# The Sabbath $\mathfrak{R e c o r d e r}$. 

рfbhusibi be tie ambican sabbati tract sociert.
"THE SEVENTH-DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THB LoRD THY GOD."
trbus-sa a tbar, in abvacoz.


## Z华issians.

## No Cory y int

There bas been some delay in the details of work pertaining to the office of the Corresponding Secretary, the past quarter, owing
to his unexpected absence from home. But what he himeself has been able to do, together with the help kindly rendered by Rev.
U. Whitford, the Recording Secretary others, has reduced this delay to a minimum outline, about as follows: The September Anniveraaries and four yearly Meetings in
the North West attended ; osme 4,100 miles the North West attended ; some 4,100 miles
of R. R. travel ; $; 140$ letters written, and 145 received; 225 packages of printed matter Recorder edited, and the care of the field.

## an open letper to pastors.

Dear Brethren:--Our denominational So cieties must depend apon you for sucecess
more than you can easily realize. No fif more han you can easily realize. No offi
cers or Board of these Societies ought to be
able to find the was to the hearts of our peo able to fund the way to the hearts of our peo.
ple so readily as yon. The keys to the denominational treasury are largely in your
hands. No one has such power as you can hands. No one has such power as you can
have to lead our churches into fuller sympathy and greater co-operation with our benevolent operations. Secretaries and Boards,
with their knowledge of the wide field, its great needs and poss.bilities, may, with a measure of enthasiasm, devise large and lib-
eral things; but you, brethren, are in com. eral things; but you, brethren, are in com.
mand of our bases of supplies. I therefore
desire with all desire with all earnestness and good will, to ask your attention to the following points:

1. Our forty third Annual Report con. 1. Our forty third Annual Report con-
tains a very careful surves of the entire field and work. It gives information that ought also to be an inspiration. And whether copies
lie in the church unused, or find their way tie in the charch unused, or find their way
to nearly every family, depends very much upon you.
2. There are many who do not take and read the Reconder; and matters of great interest are often overlooked by those who
have the paper. By occasionally directing have the paper. By occasionally directing
the attention of your congregations to these published items and facts that havee a special interest and importance, you can render good 3ervice to our cause.
3. Many smaller offerings are much more desirable than a few larger ones. To secure
at least a small missionary contribution from the largest possible number is our aim. But aid in introducing and carrying out the plan of gystematic benerolence.
. Missions should be a subject of prayer in the pulpit, at the home, and in the prayermeeting. And the monthly concert of prayer
for missions can have all the power for good for missions can have all the power for good
that somes from the giving of missionary that comes from the giving of missionary
information, and from united fervent prayer for the salvation of men and for the spread
of truth and righteousness. 5. The interest of the churches will not be
likely to go beyond your own and yours will likely to go beyond your own; and yours will
be determined by the degree with which you be determined by the degree with which you
keep yourself in intelligent and hearty sympathy with this grand work of the church,
Christian Missions. Christian Missions.

> ur fellow-laborer, A. E. MAIN, Cor. Sec'y.

## from J. f. shaw,

Teneral Missionary in Arkansas and Texas, quartirly repobt.
The time has come for another ren, i, 1885. The time has come for another report, and I was at our home charch on the first Sab. bath in September. Sister Antonia Stewart,
of New Boston, Texas, was present, - Asked for boattism Texan, charch present, and She was received, and in the morning, at 4 .0 clock, we met at the creek near the charch
and baried her in baptism. In the evening and baried her in baptism. In the evening
the church memorialized the death and suffering of the Lord by taking the Supper. quite, Terss, 213 miles distant, and on the Sabbath commenced a meeting at Rose Hill, 6 miles north of M Mesquite. Ipreached eleven serandiences. Bro. F. M. Mayes had been keep ing up a stated appointment at this place for several months. His sister, Mrs. Anderson, Who has been keeping the Sabbath for nearly Chyears, lives in this vicinity. During the
Chen week, there was a family named Smith, that embraced the Sabbath. Bro. Smith had formerly been a member, as also his wife.
There was also a young man named Hooser

Who embraced the Sabbath, and on the las
day of our stay, Bro. Smith and wite day of our stay, Bro. Smith and wife, Sister
Anderson, and Bro. Hooser, met at Bro. Anderon, and Bro. Hooser, met at Bro,
Mayes's residence at Mesquite, with Bro Mayes and wife. After a consultation, it
was thought to be needful, under existing was thought to be needfal, under existing
circumstances, that they be organized into church, to carry on the work at that point The preliminary steps being taken we re paired to a small artificial lake near, and
baptized Sister Anderson baptized Sister Anderson and young Bro
Hooser. Having met again at the honse, the Articles of Faith of the Seventh-day Baptist were examined and endorsed, after whic organization. Bro. F. M. Mayes was selected to become pastor, and Bro. L. . . Smith
church clerk. The name of the church, Ros Hill, the post-office, Housley. Dullas county Texas. Thus began this only Seventh-day
Baptist Church, for the present in Baptist Church, for the present, in Texas,
upon a career, which, it is honed and prase apon a career, which, it is hoped and prayed
by its members, and, as we trust, by al
friends of Gods true sabat th $t$ learn its existence, may be for a beacon light the Sabbath cause to the grand State We spent the 4th Sabbath in Septembe with the church at Texarkana. The 1st Sab.
bath in October had been appointed, sereral bath in October had been appointed, se reral
monthh before, for a meeting at Texarkana to effect an annual meeting of Seventh-da Baptists in Texas and Arkansas. The meet-
ing, in a certain sense, was a failure. However, Bro. Mayes being present from Ros
Hill Hill Church, and DeWitt Church being
represented by letter, the organization was represented by letter, the organization waa
in a measure effected, and arrangements put on foot for a meeting next year. Bro. Mayes but no presbytery being obtained, it was de ferred and arranged to take place at his home dential, on account of its effect on the com munity in which the church is situated. During the week following, I went to New Boston and remained till the day after the 2 d baptizing an elderly lady, a Sister M. J. De Vore, who had professed faith twenty years mind to unite with any of the denominations in the country, until she began studying the Sabbath question, when she became con
inced as to the Sabbath, and desired to be baptized and unite with our church. Her husband informed me that he had embraced the Sabbath and would apply to the church next Sabbath for membership. Ho has be
Church
The interest at De Witt, Arkansas, kept up to such an extent, after my last visit there in Suly, that upon a pressing request from the
brethren, I went on the 15th of November On the 17th I reached Gold man, the nearest rail way station, and found Capt. Walter
Crandall, of Prairieville waiting at to carry me to his home, eight or nine miles
away, where I was treated with princely hospitality by him and his most excellent lady Their son and only child was away attending
school at Fariua, Ill., which, I fancy, leaves them to endure quite a deal of loneliness. The neighbors gathered in the evening into
their sitting-room, and though ming their sitting-room, and though much im-
paired from an attack of catarth, I preach to them. Next day, the stage to DeWitt being overloaded, so that $I$ could get no room,
Bro. Crandall kindly conveyed me to Bro Bilbur's, who is a New Yorker and a Ser-enth-day Adventist, where we were kindly cared for; and next day, Bro. Monroe met us
at DeWitt and conveged us to his home. On De Witt and conveyed us to his home.
On the evening following the Sabbath, Bro. I. T. Hammond and his wife applied for membership, having embraced the Sabbath, and were jogfully received into the fellowahip
of the church. They had both held memberof the church. They had both held member-
ship in the Campbellite, or Christan Church. At the close of the services that evening, sister, Mrs. Amanda Stephens, the widow a very prominent physician of long standing a wish to unite with the church, stating that he had been convinced on the Sabbath question for some time. The next day she was reeeived into full connection with the church,
nd doubtless the charch his nd doibtess the charch has an important was furthermore rejoiced at the application or membership, of Bro. George McCarty,
brother-in-law of Bro. T. H. Monroe and wife. He was received hestness, and is quite an anxiliary to the charch. Thus we believe the DeWitt Church has entered upon a career of usefuluess. May
the Lord bless them. We found others fully onvinced upon the Sabbath oconf fussing hemselves so-,but had not yet commenceed o keep it.
I came home in time to spend the last
$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { till after the } 1 \text { st Sabbath in November, and } \\ \text { then went to Rose fill to }\end{array}\right| \begin{aligned} & \text { time, for } I \text { believe that, with patient and per }\end{aligned}$ then went to Rose fiil to aid in the ordina
tion of Bro. Mayes tion of Bro. Mayek. Bro. J. A. Milliki met me there, and on the following Third
day we attended the ordination, and duly se Bro. Mayes apart to the work of the gospe ministry.
He was also installed pastor or
the church. I remained and preached ever evening till the next First-day. Mrs. Housely wife of one of the merchants at Housley, and
a Miss Smith, daughter of Bro. L. H. Smith, Miss Smith, danghter of Bro. L. H. Smith, with the church. Bro. D. S. Allen, formerly a member of the First Seventh day Baptist Church at Alfred Oentre, who had for sevsiding at Arlington, Tarrant county, Texas, visited Rose Hill and united with the church. visited Rose Hill and united with the church.
Bro. Allen could never convince himself that Sunday is the Sabbath, and in order to meet the demand of his conscience, had to resum bership with the Missionary Baptists, among whom he was highly respected. I accom quaintance of his excellent wife and two sons and one daughter. Sister Allen is
member yet of the Missionary Baptist Church. I believe she is prayerfully consider ing the duty of aocepting the Sabbath. I preached five times at Arlington. The pas tor of the Baptist Church was present twic
and heard us once on the Sabbath, and pro and heard us once on the Sabbath, and pro public. As he came no more, no further arrangements were made. Bro. Allen wil
assertain if he still desires to hold the dis cussion, and will let me know. Two other families in Arlington are interested on the
Sabbath. Two Sabbath-keeping families Tabbath. Two Sabbath keeping families
live about ten miles south of Arlington, near Mansfield. So a nucleus is already formed around which a good work may be done.
The Seventh-day Adventists held their State The Seventh-day Adventists held their Stat
camp-meeting at this place in the Summer and made a fine impression for the Sabbath met their canvasser, Mr. G
quite an intelligent gentleman.
I learned of one lady in Montague county, ho had embraced the Sabath, and whos husband had become convinced through some Eld. Mayes. I have also learned of Dr. MaxEld. Mayes. I have also learned of Dr. Max-
son, at Brandon, Hill Co. Texas, a Seventhday Baptist.
Since coming home I have received a letter from a brother in-Clarke county, Arkansas, meeting there. Then I am under promise to go to Lovelady, Texas, next.
I have written lengthily, I know, but I can not forbear to suggest that the Tract Society might effect a great amount of good by a Cunday, and such of their pablication as are too costly to give away. I am often take delight to furnish such works gratuit ousiy on my part, and the Society would ge
the money back on them. Lest I have great y trespassed upon your patience I will close

