaching between Sabbaths as opportunity presented. Much of this time his faithful wife accompanied him in his travels. His colleagues in this work, were Alexander Campbell and Joel Greene. Seven months were spent in this mission, and he realized \$7 per month and board among the people.

On his return to Friendship, he formed a new circuit, consisting of the following churches: Friendship, Bolivar, 1st Genesee, 2d Genesee, 3d Genesee, Hebron, Pa., Independence, Alfred, Scio, where he labored faithfully for the good of others, as will ap pear from the following extract from his "journal" at the close of 1834: "During the past year I have traveled many miles, over rugged mountains, dreary deserts, and fruitful plains; mid storms and tempests, cold and heat, sometimes hungry, sometimes abounding in plenty-my object, to preach Christ to the destitute. And during the year have seen many conversions, preached over two hundred sermons, and baptized thirty-three persons."

Thus he labored for three years, when, in 1837, he went as delegate to the Associations, making the trip on horseback. The Eastern Association was held at Piscataway, and at the request of their pastor, he remained ten days in revival work, when twenty souls were gathered into the church. On this trip he spent five weeks, rode nine hundred miles, and preached twenty-three sermons. Thus, through all these years, the records show how wonderfully the blessing of God followed him in all his labors of love, and in almost every field revivals crowned his efforts. His field of labor extending over portions of Potter County, Pa., and Cattaraugus, Allegany, Erie, and Niagara Counties, N. Y., he was almost constantly in the saddle, to which fact he afterwards refers, as a blessing, in that it gave him such vigorous

In 1838, in the midst of a precious revival, in the Friendship church, he received a call from the Brookfield Church, they offering to send teams to move him to Brookfield, and Friendship were so anxious to retain him, that he yielded to their wishes, although his own choice would have been to go.

He speaks in strong terms of the place which some of these churches held in his in the village of Nile, and the last church of affections. Of one he writes: "Here I saw the first fruit of my ministry." . . . "To supply that people I have spared no pains, ordination, thinking himself too young for have travelled by night and by day, in cold and heat." "Have seen them increase from ercised in regard to entering the ministry. eight to sixty members, over forty of whom The church had preaching only part of the I baptized." Thus he speaks, while on his time, and he was called upon occasionally to last circuit among the churches of that field. lead the meetings. He continued to work the | For, about this time, he received three imfarm Summers, and in Winter and early | portant calls at once. i. e., one from the Spring made shingles, and worked for lum- | Missionary Board, asking him to go for two bermen in rafting and running lumber down | years as missionary to West Virginia; one

was called upon by many surrounding neigh. | decide what was duty, but finally accepted borhoods, to hold meetings, and it appears the call to New Market, they to pay moving Geo. B. Utter, A. A. F. Randolph, and erable worldly experience never expect to

my duty, I do not hesitate."

He entered upon his labors as pastor at New Market in October, 1839, and continued to serve that church for thirteen years and six months.

Their records show several precious revivals under his labors there, and the Lord blessed him with a prosperous pastorate. Respected by all classes, he had many calls to labor outside of his own denomination.

In 1853 he accepted a call to become pastor of the Shiloh Church, which he held for twenty years. During this period, 290 names were added to the church roll. Many precious seasons of revival were enjoyed, and the church grew strong under his labors. It was during the second year of this pastorate, December, 1854, that he was called to part with the wife and companion of his youth. He speaks of this bereavement in the most tender and touching terms, showing a true and affectionate spirit. In 1856 he was married to Mary H. Gavitt, of Westerly, R. I., the faithful companion of his declining years, who survives him, and deeply mourns his loss. Of the three children, whom he mentions so tenderly time and again in his journal, the two daughters have preceded him to the spirit land, and only the son, Dr. F. B. Gillette, of Brooklyn, N. Y., remains.

Very many of you "fathers and mothers in Israel," who assemble here to-day, to pay the last kind regards to this spiritless form, look upon him as your spiritual father. Under his preaching you were converted. He led you down into the baptismal waters, and laid upon your heads the consecrating hand, when you were received into the church. Upon him you called when festive boards were spread, and wedding garlands twined. He was with you when the bereavements came, that took the light out of the years, and made you to bow beneath the crushing grief; and he it was, who spoke words of comfort, and helped to lay away your dead.

The story of the twenty years of his life among you, so full of unselfish labor in your behalf, is all too fresh in memory to need any recording by my pen. You love him for what he har done for you. During his stay here you granted him leave of absence, in harmony with the wish of the Missionary Board, and his wish as well, to go on a mission to West Virginia. He spent some months in this mission, and was greatly blessed in his labor of love.

After so long a pastorate, he felt that he could do more good in another field, and under the firm conviction that it would be better for the church to have a change, he accepted an invitation from the Board to enter upon mission labors in the Western

Accordingly, in 1873, he left his home in Shiloh, for work on the mission fields of his early ministry. After some months spent among the feeble churches of Western and Central New York, he accepted the pastorate of the Church at Portville, N. Y., where he spent some three years.

In 1876 he again accepted a call to the Friendship Church—the home of his conversion, the place of his ordination, and first pastorate. Here he labored, and was greatly beloved, until the lingering sickness that proved fatal at last compelled him to stop the work. Many hearts ached when he left Nile, and for the second time in his ministry their pastor. He sought a home among us, that he might die in the place where he had lived the longest, and that had come to seem more like home to him, than any other.

During his life, he served as pastor of five churches, traveled as missionary, oftentimes on his own account, with no support by any "Board," in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland; had been ordained over fifty-two years, had baptized 530 persons, married 235 couples, and laid from the 2d Alfred Church, and the third in the grave 619 of his fellowmen; assisted In 1831 the Church asked him to improve from the Piscataway Church, in New Mar in the ordination of many of our ministers, his gift, and licenced him to preach. He ket, N. J. It cost him a great struggle to among whom are James R. Irish, S. S. Gris- tures follow the fortune made rapidly, that the fox that gnaws at their vitals."

He had some remarkable characteristics, In speaking of the Friendship Church, he | that endeared him to us all. During all his long and painful illness, he maintained such Greene and Joel Greene, the former, who commenced preaching the gospel, and a large a spirit of patience, and genuine Christian cheerfulness that even his sufferings were turned by him into testimonies for the Lord Friendship Church, which he served seven them is a great trial, but believing it to be Jesus, whom he loved, and who stood by him. In the midst of sufferings he would say: "The light affliction which is but for a moment, worketh a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory;" or, "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us." And then with the next breath, he would strike up some favorite song about heaven, and the deliverance of the people of God.

Again, it is no small cross, nor yet a trifling thing, for an old soldier of the Lord, to step aside from his life-work, and vacate his field of labor both of which have been as dear to him as the apple of his eye, and see younger men step into his place, without manifesting more or less sensitiveness, and oftentimes exercising a critical spirit.

But there was nothing of this in our dear brother Gillette. It did not seem to make so much difference to him, who did the work, for he seemed to be as glad to know that God's cause prospered in the hands of another, as though it were done by the work of his own hands. Thus I have found him a valuable friend and adviser, and there has been no more attentive and respectful hearer, in my audiences for over two years, than this very brother, who took a place in the pews of the very church, over which he had presided as pastor for twenty years. I shall miss the inspiration that his presence here was sure to impart, I shall miss the words of encouragement that fell from his lips, always | people who oppose him, with indomitable untainted by anything like criticism. And perseverance, a martyr to his error, sets himyou will all feel the loss. May the God of self up against the truth that is centered on all comfort, abide with, and sustain, those in his home, over whom this dark shadow has fallen, until in God's good time they too may enter into rest with him, and behold the glories of the heavenly home, whence and night, against the hospitable pharos that "they shall go no more out forever."

Now we must lay his weary body away to against it. rest, beside those whom he loved and lost so long ago. His work is done, and I trust that his spirit has received the plaudit, "Well done." He will meet many of those who were saved through his labors, already in the spirit land, and others shall follow, from all parts of our beloved Zion.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, . . . that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." Shilon, Feb. 16, 1885.

> "UP to the merciful Father, The prayers rise day and night, Away through the mist and darkness, Away on the wings of light; And none that was really earnest Ever has lost its way, And none that asked for a blessing Ever was answered nay.'

SUDDEN FORTUNES.

People who are willing to accumulate wealth by the slow progress of adding dollar to dollar, through strict economy and painstaking industry, are generally considered slow by that class of dashing financiers who boast of a great deal of push and energy and possess very little real foresight and less honesty. These enterprising seekers after riches think, or profess to think, a fortune of little value that is not obtained by a lucky turn in speculation or by some enterprise that either makes or breaks its projector in short time. But if riches are desirable at all. it certainly is desirable that those who have once attained them, and become accustomed to the style of living which generally accompanies wealth, should retain them. In general it is better not to have been rich at all severed his relations with that church, as than to have been rich and afterwards be man in circumstances where he is expected plunged into poverty. It is on this point to be generous and hospitable, to open his that the aspirant after sudden riches gener- | hand as wide as his heart to the poor, to ally wrecks himself. The papers have been | give his family a good education, to bring chronicling of late the case of the man who, them up in what is called genteel life, and eleven years ago, suddenly acquired a half to deny him the means of doing so, is million of dollars, and whose household goods | enough, but for the hope of heaven, to emhave just been sold by the sheriff to satisfy a demand for rent. The story of Coal Oil Johnnie has become familiar in every household in the land. People conversant with oil country life can point to hundreds of instances of a like nature within their own | mind and delicate sensibilities has trials to knowledge. The fortune that falls into a | bear more painful than the privations of the ap unprepared for it is shaken out nearly as poor. It is a bitter cup, and my heart quickly as it comes. So certainly do prodi- bleeds for brethren who have never told gal expenditure and reckless business adven- their sorrows, concealing under their cloaks

wold, Solomon Carpenter, Nathan Wardner, | people with gray heads and any considnobody was injured by the sudden acquisition of riches but their possessors, they might be left to buffet the waves of adversity which are certain to follow in the wake of easilvgotten wealth with what strength and fortitude they could summon. But the effect of these suddenly-acquired fortunes on the young men who only see the glitter and pleasure which present riches bring, is bad and only bad. They want to get rich without going through the long apprenticeship. to hard work and small pay which their more patient fathers have gone through. They see the sky-rocket fortunes in all their blaze and glory, and without waiting to see the appendix of the falling stick which is sure to follow, they are tempted to despise hard work and slow gains, and rush into the vortex of speculation and risky enterprise, in hopes of reaching the haven of riches by the short route. Only a few will succeed, and they will be worse off before they die than if they had never succeeded. It is useless to argue that there is no necessity for men who have been fortunate to lose their heads and their fortune in so short a time. Whether a necessity or not they do it, and the young man who thinks that he can do better in this respect than those who have gone before him, only betrays his lack of experience, and knowledge of human nature. As the tree that defies the storm and blasts of centuries is of slow growth, so the fortune that stays, generally comes by a process of slow accumulation that begets the prudence and self-denial necessary to its proper management and preservation.— Philadelphia

THE ETERNAL ROCK.

What a commentary upon the word. 'Whosoever falls on this stone shall be broken," is the whole history of the heresies of the church and the assaults of unbelief! Man after man rich in gifts, endowed often with far larger and nobler faculties than the Jesus Christ; and the great divine message simply goes on its way, and all the babblement and noise is like so many bats flying against a light, or the flight of the wild seabirds that come sweeping up in the tempest is on the rock, and smite themselves dead

Skeptics well known in their generation, who made people's hearts tremble for the ark of God—what has become of them? Their books lie dusty and undisturbed whilst the Bible stands, with all the scribblings wiped off the page, as if they had never been! Opponents fire their small shot against the Rock of Ages, and the little pellets fall flattened, and only scale off a bit of the moss that has gathered there.

My brother, let the history of the past, with other deeper thought, teach you and me a very calm and trinmphant distrust about all that people say now a-days, for all the modern opposition to the Gospel will go as the past has; the newest systems which cut and carve at Christianity will go to the tomb where all the rest have have gone, and dead, old infidelities will rise up from their tombs, and say to the bran-new ones of this generation when their day is worked out, 'Ah! are ye also become like one of us?"— Alex McLaren.

POVERTY AND POOR PREACHING.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Guthrie once said: 'The calamity which I stand in dread of, and which is next to the withdrawal of the divine blessing, the greatest the Church can suffer, is that the rising talent, genius and energy of our country may leave the ministry of the gospel for other professions. 'A scandalous maintenance,' Mathew Henry says, 'makes a scandalous ministry.' And I will give you another equally true: 'The poverty of the parsonage will develop itself in the poverty of the pulpit.' I have no doubt about it. Genteel poverty, to which some ministers are doomed, is one of the greatest evils under the sun. To place a bitter existence.

In the dread of debt, in many daily mortifications, in harassing fears of what will become of his wife and children when his. head lies in the grave, a man of cultivated

subsequent insertion.. Special conwith parties advertising extensively, or tisements inserted at legal rates. ertisers may have their advertisements

terly without extra charge. sements of objectionable character will

JOB PRINTING.

s furnished with a supply of jobbing more will be added as the business may hat all work in that line can be executed and dispatch.

nications, whether on business or for should be addressed to "THE SAB-DRDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun

Missions.

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

RECITATION.

FOR A LITTLE BOY.

This little red box in my hand Is empty as it can be, It makes no noise at all, Though I shake it hard, you see?

I wish it were full, don't you? Of pennies and quarters and dimes; But wishing won't make it full, -I've tried it so many times.

Just think how much good it would do, If this little box were full,— How mony a heathen child Might be sent to a mission school.

It makes me most ready to cry, When I hear the stories they tell Of children who don't know at all Of Jesus who loves them so well.

I wish I could help them some way! Now listen, I have thought of a plan: I'll pass my box 'roun . the room, And ask all to give what they can.

I think you'll each give a little, I'll get my box full, I believe; For you know it was said by the Saviour 'Tis better to give than receive.

A CORRESPONDENT at Hornellsville, N. Y., writes: "I know it will cheer you to know that we are greatly encouraged in regard to our Church and Sabbath-school We are being blessed through the efforts o Miss Randolph. Our congregations are larger, and more strangers are drawn in ev ery Sabbath than ever before since the for mation of this Church. Remember to pray for us."

MISSION TO THE SANTHALS.

We have received two pamphlets relating to the work of the Indian Home Mission to the Santhals. The Santhals are a tribe in the eastern part of Central India, having a colony in Arram. In Santhalistan, connected | scriptions about \$350. with the mission, are 61 workers, including a Secretary and Treasurer and his deputy. Among these are 46 traveling elders. There are also 102 village schools. In the Arram s colony there are 9 workers, a boy's school, and a girl's school. Associated with this mission are several European committies, in and they had a licientiate of promise. England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Much has been done to supply the wants of the destitute Santhals in the midst of a famine; and hundreds of heathen have been brought to the worship of God.

MISSIONS TO FREEDMEN.

From the 19th annual report of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, we gather the following: The list of new contributing churches has been increased by 372; entire receipts for the year, including the amount received and expended on the field, \$121,521 06, against \$102,789 59 last year; the year commenced with a debt of \$539 92, but closed with a balance of \$3,703 75 in the Treasury, although the work has been greatly enlarged; expended in missions during the year, \$90,016 11, an increase of sponding Secretary. \$6,748 93; number of Sabbath-schools and Missionary Societies contributing, 218, an increase of 51; contributions of colored schools and churches under care of the Board \$20. 335 07, an increase of \$7,453 55; ordained ministers, 91 (78 colored); licentiates, 4 (3 colored) catechists, 9 colored; male teachers, 41 (37 colored); female 'teachers, 59 (36 | penses of the journey to be paid by the Concolored); churches organized during the year 11; whole numbes under the care of the Board 179; communicants added on examin ation 1,199, on certificate 202; whole number of communicants 12,958; number of Bible-schools 169, scholars 12,058; other schools 67, pupils 7,338, teachers 133. These schools are religious as well as educational, and do much in the way of training instrucpromise.

care of the Board.

partment in which girls are taught to cut great proportion of our subscribers in setand make dresses, to mend, darn, and to do tling with our agents." Its aim had been a all kinds of pla n sewing.

more of the Southern States; and to receive religious and missionary information. 3. funds for building chapels and school houses. To promote denominational unity in faith the Conference was held here.

ports 187 students, 54 of whom are studying the Magazine have been continued it would for the ministry. Many have taught during be to-day one of our most useful and im- I came home correspondence has brought a part of the year, and at the same time su- portant publications. perintended Bible-schools.

part of the year.

enrolled last year 651 pupils.