Yours fraternally

## from a. g. crofoot,

## General Missionary in Minnesota.

ALDen, Minn., Dec. 1, 1885.
I started from Alfred Centre, N. Y., the first day of October for my field of work. Minnesota churches, at Dodge Centre, where I staid four days, and assisted in the meet-
ings. I then went to New Auburn with my family, where we are settled for the present. I labored here four weeks, preaching, and er J. L. Huffman was with us ten days, and preached fifteen times, very much to the instruction of the people as a whole, and to the edification of the church in particular.
Sabbath, Nov. 14th, was aday of rejoicing
to the church. I baptized one young lady and welcomed her into the church; then we had a covenant meeting and commumion. the Lord's side in about three years, spoke with a good deal of feeling, wishing to renew their covenant obligations. There is another
young lady waiting for baptism on my return. young lady waiting for baptism on my return.
On the whole I think this church is strength oned and encouraged, although there are some who are not as active as they should be.
November 16th I came to Mr. North's, near St. Peter, where there are three families, or parts of families of Sabbath-keepers, and from ed from house to house for I I judge from what I have seen and heard that the Trenton Charch is encouraged by the by the prospect of having a preacher by the prospect of having a preacher even if
it is for only part of the time. Their great
stent effort, there could be built up a strong Seventh-day Baptist Church. Who is wil ne to say, "Here am I, send me. Last Sabbath I preached to an audience of Sabbath-keepers near here, still there a quite a good many within a radius of twel ten or twelve, one belonging to the church here, two belonging to the First day Baptist ho embraced the Sabhath in their nativ country, Sweden, and came here because per-
secuted there, and fave ant united with an burch. The others wited with nce Carlston Church. It is thas I find them Yattered as sheep without a shepherd.

## from andrew carlson, <br> Scandinavian Missionary.

Rush Point, Minn,, Dec. 1, 1885.
I send you herewith report of my labors in the mission field for current quarter. On account of sickness in my family, I have been y time in the devoting but very litle quently could not undertake the long jour ney to Dakota, as I was requested to. But good out there, he will turn things in posiI
I report two weeks of labor; have visited and preached the Word to the Isanti Church nd I am glad to state that good unity prevails, ald a general desire is felt to shine, through
the daily practical life, as lights in this world The Sabbath-school is kept up every Sab bath, and is well attended and interesting for both young and old. I have received
from this church six dollars for the general fund. A brother informed me four week ago of a layman by name of Friberg. a mem ber of the church called Friends of Missions, who had lately embraced the Sabbath informed that he was to hold a meeting som fifteen miles from here. I went there an met him. Time and circumstances prevent upon religious topics. But by conventio little we had I was convinced that he was him if he could not arraspel man. I aske to come and see me at my home. He prom ised to come the third Friday in November Hisit here was very interesting for all of in harmony with our faith us. He is in harmony with our faith, and Baptists.
again soon.
I spent last week and Sabbath with the church in Burnett county, Wis. The meetings I had were well attended, and a good Alabams Wis stage to attend our Sabbath meeting. Sh
feared that some of those who Sabed that some of those who embraced the would forsake the Sabbath-keeping. If I could have stayed from home any longer would have gone there, but by God's help
will go there soon. Brother Grettum state that there was some interest at Marchland Burnett Co., Wis., at which place some ar engaged in searching the Scriptures concern to have me go there as soon as possible. It seems to me that our Heavenly Fathe is opening many doors for us; and it is the wish of our Lord that we shall go and labor My heart is filled with gratitude to God for the aid and sympathy we receive from the
Missionary Board. The reward is in heaven, Missionary Board. The reward is in
and a record of it all is kept there.

## missionary board meeting

The regular meeting of the Board of Man ers of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary ociety, was held in the Seventh day Baptis parsonage, Westerly
9.30 o'clock A. M.

## N. H. Langworthy pres

There were eighteen memb
There were eighteen members present.
The minates of the last regular meeting
The following repert
Treasurer, which was approved anted by th to be put on record:

Westredit, R. I., Dec. 16, 1885.

Total receipts.


## Total ............


Correspondence read by the Corresponding cretary:
Quarterly Reports of the missionaries and missionary pastors.
2. From S. D. Davis, in reference to a re-
quest from the Sabbath-keeping Germans quest from the Sabbath-keeping Germans in
Pennsylvania, for him to visit them this Winter.
3. W. K. Johnson, that he cannot do any
H. Hull, Milton, Wis., suggesting mis. onary labor among the Freedmen of the South.
H. B. Lewis, offering to labor two D. H. Davis reporting that he had se ured donations to the amount of $\$ 300$, from Chinese friends in Shanghai for the benefit ame in bank, and he requested instruction in regard to it.
7. G. Velthaysen, in respect to the condi ion of the Groningen Mission.
8. D. D. Rogers, Daytona, Florida, ask there in the support of a pastor. 9. G. J. Crandall, respecting ion of the appropriation to the North Lou

## business from the correspondence



To the Daytona Church, Florida, at the rate of $\$ 100$ a year from Sept. 1,1885 t To the North Loup Church at the rate of 150 for the year from Sept. 1, 1885 to Sept , 1886, toward the support of F. J. Crandall pastor.
To S. W. Rutledge at the rate of $\$ 100$ fo he year from Sept. 1, 1885 to Sept. 1, 1886; labor as missionary
Voted, that S. D. Davis be permitted $t$ visit the Sabbath-keeping
sylvania as they request.
sylvania as they request.
Voted, that D. H. Dav
Voted, that D. H. Davis deposit the mon-

THE SABBATH RECORDER, JANUARY 7. 1886.

## Sablath heform.  <br> AT the request of Bro. J. F. Shaw, some tracts were sent to D. S. Allen, at Arlington, Texas, not long ago. A letter from Bro.  qill soon distribute the rest where I think hey will do the most good. I am the only sabbath-keeper in the town. In sowing the ceed we must trust in the Lord for his blesssedd we must trust in the Lord for his bless- ing upon our labor." If all our lone Sab-sath-keeperis were to faithfully sow the seed reaped. <br> prosection of sabbatt-reepers in

## It may be of interest to the readers of the Recompre to know of the prosecations com

 REcorpir to know of the prosecations com-menced upon Sabbath-obeervers in the State of Arkansas.
The Seventh-day Adventist denomination sent missionaries to that Stste near two years
ago. These laborers were successful in gaining a foot-hold there, and in less than one year
they had a fine church edifice, and a a strong membership at Springdale, a few miles fro Fayeterine, as well as correspondent says
places in the State. A cone
of hese people: "They have been from th first, apparently, an industrious and Godfearing people, the chief difference between
them and other Christian bodies being, that they observe the seventh day as the Sab
bath according to the commandment." A. though the original law allowed them to observe any day they pleased, about the first
thing the Legislature of the State saw fit to do on meeting last Winter, was to repeal the
clause which gave them the liberty to keep the day of their choice. This opened the doo shown in the days of the Waldenses, and in the late persecutions of Seventh-day Baptists
in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island; and now professed Christians, manifesting a zeal wo-
thy of a better cause, preferring the laws man to the law of God, have commenced pros the heathen Sunday. Indictments have been found against several members of the Ser
enth-day Adventist church. One of thes cases is that of Eld. Scoles, one of their min
isters, which is to be made a test in the Su preme Court, as to the constitutionality of
the recent act of the Lepislature.