Brainard Normal and Industrial Institute is at Chester, S. C. It has one hundred acres of land, and aims to impart a practical acquaintance with farming.

ports 350 pupils enrolled, over 100 of whom | three societies, Missionary, Tract, and Eduare fitting themselves for teaching in this cation, our churches and our schools, are country or Africa.

MISSIONARY SKETCHES.

NUMBER XI.

The General Board of Missions met at Berlin, N Y., September 20th and 25th, 1826. Amos R. Wells, Vice President; Wm. B. Maxson, Recording Secretary; John Bright, Corresponding Secretary; Eli S. Bailey, Wm. Utter, and Henry Clarke, Executive Com-Board were made as follows:

e-	Hopkinton Missionary Society	\$20 00
1	1st Brookfield Missionary Society	15 00
ol.	1st Brookfield Female Missionary Society	10 00
of	Shiloh Female Mite Society	10 00
	2d Brookfield Missionary Society	20 00
re	Adams Missionary Society.	5 00
v -	Piscataway Missionary Society for Printing	0 00
r-	Tracts	.5 00
Γ-	Cumberland (N. J.,) Missionary and Bible	.0 00
ιy	Society	20 00
J	Shiloh Harmonic Society	13 22
	Scott Missionary Society.	14 10
	Alfred Missionary Society.	
1	Ann Conbia (1) who Do 1 11 37 77	20 00
	Ann Sophia Cl. rke, Broadalbin, N. Y	1 00
	Electa Hill	75
1		

The Treasurer reported a debt of \$50.00. The magazine was in debt for printing, etc., \$207 50; and there was due on sub-

recommended, by letter to the Board, the continuance of the mission to Ohio and In-Woods, near Mad River, Ohio, had increased

days of missionary work principally in Ohio in the front rank of those who maintain the and Indiana; miles traveled, about 2,000; 98 authority of the Bible over the consciences sermons; baptized 6 persons; administered | and lives of men. the Lord's Supper once; receipts, \$49 58; expenses, \$15 77; salary, \$74 37.

Job Tyler, 3 months in Central New York; traveled about 1,000 miles; baptized 7 per sons; administered the Lord's Supper once; receipts, \$14 68; expenses, \$3; salary, \$42.

William Greene, 2 months and 3 days in New York; expenses, \$4 33; receipts, \$28 13; salary, 29 40.

Joel Greene, 1 month and 10 days in New York, expenses, \$4 63; receipts, \$8 93; salary, \$18 40.

Lewis A. Davis was appointed to a mission of 4 months in Ohio and Indiana, under instructions to be furnished by the Corre-

At the Conference that year additions to the churches of 127 were reported. The Conference also appointed, by request, a committee consisting of Wm. B. Maxson and Joel Greene, to visit a branch of the Berlin church in Fox township, Pa., and, if deemed advisable, to organize a church, the exference. That body also recommended as candidates for missionary appointments. John Watson, Orson Campbell, and Alexander Campbell.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MAGAZINE.

The first number of this magazine bore the date of August, 1821; the last, or sixteenth, September, 1825. Anyone who has the good fortune of the writer to possess tors for the colored race. Six new missions | these numbers need not be told that it was have been opened in the Indian Territory an excellent and valuable publication; and among the freedmen, once owned as slaves by | we cannot but deeply regret its discontinuthe Indians, five in the Choctaw and one in ance. Connected with its editorial managethe Creek nation. This is a field of peculiar | ment were Eli S. Bailey, Henry Clarke, Wm. B. Maxson, Joseph Clark, John Davis (of A mission at Baxter Springs, Kan., among New York,) and Matthew Stillman; and some 1,200 Freedmen, opened a few years | with its financial control Wm. Utter and ago by a Miss Wilson, has come under the Abel Stillman. The principal reasons for suspending its publication were, 1. High One of the schools has an Industrial De- rates of postage. 2. "The delinquency of a broad one: 1. To bring into more public The Board desires to extend its work to view Seventh-day Baptists. 2. To circulate 3,000,000 of Freedmen need prayer and help. | and practice. 4. To unite with other Chris-Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., re- tians in the spread of the gospel. And could

teach colored girls religion, arts and scien- sionary Reporter, and The Seventh-day Bap- extends all through that section. ces, and domestic duties. It reports 243 | tist Quarterly, represented real and felt pupils, 162 of these being professors of relig- needs in the line of denominational publicaion, and 23 of whom have been teachers a tions. These needs are as real and as keenly felt now as ever, modified only by our de-Wallingford Academy, Charleston, S. C., | nominational progress. | The prospect that we are not soon to have a publication issued in a form suitable for preservation that shall embrace especially the historical and doctrinal features of the publications named above, is a prospect that has its discourag-Fairfield Institute, Winnsboro, S. C., reling side. Our General Conference, the making history of great interest, value and use. This history is being recorded mainly in annual reports, statistical and brief, and in the SABBATH RECORDER, a paper suitable only for temporary use. They who are thinking chiefly of the present may be satisfied with this condition of things; but we The following officers were elected for the confess that we are not. It would require a ensuing year: Lewis Titsworth, President; large sum of money to purchase from us the records of our denominational past, as incomplete as they are, which we have been able to collect; and our soul is stirred when we see the apparent failure of so many to apmittee. Appropriations for the use of the preciate the present importance and future value and use to our children and children's children of our publications.

The Outlook has proved its right to be; we are speaking particularly of publications intended p in ipally for our own people. These are essential to the information, growth, and loyalty to truth and righteousness, of rising generations and generations yet unborn; but in respect to their support we are shortsighted and selfish, we fear. Some of us have too easily surrendered our best convictions as to what was wise to the prejudice and opposition of others; and thus mistakes have been made, and progress hindered. But the past has gone; and now if the Recorder is destined to be the main depository of denominational history, doctrine, biography, The Corresponding Secretary strongly literature, etc., let us call on its managers to "split the difference," by enlarging its scope, and making it in size, shape, and quality of diana. The church organized in the Beech | paper, half-way between a magazine and a weekly paper, so that we who wish to do so from seven to more than twenty members: can with satisfaction preserve it as the recorder of what is being felt, thought, said, been used by the Board of the Interior with ture," and in the missionary concert, where Lewis A. Davis reported 6 months and 6 and done to-day, by a people whose place is excellent results. We have heretofore ap the needs of the nations sitting in darkness

MISSION PLEDGES FOR 1885.

noissi

	Previously reported, 17½ shares, Walworth Mission Band, 4 shares	\$175 00 40 00	ľ
	21½ shares,		8
	SHANGHAI MISSION SCHOOL.	4 ,020 00	d
	Previously reported, 9 shares,	\$ 90 00	١,
	Hornellsville Sabbath-school, share	10 00	٤
i	First Hopkinton, " 3 "	30 00	i
	40.		1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CRAB ORCHARD, Ill., Feb. 5, 1885.

Yours of the 27 ult., at hand and contents noticed. You ask me for more particulars concerning our interest at this place. In the first place, a few of us have been trying to build up the cause of our Master here. We need preaching, strong preaching to meet the current of the Sunday worship. And we have no house to live in, and when there is a convert they are generally persuaded to join some other Church, because better in the future than they are now, provided we can get a house. We contemplate on building a house 24x36, which will cost about \$350. Now we have three male and four female members. Two other families. one in each, say they are going to keep the

What we want now, is means to build our house. We have raised \$95, and I have collected \$12 from the Farina Church. The outsiders may help us a little, but this is mixed with uncertainties. Our First-day | How their story thrills our hearts, and makes | fluences, but from loneliness, and the want brethren say they will give more to prevent than to build up.

> Yours Fraternally, B. F. Ensiminger.

LOST CREEK, W. Va., Feb. 8, 1885. I send by this mail a package that came some time ago, and directed to this office as you will see by the inside wrapper, because

good people in Ohio county, Ky., far bevond my most sanguine expectations. Since me the good news of the glad acceptance of

Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C., aims to azine, The Sabbath Memorial, The Mis- principal of a normal school whose influence

Yours in Christ, L. R. SWINNEY.

"HELP THOSE WOMEN."

The following extracts from a report of work done on the Pacific Slope, for foreign missions, by the women of that part of our country will be read with interest, both for what it is and for what it suggests as to ways and means by which women everywhere may aid in carrying abroad the glorious gospel. The report is published in Life and Light for Woman.

The year just closed began with hope and ccurage, inspired by the tenth anniversary surely a matter for anxious solicitude. We meeting at Santa Cruz. In view of the re- cannot possibly exaggerate the importance sults of its ten year's work, our Woman's Board of enlisting our young people in this line of of Missions could not fail to see that the Master | Christian service, and so training and edu. had set the seal of his blessing on the efforts cating them that they will be equal to its

to devise more liberal things, and to strive this department of our home field requires more earnestly for growth in all that could more careful cultivation than it has yet reincrease our efficiency as a Board of Missions. | ceived.

The year has flown on very swift wings, and now that the end has come we anxiously ask, Has it brought with it the fulfillment of our plans, the realization of our hopes? Has the missionary spirit, which is preeminently the Christian spirit, the spirit of woman in our congregations. There are in Christ, increased in our churches, bringing this State, Arizona, and Nevada some one under cultivation new fields, and reaping | hundred and six Churches, with a female larger harvests in the old?

the year has had comparatively little to d with existing societies, but has been chiefly one of ex e sion—an effort to secure friends contributors to its treasury. The mark and helpers in new places, to awaken an in- aimed at calls for aggressive work from each terest in the work of foreign missions, and and all of us. to incite to organized effort in its behalf.

able to report a larger addition to our list of | nial to those who send, as well as to those senior societies than for several previous who are sent. Said a lady missionary from years. These new societies, as well as the | China to the Woman's Board of the Interiold, ask for equipment and arms for the or, lately: "I realize as never before how werfare upon which they have entered. We hard you work here. I am glad that I am have egretted our inability to adequately at the other end of the work." At this end help equip them for service. Some copies | there is no more difficult work than breakof letters from missionaries have been sent. | ing down the wall of heedless indifference, and more would have been had not nearly all behind which so many Christians intrench received been published in the Woman's | themselves. In this work we earnestly 80. Column in The Pacific. Leaflets with such | left the co-operation of the pastors of our titles as "Do Foreign Missions Pay?" "For Churches. We believe Paul would say to Shirking," Thanksgiving Ann," etc., have mand. "Go, preach the gospel to every creapropriated little or no money to the cultiva- are considered and prayed over, that we hear bution is so great as to suggest the wisdom at home." of investing some money in that way.

From a few places have come donations to this coast to a realization of their duty at our treasury made doubly precious by the this time, when "the day breaketh," and encouraging words accompanying them. In there is an open door for the gospel in every due time we shall hear of missionary societies land, is a question for earnest consideration in those places; for as leaven hidden in a and prayer. As it was said to Esther, raised measure of meal will leaven the whole lump, up to be the deliverer of her people, so may so is the influence of an earnest Christian it be said with added force or emphasis to woman with the burden of foreign missions the Christian women of this favored land:

very heavy burdens in the support of the gospel at home. When this is hindered and stretch out to us of this generation, appeals suffering for lack of money, can we won- ing hands. Those who come after us cander if the appeal for foreign missions is un- not help them. It will be too late; they will heeded, or the response delayed? But there have passed away. The heathen of to-day is danger of the near eclipsing the remote, are our special trust. If we fail to discern of our heeding only the obligations that lie this opportunity to testify our love to Him nearest, and of growing narrow and selfish | who loves them as he loves us, and who, in our ideas of Christian duty, forgetting that "the light that shines farthest shines brightest on those near by." The poorest of might be made rich," shall we not have been us can not afford to turn a deaf ear to the piteous cry for help from those whose needs are immeasurably greater than our own. That is a dwarfed Christian life which is not world-embracing in its sympathy and love.

our auxiliaries during the year we learn from | ness, and arise and shine, the glory of the their own reports, and the financial results | Lord being risen upon her. from the Treasurer's report. We have reason to believe that most of them are in workwe have no house. Our prospects may be ing order, and that their zeal has suffered

From some of the auxiliaries no word has come to the Secretaries during the entire is true of one tribe will illustrate the condiyear; and we learn that in some, regular | tion of all. The opinion has largely premeetings have not been maintained. We vailed that the African climate is very fatal know how difficult it is for women burdened to the white man. This view of the case is with many cares and duties, and perhaps liv- called in question and absolutely denied by ing at long distances apart, to gather togeth- Rev. W. J. David, one of our missionaries to Sabbath with us, but have not united with er statedly, and make a missionary meeting the Yoruba country. In his address at attractive and profitable. There is a dearth | Mexico, Mo., last October, he said: "The of fresh information concerning missionary old idea is exploded, that 'Africa is the work, and little comes to them to awaken enthusiasm. We who live in San Francisco | the traders, who wanted to hold the profit, and Oakland know how much we owe to the able trade of that country. Hitherto out occasional presence of living missionaries. | missionaries have not died from climate inus feel the awful realities they portray. As of proper dwellings and proper food. For of heathenism; to hear the cry of murdered a dift floor, and about six feet high. The babes, the wailing of child wives and outcast climate of Africa is not fatal to human life, widows. We see hopeless women "grinding as was supposed. Some have been there for in the prison-house of superstition." And thirty years."—Central Baptist. from all this we know that the religion of Christ alone can rescue them. We can not hear these things from the lips of living witnesses, whose testimony we know is true, and not receive a fresh impulse to send more mosa—himself a mighty man of prayer—for swiftly the means of rescue. We wish all our The Sabbath cause has taken hold of the auxiliaries might sometimes hear the inspiring voice of the living missionary; but lack- almost destroyed by the French invasion, ing this, they must find other means of keep- The news came, Jan. 5th, that the French ing abreast of the times in knowledge and sympathy with these apostles of to-day.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Mag. the Sabbath by a prominent teacher and alone to gather money, but to promote a mis- | Witness.

sionary spirit by united prayer to the Great Head of the Church, and by the ray of means for diffusing missionary intelliger ce. This is a sure way, and the only way, to over come indifference toward foreign missions. Depend upon it, indifference is born of ig. norance; and so we urge our auxiliaries to systematic study, and to the zealous use of all available means for the increase of missionary knowledge. In some of our young ladies' societies there has been most praise. worthy activity and zeal, notably in that of the Bethany Gleaners, of Bethany Church, San Francisco; and we are happy to know that elsewhere in our State are young people whose work shows that they have been animated by the same spirit as these dear Beth.

any Gleaners. If on the part of some there has been, as we fear, less interest than formerly, it is it had put forth in his name and for his demands in the future, when all will be committed to their hands. The hope of the Thankful for the past, we were encouraged world is in them. We feel strongly that

And now let us consider what is the mark toward which we aim in our home field. In the words of the constitution, it is to secure an auxiliary in each of our churches, and the practice of systematic giving by every membership of perhaps four thousand. The The work of the Home Secretaries during | Woman's Board had thirty-five senior auxiliaries, twenty five junior or juvenile societies, and probably about one thousand

Obedience to the Divine command, "Go. It is with gratitude to God that we are teach all nations," means toil and self de-Christ's Sake," "The Mute Appeal," "In them, "Help those women." It is not in dividual Responsibility," "Somebody is churches where the pulpit echoes the comtion of the home field, but the need for more women saying, "I am not interested in formissionary literature for gratuitous distri- eign missions; there is enough for me to do

How to awaken our sisters up and down "Who knoweth but ye are come to the king-Not a few of our churches are carrying | dom for such a time as this."

Millions of wretched heathen women "though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty, weighed in the balance and found wanting?