## Other people of other denominations, and of no denomination at all, violate the Sun-

 of no denomination at all, violate the Sunday law all over the State without complaint while Sabbath-keepers thronghout the State
are being complained of. This savors just a trifin of the religious persecutions which
charaterized the Dark Ages. $A$ minister of characterized the Dark Ages. A minister
the gospel pleading in a court of justice,
with the open Bible in his hand tor the with the open Bible in his hand, for the lib.
ery to keep God's commandmente, is a strange erty to keep Gor s commandmente, isa atrange
sight in this country of boasted civi and religious freedom! But, according to the rul-
ing of the court in this case, a man has no
竍 rights of conscience which may not be dominated by laws handed down by tradition from
the heathen gods If the law-makers are
the thus to control the religious opinions of their constituents, there is no telling what we may
see in the may of enforcing their peculiar creeds and dogmas.
Much interest is felt in this matter, and
the decision is anxionsly looked for from the the decision is anxiously looked for from the
higher courts. The late Annaal Conference of tho Serenth.-day Adrentist denomination, held at Battle Creek, Mich., discussed this question, and passed resolutions to furnish
the neessary means to test the constitution-
. ality of the law, to its end, in the higher
OBsERFER.
courts.

## 1 Helpiess cry.

The cry for help always appeals to the sympathies of the good and benevolent.
When the cry is for help which cannot be rendered it becomes pitiable indeed. We,
whose peccliar faith and position in the orld have made it natural and necessary that seen, for a long time, that Sunday as a holy day was fast losing its hold upon Christian a civil holiday. Evidences are daily accomSunday, we have been in the right. Ohris tian teachers are lamenting the fact, and in some cases strennonas efforts are being made
to turn the tide backward. The advocates of Sunday observance are alarmed, as well they may be; bat in their anxiety to save the
Sunday, they seem to have almost forgotten
 conscience, and are making their appeals to Sabbath reform, as in every other religions Letrm, mast begin at the hone of God
Let leaders and teachers of the peopll Let the leaders and teachers of the people
point out clearly and anmitakably the Scrip
ture authority for the sanctijication of the ture authority for the sancticication of the Sunday, and ther let them seek to cultivate
a tender, sensitive conscience apon this, as upon all reigions questions, and from that healthy, strong base, work outward to the ungody and the lawless. The trath is, and
the sooner it is confessed the better, the majority of Christian people know that Snn-
day-keeping has no day-keeping has no authorith in the Word
of God, and consequently have very little regard for it as a matter of conscience; while
the great mass of non.Christian people equally well that Sunday is not the Sabbath and have very little respect for those Chrissome kind of religious observance by the arm of the civil law. We clip, almost at random from our exchanges, some extracts which
show the alarm that is felt for the Sunday These extracts, much more than the average haracter of the etruggle, but sadly mix th terms Sabbath and Sunday, withont making any effort to place the
ing on divine authority

We are now getting ready to pablish this
splendid work on the Sabbath question, to which Bro. A. M. Weston has deroted great research and much origiual thoght. It will
undoubtedly be a work of the frat impor
tance in this field, which is felt to to of one of the highest consequence. There is a promunicipal governments, it is beginning to be
ven, daces from the time when open profanseen, dates from the time when open profan
ation of the day was permitted. Cincinnati
kicked the Bible from her public schools ation of the day was permitted.
kicked the Bible from her public schools,
and in ineference to her godless rabble, laid he Sunday laws in the dust more atterl
han any other city in the land. And to-day Cincinnati is in the hands, almost irremedi
ably, of the most godless crew that ever defied
law and right. All other cities are tend
ing the same way, and the Christian law and righ. Aay, and the Christian
ing the same wand
public are beginning to know that there is a
God in Israel, and that the old way cannot
be abandoned without the triumph of the heathen over us.
We say that this is now felt as it has not
been felt for years, and that the subject
which Prof. Weaton discusses is of prime in.
terest to all, and especially to us, while his
original treatment of the question would
command attention at any time.
 We refine him and remove him from us in
our definitions and philosophies until he becomes intangible to thought and almost im-
personal.
But the God of Israel was always nigh. But the God of 1rrael was always nigh.
He was beside the daily march and over the
night's encampment. *Ie was accessible to those who knewnent. Hithe was accessible to
and was full of grace to those who lefing hing him, and was full of grace to those who loved and
feared him. Modern science can not drive
God from the cyclone and the pestilence, God from the cyclone and the pestilence,
till the plagae of Egypt is cast away as a
myth and the sin of David expunged from myth and the sin of David expunged from
the record. There will be room before his throne for the praying poor as long as it is
written that the prophet's widow prayed her
sobs out of servitude to the creditor. Idol-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { atry can not cease to be a recognized abom- } \\
& \text { ination, and merit a fearful penalty ontil } \\
& \text { the fate of Nadab and Abihu is forgotten. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ination, and merit a fearful penalty antil } \\
& \text { the fate of Nadab and Abinu is forgotten. } \\
& \text { This book, so full of examples of what } \\
& \text { God has done, is at the same time, a most } \\
& \text { faithfnt settino forth of what God is. }
\end{aligned}
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## wit Wi Wi

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { him. With Jacob we offer the importunate, } \\
& \text { prevailing prayer. With Hannah we give } \\
& \text { our children to his service, and with Sam- } \\
& \text { uel we dwell in the hense of the Lord all our }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { our children to his service, and with Sam- } \\
& \text { nuel we dwell in the house of the Lord all our } \\
& \text { days. Jacob teaches us patience and the } \\
& \text { faithfulness of God to the natient. }
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& \text { ayithfuness of God to the patient. } \\
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\begin{aligned}
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& \text { the esining race, but so many occasions in } \\
& \text { which God exhibited his purpose to punish } \\
& \text { whin and to remain fahithful to his covenanat. }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { which God exhibited his purpose to punish } \\
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& \text { Gods dealings, and illustrateshis manner of } \\
& \text { Gooline with men men }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { doas aeanith men. The Christian is never } \\
& \text { derong wit into a new, and to him, nntried way, } \\
& \text { brough }
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { brought into a new, and to him, nutried way, } \\
& \text { but there are before him the foot-prints of } \\
& \text { some old Testament saint, and the way out }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { In adition to all this, almost every ele- } \\
& \text { ment of Christs work of redemption is more } \\
& \text { or less fully revealed. Every Jew was re- } \\
& \text { quired to offer an individual sacrifice; for Je- Je. } \\
& \text { sus is our Sariour donly as we accept him for } \\
& \text { ourselves. There was one annual, common }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { quired to offer an andidual sacritice, for Je- } \\
& \text { sus is our Saviour only as we accept him for } \\
& \text { ourselves. There was one annual, common } \\
& \text { gacrifice for the whole nation, for Christ is }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { tween the soul and God, and the demand } \\
& \text { was for a lamb, not for fruits of the earth, } \\
& \text { for, "without the shedding of blood there }
\end{aligned}
$$




## Gemperance.

## 



## To A TEACRBR.



## Unique town.

The town of Whittier which is being bailt five emiles east of Charieston, on the Weetern
North Carolina Railroad, is attracting no little attention. Dr. Clark Whittior, of
California, the fonder, has recently purCalifornia, the founder, has recently pur-
chased 60,000 acres of land in Swain and chased 60,000 acres of land in Swain and
Jackoson coonties, and ha has options on
about 30,000 aeres more. This land he pro-
 Tas an absolute necessity-hence the start-
wing of Whittier. The ing of Whititier. The main part of the town
will be on
farat is known as the thandeup farm. A long bench rising twenty or thirty
feet above the road bed, atords amplo room
for a lorge town
Abont eight new stores The unique features of the town, are the provisions made features of the town, are the the manumpts have been made to prevent
malt linuorts, not ond ond of spirituous and
min the town, but

 heirs, upon the payment of the original pur-
chase money.
lagite apts in Whis Wittier and bot to to the vil-


## WII Don't you sat, amber.

A few yeara ago, "a Charles $G$. Finney was
olding a series of meetings in the citt of Edinburgh,many personn calleled tho hity of of
personal oonversation and praye On day a gentleman appeared in great
distress of mind. He had listened to Mr.
 and it had torn away his "refuge of lies,"
Mr. Finey was plain and faithtul with him,
Mointing out to him the wain of lif thealy,

 "en Lord! this man declares that he iss
propared to take thee asi his Goo, and cast
himself upon thy care The man responded, "A ows that he is ready to give his wite, family

 glory." ${ }_{\text {The man was silent-no response. Mr. }}^{\text {Mr. }}$
Finney was surprised at his silence, and
 ness, siring $I$ am in the spirit-trade," he re-
plied.


## THE WAT SHE CURED HME

"What brings you. here, Mary?" sald
reensdell to his wift, as ghe entered the liquor shop.
tit is y yery lonesome at home, and you
yen

 have a right to share your pleasuree as well

 She took ap the glass of spirits which the
thop-keeper had just pourred out for her
hasband. "Sorrly yon are not going to drink that?"
"sid Tom, in huge astonishment. "Why not? You say that you drink to
forget sorrow, and surely 1 have sorrows to forget. . Woman, woman, you are not going to
give that stuff to the children! or rieid Tomp
as she was pasing the glass of liquor to as she was passing the glass of liquor to
them. "Why not? Can children have a better

 it does your father.,
Weith seeming reluctance, Mary suffered
her hassand to lead her home, and that






##  <br> It thank thee more that all our joy <br> 

wold writer says, A crown of gold cannot cure the headache, nor a velvet alipper
the gout; no more can riches or honors the gout; no more can
quiet a giilty conscience.

We have been obliged to condense the details of the reports of some holiday festivala
this week, in order to give room for all the this week, in order to give room for all th
matter that has accumulated during th past two weeks.

IT is the time of the year when we expect to hear the news of revivals in the churches.
While we recognize the duty of the church to keep the revival spirit all the year round let us rejoice that there are some seasons
When men are more at liberty than at other seasons to give thought and effort to dis-
tinctively religious work. And while we tinctively religious work. And, while wo
plead for sober, earnest, thoughtful decisio in all matters of personal religion, let us no become affrighted if, in some of these "re
vixal efforts," some people reach an unusua degree of fervency. A well known divin ceivable the church of the prisent day doe not need a refrigerator: $\Delta$ pair of tongs and

## Threx is an important difference betwee

 a hoine and home. Menbuild houses, Goo ter for it in inmates form storms, in heat and cold ; the home is a place of love, of training in all that is unselfish, generous and good. worldy strife, we do not make our homessimply places in which to stay, to sleep, to simply places in which to stay, to sleep, to
eat. Let us strive to make them, rather centers of joy through domestic affection,
piaces of discipine in all that refines and beautifies the spirit of man, sanutuaries in Which God dwellis, aud where, with derout
reverence, he is loved and worshiped. The house may be poor and humble, the home grandly beantiful. God grant that ours may
be such homes, little foretastes of the home above.
home.

A private letter from Salemville, Pa.,
states that Eld. S. D. Davis has visited that place, but did not preach much on accoun of the difficulty of obtaining a suitable
place in which to hold meeting. A Seventhday Baptist church, however, was organthed consisting of twenty-five members, and The church is to be known as the Salem ville Seventh-day Baptist Church. It is
composed largely of those whom we have formerly know as German Seventh.day Bap. tists. Geo. B. Kagarise is the pastor, and
it is hoped that Fld. Davis will be able to visit them occasionally. We shall prob through Eld. Davis, or some one else who i while let us remember, in our prayers and sympathies, this new accession to our num

For some days preceding Christmas, in certain store was displayed a large and hand
some doll; during those days tickets were given to all children who came into th store, with the understanding that one tick
et would draw the beaitiful prize. How et would draw the beautiful prize. How
mach joyful anticipation there mast hav board! But what disappointment to all, apnounced! The apostle recognized thi wrote, "Know ye not that they who ran i

In the Christian service, however, every ear nest contestant is a winner. In the king and this crown is the reward, not of success
as the world counts success, but of faithfulas the world counts success, bat of
ness as noted by the divine Master.

The annual drink bill of this country is
aid to be $\$ 900,000,000$, and its tobacco bill aid to be $\$ 900,000,000$, and its tobacco bin
is $\$ 600,000,000$; while its contributions fo home and foreign missions is only $\$ \overline{5}, 500$, 000. In other words, for every dollar spen
for missious, $\$ 18181$ is spent for liquor for missions, $\$ 18181$ is spent for liquor,
and $\$ 10909$ for tobacco. Or, putting the two together, rum and tobacco get $\$ 20090$
for every dollar which we put into the effort for every dollar which we put into the effort
to evangelize the world. Is it any wonder
that the progress of the truth is so slow? that the progress of the truth is so slow? expenditures for tobacco, a large per cent o
it is paid by Christian men!

## WIIT IS MY WORT:

At the beginning of this new year, there we ought to look squarely in the face. In we ought to look squarely in the face. In
the first place, the Boards of the Societies
to whom we have committed the planing to whom we have committed the planing
and, to some extent, the execution of our de
nominational work are not supplied with nominational work are not supplied with work. The reports of the Tract Society
how that for the three months since Con ference $\$ 1,000$ per month have been borrow-
ed; at its last meeting the Board of Mana gers of the Missionary Society authorized
he Treasurer to make a loan to the amount
of $\$ 1,000$, to meet appropriations voted a
hat nueeting, with a debt of $\$ 1,000$ alread on hand; and our schools need funds to meet current expenses, pay debts and in
rease endowments. A Second fact is, Wo annot long continue at this rate. We mus retrench our operations, or provide more
iberally for their support, or go into bank ruptcy. We cannot retrench without prov-
ing untrue to our opportanities ; much less can we afford to run on long at the presen Boards for the measures they have felt contrained to adopt. How could they do oth orwise and act as faithful stewards? No
do we wish to seem to blame the people The times are close and money is not as plenhistory But the truth is we do net sufficient ly appreciate our work. Many of us do
not realize how mach it has grown on our ot realize how much it has grown on our
hands for the past few years. have multiplied many fold. Elements of
agitation in the whole religious world have gitation in the whole religious world have
opened fields for Sabbath-reform work which we never could have opened for ourselve But these fields are not going to stand open ong. Periods of agitation are followed b are doing what they can to set the popular mind at rest on the Sabbath question, and ant work, we mast be about it at once and with a will; if the trath of God
Word, as we understand it, on the su ject, and the trath of history are to have
a fair share of thought in these agitating times, and of they are to find their true to follow this agitation, we must keep them in the controversy. If we sleep now; or if
we retrench operations while we wait for " better times," our opportunity will be irrebetter times; "popular agitations, whe nee started, does not wait for tardy partici pants. The popular verdict on the Sabbath
question is being made up. Shall we be ontent to let the truth be ignored in this ad justment? The same things are true respect-
ing our missionary work. Oar opportuni ties in this department are, largely, in the
great and growing West. But the formative great and growing West. But the formative passing out of the formative into the se tled state, wherein the religious character of
the people becomes, in a measure, stereotyped, and requires much more labor to giv the people which goes in first with the gos el becomes the leading influence, especially if it goes with a meeting-house. Our oppor-
tunities in this: respect are incomparably greater than many of us realize; but these new fields are being taken and worked b lic spirit of the gospel, in the true catho lic spirit of the gospel, we rejoice that these
fields are occapied by some Coristian people, we can hardly be true to our professions o loyalty to Christ and of devotion to his trath if we are content not to occupy every possible
field in his name. All this requires men, men fitted for fields of holy strife, men fully
qualified to meet the enemies of Christ and
trath, and to present in simplicity and in telling power, the saing truth of the gos. pel. And for their training, our soh thies and our most peperous support. In view of these demands, what need o appeals to our people? Sarely all who love
the cause of trath will, not only see the need renewed consecretion to the work of the much of this grand work shall be done dur ing the next twelve months rests largely the pastors of the churches stand betweon the people and the Roards of the Societies, Who are the servants of the people in these
denominational operations. May we not, hen, ask our pastors to keep the interest,
of this great work constantly before their all the people to bearso me part, amall or great, as God has prospered them, in forwarding complaint or censurg directly or implied,
for what has been dere in the past or is now being done; we hate made some noble ad. vances in the past tew years, upon which God has set the sealof his approval, and for
which we give him pratise. He has also blesse us abundantly, indethat he has opened wide the gates to vatt fields which promise
rich harvests to faithful labor rich harvests to faithful laborers. For this
we ask for a large baptism of the Holy Spirit we ask for a large baptiam of the Holy Spirit
upon all our people, in body; soul and purse.

## Wammuniratiane.

## spismail uies.

The emphatic worde of Jebus,"ye must be born again," expriss the great need of umanity. This "rust", admits of no exrings through the agee, "ye must," must," becanse ye are dead in trespasses and
sins; and without hblinese no man shall see the Lord. That holiness is attainable only hrough the Lord Jepus Christ. "For God gotten son, that wheoeever believeth on him might not perish buf have everlasting life." Those dead in sins, and in a rainged condition, crowns everlasting life. Thus, while Jespa says, "ye must be bort again," he hon provided the methods, and given his life-giving spirit to accomplish the change. This "must" is The thirsty are pressed to take the water of ife freely. All the pressing invitations are can be no failure of the good results. While we must, we may, we can. "I give unto them born of the spirit, and are the sons of God aving eternal life begon in them
Most of my readers hope that they have been born again, and will have life eternal.
"That which is born of the Spirit is eprit. "That which is born of the Spirit is spirit." And if any man be born of Christ he is a new hold, all things have become new." That newness of life is manifested in hating the
things once loved, and loving the things once things once loved, and loving the things once
hated. The carnal life yields its power to the spiritual life, and this rules the affections of the heart and the actions of the life What a wondrous change! As happy as it
The fruit of the spirit is "love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith,
meekness, temperance." The change is inward, and felt by its pressure as new inspira: Now, if any man hare not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." "For they that
are after the flesh do mind the things of the are after the flesh do mind the things of the
flesh; but they that are after the Spirit, the things of the Spirit." "By their fruits y hall know them." By them we know on
orn again?
Pilgrim.