May the Lord Jesus help us all to rise to the high plane of our privilege, and press on this precious work of woman for woman in heathen lands; and, sure as the promises of The condition and methods of work of God, she shall emerge from gloom and dark-

THE present estimated population of Africa is two hundred millions. The people are 80 much alike in their habits of life that what white man's grave.' This ori_inated with we listen we seem to breathe the polluted air three years we lived in a mud house, with

A FEW weeks ago a request came from Dr. Mackay, the Canadian missionary in Forthe prayers of the Canadian church for the deliverance of his mission, which had been are retiring from Kelung with a view to conympathy with these apostles of to-day. | centrating their strength upon Tonquin, Missionary societies are organized not where it seems to be all needed.—Montreal Sabbath Beform

Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy when seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord to

REVIEW OF DR. J. M. HOPPIN.

I have a work on "Pastoral The

published by Funk & Wagnalls,

NUMBER I.

York, and edited by Mr. Hoppin, "Professor of the History of Art, a of Homiletics and Pastoral Theol Yale College." I do not design to re work as a whole. In many respect very good. I wish to question the tr of only one subject in the entire nearly 600 pages. He uses 113 page discussion of "The Pastoral Office 62 pages on "The Pastor as a Mar 37 on "The Pastor in his Relations ciety," and 163 on "The Pastor in lations to Public Worship." Under t he treats of "The Lord's Day." The only point in the whole discussion to wish to call your attention to. This of the book is followed by two more. pastor in his care of souls" and " tor in his relations to the church." to present his theory with some co on it. After making some remark importance of worship in general, four theories to account for the habi observance of the First-day of the we 1 The No-Sabbath theory. H "That the Sabbath as a positive lay stitution, given through Moses to brew nation, together with the whole dispensation and law, was abolished

coming of Christianity; that we mi just as well accept circumcision, of the priesthood, animal sacrifice. keeping of the Passover, as the ke the Sabbatic command. This is es the German view. Luther and the c tal reformers, as a general rule, h theory. . . . Modern German ians, as did Neander and Tholuc maintained the same opinion." 2. The Puritanic theory, which called the change of day, or the

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awaken our sisters up and down to a realization of their duty at when "the day breaketh," and n open door for the gospel in every question for earnest consideration r. As it was said to Esther, raised he deliverer of her people, so may with added force or emphasis to tian women of this favored land: loweth but ye are come to the kinguch a time as this."

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Sabbath Reform.

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

REVIEW OF DR. J. M. HOPPIN.

NUMBER I.

I have a work on "Pastoral Theology" nublished by Funk & Wagnalls, of New York, and edited by Mr. Hoppin, who is "Professor of the History of Art, and late of Homiletics and Pasteral Theology, in Yale College." I do not design to review his work as a whole. In many respects it is very good. I wish to question the treatment of only one subject in the entire work of nearly 600 pages. He uses 113 pages in the discussion of "The Pastoral Office," and 62 pages on "The Pastor as a Man," and 37 on "The Pastor in his Relations to So ciety," and 163 on "The Pastor in his Relations to Public Worship." Under this head he treats of "The Lord's Day." This is the only point in the whole discussion to which I wish to call your attention to. This division of the book is followed by two more. "The pastor in his care of souls" and "The pastor in his relations to the church." I wish to present his theory with some comments on it. After making some remarks on the importance of worship in general, he gives four theories to account for the habit of the observance of the First-day of the week.

1 The No-Sabbath theory. He says: "That the Sabbath as a positive law or institution, given through Moses to the Hebrew nation, together with the whole Hebrew dispensation and law, was abolished by the coming of Christianity; that we might now just as well accept circumcision, the law of the priesthood, animal sacrifice, or the keeping of the Passover, as the keeping of the Sabbatic command. This is essentially ligious thought. We will therefore be glad the German view. Luther and the continental reformers, as a general rule, held this theory. . . . Modern German theologians, as did Neander and Tholuck, have maintained the same opinion."

2. The Puritanic theory, which may be called the change of day, or the Seventh part of time theory. He says: "That the Jewish or Mosaic Sabbath, enjoined in the Decalogue, with many of its positive require ments and conditions, especially those in regard to work, was reconfirmed by Christianity, there being, however, a transfer of days from the seventh-day of the week to the first. In this theory the essential thing is that a seventh period of time should be set apart for sacred observance and the purposes of divine worship. This may be considered to be "the Scotch, English and American theory of the Sabbath. It is what has been peculiarly known as the Puritan Sabbath." 3. The Catholic theory. He says: "That the Sabbath is an Ecclesiastical day, upheld chiefly by the authority, rules, and customs of the church, for the purpose of public formal worship of God. Tais is, we believe, virtually, the Roman Catholic view, and is also that of a party of the English church."

4. The Ecclesiastical Sabbath theory. He says: "A fourth theory, which seems to us to be nearer the truth than any mentioned, although held with reserve and still open to modification with greater light, is this: that while the old Jewish Sabbath as an institution for the Hebrew nation, and fitted to their peculiar historic needs and circumstances, was done away by the new law and spirit of Christianity, what is called in the New Testament the Lord's-day, or the day that we now term "The Christian Sabbath," and which was held on the first day of the week to commemorate the Lord's resurrection was, so far as apostolic usage went, recommended for the Christian church; and that though, with strict legal positiveness, this day does not literally rest on the Mosaic law—being in fact a different day yet it derives a certain moral sanction from, and finds an original type in, the fourth command of the Decalogue; and that both the Jewish and the Christian Sabbath harmonize with a law of nature, or what may be called a primeval law or arrangement of creation, made by God in reference to the wants and constitution of man; and that this original law of ,the periodicity of work and rest was reaffirmed in Christ, the redeemer of humanity, who liberated the rest-day from its Jewish restrictions, and caused this period of work and rest to be beneficially adapted to man's best good of body and mind, so that it should become a symbol of the eternal rest of the people of God. In a word, the old Jewish Sabbath was done away as a legal enactment, but was widened, spiritualized, and made a means of moral

and religious improvement in the Christian

Subbath; it was freed from the law, and

made a blessed privilege of the gospel; it met the higher spiritual instincts and wants of man, the need of cessation from labor, and above all of religious worship, of rest in God; it became humanity's joyful rest day.'

I have quoted thus fully his theory in order that I might not misrepresent him in stating it in my own language. Not a few of the First-day people will be disappointed, habit of treating the Bible in a very loose way. He sets the fourth commandment entirely aside. In other words he dilutes the Sabbatical law until there is nothing left but the demand of human nature for rest after a period of labor. He claims that the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was built upon this for the Jews, and that his Sabbath was built upon the same demand with reference to another day far the Christians.

In the Doctor's opinion the fourth commandment has no more to do with the present Sabbath, than the Jewish laws upon same crime. They both conform to the dictates of our common human nature. So are all proper laws in the entire history of civil ization as certainly related to each other. historical relation with each other. I do not design to review his theory minutely in this article, but only to present it. It is well enough, if not obligatory to see how other and especially those who occupy as high a station as the Doctor does. We would ex pect him to be the representative of quite a large class of people. His situation at least gives him access to many in their formative period. He is a t acher of the youth. He 13 clothed with all the authority and power that the schools can give. He is a "Doctor of Divinity," and a Professor, or accomplished teacher, in this very branch of reto hear him. In our next we will consider some of his arguments.

Education.

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

MARRIED WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

By some unaccountable oversight, the following paragraph was published last week without the corrections of the proof-reader being made. In justice to the writer, we reprint it with this explanation.

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 adopted a similar regulation. Upon what evidence of impaired usefulness these unreasonable rules have been adopted does not appear. They are about on a par with a resolution adopted by the enlightened (?) Board of Trustees in a village of this state two or three years ago by which two excellent Christian teachers were asked, to refrain from attending revival meetings or else to resign their positions. They did the latter, and were soon employed in another public school where there was a Board of Trustees who:n nature and Christian civilization had endowed with a rich gift of common sense. It is time for School officers to know that neither marriage nor Christianity forms any insurmountable barrier to successful teach

METHODS OF STUDY.

As to methods of study, our instruction. is far in the background. Books we have

ties, has been built up by accident? By no | Christianity? What are its claims, and what means. Such a body of giants and immor- the obligations of those who have accepted distinct disturbance of the circulation, with tals has come by generations of prudent in- its teachings? Let the Christian religion be palpitation of the heart, deficiencies of distruction, and by special pains to teach a sedulously taught above all other things, and gestion, sluggishness of the intellect, and a student early in his years how to use brain in all other things in all the institutions craving for alcoholic stimulants. In thirand body to best advantage. Our young | founded and sustained by Christian people, men, for the most part, are left to find out and what wonderful results we might expect | Analysis of the blood showed, in eight for themselves how they can best employ to behold -Baptist Flag. their time, what authors they should consult, and how they can make judicious use in the statement of his theory. He has the of books. We know a young minister who read a great many volumes of commentaries through without any regard to the subjects he was preaching on. He might as well have read a biographical or etymological dictionary through. If he had had, much earlier, some good advice on the sensible way of using a commentary-study on the points which he is trying to solve—he would never have wasted his many months in such an unwise way. Not one student in a dozen knows why, or even that, he should spare bon made his drawings has been purchased nis brain immediately after a meal.

One of the great mistakes a new student is apt to make is, that the whole course is

Charles Francis Adams's tirade against murder have to do with our laws upon the Greek in college has been wonderfully well his Greek lectures. received by lazy students. The craze for specialties is on the increase. We have even heard of students who have chosen the sa cred language—Hebrew—because it happened to be one of the electives that served This is the same as saying that they have no as a crutch, when they could have been using their muscle in the old college course. The college course—the whole of it—is a good thing, and ought to be taken by every | tional purposes in the United States. young man who expects to enter one of the professions. He may not like the mathepeople view doctrines, at least occasionally, matics, or the languages may seem hopeless for one who is to minister to the sick all his life. But never mind. He should find no fault, and go right to work, and neglect no part of his course. He will find, twenty years later, that nothing in college was wasted. It will all come in, and serve grandly for success to the very end of life. college as a mere dabbler in all sorts of subjects. The butterfly of the college campus life; but the young man who subjects him self to discipline, and respects the regulations of the school which he attends, and waits and works and waits, is stre to win in the end. He has gained equipoise, and no tempest can disturb him. He has learned that he can master things, and all later obstacles move out of his pato. $-Christian \ Advocate.$

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN EDUCATION.

BY S. CORNELIUS, D. D.

A lady, who was partly educated in a convent, and who escaped adopting the Roman Catholic religion through the warnings of her pious mother, confirmed my previous impressions of such institutions by what she related. The real education to be obtained in conventual schools is but flimsy, much below that imparted in the best Protestant female colleges. It consists largely in needlework and the like accomplishments, but is meagre in most other departments, with the exception of music. The Protestant scolars are treated with much more consideration and tenderness than those who are Roman Catholics. The evident design of this indulgence is to win the Protestants to favorable views of Roman Catholicism. young Protestant scholars, in the institution that our friend attended, were all obliged to learn and recite the Roman Catholic catechism daily. All the pupils were required to be present at these recitations on Sundays. as well as to attend the Sunday services conducted by the priests. The school exercises were always preceded, and concluded by religious exercises, and on fast days and during Lent, the pupils were requested to be in con-

Who is so blind as he that can not perceive that the Roman Catholic female schools are the grand proselyting agencies by which priests and nuns are aiming to win the future mothers of the land to their unscriptural system? Yet this Roman Catholic system of education, so defective in some of its features, and so pernicious in others, is largely patronized by those who reject the superstitions of Rome. He is a silly dupe that can

be won by such transparent humbuggery. The diligence of these enemies of a pure friends of evangilical truth to found and gas, Medical Inspector, United States Navy, sustain Christian academies and colleges, in in his article on the "Effects of Tobacco on by the multitude, and our instructors all assiduously taught. Is it, or is it not true led to its prohibition from cadets in the is forgotten. We are far behind our Euro | Christian more in name than in reality? | went into effect at Annapolis, the class of pean fathers in this most essential part of a Would that be a Commercial College in any diseases, such as headache, disordered diges student's upbuilding, namely, the best proper sense of the term that should give no tion, malaise, diminished at least one-half rule; why do we not hear more of how to that be properly called a Christian college of the prosessors were in favor of its use, and In the German university there is some college course? A Christian college, with testimony that the rescinding of the order, professor who is there to give a course of teaching out of a score of books, and none and the return to smoking for a year, had lectures on this very subject of a student's out of the Christian books? What a mis- such unmistakable results, "as that all the The young man is put on the right track at | the mere fact that the trustees and professors | stricted permission to smoke, confessed that the beginning. He is directed toward the of a college are professed Christians, make the experiment had proved a failure." best authors, is informed what time of day it a Christian college? Does the reading of We have not before us the action of the for three-score years and ten of successful prayer-meeting by the pious students with habits of the young in this respect. work, are carefully presented to him before in college-walls, or an occasional reference to bacco on thirty eight, boys, from nine to sight of in our earnest devotion to other re-

race of scholars, who live on to the nine- college, which it should have? What is

CLIPPINGS.

Harvard College is worth \$4,800,000.

Florida, which had only 672 public schools eight years ago, now has 1,479.

There are 362 colleges and universities in the United States, of which 271 are directly controlled by religious denominations, and 91 are secular.

The collection of birds from which Auduby a resident of Warsaw and given to Amherst College.

A member of Harvard's class of 1884 has

given Prof. J. W. Whi e \$1,000 toward fitting up his rooms in Sever Hall to illustrate The University of Denver has over \$100,-

000 worth of property. Mrs. Bishop Warren offers to give it \$100,000 more, if \$50,-000 is raised in addition.

Within the past ten years private individuals, mostly Christians, have given the aggregate amount of \$61.475,000 for educa-

The memory of the late John F. Slater is to be perpetuated in Norwich, Conn., in a magnificent building to be erected by his son at a cost of \$100,000, to be presented to the city for the free academy.

Efforts are making to secure a confederation of the different schools for higher education in the province of Ontario. The desire is that the University of Toronto, with We have no sympathy with the student who other government institutions and the skips from one thing to another, and is various denominational colleges and univernever through anything, and comes out of sities, shall be brought into an alliance. The representatives of the different corporations have been holding conferences under the will be the butterfly in the great ordeal of | chairmanship of the Minister of Education.

> The late Ex-Governor Coburn, of Maine, in addition to large gifts in his life time left, by will, over a million dollars to various benevolent objects, including bequests to educational interests as follows: to the State College of Agriculture, \$100.000; to Colby University \$200.000; to Freedmen's schools of the Baptist Home Mission, Society, \$250, 000; to Waterville Classical Institute, \$100. 000 to Houlton Academy, \$5.000; to Maine Industral School for Girls, \$5,000; to Bloomfield Academy, \$7,000; for a public library at Skowhegan, \$30,000; total \$642,000.

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.'