## from с. w. тивеlкeld.

For want of time, I have not previonsly said anything through The Recorder since
leaving Alfred. I reached my brother's leaving Alfred. I reached my brother's
place in Caldwell county, Ky., 25 miles from my home,' on the fourth of Novemter. The next day I found myself pressed into evival meeting in a First-day Baptist church, 4 miles from that place, that had been in
progress for some time; and having many old acquaintances, friends, and some relaives in this section, it was an enjoyable seaweek following, and started for day on the horse back, reaching my father's house just calling on filiends and relatives, and having

Charch, for Firt-day, Nov. 15 , I went to
fill that and found the house crowded with old friends and acquaintances ; such a time of real old Kentucky style of hand-shaking of real old Kentucky style of hand-shaking
and kindly greeting as has followed to the and kindiy greeting as has followed to the
present time, I never before havo witnessed. The congregation voted a meeting of days on me, which continued for two weeks and preaching day and evening. Thirteen that know of professed faith in Jesus. The inmuch serious thought on the Sabbath quéstion. There is the most exiensive revival in. flaence here this Fill, known for yeare, among all the churches. It shall be my businees in is a strong rising tide religiously, morally
and in literary mattera; and $I^{i}$ propose by the grace of God, to stand abreast with the have puesched 30 sermons, been in over 50 different families and have not seen a bad
case of sickness. The doctors say it is dis case of sickness, The doctors say it is dis
tressingly heaithy here now. There is ro snow yet, and the weather is fine. Miesionary Board could do nothing now, for this field, for want of funds, and, as I must have a living, lam now engaged in a canvass for
the revised version of Holy Scriptures, solicitthe revised version of Holy Scriptures, ,oliciting ordere for the work, under direction of the
Henry Bill Publishing Company, of Norwich, Conn., with promise of success. This work I o the pulpit in importance, as it is a direct prop
the
bous work gives me direct access to every
which every home, rich and poor, in all Word and the Jesue religion, and urging the
great nerd of education in all respecta. It i grand time of seed sowing. and 1 look
Tith much interest to the future.
Enclosed find money for another new sub Enclosed find money fo
scriber to the RECORDER.

## Thame \$ens.

## Hew Tort.

ALHEED OEMTR
The grow th of our village may be inferred from the fact that; during the past three o foar yeara, about thirty dwelling hoases erection; more than three-fourths of these re sonti of College street.
An enterprising citizen living between our village and Alfred has counted the day of ten hours, and finds that the average is one team in every four minutes, fifteen in
an hour, or 150 between $70^{\prime}$ clock A. M. an hour, or 150 between $7{ }^{\circ}$ 'clock A. M.
and 5 P. M. This will indicate how much te nee

## $\stackrel{t}{t}$

the arestiong of citizens to vote been indefinitely postponed, and there is talk of putting down a gas-well as a sub
stitute.
The p
The pastor of this church has organized a Young People's Society of Christian En increased interest of some of our young people in personal religious matters, and The week of pras The week of prayer is being observed, the
meetings are being held at the church from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening; this puts the meeting after the hour for closing the places and others an opportunity to attend.
independenge.
The friends of William R. Crandall and ife, of Independence, N. Y., gave them a very unexpected visit in the evening of Dec.
20,1885 , it being the day before the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. They have built them a very nice house and had moved into it a few days previous, so it was both a marriage.
Mr. and Mrs. Crandall commenced their married life under very favorable circumstanpy circle (for san shone brightly on their hapo incle (for a daughter and a son were given ago, when a dark cload hovered over them, threatening to make the hasband sad and lonely, and the children motherless; but dall, of Andover, and the blessing of God, the wife and mother was saved, and has so far recovered her health as to have the direction of her home, and is enthroned in the
affections of her family and all who come within the radiance of her activities About fifty persons were present to pressions of their appreciation of such viends, not in words only, bat in presenting
bride and groom, which will be prized, not for its value alone, but for the love of dear
ones giving it. Another good thing we wiah to notice is an elegant piano, sitting on one corner of the parlor, a birthday present to their daughter Anna, by her grandmother,
Mrs. D. M. Clarke, of Andover. Nearly alls. present had been members of my Bible
Class.
The
The evening was spent rery pleasantly, and desolate home, thanking God that our own some happy homes left:
Our Sabbath-achool anniversary exercises Were held at the chareh on Christmas eve,
and pased of to the entire eatiafaction of and passed off
The officers of our Sabbath-school for the ensuing year are.- Eld. James E. N. Backus, Superintendent; Dea. S. G. Crandall Assistant Superintendent; Mrs. Amelia Cot-
trell, Secretary; Devillo Livermore, Treasurtrell, Secretary; Devillo Livermore, Treasar-
er; E. A. Cottrell, Chorister; Miss Fanny Coleman, Organist,

## We are raising what we can to gesist in

 aying the Sabbath Visitor debtSome of our young people have recently ings are now being held which we trast will esult in mach good.
Eld. J. B. Clarke is expected here the see. ol the Tract Society.
JAN, 1, 1886.

## - . West edmeston

No sleighing yet in this section of the seems to be enjoying good health.
Our Sabbath school gave an entertainment on Christmas eve, consisting of literary esercises and masic, ending with a tree. The All who took part did well, and the to stand, All who took part did well, and the exercise have received general commendation. There quite raluable, and every one who attended reemed to enjoy a good time. The pastor
was again made cognizant of the liberality of the people here

## The young folks, and some of the older

 ones, are trying to start a literary society, ing library. There were about twenty present at the first meeting.Our charch is generally well filled on Sabbnths, and our prayer-meeting are attended new year will see us newly consecrated to the ervice of the Mas
Dec. 28, 1885.

## Bhode Island.

Hopitnton.
Business here is rather dull. The carriage shops are not crowded, but are busy turning out new wagors and repairing uld ones.
Baptist and the other a Seventh day Bap tist, and there are two Quaker, or Friends charches in sight of the village. The religious interest is steadily maintained.
Union concerts, prayer-meetings and Bibleschools are held, besides the weekly preaching services. During the past year we have enjoyed a revival of religion, with a number of accessions to the church. The prayermeeting is often a precious season. The
Church takes monthly collections for misChurch takes monthly collections for mis-
sions. The Church and friends of the pastor and family have been thoughtful of the pas-
tor's finances, having, during the past year, tor's finances, having, during the past year,
given him and family a liberal donation, and presents repeatedly.
The Bible-school is well attended both Winter and Sammer. Superintendents,
officers, teachers and pupils join to make the officers, teachers and pupils join to make the
school a success. The adult clasees are well attended but there is room for more. The primary and youths' classes have increased in numbers and interest. Sabbath-dny, Dec. 26 , the school held its annual concert, con-
sisting of music, select reading, recitations sisting of music, select reading, recitations
and reading of essays. The faithful labors and reading of essays. The faithful labors
of the Superintendent to make this concert a success were not in vain. Willing helpers, both old and young, joined cheerfully in the labors. At made to the children and some
ents were made others, as tokens of appreciation, among which was a photograph Album to Dea. A. A. Langworthy, the Superintendent, thus
closing another year's work in the Bibleclosing

orening was apent very pleasantly, and sod supper we returned th our own
ehome, thanking God that there art Sabbeth da tat the charch on Chritmercioes
med of to the entire astiatection of
year are. - Eld. Jamees E. N. Back nt Superintendent ; S. G. Crandall ecretary; Devillo Livermore, Treasurr
A. Cotrell, Chorister; Mise Fanny a, organist the Sabbatli Visitor debt. hope in Christ, and bapeciacently mint now being held which we trast will mach good.

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| rese |
| Soso |}

west ednestor.
eighing yet in this section of tho
The weather is cold bat be enjoying good health sobbath sechool gave an entertainment ind masic, ending with a tree. The wra coowded and many had to atand,
took part did well, and the exerciide eved general commendation. Thero lable, and everte of which were nat en, and every one who attended
to enjoy a good time. The pastor th here.
ting folks, and aome of the older
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\section*{| Rhode Island |
| :--- |
| moprswos |}

ore is rather dull. The carriage not crowded, but are busy turning illage contains two churches, one nd the other a Seventh-day Bap.
there are two Quaver sight of the village. The re erta, prayer-meetings mand Bibed re held, besides the weekly preach eas. Daring the past year we have
 aikes monthly collections for mis The Church and friends of the pasto cees, having, during the past yeal epeatedly
and Sum well attended botl Superintendents ncceas The adult claseasare vel nd youths' room for more. The ad youths' clagees have increased hool held its annual concert, con gof oesays. reading, recitation perintendent to make this concert nd young, joined cheerfally in the t the close of the exerciiee, presokens of appreciation, among thy, the Saperintendent, thut

## Penesjivain

P. Burdick is here, and has given tare on prohibition. He came siven usflize powierful mermon!
in our borongh, and will preach to-night a the Presbyterian church, where he has spok.
en most.
Very many are anxious that he should $\underset{\substack{\text { stay } \\ \text { prayer. } \\ \text { Dec. } 30,1885 .}}{ }$

## West Virginia <br> Wess Virsinia.

Quiet Dell was one of the earliest Sabbath keeping gettlements in Virginia. Here Dea. Abel Bond, of sainted memory, settled and raised a large family, which were an hono
to themselves and a blessing to the church. Some of these moved away but most of the rest in the old grave yard. Dea. Levi H.
Bond, of Milton, is the oldestand Bro. T. B. Bond of Quiet Dell is the next. The latter Fhom the old as well as the young tenderly year, and is one of the fer of the deghtiet thers left. He is feeble in body, but strong in the faith, and seems to be gently ripening for his heavedy retured to Plainfield, N. N. $J$, we hare and wif returred to Plainieid, N. N., we hare great)
mised their leadership in the Sabbath meet ings and Bible-school, and it seemed for a them ; but the young people are now coming formard and consecrating their talents to the mork of the Lord. Bro. D. H. Davis, who was for a long time Superintendent, is af-
ficted with hus hearing and cannot take th lead in public as formerly. But God ha been blessing him temporally, and recently
he has bought a large and valuubbe farm, and is among the very foremost in the be

And so may the talents of the young an the temporal bessings of the old be conse crated to the Lord.