YOUNG AMERICA IN LOVE WITH TOBACCO.

in the street, two of them hard at work smoking, and the other, a still smaller boy, receiving the favor of an occasional puff. If, to-day a census could be taken of all boys who smoke, it would surprise, and ought to distress, our American people. For it is one of the facts that has to do with social, moral, and political degeneracy. the effect of tobacco on the mature man. It is enough for our present duty to inquire growing child. Tobacco has no doubtful poturn to the records of anti-tobocco journ alism, or to the utterances of socalled reformers. The materia media of the physican speaks plainly enough, and all the authors are in accord. Taylor, on poisons and medical jurisprudence generally. does not fail to discuss' it. While it is admitted the nervous system that there is no hesitanotable fact that the attention of the American, German, and French Governments general loss of self-restraint. has been directed thereto in the interests of Christianity in propagating their sentiments | those who are to do service for their re- | life succumbs to masteries that are ignoble. among the young should stimulate the spective Governments. Surgeon A. C. Gorwhich "the truth as it is in Jesus," may be Youth, "gives us, in full, the facts which over the land know what is in them, and are that many colleges and academies called Naval Academy at Annapolis, as it has faithful in imparting their stores of rich Christian, and deriving all their sustenance since also been prohibited at the Military truth. But there is one department which and patronages from evangelical people, are Academy at West Point. When the order among the young. Tobacco is the most methods of study. What to study is the business instructions whatever? And can in the next three months. The sympathies than leaves Christianity entirely out of the | Dr. Gorgas is himself a smoker, yet he bears methods, and this course is made free to all. nomer, and what a mistake in all this! Does officers who had favored the plan of unre-

is the best for work, and the thousand a chapter with a prayer in the college chapel German Government; but it has, we believe, things that go into a student's upbuilding. once or twice a day, and the holding of a taken some very decided measures as to the

Does any one imagine that the German Christianity has the prominent place in that fifteen years old, have recently been made forms.—Independent.

by Dr. G. Decaiene, a French physician. With twenty-two of the boys there was a teen instances the pulse was intermittent. cases, a notable falling off in the normal number of red corpuscles. Twelve boys suffered frequently from bleeding of the nose. Ten complained of agitated sleep and constant nightmare. Four boys had ulcerated mouths, and one of them contracted consumption the effect, Dr. Decaisne believed, of the great deterioration of the blood, produced by the prolonged and excessive use of tobacco. The younger children showed the more marked symptoms, and the better-fed children were those that suffered least: Eleven of the boys had smoked for six months, eight for one year, and sixteen for more than two years. Out of eleven boys who were induced to cease smoking, six were completely restored to normal health after six months, while the others continued to suffer slightly for a year.

We cannot do better than to grote still farther from the testimony of Dr. Gorgas: "The use of tobacco by youths can never be regarded as moderate. It is generally excessive in the literal sense of the term; but its effects, even when but little indulged in, are those which characterize excess in adults. The depressing effect of tobacco upon growth, by diminishing the forces concerned in tissue change, its effect upon the heart and pulsation, the disturbance of muscular coordinative power, of ability to concentrate the mind upon study, the dyspeptic troubles, impairment of vision, headaches, and the retardation of sexual development and disturbance of that function are conceded by most observers and clearly demonstrated by many. . . . At this academy instances of almost all the

evil effects of tobacco have been brought to the notice of the medical officers. Many of the cases of irratable heart supposed to be induced by gymnastic exercises I believe to be caused by tobacco."

Illustrative instances are given. The "Tobacco Heart" has come to be a term expressive of this condition. The effect of tobacco upon the nervous system of children is even more pronounced than that of alcohol. Indeed, the prevalent use of it by children means, not only personal evil, but race degenracy. As a specimen of the derangement of musucular co-ordinate powers, and the ill effects of tobacco on effort at training for skilled work, Professor Oliver, head of the department of drawing, gives his testimony. He says:

"The effect of smoking on muscular action has come under my observation frequently, during a service of fourteen years. . . The effect of smoking on cadets learning to draw is as unmistakable as it is held to be by trainers on men training for

a boat race. I have had occasion to challenge cadets on the use of tobacco in smoking as evidenced by their work, and I have in no instance made a mistake. As regards drawing, tobacco has a specific effects on the co-ordinating faculty. Dr. Kestral, in the Austrian state tobacco manufactory, says that the workmen are subjected to many diseases, especially in the case of young women and boys. Dr. Tracy, of the The writer has just met three small boys

New York Board of Health, several years since put on record some serious facts as to the effects of tobacco, and shows that it is very desirable to keep young persons from its use. So serious is the unmistakable effect of this habit, that it has not been found difficult in some of our legislatures to pass laws against the sale of tobacco in minors. We believe that all licensed tobacco sellers We pass by, for the time, any question as to should enter into obligations not to sell to those below a certain age, and that any person should have a right to enter complaint into the effects of the habit upon the against children found to be indulging this habit. Besides the direct effect on impaired sition in the list of toxics. No one need physical vigor, there is another view not enough considered. The power of choice. self-control, self-restraint. Will power, in its best sense, is the greatest power beneath the sky. The freedom of the will is far more than a thelogical doctrine. It is the reserve hope of manhood, and not only decides individual character and destiny, but that, in these fullgrown, its effect may be social and national destiny also. Our most temporary, and that a toleration of it is es- outspoken quarrel with tobacco. as with tablished, yet so pronounced is its effect on other stimulants and narcotics is this that indulged in so early, they so effect the brain tion in condemning it for children. It is a and nervous system that hubits become dominant and uncontrollable, which lead to a

The stamina, the pluck, the true grit of The one habit, if it does not lead to loss of this power in the individual, as it generally does, shows this loss marvelously entailments. We hear much discussion as to whether intemperance is a disease. The real disease that is gaining ground is debility in selfrestraint, and in producing that devility threatening power. It leads often to intemperance, to a general yielding of self control, and so to many an evil greater than that of physical infirmity. It is because we are prosoundly impressed with this evil that we would earnestly draw attention to it. The cigarette is one of the most unfortunate toy pistols that has ever oeen put in the hands of American youth. Many are playing with it who not only acquire a hapit evil to the body, but, through it, get an unmistakable break-down of the noblest possession of manhood, which shows itself in the individual, or in his descendants, in various forms of physical, mental, and moral weakness. The peril to American youth and American life

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flfth-day, February 26, 1886.

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

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"Use well the moment. What the hour Brings for thy use is in thy power, And what thou best canst understand Best claims the service of thy hand."

IT is said that the students of Union Theological Seminary, New York, are summoned to recitations by a large gong which once did service in a Buddhist temple. Whether this is to be interpreted as a call to those studens to foreign missionary work, is not stated.

NEXT week Our Sabbath Visitor will begin again its weekly visits to its readers. Special predecessors. It will need, to this end, should be made at once.

THE old adage "It never rains but it pours" is having an illustration in the present roller skating craze. Starting with what might be an innocent and even healthful amusement under proper circumstances and limitations, it has become an institution for squandering time and money, an altar upon which is often sacrificed health, sometimes life itself, and not infrequently that which is more precious than either, purity of personal character. This is not a statement made at random. Men of wisdom and of piety whose business is the care of public morals and the welfare of souls have raised their voices against this abuse; other men of learning and ability whose business it is to promote the good health of the community are warning the young against the dan gers to health and ultimately to life itself which beset this fascinating sport; and public journals which treat such subjects from a purely economic standpoint, and which have no reputation for fanaticism in moral reforms, are crying out against it. It may be truly said that it is the abuse of the sport against which these voices from these various points of view are so harmoniously raised, but then a sport so fascinating as to be so almost universally abused, and that, too, with such sad results, would better be left among the things which fall under the Scriptural prohibition "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

GENERAL GORDON.

The Standard, of Chicago, makes some well-timed remarks on the personal character of General Gordon, about whom so much has been said during the past year, and whose sad death at Khartoum has awakened so much sorrow. It says, "While Gen. Gordon was living some disposition was shown, unless we misjudge, to represent him as an enthusiast, and almost as an adventurer. His death, as is so often the case, hushes the criticism and claims space for the eulogy. The New York Tribune speaks thus of him:

'The life of General Gordon is without a parallel in history. He had a will as imperious as Napoleon's; he had a nature as inflexible as Cromwell's; he had Clive's genius for war and fertility of resource; he had Jan Lawrence's capacity for governing semi-civilized races; he had Francis Xavier's overmastering love of humanity. But with these traits were combined a chivalrous devotion to the races for whom he labored, a contempt for the statesmanship of Europe, an unquestioning reliance upon the law of his own conscience, and an intense religious nature that reflected at once the mysticism of the Middle Ages, the austere virtues of Puritanism and the fatalism of the East. | twelve and fourteen years, express their desire A man of commanding genius in achieving to obey the commandment; but the mother great results by means of insignificant in- thinks that we should also obey our rulers, strumentalities, and in conciliating the prejudices and overcoming the resistance of barbarous hordes, he was at once a hero observe Sunday warrants us in so doing. A from them by unique characteristics.'

as from the days of Preston Paus number- than Sunday, consented to read some of the worl was he so sure to be misunderstood allow no personal influence to dissuade her and unappreciated as in England. 'His som- from deciding as she should believe to be bre genius, his mediæval piety and his he- right. roic devotion to the interest of semi-civilized

races, had little in common with the intensely practical instincts of the nation. But even Englishmen,' the writer adds, soon awoke at last to a consciousness of General Gordon's heoric qualities. For nearly a year that solitary European has held his ground against a horde of barbarians. He has raised armies and paid and fed them without money. He has conducted a marvelous campaign by promising liberty to several thousands of blacks, and by mounting rusty artillery on a fleet of leaking hulks. He has stood on the broken rampart. a solitary English sentry refusing to desert those who had trusted in him, and awaiting an army of rescuers which never came. And there he will remain in the memory of the nation—a sublime figure, never to be forgotten; his heroism, fortitude, chivalrous loyalty and Christian faith understood at

Communication ?.

BRADFORD LETTER.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 15, 1885.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

I have thought many times of writing to you from this metropolis of the oil world, For the past nine years the interest of oil men has principally centered here. There pains are taken to make volume four of this has not been a year of this time in which it little paper more valuable than any of its has not been supposed that the town was near the heighth of its prosperity, and that prompt and hearty patronage and support. a decline must soon follow; but every year Old accounts should be closed up as speedily | has added to the indications of permanency, as possible, and renewals of subscriptions | by the increase of population, the numbers of substantial and pleasant homes built, and other material improvements made. Two standard guage railroads run through the city, and four narrow guage roads make this a terminus. Street cars run on the principal street a mile and a half from Bradford to Kendallboro. Sixty thousand dollars have recently been expended in the construction of water works, which bring the best of water from a good elevation on a moun tain stream four and a half miles distant The production of oil in the district is declining. Oil towns situated around Bradford are on the decline, and Bradford, if judged alone by activity in the oil business, may be said to be on the decline. If judgment shall be based upon any search for vacant houses, such a thought will be contradicted. Judging from a visit to the publie schools of the city, a rapid growth must | To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder be inferred. Thirty-six teachers besides the superintendent are employed. A member of the school board told me a few days ago that six more teachers were needed. In addition to this, the Catholics have a large school for the primary grade and common branches of study.

Pennsylvania has not yet enacted the law which you have in your State requiring instruction in Physiology and Hygiene with especial reference to the effects of alcohol and narcotics. The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, however, requested of the school board to have this study included in the city public schools About three weeks ago a resolution to this effect was offered. It was hotly contested, personalities and politics, (so it is reported) getting mixed in with the discussion. The vote, by a good majority, declared in favor of it, requiring the subject to be taught in all the grades.

A temperance revival has been engaging the attention of the churches here for the past two weeks, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Meetings have been held every evening and

Mrs. L. A. Slike, heretofore a much esteemed member of the Baptist church, de cided last month to observe the Sabbath of the Bible, and to renounce Sunday as being a Sabbath-day. A brother who has been giving the question some study of late expresses his sympathy and thought towards making such a decision. He assures me that he will study several tracts that I have given him, and that he will act as the convictions of truth shall require of him. I have much desired his help, and have felt confident of receiving it. In another family, the intimate friends of Mrs. Slike declare the belief that the seventh day instead of Sunday is the Sabbath. Two daughters, aged about "After speaking of Gen. Gordon's ancestry thrown out by the observance of another day Very Truly Yours,

G. H. LYON.

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 8, 1885.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society was held at the residence of C. D. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, February 8, 1885 at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Corresponding Secretary was appointed a committee, with power, to communicate with parties having in charge the bill before the New York Legislature, for the relief of Hebrews from the provisions of the Sunday Law, and if possible, have the bill drawn to include all who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the

Several letters were read by the editor of the Outlook, giving much encouragement, and showing that the seed sown is taking deep root.

Communications were read by the Corresponding Secretary:

From J. B. Clarke, relative to his projected work.

From L. T. Rogers, Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Board of the North-Western Association, asking for advice and directions as to the best way for that Board to assist the Tract Society in its work.

From O. W. Pearson, relative to the Evangelii Harold.

From I. D. Titsworth, detailing his efforts to extend the circulation of the RECORDER. From Rev. J. R. Baumes, D. D., editor of the Baptist Quarterly Review.

From L. A. Platts, relative to the work at the Printing House, Our Sabbath Visitor, Helping Hand, etc.

From Geo. H. Utter, declining to consider a proposal from the Board to become the Business Manager of the Printing House.

Referring to the communication of L. T. Rogers, Corresponding Secretary of the North-Western Association, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we thankfully accept the proposi-tion of the Tract Board of the North-Western Asso ciation to engage in extending the circulation of our publications in the North-West, that we leave the details of such work to that Board and assure them that all orders made by them, on our agent, for pub lications will be promptly filled.

A SUGGESTION.

before the enemy, he sees some point on of Washington. Having been assigned to vaded. On one of these occasions, co-inciwhich the fate of the battle depends. If places on the floor of the Hall, they came dent with the birthday of my wife, we were such or such a hill or bridge or other point in a body, and sat together in a row. It is surprised by the present of a beautiful hangis carried, victory, he knows is his; but a little remarkable that the number should ing-lamp, with cut-glass pendants, and \$20. if not, the battle is lost. Consequently correspond with the thirteen original colon- with other presents to match. Later came a he bends every effort to carry his strategic ies. The favored two thousand people string of sleigh-bells, all of which are apprepoint.

we Sabbath-keepers look over the ranks of of the corner stone being still too feeble to our enemies do we not see that the divisions appear in person. They then heard an oral while on a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Alcalled Baptists, or First-day Baptists, as we oration by Hon. John W. Daniels, Congresscall them, are without defences, without ar- man elect from Virginia. There was music | children, grand-children, great-grandchildtillery, and in short, at our mercy, in a brave by the Marine band composed expressly for ren and great-great-grandchildren, making and determined assault? Why are not our col- the occasion. There was first an opening in all five generations, spent a pleasant birthumns massed against this weakest point in prayer, lastly a benediction, and the distin- day with the aged mother, who, with faculour enemies' lines? Why is not an assault | guished assembly dispersed. To-night, in | ties well preserved and an abiding faith in ordered on this most vulnerable point? I the monument grounds the display of fire- her early-chosen Saviour, is waiting all the have often asked myself these questions, but works was very elaborate. It included fifty days of her appointed time till her change have never been able to answer why not. Perhaps you, Mr. Editor, can answer.

Again when a general endeavors to enlist men, he seeks privates no less than generals. He knows that an army of brigadier generals | dolphins supporting a basin in diamond lace do we make such efforts to enlist officers and so little to enlist the privates? In other of silver fire and spray. There was a reprewords when we attempt to bring a minister | sentation of Niagara Falls, seventy feet in over, why are we not after his church no less | length and fifty feet high, another of the actively? If it is wrong for the minister to | goddess of Liberty, and an equestrian statue keep Sunday it is wrong for the people.

It is well enough to look after the ministers but it is not well enough not to look after the people.

If our cause is just, we ought not to be afraid to fight more wisely as well as bravely. If our cause is not just, let us retire from the field. W. F. P.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1885.

This will be a memorable day for the people of Washington, and for the thousands of strangers within her gates. The National Monument, erected to the memory of George and that the obligation from them for us to | Washington, was dedicated with becoming pomp and ceremony. The massive memoamong men and a solitary figure removed lady who came to express her grief some rial has been slowly growing toward its apex months ago because of the bad influence for thirty-six years. To day prayers were offered for it, patriotic music was discoursed ing in each generation brave soldiers and reasons for so doing. She told me a few about it, flowers of rhetoric were strewn over enterprising discoverers and navigators, the days ago that she was going to investigate it and wreathed around it, and it was for article proceeds to say that in no part of the thoroughly this question, and that she would mally pronounced a finished work. It is the mally pronounced a finished work. It is the noblest monument ever reared by man to man. It exceeds the pyramids in heighth,

ern times, and it transcends them all in the | brella that was snugly placed in a corner. moral grandeur of the sentiment that reared and was proceeding to open it, when the it and in the character it commemorates. When the corner stone was laid in 1848, the orator of the occasion, Hon. Robert Winthrop, said in his address, "Build it to the skies, you cannot outreach the loftiness of his principles; found it upon eternal rock, you cannot make it more enduring than his fame; construct it of the peerless Parian marble, you cannot make it purer than his life; exhaust upon it the principles of ancient and modern art, you cannot make it more proportionate than his character."

A grand stand decorated with flags, streamers, and bunting had been erected at are sure that this is the case with the the base of the Monument. On this the President, Congress, and invited guests, distinguished and otherwise, to the number of about fifteen hundred, assembled to hear the speeches. At their conclusion, the immense procession which had been arranging for hours to fall properly in line, proceeded to march to the Capitol, marshalled by General Sheridan. Members of Congress rode in carriages, and all the aides representing States and Territories, were on horseback Brass bands were scattered along in the line at intervals; there were various battalions of military, many civic organizations and companies of secret orders, notably the Free masons. All these bodies, with their bright uriforms, floating banners, and gorgeous regalia, marching to the strains of pairiotic airs, presented a stirring spectacle. Nearly every grand lodge in the United

States was represented in the parade. During the progress of the march to the Capitol, batteries of artillery, stationed respectively at Fort Myer, the Navy Yard and in the White lot near the Monument, fired simultaneously, a salute of one hundred minute guns. At the Capitol the ceremonies assumed a more exclusive character. Of course the whole world could not get into the Hall of Representatives. Its capacity was ade quate for only about two thousand people. So Congress, and its families and guests and friends, including the Diplomatic corps, the Justices of the Supreme Court, ex Senators, Cabinet officers, ex-cabinet officers, the President, and last but not least, the surviving kith and kin of the father of his country, entered, and the doors of the Capitol were people in other places. The house of Mrs. closed to those who had no tickets. There Alma Green, where the writer resides, has When a great general marshals his forces are thirteen descendants bearing the name recently been three times surprised and inheard an oration read, which had been sent ciated. Is not such the case in all conflicts? As by Mr. Winthrop, the orator of the laying numbers, embracing bomb shells, bouquets comes. of rockets, flights of meteoric balloons, and fountains of fire. Among the set pieces was a dolphin fountain, composed of two golden would be very expensive and inefficient. Why work. From this a life size figure issued, holding an urn, from which issued a stream of George Washington above which hovered the American eagle.

> THE following resolutions have been presented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.:

> WHEREAS, in the providence of God, our sister and co laborer, Mrs. M. A. Green, has been called home to the rest and reward of the faithful; and, WHEREAS, her pure and upright Christian character and earnest endeavor to uplift humanity and stay the tide of intemperance, was a source of inspiration to those who labored with her, and the young for whose welfare she was so deeply interested

Resolved, That in the death of our sister, the cause of temperance has lost one of its most able Resolved, That we, the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alfred, while we

bow in submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, nevertheless do most deeply mourn the loss of our sister, and pray that the mantle of her spirit may fall upon us. Resolved. That we extend to the bereaved family

our heart-felt sympathy, praying that they may be comforted and sustained by the loving Father in this hour of deep affliction MRS. C. M. LEWIS,)
MRS. S. M. BLISS,
Com. MRS. EDNA GREEN,

A youth was lately leaving his aunt's house after a visit, when, finding it was as well as all monuments of ancient or mod- beginning to rain, he caught up an um- cheering results we praise God, while we

old lady, who for the first time observed his movements, sprang towards him, ex. claiming, "No, no; that you never shall! I've had that umbrella twenty-three y ars, and it has never been wet yet, and I'm sure it shan't be wetted now." Some folks' religion is of the same quality. It is none the worse for wear. It is a respectable article to be looked at, but it must not be damped in the showers of daily life. It stands in a corner, to be used in cases of serious illness or death, but it is not for common occasions. We are suspicious that the twentythree years' old gingham was gone at the seams, and if it had been unfurled, it would have leaked like a sieve. At any rate, we hoarded-up religion which has answered no iseful turn in man's life.—Spurgeon.

Dome Mews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

The Winter thus far has been unusually severe. About six weeks of good sleighing have now been enjoyed without any signs of failing. This is now the 23d day in succession in which the thermometer has run to zero and below.

Our extra meetings have closed, having resulted in the quickening of many souls: some we trust were brought to Jesus, and many were instructed as to the duties and requirements of the Christian life.

We are enjoying a brief visit from Dea. . D. Titsworth and wife of New Jersey.

The Second Alfred Church has been holding extra meetings the past few weeks, with encouraging results. Some of the members have thus been revived, and an advance has been made in the way of life by reconsecration to the service of God, and we have reason to believe that some precious ones have been converted, and others are becoming thoughtful. That the work may deepen and spread, is the earnest prayer of God's people

People in Alfred have a very pleasant and surprising way of doing pleasant things, which brings them into line with pleasant

Later. On the 6th of February Mrs. Prudence, widow of the late R. P. Thomas, ma Green, reached her 84th birthday. Her

HORNELLSVILLE.

Sabbath-day, January 31, 1885 will be a day long to be remembered by those who were present on that occasion, it being our communion season. Rev. L. E. Livermore preached from 1st Cor. 11: 24, 26, showing the relations we sustain to each other, to the cause of Christ, and to the world. Before the communion service, Brother Nathan Forbes, who has been a deacon for many years elsewhere, received the right hand of fellowship as a deacon of this church. Also Sister Perie Randolph united with us by letter, having accepted the call of this church as its pastor.

Last Sabbath was a day of pleasure and encouragement to us, two persons being added to our membership by baptism-one a young danghter of one of our deacons, and the other a young married woman. L. A. Platts, of Alfred administerd the ordinance. after giving a short practical talk on the subject.

There is said to be considerable interest and inquiry on the subject of the Sabbath near Fremont, some five or six miles northeast of us. Will not some of our ministers look after this interest?

WEST EDMESTON.

Extra meetings have been held nearly every night, for more than three weeks, in which the pastor has beed aided part of the time by Elders Todd and Burdick. A good work is in progress, and yesterday eight of our young people were baptized and received into the church. Next Sabbath as many more are expected to go forward. For these

anxiously pray that the revival m until it shall reach all classes in FEBRUARY 15, 1885. The extra meetings held in th day-baptist Church in this villi weeks closed last First-day eve meeting has been very enjoyable i

ing been free from embarrassmer tion. Brother L. C. Rogers ha every evening and Sabbath for His sermons have been sound i logical, clear in diction, and searching and close in aplication furnished a rare treat to all appreciate good sermons, as well food for soul growth, and encourage tian aspirations for the higher pla Christian life and endeavor. Cl far as they have availed themsel meetings have been greatly bless ited; wanderers, (some of whom l away,) have been reclaimed an walking joyfully with the Lord; w souls are rejoicing in their new-f Jesus. We hope and pray the work has but just begun. Pray it may roll on triumphing glor much more fruitage be gathered seed-sowing. The fiftieth anniversary of the Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Babcock of

DE RUYTER.

occurred on the 10th inst. The unprecedentedly stormy, and ma who would have shared the pleas were kept away. Nevertheless a ber were in attendance, and t was one of marked delight to Several tokens of esteem and 1 honored and greatly-favored cou ceived. All joined in wishing th years of happy wedded life.

FEB. 17, 1885.

Rhode Island. WESTERLY.

Four voung ladies have recent tized by our pastor, Rev. O. U and several others are ready for some are inquiring the way o good work of the Young People Christian Endeavor is seen her other agencies have borne their accomplishing of these happy r

We have been having quite a epidemic, but fortunately in a c mild form. It is now thought the control of the physicians.

Ohio.

JACKSON CENTRE. We are enjoying a precious church here. The membersh greatly quickened and revived. have returned, and thirteen ha ed to our number. One far braced the Sabbath and come

We are expecting others to follow Eld. S. D. Davis, has been he two weeks. but has returned he done us much good. His war loving way of preaching the tr word, and his wise words of adv greatly blessed while with us thinks or speaks of him but in love. May God's blessing atter prayer of all.

Wisconsin.

MILTON.

Our snug Winter-25° to 40 -with other causes is causing among the old people, though among our people.

Sabbath evening, Feb. 14t Hamilton, a well-known citizer died of Bright's disease of the

Rev. Varnum Hull is very l disease, and no hopes, or at les are entertained of his recover can say with Paul, that he has

Excellent meetings have b some time at the Junction Sev tist church, but there are so n interest connected therewith t you will receive a communicati

that Society. Dea. I. D. Titsworth has vicinity for some time working ests of the RECORDER with mu

trust with success. The usual term session of th cieties—a union session held qu by the Societies—was held in t bath evening, Feb. 14th, with

Address, (haracter, Piano Duett, Misses J Music, Tim's Prayer,

Recitation, Autobiography, Music, Solo, Paper, Published in 1910. Edited by

programme:

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Home Mews.

New York.

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n Alfred have a very pleasant and way of doing pleasant things. gs them into line with pleasant ther places. The house of Mrs. n, where the writer resides, has een three times surprised and inn one of these occasions, co-incithe birthday of my wife, we were y the present of a beautiful hangwith cut-glass pendants, and \$20. presents to match. Later came a leigh-bells, all of which are appre-

On the 6th of February Mrs. widow of the late R. P. Thomas. visit with her daughter. Mrs. Alreached her 84th birthday. Her grand-children, great-grandchildreat-great-grandchildren, making enerations, spent a pleasant birthhe aged mother, who, with faculreserved and an abiding faith in hosen Saviour, is waiting all the r appointed time till her change

HORNELLSVILLE.

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anxiously pray that the revival may continue until it shall reach all classes in this place.

FEBRUARY 15, 1885. DE RUYTER.

The extra meetings held in the Seventhday-baptist Church in this villiage for five weeks closed last First-day evening. The meeting has been very enjoyable indeed, having been free from embarrassment and friction. Brother L. C. Rogers has preached every evening and Sabbath for five weeks. His sermons have been sound in doctrine. logical, clear in diction, and remarkably searching and close in aplication, and have furnished a rare treat to all who could appreciate good sermons, as well as afforded food for soul growth, and encouraging Christian aspirations for the higher plane of nobler Christian life and endeavor. Christians so far as they have availed themselves of these meetings have been greatly blessed and profited; wanderers, (some of whom had gone far away,) have been reclaimed and are now walking joyfully with the Lord; while precious souls are rejoicing in their new-found love of Jesus. We hope and pray that the good work has but just begun. Pray for us, that it may roll on triumphing gloriously, and much more fruitage be gathered from this seed-sowing.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Babcock of this village occurred on the 10th inst. The evening was unprecedentedly stormy, and many of those who would have shared the pleasant surprise were kept away. Nevertheless a goodly number were in attendance, and the occasion was one of marked delight to all present. Several tokens of esteem and love for the honored and greatly-favored couple were received. All joined in wishing them yet many years of happy wedded life.

J. CLARKE.

FEB. 17, 1885.

Rhode Island.

Four young ladies have recently been baptized by our pastor, Rev. O. U. Whitford, Christian Endeavor is seen here, although also well attended. other agencies have borne their part in the The Lucien Greathouse Post, G. A. R., of accomplishing of these happy results.

epidemic, but fortunately in a comparatively | programme was given in connection with the mild form. It is now thought to be under supper. The large hall was filled with an the control of the physicians.

Ohio.

JACKSON CENTRE.

We are enjoying a precious revival in our church here. The membership has been greatly quickened and revived. Wanderers have returned, and thirteen have been added to our number. One family has embraced the Sabbath and come in among us. We are expecting others to follow.

Eld. S. D. Davis, has been helping for over two weeks, but has returned home. He has done us much good. His warm heart, and loving way of preaching the truths of God's word, and his wise words of advice have been greatly blessed while with us, and no one thinks or speaks of him but in kindness and love. May God's blessing attend him, is the prayer of all.

Wisconsin. MILTON.

-with other causes is causing many deaths seem as cold here when the thermometer is among the old people, though none as yet | 20° below zero as it does in a damper atmosamong our people.

Hamilton, a well-known citizen of this place, died of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Rev. Varnum Hull is very low with heart disease, and no hopes, or at least very little, are entertained of his recovery. He truly can say with Paul, that he has fought a good fight.

Excellent meetings have been held for some time at the Junction Seventh-day Baptist church, but there are so many items of interest connected therewith that doubtless you will receive a communication direct from that Society.

Dea. I. D. Titsworth has been in this vicinity for some time working in the interests of the RECORDER with much zeal and we trust with success.

The usual term session of the Literary Societies—a union session held quite informally by the Societies—was held in th chapel, Sabbath evening, Feb. 14th, with the following highly appreciated by all present. programme:

Frank E. Peterson. Address, Character, Music, Piano Duett, Misses Jennie Dunn, and Lulu Spicer. Miss Bell Butts. Tim's Prayer, Recitation, A. C. Dunn. Autobiography, Music, Solo, Ed E. Campbell. ber has been afflicted with lung difficulty con, aged 84 years.

Paper, Published in 1910. Edited by Geo. B. Shaw, Ed E. Campbell

y Geo. B. Shaw.

Music, Trio, Misses Anna Goodrich, Jennie Dung. and Mettie, Clarke. Debate, Resolved that the right of suffrage should be extended to women. Affirmative, Miss Bell R. Walker, Chas. B. Hull, A. Gomsrud. Negative, John Cunningham, Miss L. A. Steer, Willie D. Bur-

The programme was well executed, the paper especially being well conceived and executed, and the debate well prepared by most of the speakers. The decision of the " male citizen " that the weight of argument rested with the negative did not accord with the judgment of most of the audience.

We understand that Dr. J. M. Stillman takes the place of Prof. N. W. Williams in the Music Department here. While Alfred University does well, we also are not cast

The Literary Societies are holding entertainments, of no particular interest to your readers, in the interest of their libraries, or of repairs upon Society rooms.

The "wave of madness" called the roller skate craze, is on us in full force. There is this comfort that the more violently such a disease rages the sooner it will be over.

The tobacco business has been flourishing at our tobacco warehouses. Times are never hard enough to effect the business in intoxicants and narcotics.

Illinois. FARINA.

Grim Winter who is wont to relax his grasp on us about these days in February, is relentless in his grip, with no sign of yielding. Ten degrees below zero has thus far long. been no unusual thing and this morning we were treated to 12° below.

The trains during the last week were much hindered by unusual falls of snow. Chicago trains are now stuck in the snow banks near Kankakee and about all the news we get from the outside world is via New Orleans.

The series of meetings being held by the Methodists, referred to in a previous letter, is still continued. Their last public announcement was that sixty-five conversions had resulted. The religious interests of our and several others are ready for baptism, and own church do not flag. The prayer-meetsome are inquiring the way of life. The ing on Friday evenings is reasonably well atgood work of the Young Peoples' Society of | tended, and the Sabbath service as a rule is

Farina, gave a Basket Festival on the even-We have been having quite a scarlet fever | ing of Feb. 14th. A literary and musical appreciative audience. Much interest was also created by a competitive drill with muskets—done by old soldiers—a novel sight to the younger ones. In all respects it was a

The programme was as follows:

Music, by the Martial Band. Recitation, The Farmer, Ar. Song, Columbia the Gem of the Ocean, Arnold Davis.

Miss Ella Lacey Miss Ella Parrill Recitation. Our Country, Song, "You Can't always tell," B. F. Titsworth. Recitation, The Tramp's Story, Carroll Davis.
Song. Sword of Bunker Hill, Miss Ella Lacey. Recitation, Charlie Machree, Miss Lura Randolph Song, duett, The Two Lives, Mrs. Jennie Tits worth and Ada Harvey. Corporal and Guard. Manual of Arms,

Song, Duett, Poor Babes in the Wood, Misses Myrta Maxson, Lettie Davis. Recitation, She Means Business, Miss Ada Harvey. Song, There's Monny a Shlip, W. R. Potter. Recitation, Jerry, Miss Hattie Clark. Jerry,

FARINA, Feb. 17, 1885.

Minnesota.

DODGE CENTRE.