## Minnesota

The wife of Bro. L. C. Sweet has been suffering for more than a year with a stroke
of paralysis, from which she has but partially
eocvered.
The Fall and Winter have been very fin
the 20 th of the 20th of December it was warm and dry. There is nothing specielly new or encour-
aging in religious matters. A few are still loft who are holding on to the faith, and tr
ing to hold nu the light
dodar centre.
Rev. H. B. Lewis preached an interesting Christmas sermon last Sabbath, from the text found in Psia. $90: 12:$ "So teach us to num-
ber our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.
In the evening the Sabbath-school gav its annual entertainment, which was pre
ceded by an election of officers, reanltin ceded by an election of officers, resulting
as follows: Eugene Ellis, Superinten as Pollows: Eugene Elis, Saperinten-
dent; V. C. Bond, Vice.Superintendent ${ }_{\text {Treasurer; Efie Brown, Choriter }}$ Ayres, Organist; U. L. Langworthy, Libra-
${ }_{\text {We have }}$ had splendid weathor this Fal and so far this Winter; at present writing there is no snow to be seen except wher
it was drifted into banks some two week ago, when we had time to take a few sloigh
rides. Dec. 28, 1885.

## (4andensed 委dews.

Annt Lydia, probashl. the oldest negress
in New Jerrey, died at Philadelphia, Dec. 22, aged 110 yeare.
A Hebrem Christian charch, the first in Ameriea, was dedicated about two month
ago in $N$ New York eity. Jamee e. Filood, of San Francisco, made
a Christmas donation of $\$ 66,000$ to varions s Charistmang donation of 46,000 to
charitibe institutions of the city.
The treasury officials express the opinion Crease of nearly debt tatatement will show an in-
of December. At ther.
bit the present rate of prodacing the Bi-
geeveno per day-it would take eightyserven years to to suy-ply woald take eaghty inhabitant of
India with a copy India with a copy.
Within twenty-four borrs, recently, forr
persons were bitten 3 y mad dogs in Long Island Citry. Dogs are baid gigs
as they are fonan on the stre tilled
Articles of incorporation have been filed
by the Chicago.
a capital suntral Iowar railway, with
 sijpi, in river, to Meithsburf, on the Missis

 to variona persons.

The American Pastenr institute has filed
ts certificate of incorporation in New York
 of all persons threatened with, or suffering
from, hydrophobii. from, hydrophobia.
At the last
At the last stated gession of the New York
board of aldermen, for the vear 1885, a reso
 incurred by the sheritio in defending him-
self before the governor, was passed over the
veto of the mayor.
Mise Fanny Davenport, who played at Wilisesbarre, Pa., during the disyster at
Nanticoke, has sent her heck for tivo to be applied to the fund being raised for the
The ron and steel trade in Piope.
Titsburgh has
ever been better than at present, and a comparison with previous years will show that
ince the great increse in busings oommenced last June, there has been more ron and steel made in Pittsburgh than in Brigham Young Hampton, who was con
icted of conspiring to entrap Gentiles, hai been sentenced to the maximum Gentilies, has
der the law-one year in the county wuil jer the law-one year in the county jaxil
Judge Zane before pronouncing entence
Commented in cothhing terms on the vilenes of the offense of which the culprit was con-
ricted. icted.

## Foreign.

Zanzibar and Germany have signed
The Servian reerves of the second ban
It is reported that cholera is raping in
Caieyenne, the capital of French Guinea.
Numerons arrests have been made in
Lemerg in connection with a socialistic plot.
The English government is preparing an
mportant scheme of local government for mportant Echeme of local government for
the whole eingdom.
A chock of eart nquake was felt at Vienna, Dec. 30, lasting seven seconds. No damage
was done. Colonel Beriben, the officer who reeently
atteenpted to incite a rebllion in the Nic A Avices from Spain asy a conspiray to
stablich a republic has been discorered a Tarragona. The details of the morement
are witheld by the government.
The Turkish war authorities are enforcing the consaly that it is feared the country wil
The French Chamber of Deputies has
adopted the Tonquin credit by a vote o 2i4 to $2 \% 0$. It is rumored that, owing to
the closeness of the vote, the cabinet has re
Bigned.
British men-of-war have been ordered
 io Sotez, in order to prevent the importation
into the Soudan of arms or ammanition for
he Arabs.
The latest information from Peru, indi cates that all revolationary measures have The four children from peace and pros
perity. The forr children from Newark, N. J.,
who were bitten by a mad dog, and who have
been under the treatment of M. Pasteur, been under the treatment of M. Pasteur
sailed from Harre for New York last week.
They are all well The Servia Bu
The Servia Bulgaria demarcation com
mission have decided that Servians must evacuate Pirot and the armistice be contin ued to March 1st. The protocol has been
 The minor Shan States have formed a coBurmah. Six handred British troops have
been dispatched to that part of the countr to suppress any sach movement.
The archbishop of Canterbury has im
parted to the bishops of the Church of Eng
and a scheme for charch reform. Lor Sud a scheme for charch reform. Lor
Salisbury will approve the measure if the
bishops will approve it after considering in private sittings. The archer considering it
The arlil
hen be authorized to introduce tho mea then be authorized
sure in Parliament
Agents of the German ayndicata, recently
Cormed to provide China with railways and armaments, are going to China, but are not
empowered to couclude contracts. DeLuhe. sen, German Consul-general at Shanghai
reports that the offers of Enclish and Ameri can companies to furnish China with stee
calls have already been accepted. alls have already been accepted. This,
is feared, will result in the German iro orks getting but a small share of the con
tract.
tagal regarding their territorial line in Soorth Africa has been renewed. Germany claims
that the limits of her territory extend from Orang 3 river to the eighteenth degree
of south latitude, and inclade the interior country to lake Ugami and the Gambies
river. Portugul, however, maintains the ver. Portugul, however, maintains the
right to her ancient line, which included
lake Ugami and all the interior asfar as North
Transvaal.

## Ay mat



## 
















## gPRCILL Noticers.

 Buren St. and Ath A Avenue, every sabbatia fternoon and 2 oclock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath
keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially avited to attend.

|  |
| :---: |
| (T) The next Quarterly Meeting of Shingle Huse, Hebron, and Hebron Centre Churches will be held with the Shingle House Curch, commenc ing Sixth day evening, Jan. 8 , 1888. Brethren in the ministry are expected as follows : W. C. Tits worth, J. Summerbell, J. Kenyon. A cordial invi tation is extended to all to be present. |
| The Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sabbath, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sahhath school fol- lows the preaching ervice. Sabbath keepers spending the Sabbath in Hornellstille are especially invited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially welcomed. |
| $l$ Tis Thes New York Seventh-day Baptist Church holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 3. Y. M. C. A. Butlang, corner 4th A venue and $23 d \mathrm{st}$; entrance on 2 m ., Sabbath-school at 10.15 A . M. at 11 A. Strangers are cordially welcomed, and any friends in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to atend the services. |
| LTV The Chicago Mission Sabbath school is great- Iy in need of a new supply of singing books. We have but a fer, and those are in very bad condition. We need fifty or more copies. Are there not some We need afty or more copies. Are there not some of our larger schools that have a quantity of singing books which they have laid aside? If any achool is disposed to supply our need in this way, please address the undersigned at morgan Park, Ill, stating name of book, number on hand, and condition. I need not add that the favor will be greatly appreciated by our scitiool. |

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE. Farnitare and Jidertaking Business


## Selected fistellany.

## bringing home the plock.



Aet safe at last,





domingue.
by mrs. rebecca $\overline{\text { Harding davis. }}$ Work had stopped on all the Acadian plan-
tations in St. Mary's and Vermilion parishes. Was not tomorrow the first day of ta Car-
eme, when fll fun and dancing and fasting
mast cease for forty days? Was not to-day must cease fro forty days? Was not to-day
Mardi-Gara? The exaitemeut of the great
carnival at New Orleans could not reach
 bayour, the Acadians
celeorate the fete.
There was $: 0$ be a grand pienic in the live.
 to early mass, and then onyly.dressed groups,
on foot on hroseback, orin Inickety aleches,
began to cruss the country to the Plantation $\underset{\substack{\text { began to cr } \\ \text { Dea } \\ \text { Vaches }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$
 silver in the sun, as the wind swept over
them from the Gulft rolling in heavy parple
clonds of mist now and then, which blotted out the landscape for $a$ while, and then rose
in trailing fragments of wet brilliance. heary mass in the distance showed where
the forest of tive-oaks stoo.. Everybody
pressed towards it, chattering and langhing and singing
was buse yoops young the Dominique Bandr
make ready for their guesta
Trues famil make teady for their guests. TTue, the fete
wast to be at his mother ho souse that evening,
but Dominiue had enongh energy bat Dominiquae had enongh energy and fung
in him to start a dozor balls and out-doo fetes.
The Des Vaches had no hesitation in ask.
ing him to come over and help them arrange ing him to come over and help them arrange
the tray. on the grass, which were to be
heaped with bread, cheese, and little sugar heaped with bread, cheese, and little sugar
cakes, and the glasees and cupp for Nizette
cordial and coffee. The Acadians of Louisiana
ores are as simple in their tastes as their French
ancestors, and find as keen delight in little
leasures. pleashres.
The scattered groups all, gathered at last
under the enormous trees, while the long waving moss made a spectral, uncertain
shadow overhead. The elder womer ast
apart and sipped their neighbors cordials gave each other recipes, and petted the the
babies, throwing g gaj jok now and then to
their hnsbands who jor bno the coming rice crop. The young people strolled
away in couples, and brought back masses of roses or purple flags.
Every