The weather continues very severe, but on Our snug Winter-25° to 40° below zero account of the dry atmosphere it does not phere. The people of this vicinity were Sabbath evening, Feb. 14th, Walter G. | treated to a very beautiful display of frostwork last Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock. Two very bright sundogs were seen on either side of the sun connected by a bright belt that passed clear around, and was equally distant in all of its points from the horizon. At the same time there was a very beautiful and highly colored frost bow nearly overhead. Both were visible for some

January 22d Ex-Governor St John was expected to deliver a lecture on temperance in town, but it was not possible for him to meet his appointment that night, on account of a "Minnesota blizzard." When he arrived in town the next day a number of citizens were waiting to get an introduction to him. The principal of the graded school invited him to go down to the school-house and speak to the scholars; accordingly he went and gave them a good talk on character which was

The Excel Band gave a literary entertainment January 31st, under the leadership of | WHITE. their captain Emerson Ayers.

General good health prevails, with the exception of two or three. One of our num-

Miss Ellen W. Socwell, and F. W. Carmen; read for a long time, but she bears it all patiently, and is only waiting for the Master to call her home. Death has not taken any of our number away for about two years, and we feel that the Lord has truly been good.

> Work on the new railroad has been going on all winter, making bridges etc. so that we expect to have another railroad in operation in a few months.

> At our last regular church meeting Eld. H. B. Lewis received the unanimous vote of the church to stay with us the coming year. He has accepted the call. Ffb. 17, 1885.

Condensed Mews.

It is estimated that 25,000 men and women are out of employment in New York City. An oil well has been struck at Dallas, Wyoming Territory at a depth of eighty

In three snow slides in Alta, Utah, which occurred Friday, thirty persons have been

Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the eminent musi eal composer, organizer and leader, of New York, is dead.

Greek optional with students.

derbilt has lost \$80,000,000 since 1881, when he was worth \$200,000,000. At Niagara Falls, Ont., the river is now

plocked from Queenstown two miles out into the lake, making an ice bridge nine miles It is authoritatively stated that the disease

from which General Grant has been suffering is superficial inflamation of the tongue, superinduced by excessive smoking. Cancer was at first suspected. The alarming symptoms have disappeared.

An alarming epidemic has appeared among horses in Colwell, Ohio. Mauy have died and the disease is extending. The cattle also are attacked. The loss thus far is \$20,000. The disease appears to affect the kidneys, killing the animals in thirty-six

Foreign.

The body of General Stewart is to be burled in Egypt.

A treaty between Germany and the Transvaal has been signed.

conflict in the Soudan. The speaker of the Ottawa senate has issued an order excluding everybody, members of the press included, from visiting any

of the adjacent rooms to the chamber. He is afraid of dynamite. W. W. Astor, American Minister to Italy, has resigned his position, and his resignation has been accepted. Edward Pierrepont will act as Charge d'Affaires until a new Minis-

ter arrives. During the funeral procession of Jules Valles, the socialist journalist, at Paris, s large number of Frenchmen attacked the German socialists in the procession and destroyed their wreath.

Leading Liberals have expressed the opinon that Mr. Gladstone will cease to be Premier within three weeks. His doctor has warned him that he must choose between the sacrifice of his life and the sacrifice of

The question of mediation on the part of Germany or England in the Franco-Chinese difficulty is again spoken of. Reports are current to the effect that France has unofficially submitted propositions to these two countries looking to new negotiations of a meditorial nature.

Columbia is in a complete uproar. Communication with the interior is entirely cut off, and regarding the condition of affairs in Bogota in the last month, nothing is known. No word has been received from there since January 5. Official bulletins state that the Government forces are triumphant everywhere, and that the popularity of Dr. Nunez continues undiminished. These reports, however, are not confirmed.

The agreement between Portugal and the African International Association in regard to rights on the Congo was arranged after a series of notes had passed between Portugal and the combined Cabinets at London, Paris and Berlin. Portugal was informed by all these Powers that the general interests of Europe required that both banks of the Congo be hereafter utilized. And the price, only \$1 75 should not belong to the same Power. By this new treaty England recognizes Portugal's close of the year 1885. Sample copies are mailed rights to a much larger extent of territory free, by the publishers, Perry Mason & Co., Boston. rights to a much larger extent of territory than would have been reognized by the proposed Anglo-Portuguese treaty.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Little Genesee, N. Y., Feb. 14, e885, by Rev. G. W. Bur dick, Mr. IRWIN S. BELLAMY, of Wellsville, and Miss CLARA A. BURDICK.

In New Market, N. J., Feb. 18, 1885, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunham, by Rev. J. G. Burdick, Mr. John J. Force, of Newark, and Miss Hannah A. Dunham.

At Quiet Dell, W. Va., Feb. 10, 1885, by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. J. N. Norman and Miss MARY J.

In his late home, near Shiloh, N. J., on Feb. 12, 1885, of complication of discases, Mr. John S. Ba-

MRS. EMILY M. HULBURT, wife of M. A. Green, the well known station agent, Alfred, N. Y., died suddenly at her home, of heart disease, from which she had been long suffering. Mrs. Green was born in Canisteo Jan. 25, 1846, and was married Oct. 20. 1866. In early life she professed religion and became a member of the M. E. Church, to which she belonged at the time of her death. She was a zealous worker in the cause of temperance, and on the day of her death a meeting of the W. C. T U. was being held at her house; and while she was reading the Scriptures she was taken with the attack from which she never recovered. Her death will be long and deeply felt, as well by the community at large as by her husband, mother, and child who deeply mourn her loss. She was an earnes' believer in the Christian religion, in the faith of which she lived and died. Her funeral on the 19th was largely at tended by friends from most of the adjoining towns, and by the W. C. T. U. of Alfred and Alfred Centre, of which she was a prominent member. A brother and two sisters came from N 1 oles, arriving in time to be present at the funeral. Services were conducted by the writer, assisted by her own pastor of the M. E. Church of Almond. The family have the sympathy of people far and

Books and Magazines.

In the North American Review for March, Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette contributes an article on "The Revival of Sectionalism." In the same number, Archdeacon Farrar presents his views on "Future Retribution," and Prof. N. K. Davis discusses "The Moral Aspects of Vivisection" in a way that brings together briefly near ly everything that any person of note has said on the subject. Max Muller describes the astonishing ideas of the Buddhi ts on the subject of Charity, The faculty of Harvard College has decid- and George John Romanes opens up a great subject ed to make the admission examinations in with an article on "Mind in Men and Animals." The other articles are one by President Gilman on The World says, it is estimated that Van! | Titles (chiefly scholastic), one by Judge John A Jameson on "Speculation in Politics," and one by John W. Johnston on "Railway Land grants."

> THE magazine for March presents the usual at tractions. The House of Orange, in Harper's will interest the student of history, and the article on some Washington Homes, in the same magazine is timely. The Tricks and Manners of a Cat-bird furnishes a pleasant study in natural history, and the Brain of Man, its Architecture and Requirements is an article which will be read with profit. Stories and poetry abound, and the Editorial Departments are well sustained.

THE leading article in Century for March is the Land of the False Prophet, profusely illustrated. Just now while the British expedition up the Nile, and the sad fate of the heroic Gordon are fresh in mind, this article possesses peculiar interest. A portrait of Daniel Webster constitutes the frontispiece. A special f eature of this number is the Century War Series, which is, we think, rather overdone, as to the number of articles on the different phases of that subject. And yet the number is a good one.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN is as bright and sparkling as ever. History, fact and fancy are The reserves and militia of England were ordered to prepare in view of the anticipated into whose hands this little magazine from D Lointo whose hands this little magazine from D. Lo throp & Co., may chance to fall.

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 Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

THE next meeting of the Associated churches of DeRuyter, Linklaen, Otselic, Cuyler Hill, Pres ton, Norwich and Scott, will be held (D. V.) with the Church at Scott, on the first Sabbath and First day in March, commencing on evening after Sixth day, March 7th. A full representation from the churches is hoped for, and a profitable season. L C. ROGERS, Secretary.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially rivited 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 Bantist Missionary Society, 1835.

A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. L.

Inving Saunders expects to be at his Friend ship Studio from February 24th to March 2d in

A FAVORITE PAPER.—We have not noticed that any one of the magazines announces a list of contributors approaching in ability, reputation and power to interest and instruct, that which Th Youth's Companion announces of writers actually engaged for 1885. This year it offered \$3,000 i prizes for good short stories. It secured not only the stories, but many new writers whose work wi year, will cover a subscription from now until the

MESSRS. MASON & HAMLIN bid fair to become as

famous for their Upright Piano as they have long

been for their world-renowned Cabinet Organs. Having experimented several years at great expense and with the assistance of probably as able a corps of experts as can be found in any factory in the world, they have succeeded in producing a piano which has elicited the warmest encomiums from the best judges. The distinguishing feature about it is an important improvement in the method of "string ing" the piano, which originated in their own fac tory. The strings are secured by metallic fastenings. instead of by the friction of pins set in wood, as has been the case, and the advantages resulting are numerous and highly important; among them are the following: Wonderful beauty and musical quality of tone, far less liability of getting out of tune, greater reliability in trying climates, and greater solidity of construction and durability. Mason & Hamlin have made 150,000 organs. They can hardly expect to make as many pianos, but they will DHN S. BA- doubtless be called upon to make a very large number.—Boston Traveller.

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

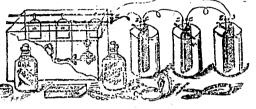
To Susie Crandall, Eunice Millard, Selina Green, Nettie Armstrong, A. Kendrick Crandall, Henry Saunders, Chas. S. Hall, Chas. S. Hall as Executor of Jesse Angel Estate, Elnora Armstrong, Maxsen Green, Byron L. Green, Benjamin F. Langworthy, Baylas S. Bassett, Samuel Whitford, A. P. Saunders, Luke Green.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

You are hereby cited and required to appear be fore our Surrogate of our County of Allegany, in our Surrogate's Court, on the 6th day of March, 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 should not be made directing to e sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of the said Erastus A. Green, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses,

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

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

A GOOD BUSINESS FOR ANYONE.



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

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

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

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

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

When life lies low-A gasping shadow by the altar stairs That leadeth up from darkness unawares Then let us wait In faith and trust with prayers and blessings fond, All mindful of the morning light beyond-

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

Before the gate.

"MISS FORBES" FORGERY.

Old Captain Jonathan Forbes was tearing through the village in a state of pitiable excitement towards his neat, comfortable little cottage. A cottage vine clad, flower-surrounded, tree-shaded, and tended and cherished as few homes are in country or city.

sixty he had "given up the sea," bought the | shouldn't you?" cottage, deposited all his earnings in a city bank, said to be as sound as sound could be. sister had settled down to what promised to be a very comfortable old age. In younger years the captain had been rather a spend thrift, inclined to profonity, following the to his satisfaction. But his extreme kindheartedness, also a distinguishing trait of the average sailor, had won the love of a good, pious woman, and under her influence the captain had grown provident and saving; he also had given up the use of profane

But give vent to his feelings in some form of expletive he must upon occasion, so it had | longed for as she had been. become a habit with him under strong press- He stood peeping through the blinds as the and the more wide apart and incongruous once he turned to his sister with emotion. the mating of ports or places, the better it answered his purpose.

And now as he went rushing pell-mell

through the fragrant country roads, he ejaculated with distressing vehemenc:

"Jericho and Troy! What shall we do! I'm a beggar man and worse than a beggarman! Now if I'd only a listened to Miss Forbes' advice, and not chucked all my savin's in one place, I shouldn't a been caught in such a miserably tight place as this!"

Egypt and Cape Cod! Just to think of it! and there, her brother, a merchant of fifty years standin', would ha' given us within one per cent. as much interest as that rascally bank. But there! I long to get home and tell Cynthy all about it. Poor Cynthy, dumpling-like face and figure shining with whatever will she do! Wish to mercy Miss laughter at the queer stories she had to tell, Forbes wasn't out of town; dread tellin' her and at amusing reminiscences of her jourawfully. Point Judith and Hurl's Gate, if I | ney.

But the captain had reached the cottage, the gravelly path, and soon entered the cool | so summoning all his courage he said, with a sitting-room, where his placid, Christian sister sat knitting. Both feet were bound about and placed on a high foot-rest, as rheumatism in a severe form rendered Miss Cynthy Forbes a confirmed invalid, and often an in-

At sight of her usually unperturbed brother mopping his warm and distressedlooking face, she looked up with anxious so-

"Sing Sing and Bombay, Cynthy!" he burst out. "I'm a ruined man if there ever was one! What do you think? The L-bank has bursted and carried with it every cent we have in the world!"

"True as the world! It's town talk! There's the greatest crowd up at the post anything else at all. Some others are ruined besides me, and all because the president of the bank was brought right up here, and all thought him the very soul of honor, confound him!"

"Now don't, brother," said Miss Cynthy, soothingly, "perhaps it won't be as bad as you think. Maybe there's something bein' able to write exactly like you? I never

captain, "if there is, we shall never see the an order, and endorsed it. I had your book

first cent of it."

tone full of distress and regret:

"O Cynthy, why don't they think of us William that." scrape together a little something against old with distended eyes. Finally he roared in age! Why don't they think of poor widows! true sailor fashion: There's poor widow Ellis most distracted, and old lame Captain Simpson, he's round a Forbes, that's forgery!" roarin' like a furious nor'easter. Why don't "What's forgery?" asked his sleek, conthey think of us all, I say, before they go a | tented wife. speculatin' and sinkin' the little funds we have to set such store by, and become so de- you know that?"

pendent on. I say it's inhuman, it's out o' Billingsgate and Carthage, if it ain't!"

"Well, now, I'd calm down if I were you," said Miss Cynthy, again using her most conscling tones. "It's too bad Maria's gone to the city, but her week's most up, and I know she'll say something comforting when she comes.'

"She'd do just right to storm like a hurricane," said the poor captain; "course she won't say the first word to vex me, Miss Forbes never does, but if I'd listened to her, we might a been comfortable enough."

"Strange such trouble should come the first time in a dozen years or more she's been away for a week. But there, we must do the best we can. You mustn't worry on my account, brother, you know the Lord will provide, somehow."

"I'll have to sell the cottage," continued the captain despondingly. "But don't you go to worryin', Cynthy; Miss Forbes and I, won't either of us forget how you struggled an't."—Golden Rule. and brought me up, wicked little imp as I was too. How in the world did you ever have such patience, Cynthy?"

It was perhaps the hundredth time he had asked the same question, and only to receive the same comforting reply:

"Oh, I knew there was good in you somewhere, brother, and it would only take time and patience and plenty of prayer to bring it out, and sure enough."

Two more days must elapse before Mrs. Forbes would return from the city, and it was both pitiful and laughable to note the conflicting emotions with which her worthy but troubled spouse anticipated her appear

"Of course she'll know all about the fail ure and our losses," he said to his sister repeatedly, "So, thank fortune, we shan't have The captain had been a hard worker until to tell her about it, but I should think she'd within the last five years; then at the age of hurry home on that very account now,

"Well, I suppose she thinks she might as well have her visit out," Cynthy would reply. and with his dear old wife and his invalid "You know her brother's wanted this visit for a long time."

"Hope they ain't a urging Miss Forbes to stay away from me in the future," said the captain the afternoon of the day his wife was deplorable habit of sailors in general, and expected home. By this time the poor man's swearing roundly when things did not work | anxiety and forebodings were truly painful | to witness.

> "Now, Jonathan, that's downright naughty of you," said Miss Cynthy; "as if Maria would desert us in trouble, of all

> At last the stage-coach stopped at the cotage door, but somehow the captain could not go out, as expected, to greet his wife,

ure to blurt out the name or names of the stage-driver helped her alight, then rolled her a little more talk, the man handed him an first places occurring to him at such times, little trank into the gravelly path. All at

> "O Cynthy, she don't know a thing about t, I know she don't. She's a smilin' and noddin' to the driver, an' her face is as peaceful as the coral isles, and poor Miss Forbes don't know, I know she don't."

But he could hold off no longer. His wife was at the door, and the next moment had entered the room, giving him a loving embrace, and receiving his sounding smack, then went over and kissed "Sister Cynthy" affec-

The little maid of all work soon announced supper, and although the captain sat with the most lugubrious face imaginable, yet throughout the meal Mrs. Forbes was bright and joyous as a young girl, her round,

After tea, when they were sitting cosily to gether, the husband, wife, and sister, Captain and swinging wide the gate, he hurried up Forbes felt that at last his time had come, gigantic effort at calmness:

"Maria, dear, there's awful news." "Now the little black kitty ain't dead, or any of the chickens, I hope," said Mrs.

Forbes. "Mercy, no!" Then, as gently as possible, the captain broke the disastrous tidings: how the bank had broken, and they had

"Law, yes; I knew it had broke," said Mrs. Forbes, complacently. "But thank a kind, merciful heavenly Father, it am't hurt other.

"Why, what do you mean?" gasped the captain, fearing her senses had desert-"Why, brother, that's too hard! Can it be ed her at the news; "all we had was there,

"No, 'twasn't," she answered, placidly. I'd drawed it all out three days afore the office; there can't anybody think or talk of smash came Brother William has it all safe-

ly invested in his business." "Why, but Maria, you couldn't draw it. I deposited that money, no one could draw it without my order."

Mrs. Fortes broke into a rippling laugh. "Well, now, do you think, Johnny Forbes, I've lived with you all these years without did approve of all your money bein' in that "Well, Turkey and Boston!" roared the bank, and William didn't, so I just writ out along, had an idee once in the city I might Then he continued in a different tone, a want it, so I got the money as slick as could be, an' it's all safe an' sound. I didn't tell

"Honolulu and the Gulf States! Why, Miss

"Why, a copyin' my handwritin'. Don't

all reason, it's worse 'n swearin', ten times, all the money in the world! But how long | sin so often that it doesn't seem at all as if I since you and I have been two, Jackey Forbes, | were kept out of its power." I should like to know?"

When at last she became convinced of her innocent wrong-doing, Mrs. Forbes at once wrote to their old acquaintance, the President of the bank, confessing the whole transaction and asking what'she should do.

But the conscience-stricken man replied, that, grave as the mistake might have been under other circumstances, he was yet only too glad that they were saved the engulfing ruin of the bank's collapse.

Mrs. Forbes always speaks regretfully of having done a wrong deed, although unwittingly and for the best. But with generous hands, both she and the captain helped; to their utmost ability those who did suffer from the bursting of the bank; while the captain often declares with characteristic vehemence, that "women are amazin' cute and curious when they take business matters into we'll look out that you get cared for. We their own hands. Heavens and earth if they

THE ALTAR ON THE PRAIRIE.

One day a gentleman was riding on a quite lost his reckoning. Night came on, God?" and as he knew not which way to guide his western horse, and was therefore likely to who was not a western man. By and by a light glimmered in the distance, and it was not long before the faithful animal stopped before a log cabin.

"Who's there?" somebody shouted from

"A benighted traveler," answered the gentleman. "'Can you give me a night's "You're welcome," said the man, appear-

The gentleman was thankful enough to give up his saddle and bridle to the master

of the log cabin. He found the family ar supper-man, wife and children; and a place was soon made fo. the stranger. Some time in the evening the man asked

'Are you a minister of the gospel, sir?" "No," answered the gentleman; and seeing the man disappointed, he asked why he wished to know. "Oh, sir," answered the man, "I hoped

a minister had come to help me to build a family altar. I had one once, but I lost it coming over the Alleghanies; it was a great

"Perhaps I can help you to build one, though I'm not a minister." said the gentleman, who always had one himself; and after old family Bible. He read, and they sung psalm, and all knelt. The gentleman prayed and the wife and children said, "Amen; for it seemed as if each wanted to have a little part in building up the family altar.

"Sir," said the man when they arose. "there's many an emigrant that loses his family altar before he gets here—and after, too; sir, it's a great loss."

Yes, many family alters are lost. Some are lest in politics, some in traveling, some in moving, some in the hurry of harvest, some at stores and shops; it is an unspeak able loss. Abraham never lost his, yet never family traveled farther and moved oftener than his. But wherever he pitched his tent he set up his family altar, and called upon the Lord, and the Lord blessed him. Children as well as parents have an interest in keeping the family altar. Don't let it be lost. If father forgets, let the children gently and respectfully remind him: "Father we have not yet thanked God for his goodness or prayed to him for forgiveness." No father, I am sure, but will thank a child for thus helping him in his duties. It is good to sing, and praise. and pray round the family altar. "Blest be the tie that binds" a family altar. They are dearer to each other for being near to God. —Prairie Herald.

HUNGER AND THIRST.

"I wonder sometimes if they do not know anything about it," said a simple, honest woman to her spiritual adviser and friend. "About what, if you please?" asked the

I wish to be, but I think if I were one nalistic enemies:

some things would be different." "Tell me one of the things that ought to and bitter editorials, my boy. Some time,

I ask God, and I ask him for what I most need, and I hardly ever know that he gives his hide on my fence, I write the letter or me anything for it. It is like being thirsty, | editorial that is to do the business. I write and finding no water, and hungry, with but something that will drive sleep from his eyes

half enough to eat." answer because you always crave more of his Gall and aquafortis drip from my blistering good things with unsatisfied appetite?"

"Perhaps you overlook one of our Saviour's criminal is entitled to a little reprieve. I most precious and express declarations: put the manuscript away in a drawer. Next Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after | day I look at it. The ink is cold; I read it righteousness; for they shall be filled.' Has over and say: I don't know about this. there ever been a time in your life when you | There's a great deal of bludgeon and bowie-

did not so hunger and thirst?" poor fellows who've toiled night and day to But Captain Forbes was regarding his wife and at times I actually hated God. I am again. I laugh, and say: Pshaw! and I can greatly changed in that respect."

God that you do not receive."

"I want everything. I want to know more | ten the article or letter that filled my soul of him and to love him more. I want to with rage. I haven't been hurt, I haven't realize Christ my Saviour- I want to hate hurt anybody, and the world goes right sin so that I won't yield to a temptation when | along, making twenty-hours a day as usual.

it comes upon me. I pray always for this, and I am all the happier. Try it, my boy."

"Sakes, no; I wouldn't a done wrong for | and yet I am stupid and cold, and fall into

"Now, my friend, what is it, do you suppose, that makes you fear sin in this way, and desire to be free from its power? Why does the character of God and of Christ appear so lovely that you wish to apprehend it may grow thereby. and to love it? How comes it that you are so drawn to prayer, as once you were not drawn, until you realized the great change that reads gets the meaning it will not do in yourself toward God and his truth? What him good. Hasty reading of a great many is all this but his Spirit working in you, a chapter at once is of no advantage. Read

"Nevertheless, hunger and thirst to know God's righteousness and to put on that righteousness, are his own giving; and they are blessed conditions in which his fullness | speaks to you in the Bible. When I have can be received. God may be preparing you by this very desire for a further revelation of joy, crying, "O, mother! here's a letter himself to your soul."

I had not recognized these longings as part of God's answer; I supposed they indicated a lack of answers."

your asking, or if he withheld his grace altogether, that such longings would continue? western prairie, and lost his way. Clouds No; you would lose the hunger and the arose in the sky, and not seeing the sun, he thirst and have no wish to draw nigh to

"God must see that I have been very horse, he let it take its own way. It was a blind and ungrateful for his grace to me. And yet I want more light and more help understand prairie life better than his rider, | continually. I want to know even the secret of the Lord.'

"You cannot ask too much, and you will not ask in vain, provided you keep the con ditions on which you may receive the more and more. You must thank him for what he has given, and you must act upon what von have received. If he shows you a duty, do it in its time, as he would have you do. If he permits a trial to assail your peace, tell your soul unto his wisdom and faithfulness. If he offers you a song, sing it to his praise. All this will make you hunger and thirst but the more, yet it will be the answer to your

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

THE PRINTER BOY.

About the year 1725, an American bo some nineteen years old found himself in London, where he was under the necessity of earning his bread. He was not like many young men in these days, who wander around seeking work, and who are "willing to do anything" because they know how to do nothing; but he had learned how to do something and knew just where to go to find something to do; so he went straight to a printing office and inquired if he could get employment. "Where are you from?" inquired the fore-

"America," was the answer.

"Ah," said the foreman, "from America! a lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?" The young man stepped to one of the

cases, and in a brief space set up the follow ing passage from the first chapter of John "Nathaniel said unto him, can there any good come out of Nazareth? Philipsaid un-

to him, Come and see." It was done so quickly, so accurately, and administered a delicate reproof so appro priate and powerful, that it at once gave him influence and standing with all in the office. He worked diligently at his trade, refueed to drink beer and strong drink, saved his money, returned to America, became a printer, publisher, author, Postmaster-General, member of Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, ampassador to royal courts, and finally died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790, at the age of eighty four. full of honors and years; and there are now more than a hundred and fifty counties, towns and villages in America, named after that same printer boy. Benjamin Franklin, the author of "Poor Richard's Almanae."

HOW TO SAY BITTER THINGS.

This is the way in which Mr. Robert Bur-"About being a Christian, I am sure that | dette, the genial humorist, crushes his jour-

Let me tell you how I write mean lesters when a man has pitched into me and cut me "I ought to get more answers to prayer. | up rough, and I want to pulverize him, and wear his gory scalp at my girdle, and hang and peace from his soul for six weeks. Oh. "And you do not think that God does not I do hold him over a slow fire and roast him! pen. Then, I don't mail the letter and I "What else can I think when I feel so don't print the editorial. There's always plenty of time to crucify a man. The vilest knife journalism in that. I'll hold it over a "Oh, yes, once I was wholly indifferent, day or two longer. The next day I read it feel my cheeks getting hot. The fact is, I "Allow me to inquire what you want of am ashamed I ever wrote it, and hope that nobody has seen it, and I have half forgot-

READING THE BIBLE.

1. Read the Bible regularly. A good man of old says: 'I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food." This is the true idea. The Bible is daily bread, to be taken regularly, that the soul

2. Read the Bible attentively. The meaning of the Bible is in the Bible. Unless he slowly, a little at a time, and think on what "I do not pray for hunger and thirst I you read and you will understand and repray to be filled." 3. Read the Bible as God's book; not

merely because father or mother wish you to

read it, but for better reasons—because God

seen a little girl run, her eyes sparkling with from father to me, for my name is on the outside," I always wish she might thus look on the Bible, for it is a letter from our Father in heaven. So feel and so read, and "Do you suppose if God took no notice of you will not grow weary of the good book. These few hints are enough for once. Will not our young readers remember them, and read every day with great attention the book of God? I love to see a child, as I do sometimes, take her little Bible every morning and sit down to read a chapter, without waiting for any one to tell her to do it. T. is is a better habit than Willie's, for he only read occasionally, and had to be reminded often of his duty. Read often, and love to read, children, and you will not forget it .-Golden Lesson.

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Mopular Scien

COMMUNICATION between vess means of electricity is not impro the near trumples of modern so Graham Bell, the inventor of th has experimented with a plan scale upon the Potomac, and sending signals 14 miles through If nothing further can be don prove of great value between ve were approaching each other i it is possible that one may yet be and receive messages, to and f at sea as readily as if in port.

CLASSIFICATION OF METER Techel mok (Jahrb. of Min, 1884 proposes to classify as follows: I. Meteorites, consisting pri

Meteoric iron. II. Iron-ground-mass, with enclo Pallasite-iron and olivine. Mesosiderite-iron, olivine,

iron.

Siderophyr-iron and bro Grahamite-iron, plagiocla bronzite. Oliving and Cronzite, with

Coandrite. IV. Olivine and bronzite, pyro

Amphoterite-olivine and b Diogenite—bronzite and Bustite-diopside and eusta V. Augite, bronzite and lime-fel

Chassignite-olivine.

Howardite—augite, bronzit ioclase. Eukrite—augite and anorth

An interpreter of the African invented a clock which runs by keeps excellent time, giving the week and months as well as t day. It is set up in the Gar Tuilleries at Paris for exhibition

From Mercer county, Minn. report that about 20 miles from cave has been discovered in found a hideous idol carved o four skeletons, copper spear h cutlass, implements of copper mill for grinding, such as was cient Egypt and parts of Asia.

THE camphor tree has recent duced into California, and pr It somewhat resembles the laur well all along the coast, and Sacramento has already attaine of thirty feet. It is easily prop seed or cuttings. Besides pr well-known drug, the tree is

A NEW invention in telegrap nounced. which, in its way; is as was the telephone less tha ago. In the well known quadr of telegraphy, four message 1 at once over one wire, two tion. By the new system, messages may be spent at on same wire, all in one direction

way and the rest the other.

VACCINATION AGAINST YES

-The researches which have past two years been made by I Freire have now reached a new parture. This investigator h an attenuated virus with which to vaccinate individuals, with a dering them proof against the yellow fever. The Emperor of ing regard to the alleged inno the prepared virus, has authori tice of vaccination. Dr. Freire ingly vaccinated five hundred Three captains and all the crew vessels have been vaccinated v escaping the infection from which prevails at Rio Janeiro none of the vaccinated people? tacked by the disease, and n suffered the least inconvenien operation. M. Bouley, who to the Academie de Medecine plicitly believing the above na does not yet implicitly accept Dr. Freire on the Micrococcusx

Messrs. Stout, Meadowcroft & supplying these curious little vices in first class style. It con iature Edison electrical lamp, pin, which is fastened in the tie. A couple of fine wires lamp to a small battery, made of a book and carried in the touching a button, also arra pocket, the necktie lamp is in ed, and continues as long as pressed. The battery become after considerable use, but replenished. This is a device cellence, and well illustrates the practical electricity.—Scientij

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A S

BADING THE BIBLE.

Bible regularly. A good man 'I have esteemed the words of ore than my necessary food. rue idea. The Bible is daily taken regularly, that the soul

Bible attentively. The meanble is in the Bible. Unless he ets the meaning it will not do lasty reading of a great many nce is of no advantage. Read e at a time, and think on what l you will understand and re-

he Bible as God's book; not e father or mother wish you to or better reasons—because God in the Bible. When I have irl run, her eyes sparkling with "O, mother! here's a letter to me, for my name is on the always wish she might thus Bible, for it is a letter from our iven. So feel and so read, and grow weary of the good book. hints are enough for once. young readers remember them. y day with great attention the I love to see a child, as I do ke her little Bible every mornwn to read a chapter, without vone to tell her to do it. T. is bit than Willie's, for he only ally, and had to be reminded uty. Read often, and love to and you will not forget it.

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Hoyular Science.

COMMUNICATION between vessels at sea by means of electricity is not improbably one of the near trumples of modern science. Prof. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. has experimented with a plan on a small scale upon the Potomac, and succeeded in sending signals 14 miles through the water. If nothing further can be done, it would prove of great value between vessels which were approaching each other in a fog; but it is possible that one may yet be able to send at sea as readily as if in port.

CLASSIFICATION OF METEORITES.-G. Tschelmok (Jahrb. of Min, 1884. 2 Ref. 28) proposes to classify as follows:

I. Meteorites, consisting principally of iron.

Meteoric iron.

II. Iron-ground-mass, with enclosed silicates. Pallasite-iron and olivine.

Mesosiderite-iron, olivine, and bronz-Siderophyr-iron and bronzite.

Grahamite-iron, plagioclase, olivine, bronzite.

III. Olivine and Cronzite, with subordinate iron. Coandrite.

IV. Olivine and bronzite, pyroxeve. Chassignite-olivine.

> Amphoterite—olivine and bronzite. Diogenite—bronzite and hypersthene. Bustite-diopside and eustatite.

V. Augite, bronzite and lime-felspar. Howardite—augite, bronzite and plagioclase.

Eukrite—augite and anorthite.

An interpreter of the African Army has invented a ciock which runs by water, and keeps excellent time, giving the days of the week and months as well as the time of day. It is set up in the Garden of the Tuilleries at Paris for exhibition.

From Mercer county, Minn., comes the report that about 20 miles from Stanton a cave has been discovered in which were found a hideous idol carved out of cedar, four skeletons, copper spear heads, a small cutlass, implements of copper and a stone mill for grinding, such as was used in ancient Egypt and parts of Asia.