Ehhere, as the Wards, Dominique Bandry was busy, satucy handsome, joking. It Was he who piled a
heep of moss for old Mere Flandrean, and
set the cross old body to laughing; and it was he who started the game for the chil
dren.
He had a kind word and a bit of fun for everybody, even the por negroes, who
had followed, their masters.
Nobody blamed the Veuve Bandry that she sat silent, watching him with evident
pride. pride. ${ }_{\text {.. }}^{\text {Yo }}$ have a good son, madame," siad
her old friand Casean, from the Teche Counher old friend Casean, from the Teche Coun-
try. "I hear he had the banner-crop of
rice in your parish last year." "Yes," said old Jacques Des Vaches; " and A goodlooking dog, too 1 fthink he resem-
bles me, a I was torty years ago," at which
they all laughed. Madame Baadry was not ill-pleased to hear
the praize of her son from Moniear Cosear.
It was Gertrud Con had loved incee he was a bob. Hom mother
had been his only confidant. Gertrude was
 ently cared nothing for him. But to-day
she had een gentler and more tendert han
ever before. Gis mother, had matohed the
blushes come and go whenerer Dominique came near her.
On the whole, it was as well that M. Cas-
ean should know what manner of man it was Who had chosen his daughter. Little Jean trotted about after Dominiqne Wherever he went. Jean was the Bon of Louis
Bandry, who was edead, and Dominique loved
the child
 haps, But the young fellow had a big
heart, with plenty of room in it for all who
were dear to him. The girl's kind words
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { made him frantic with happiness to day, but } \\ & \text { he did not forget ilitte Loouis for a moment. } \\ & \text { Indeed, he took him aside, and whispered to }\end{aligned}\right.$ Indeed, he took him aside, and whispered
him,
"Do you see that beantifal lady? Y "Do you see that beantifal lady? Youn
mast put her in your prayers now, non bebe,
for perhaps she will some day live with
 the secrert.
It was just at this time that the strange
ocaurrence happened, which kept the the
parishes from Bayou Teche to La Fourche in wonder for a long time.
Dominique, with some of the other young
fellowin hid fellow, had waded into the swamp in the
morning to bring out cortain pink fowers
which the girls admired morning to bring out certain pink flowers
which the giris admired. Gertrue Casean
now asked him tor some, to dress her hair for the fete, and Dominique, bis oheeks
and eyes shining with pleasure, ran up to
where the thicket was dense that he might where the thicket was dense, that he might
be hidden while he rolled up his trousers, and
plunged into the water. He was gone so long that the young men
shouted for him again and again. At last ing at them. Young Jacaues Des Vaches,
who ran to meet him, told afterwards that
his features were shrunsen and nipped, and

## wore a ghastly y pallor as denly struck with death. He

He (Des Vaches) alleged that he was so
lagmed that he drew back, on which Domnique gave a hoarse, bitter laugh. Then
he demanded what was wrong, thinking, perhaps, he had been bitten by
snake, the bite of which is fatal.
Dominique made no answer, but threw
down the pink flowers on the ground, mo-
ioning toward M Coseng Des Vaches then called the child, Jean, to
come and see what ailed Dominique, knoẁing how dear the boy was to him.
But Baudry at that cried,
But Baudry at that cried, -
"No, no K Keep him back!" and then
curned and plunged again into the swamp turned and plunged again into the swamp
Des Vaches mas os bewiddered that hed idid not follow him, but gathering the bunches
of roses, gave them to Gertrude, saying that
M. Baxdry would soon return.
When Dominique was mised, it was sap. posed by all, even by his mother, that he he
returned home to make ready for his guestes
But when the Widow Baudry went to her house early in the evening (a few of the
neighbors going with her to give their help
in the simple preparations for the fete) , it was dark and closed.
The table was arranged as she left it, but no lamp was lighted, nor fire kindled. His
mother, orying out that her boy must be ill,
ran up to his room. It was open, and yacant, ran ap to his room. It was open, and vacant.
Dominique was very orderly. His clothes, papers, ete., were always arranged as by a
neat woman. Bat now drawers and armoire
too stood open, some of the garments were trailed
on the floor, everything showed the preparation for snd en flight.
No, the lad had hever ben twenty miles
from home in hislife. His mother cried out from home in his life. His mother cried out
helplessly, and
oinh. on the ground. The other neighbors came trooping in, and then
Jacques Dos $V$ achese
was wonder and wild conjeetursery, wa monder and wild conjeture.
The Bandrys had no kinsolk
Theve could have sent him a a sudden summons. Domin.
ique was a hard-wrking, devout lad, with
no enemy nor seeret tendency to crime no enemy, nor secret te
Where had he gone?
What had he seen in the swamp
Some of his friend
Some of his friends thought that fe had
been bitten by a serpent, whose poison had meen biten by a serpent, whose poison had
maddene him, and others that ho had met
Voudou witch who had cast an evil eye ot
him.
When
then h his
these sto
Searoh was madeall that night. The day
which began in joy set in a blank horror All through the solemn season of Careme
the search went on. The swamps were
 que Beadry had ranished. He had been
carried off, it was now believed, by an evil spirit. The key to the mystery was simple. Coming out of the swamp, his arms full
of rosee, Dominique stooped to pull on his long ororst-
ed stockings. Below his knee he saw a
dit ween there this morning. He stooped-
been
gtaring at it, trembling. It was not a sore, twas not a scar ; it was-or he believed it
to be leprosyy.
Hi Had he not seen the accursed lepers in
Vermilion parish before they were remored
to the House of Lepers in New Orleans? the Honse of Lepers in New
Who went there never returned. One thinks siiftly in surch throes of life
Dominique Baudry understood ot sthis. Dominique Bandry understood ait
that awaited him, before Jaccuas came to
him in the emam him in the swamp. He would senn the
orese to her. That was the end the last
The never kiss the poor baby again--nor his
mother.
He bid He hid in the swamp like a beast that af
ernoon, watching them all,- his mother, was yono, hittle Joan, and-Gertrude.
Why, he had loved her eince he child l'And now, when his hand was stretch he thonghe this topmost joy of life, whe
vas smatched baok tor ment, to marry, he corpse. the temptation came. It was the
Therin as honest Dominique knew. Why
devil, need he go It would be weeks, monthy
perhaps, before the disease would derelop.
 I, too, am a man!",
There in the swaph alone, the poor Aca-
dian fought his fight with selfishness and
 ight some day. Dominique conquered. Bu
he was so afraid of his own weakness that he ran to the hopse, gathered ap a few clothe
and his mother
foll pature, and before nigh ell was pushing his batean far down the
byou.
It was a journey of many weeks, by thi
 where every kind of poisonous serpent hid
throug the interminabl cypress forest,
hung with mose throbe tye

 eyes. It the alligatoria woold givald hive him the plague
dim down! I He thought he could bear hatt was coming
better if he could have left a
隹 better it he could have left a single word for
his mother, to explian what had happened.
But if he knew she would follow him to
the Honee of Lepere the Hone of Lepers.
His leg bunnee and swelled. He mas no
at last able to row but lay in the bottom of at hast able to row, bu hay he dee bottom on
the boat and ditted downe teeam, reep.
ing on shore at night for food. He would ing on shore at night for food. He would
take it from the negro cabins, leaving a coin in paym Every day the fever in his veins rose higher
and he grew weaker, until, when he helittle
boat dritted out of the bay into the gulf. boat dritted out of the bay into the gulf,
Dominique lay on the bottom like one dead. Dominique lay on the bottom like one dead.
The crew of luger bound to New Orleans
sim the boat took him abord and nured him carefally.
On the day egained his senses. The eaptain found him ying with his eyes open, lovking out on the
water. He, too, was ac Cajan, Good-day, friend," he siaid, in their own
"Tho hast had a tongh fight."
Dominique looked at him, reason and
and Dominique looked at him, reason and
memory stragging back into ind dull eyes.
" Where wast thou going, in thy littile
"To the House of Lepers."
The man and one
The man and one of the crew, who had
ocme into the cabin, started back from him
on in horror. Dominique pointed to his leg.
"Grace a Dieu !" shouted the captain, wild with excitement. "It is not leprosy.
It it poison from dead shell- fish. You were
in a swamp"-"Yes-yes !" gasped Dominique, strug.
ling ont of his bunk, and thrusting out his
The swellug leg. The swellng, the dead white spot,
vere gone ! Dominique gave a hoarse yell of triumph,
and then fell puon his kees, crring and praying at once.
The rice was ready to harvest before he could earn enongh money to yo home. But
ihen he did there was rejoing in Vermil
ion anu St. Mary's parishes enough for many Mardis-Gras.
Dominique is married now, and one of the
leading men among the plantera. But there is a strange favoro of myytery and heroic ad.
venture about him and his stare long vogage are as, dear to his proed neigh.
borg as the tales of the Troubadours were to

## "withoot ceasing,




##  

## bll perhins, on politeness.

Every one is affected by politeness. Once
gentleman went to Milton, the author of Paradise Loòt," a man said to be unsusce iible to flatery," and said:
" Mr. Milton they

 My friend Lewis, of Detroit, says a pedle
"anled out to alouochy old woman:
"Soand Can I see the lady of the honse? "Sayl Can I see the lady of the honase?
"Whell, yes, you can if yon an't.
pind
pped the woman who had answered the snap
bell.
c.
"Oh, beg pardon, mad
lady of the honse, then?"
YYes, am

chest?" "I didn't know, madam, but you might the youngest danghter,"
eplied did yor? Well, that was nat ral, too," lady of the house. "What d'yer want dir?"
Then the peddler digplayed his wares, and
when he left that doorstep half an hour later,
his face was full of pleasure and his pockets
were full of money.
nature nature and had made a good sale.