THE camphor tree has recently been introduced into California, and promises well. It somewhat resembles the laurel. It grows well all along the coast, and one tree at Sacramento has already attained the height of thirty feet. It is easily propagated from seed or cuttings. Besides producing the well-known drug, the tree is valuable as

A NEW invention in telegraphy is just announced, which, in its way; is as wonderful as was the telephone less than ten years ago. In the well known quadruplex sy tem of telegraphy, four messages may be ss n; at once over one wire, two in each direction. By the new system, seventy two messages may be spent at once over the same wire, all in one direction, or part one way and the rest the other.

VACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER. -The researches which have during the past two years been made by Dr. Domingos Freire have now reached a new point of departure. This investigator has prepared an attenuated virus with which he proposes to vaccinate individuals, with a view to rendering them proof against the occurrence of yellow fever. The Emperor of Brazil, having regard to the alleged innocuousness of the prepared virus, has authorized the practice of vaccination. Dr. Freire has accordingly vaccinated five hundred individuals. Three captains and all the crews of English vessels have been vaccinated with a view of escaping the infection from yellow fever, which prevails at Rio Janeiro. Thus far none of the vaccinated people have been attacked by the disease, and none of them suffered the least inconvenience from the operation. M. Bouley, who gave the facts to the Academie de Medecine, while implicitly believing the above narrated facts, does not yet implicitly accept the views of Dr. Freire on the Micrococcus xanthogenicus.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A SCARF PIN.— Messrs. Stout, Meadowcroft & Co., are now supplying these curious little electrical devices in first class style. It consists of a miniature Edison electrical lamp, attached to a pin, which is fastened in the scarf or necktie. A couple of fine wires lead from the lamp to a small battery, made in the form of a book and carried in the pocket By touching a button, also arranged in one's pocket, the necktie lamp is instantly lighted, and continues as long as the button is pressed. The battery becomes exhausted after considerable use, but may be easily replenished. This is a device of genuine exALBION ACADEMY,

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

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

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THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents. LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander

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

				•
Stations.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley				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 "	11.20 " 12.23am	12.14FM 1.07 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 рм	†7.45 PM 9.32 " 11.20 " 3.28 AM	2.47 "	1.501x 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 АМ	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamancs, stopping at Great Valley 5.67. Carrollton 5.35. Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50. Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belmont 11.17. Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at 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 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07 Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58 Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10 54 Scio 11.07 Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.43 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. No. 8 will not run on Monday.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 9
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM		8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.30 PM 12.45 "
Hornellsville	†8.55 рм	4.25 AM	†8.10 Ax	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 '' 6.25 '' 6.48 ''	9.13 AM 10.08 " 10.37 " 11.09 "	1.05 PM 1.24 " 2.22 " 2.50 " 3.80 " 3.45 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	12.32 AM 3.00 "	1 1		4.35 PM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

4.85 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35. Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.19. Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.26, 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 *	35.	21.*	37.
Leavs	A. M.	А. М.	Р. М.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Carrollton Arrive at		6.50	4.44	8.00	9.02	
Bradford Leave	••••	7.25	5.11	9.30 P.M.	1	••••
Bradford	9.20	7.30	5.14	2.00		7.00
Custer City Arrive at	9.35	7.42	5.26	2.15		7.15
Buttsville		8.20	6.04	 	 	l

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

EASTWARD

۱	STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	88.
	Leave	Р. И.	A. 16	A. M.	Р. М.	Р. М.	P. M.
١.	Buttsville	8.45		6.25			
-	Custer City	9.35		7.06	6.30	12.50	5 50
	Arrive at		1	}		1 1	
)	Bradford	9.50	ļ	7.20	6.45	1.00	6.20
-	Leave	1			A. M.		
Ē	Bradford	9.55	7.18		5.00		
_	Arrive at		1		ļ	1	
	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 8.80 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

*Daily. † Dining Station

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'Search the Scriptures: for in them ve think ve have eternal life; and they are they which testify o

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1885.

FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 8. 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 21: 27-40. Feb. 14. Paul's Defense. Acts 22: 1-21. Feb. 21. Paul before the Council. Acts 23: 1-11, Feb. 28. Paul sent to Felix. Acts 23: 12-24.

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

LESSON X.—PAUL BEFORE FELIX.

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

For Sabbath-day, March 7. SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Acts 24: 10-27.

10. Then Paul, after that the governor had beckoned unto him to speak, answered, Forasmuch as I know that thou hast been of many years a judge unto this nation, I do the more cheerfully answer for myself:

11. Because that thou mayest understand, that there are yet but twelve days since I went up to Jerusalem for to worship.
12. And they neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, neither raising up the people, neither in the synagogues, nor in the city: 13. Neither can they prove the things whereof they now

accuse me.

14. But this I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets:
15. And have hope toward God, which they themselves also allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead both of the just and unjust.

16. And herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God, and toward men.

17. Now, after many years, I came to bring alms to my nation, and offerings.

18. Whereupon certain Jews from Asia found me purified in the temple, neither with multitude, nor with tumult:

19. Who ought to have been here before thee, and object

if they had aught against me.

20. Or else let these same here say, if they have found any evil doing in me, while I stood before the council,

21. Except it be for this one voice, that I cried standing among them, Touching the resurrection of the dead I am called in question by you this day.

22. And when Felix heard these things, having more perfect knowledge of that way, he deferred them, and said, When Lysias the chief captain shall come down, I will know the uttermost of your matter. they had aught against me.

know the uttermost of your matter.

23. And he commanded a centurion to keep Paul, and to let him have liberty, and that he should forbid none of his acquaintance to minister, or come unto him.

acquaintance to minister, or come unto him.

24. And riter certain days, when Felix came with his wife Drusilla, which was a Jewess, he sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ.

25. And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.

26. He hoped also that money should have been given him of Paul, that he might loose him; wh refore he sent for him the oftener, and communed with him.

27. But after two years Porcius Festus came into Felix' room: and Felix willing to shew the Jews a pleasure, left

GOLDEN TEXT.-" A conscience void of of-fense toward God, and toward men."-Acts 24:

DAILY READINGS.

1st-day. Acts 23: 25-33; 24: 1-9. 2d day. Acts 24: 10-27. 3d day. Matt. 25: 31-46. 4th day. Matt. 15: 1-26. 5th-day. Mark 15: 1-5. 6th day. Sabbath school Lesson.

OUTLINE.

I. Paul's defense. v. 10-21. II. Decision deferred. v. 22-27.

INTEGDUCTION.

In the evening of the day in which the conspiracy was revealed to the chief captain, Paul, with an escort, left Jerusalem, being conveyed a prisoner to Cesarer. There he was delivered into the custody of Felix, to await trial. No time was lost on the part of the Jews in Jerusalem to follow Paul and present charges against him before Felix. Within five days the high priest Ananias, accompanied by a deputation from the Sanhedrim, and by a professional advocate, arrived in Cesarea to make the pros ecution. Paul soon found himself face to face with his accusers in the Judgment-hall of Herod. Three distinct charges were preferred against him: 1. Sedition 2. Heresy. 3. Profaning the temple. The present lesson begins with Paul's defense.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

V. 10. And when the governor had beckoned unto him to speak. Tertullus had now completed his speech, which he began in language of excessive flattery; then followed the several charges, and he concluded by alledging that the soldiers had forcibly taken the prisoner from the Jewish court when they were about to judge him, thus indirectly pleading that the prisoner might be remanded to the Jewish tribunal. This speech ended, the governor waved his hand to Paul to speak for himself. Paul answered, Forasmuch as I know that thou hast been of many years a judge unto this nation, I do cheerfully make my defense. There was a simple and yet dignified manner in Paul's address which could not fail to commend him to the respectful hearing of the court. Then he felt that he was speaking before one who was well acquainted with the bitter and unjust prejudices of the Jews. While Tertullus evidently preferred to have Paul transferred to Jerusalem for trial, Paul signified his perfect willingness to be judged by Felix.

V. 11. Seeing that thou canst take knowledge. The governor's long acquaintance makes it very easy for him to understand all the essential facts in this case. That it is not more than twelve days since I went up to worship at Jerusalem. This was the occa sion of one of the great Jewish feasts, when large numbers from distant countries came there to worship, and Paul affirms that he came for the same purpose. Then the time spent there is an impor tant point to be noted. Twelve days altogether, five of them here in Cesarea, two of them in the castle in Jerusalem, and five of them in fulfilling ceremonial laws concerning vows, in the temple. All these facts the governor can very easily verify if he cares to do so. This account of his time there being proven correct, how was it possible for him to create seditions or to pollute the temple? The charges are inconsistent in themselves.

did they find me disputing. Here Paul firmly denies the charges made against him, and thus challenges proof. Paul was a prisoner, and his enemies were ready to take his life if they could get any pretext, yet he was as fearless as a lion, for he knew their charges were wholly false. He was not guilty even of disputing with any man in the temple, or stirring up a crowd. There was a great crowd of people there and much excitement, but that was not chargeable to him. These charges bard, J. P. Lundquist, H. C. Q. James, Wm. M. Jones, H. A. Socwell. could not be sustained as true against him, anywhere in the city of Jerusalem.

V. 14. But this I confess to thee. There was one point in the charges which he was willing to confess. After the way which they call a sect, so serve I the God of our fathers. This word sect denot is a chosen mode of thinking and living. He had worshiped the same God with them, the God of our fathers, but had done so in his J. G. Allen, Alfred Centre, own way, so that that point in the indictment he confessed to be true. Believing all things Albert Warren, which are written in the law and the Frederick Frank, Alfred, prophets. Their Bible was his Bible; he be- Mrs. Wm. Maxson. lieved the entire book, and conformed his life to its Amos Stillman, Rochester, teachings This was the fact in which he differed from the various sects of the Jews. The Salducees J. T. Hamilton, Portville, denied some very essential teachings of the law and | S. S. Clark, Independence, the prophets.

V. 15. And have hope toward God, . . . that there shall be a resurrection of Mrs. S. E. Ross the dead. The word "hope" is very significant. W. B. Babcock, Men may believe and tremble. But having hope is trusting, taking hold of and being lifted up and Walter Clark, Westerly, Mrs. Amelia Mattison, Hebron, Pa., saved. But in this he was not singular, for very | W. H. Hydorn, many of the Jews had the same hope.

V. 16. Herein do I exercise myself to J. L. Huffman, Jackson Centre, O., have always a conscience void of of Wm. Stringer, Pulaski, Ill., fense. Paul here expresses himself as constantly J. B. Pierce, Vernon Centre, Minn., striving to preserve a pure conscience. This was one of the secret keys of his eventful life, and of his wonderful success in preaching the gospel. It Mrs. Marshall Coon, Walworth, is with such a conscience that a man has free access to God for wisdom and help. He is very likely to be led into conflict with the powers of darkness, but God will go with him and give final triumph. Such R. A. Crandall, are all the leaders of true reforms.

V. 17. I came to bring alms to my nation, and offerings. This statement is made Mrs. C. T. Buten, in answer to the charge of profaning the temple. Some years since he had been here before, and now he had come to bring large sums of money to the poor in Jerusalem, and offerings for the temple service. How could one coming for such purposes seek to profane the temple? The charge is incon-

V. 18, 19. Jews from Asia found me purified in the temple. For a fair trial they | E. F. Cummings, Texarkana, Ark., ought to have been here. He almost implies that the real witnesses were kept back.

V. 20, 21. Let these same here say. Here he makes direct appeal to the Jews who were there before the governor, except for the one thing his belief in the resurrection of the dead. Here he closed his answer. The persecution stood challenged to disprove what he had said. Of course they could Review of the New York market for butter, cheese make no reply.

V. 22. But Felix, having more exact knowledge concerning the way, deferred them. Postponed the case. He did not like to offend these Jews and their advocate, Tertullus, therefore he waived the decision. He understood this difference etween the Jews and the Christians better than they supposed, and could not so easily be deceived by false representations. He doubtless believed Paul's account.

V. 23. He gave order to the centurion that he should be kept in charge. Several motives would lead to this course. To set Paul free and discharge him would be to expose him to death; to condemn him would be deeply unjust, and | Factory, full cream.. 121@121 yet to retain him for further hearing, would, in Skimmed....... 5 @ 6 some measure, appease his enemies. And should have indulgence. So while he was in custody, he had a large measure of freedom, was not bound or confined to a cell. And not to forbid any of his friends to minister unto him. Paul had many friends in that town, and they would desire to furnish him with all the comforts possible. All this shows that Felix had much regard for Paul and for his views. This was the condition of Paul in Cesarea for two years.

V. 24. After certain days, Felix . . . sent for Paul and heard him. This hearing seems to have been to gratify his wife who was a Jewess, as well as to gratify his own curiosity. They wished to know more about faith in Christ. This would make it necessary that Paul should ex pound many passages in the Scriptures.

V. 25. And as he reasoned of right eousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix was terrified. Felix could not escape the personal application of Pau's reasoning to his own guilty life. As a judge he had often compromised the strict principles of justice, and courted public favor. He had given all his sensual passions free reign over his life, and so reely held any control of his lower nature. Then, when Paul in his vigorous manier, proved to him, that for every word and deed he was soon to be brought into the judgment of God, he was not prepared to contemplate the solemn truths. Go thy way for this time. This was a natural course for a condemned and unrepentant man. The subject of preparation for eternity is all important, but we defer it till a more convenient season.

V. 26. He hoped that money should have been given him. That selfish, avaricious heart was waiting for bribes from Paul or his friends. With this motive he sent for Paul fretrial upon Paul. He was intensely anxious to reach Rome and proclaim the gospel to the waiting multitudes there. Surely, God's ways are not as man's ways. Paul's very sufferings and imprisonment. were a very important part of his ministry, for in his endurance, and manly dignity and forgiving charity, he was constantly exemplifying the power of the religion of Jesus Christ in his heart.

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HEART TO HEART.

We shall see thee by and by, Face to face, dear Lord on hig But till then, oh! be thou nigh, Heart to heart! Not far apart!

Knit our restless hearts to thin Heart to heart! Not far apart! So with thee may we abide, And do thou, O Lord, provide

All we need when by thy side

Unto us thy heart incline.

And in bonds of love divine,

Heart to heart! Not far apart! Give us Faith from torment fr Faith—the unseen things to se Faith that simply cleaves to the Heart to heart!

Give us hope that makes us p Bids us faint not, but endure, Tell us of a Keeper sure, Heart to heart! Not far apart!

Not far apart!

Give us Love—to truly know All that we poor sinners owe Unto him who loves us so, Heart to heart! Not far apart! Give us, last, a holy Fear-

Thee to worship and revere, Just because thou art so near, Heart to heart! Not far apart! Thus united may we be, Thou with us, and we with th

Now, and through Eternity! Heart to heart! No more aparti -Bapti

BY F. L. GREEN. Miltiades stood upon the height thon scanning with eager eyes the

PURPOSE

ranks of the Persian host, as they shalled on the plain below. About tered his few commanders and the my of the Greeks. Should they fight, or should the That was the question. On the vast empire with its millions, wealth, pride of dominion and of an unstayed course of conquest. (er, a rocky angle in the sea, a few

and pluck. "Ah! The fearful od one," said they. "Nay, we will f Miltiades, and they did fight, for t ance of Greece, and the wonder a tion of the world. The purpose those rocky heights saved the wor tellectual eclipse, rolled back the entalism, and preserved literature their consecrated mission westwar the centuries. There may be here to-day wit

of my voice some young man who gled up to the heights through year and now on the vantage ground o mencement season looks off upon contest with the world. Will you will you yield? That is the quest decision may not be shirked. The bird of flight rises, circling

er and wider, till it catches a glin distant goal, then with a flash of wing it has sped upon its way. S ening round of scholarly prepa forming purpose, and the single p Every person has two educa

which he receives from others, an important, which he gives him studious months of the past have gradual acquisition of the former ning of the latter is left till near course. It is commencement tim commencement of what, unless it higher, masterful education which must give himself—the time of the al decision which shall give direc energies of a lifetime, and bring

Young men! What are your p The successful life must have •bject. If you aim at nothing y nothing. The aimless man become tellectual tramp if not an actual on be an independent and agressive li

"Man is made great or little b said Schiller. The mountain come to Mohammed. Mohamme to the mountain.

Upon the ideals, then, formed in