The mother told them that God created them to nive with him. That they were
Good's mesengers, and that when alitle
child died and went away an angel mas always
and by the dariling's side to take it safely to the better home beyond the skies.
Little Freddie, after listening patiently,
"Mamma, is God better to the little child -

## "Ihe mother replied :

an I know how Freddie, who was of an inquiring, thought-
ful mind, "Manima, tell us the difference between God and you."
The other by this time had become deeply
ffected by the sweet affected by the sweet questioning of her
children, who ahd never befor e inguired into anything beyond their daily wants and amuse
ments. She told them the dear old story o Jesus. and his love ;of his tender care for lit-
tlit chidren ; how he was alwas near them tie chilidren; how he was always near them
to protect them from harm,
thitle thin hing
 hope a dear white angel met him as his spirit
took its flight and carried him safely to the

## the importance or good manners.

Our republicanism will become more genuine when it realizes that a proper attention
to etiquette is an one elegant, simple, prop-
er, and digigified, and that it khould extend over our country, from the extremest lilimits
of civilization to the great cities and the littil villages. It need not be observance of old
ceremonials, althogh we thould learn enough
of then of them not to offend if we risit a monareh
on his own ground ; but it should be that
 ture.
The best American girl is interested every.
wherg in the best way of doing everthing. where in the best way of doing vererything.
A girl with eelf. respect is always. willing to A girl with elif-respect is always wiling to
leann. The ruly well bred girlis America,
with charming manners expressive of a \&ood heart, , carming manners exproation, and a a proper de de-
gire to please-and their name is legion-
 mariners of a few; yet they have to sufier
for the ill bred. American girls have on
oxcuse for not being the begt-bred girls in excuse for not being the best-bred girls in
the world, for they are remarkably clever.
We muat permit ourselves the national vanity muat permit ourselves the national van
ity of claiming that the native parity, quid
apprehinsion of the necessities of a new position, and in some instances the intuitions
of elegance, are, in our young conntry-women, quite miracalons, as contrasted with the
slower mind of the Gerran for instance.
The wife of an American Minister st Ber-

 embarrassed, gauche, for the whole winter.
A young Anerican girl will be introdnced, Aresh from some Western city or some New,
England tomn, and ghe will be at her ease
and mistress. of etigette in a month. She and mistress or etigette in a month. She
will oharm everybody by, her with , her repar-
tee and her cleveraess."-Mrs. John Sher-
wood in Wide Aewab.

## the chameleon and the porcupine

The chameleon and the porcupine were
comparing notes. The chameleop tried to comparing noters. The chameleon eried od
agree with everybody; he promptly refected
the ideas and opinions of all he meta, and
yet he was not popalar. The porcupine
bristled all over when anybody came near
him. He was full of sell-abestion. He al. ways presented sharp points, and yet nobody
-eemed to appreciate or adm ire him. "What the matter with the world," they said,
"that it don't like either of " If the chameleon don't suit it the porcupine should,
and if it is not pleased with the porcunine' amiability and complaisance." silly beansts; the changeling and the bully. The man who
has no opinions of his own, avd the man Hhose opinions are continually obtruded offensive. The true man has opinions, and
is ready to state and defend then proper ocasions. But he regpects the opin.
ions of others, and does not roll himeelf up auch me ill of stiflec Writing about bristles,
the man who was al ways boasti reminded had more backbone than his neighbore what he readieved. to tand was eeren alone for
 on remind me of a hedgehog. Because it Las a very weak backone, nature has oor.
ered it with bristles. It aten roll itself up sharp apinees stick ondia in in ald inere, and then itions. Ani. mals which have etrong backboiips never have
any bristles. The man who is al ways boasting of his courage is an arrant coward.
He wants oto concal his sense.f moral weal.
ness by bluater and bravano." And the old

## headquarters.

It is told as one of the "fann"" incidents
of the war that two hall-drunken soldiers met in the suterers tent, which was really a
drinking-saloon. After mutually treating they inquired of each other's division, one
belonging to the Army of the Potomae, the While two armies there came in the chaplain, and presuming he came on an errand similar to
theirs, one asked his army, thinking to drink theirs, one asked
to its success also. army, is belong to the Army of the Lord," was the prompt repl "JDon't you think you've got a good way,
off from headquarters when you're in here? of from headquarters when you're in here?" of the anecdote, we recognize the fact that
 evidently in the "enemy's conntry" that a
true eoldier will not be found there, and


 out of the ranks, preventing recruiting and
enlisting under the banner of King EmmanWhen we think of it, it seems incredible that any soul atter once it has heard and ac.
epted the call for recruits and started forward in the ranks ander such a Leader as is overcome by sloth, by cowardice, by the per-
is of the way or want of faith in his MajorFar from headquarters ! Too far to hear the reveille, the morniag call
from the sound of the bugle's note of warning, the trumpet's call to the tray; too far
oo see, and by the seeing catch the ingpirit-
 Near to headquarters. ., To the timid soul,
shrinking from the battle's hook, how much
it means to know that close at hand is his Lemeans to know that close at hand is his mory, and from its unfailing supply is hand-
ing out to all who will receive. girdles of truth, the breastplates of righteodgroess, and
shield of faith, giving to each the helmet of salvation and the sorro of the Spirit. Life
has many ways where our Leader cannot of-
low may safety only when near to headqua
M. Haquith in Christian Weekly.

## pure in heait.

The cure for the evils of this life cannot found in outward surroundings. These But evil finds its birth in the soul's choices. To meet this mant. Chistianity is radicas. The to the purposes of men's hearts, and reaches to the purposes of men's hearts, and
than seeks to control outward acts. Formalism makes the outside of the platter clean. The gospel makes the heart clean. It puri Ontward influences may restrain in some degree, but no life can be made pro from
without. The body may be aurronnded by
 tact with the blood which flows to the heart,
and disease is driven out. Christ casts the
devils out. The Spirit in the heart keeps
them out, and so the life remains pure.

Fithin, all else is harmless. Temptatio is
nay rage, but it must stayo ontside. It
dangerous only when it is permitted to rest

Hapular \$c

## Coppes Platina Corpse

 well-known elictro-platg
ond plating
if desired. ghid or siliger
Theatment nently preservee corpses, hay
applied to everal human
amy animale.

##  of a magnet rolled up like a slipped over the finger of th il  the individual is capable of ined. or hypotitize. Experif that magnets have no fefet the that magnets have no effect the human obod, and it it the that the effects of the hypnos the imagination.

 as one of the most valuable e
gical industries. Thus the
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talla and the height of the py ing euch element are in prod
quality and donity of the
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ghe seen in the ineness of the
the proportion of the carbor
the steel the pyramid hary
height. In pig iron and less height. In pig iron and
ities of hard steel the crestal
more closely the cubic form

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ing their axes in the directio sion they undergo during
Practicaly, god stee has
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erystals.

LiquID Furi in Calipo
months since, we gave an ac
 troleum as fuel on Bome of th
At that time they had tri
treight steamer Thorought freight steamer Thorough
tween Oakland and san ${ }^{\text {Fr }}$
the transfer boat, Solano $-t$ boat in the world-on
running between Benicia a
Since that time they have be
Sine mare indetal concern mine more in detall concern
On the Thoroughare they the cost of fuel in the five
ning oil, as compared with
one the same season last were burning coal. Beiide
cent in aetual fuel, they got
which makes an addit men, which makes an ata
sent phor uonth. On the
not to muth saving the cost
but 17 per cent. She make
 rabout four cents a gallon. Which is also using oil, tho
different kind from that used
 has juat been alltered on as
fuel. The oil is spizaed and

 tated that i' add tition to the
he liquid fael, the service
hill be dignensed with on the Will be dispensed rith on the

 robably be need, the chan
or this State int intizing one
ohamont of petroum
Saliformia has steadily bee bee



IHE SABBATH RECORDER, JANUARY 7, 1886


脻apular Science. Copper. PLATINA Conpses.-A French
chemist proposes coating the bodies of the

 nenty preserves corpses, has aliready been
applied to sereral human subjects and to
 dipped over the inger of the person tested,
and in it producees a tingling or itching sens.
ation, or ocoldnees or drynes in the ginger
and
 the human body, and it is thereforore apparent
that the effects of the hypnoscope are due to
A PAPER CHmNEEY-A mannfacturer of




IRoN CRysTas.-An exchange says that
the mieroscopic determination of the differ ent qualities of iron and steel is now regarded
as one of the most raluable aids in metallur-
 talis and the height of the pyramids compos-
ing each element are in proportion to the quality and denity of the eetal, which are
sen in the fineness of the surface; and as
te
 more closely the cubic form. Forged iron constitutes what is called the nerve of the
gteel ; and the best quality of steei has al
itel







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| zepin |  |
| path. \| |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{pp} \text {. } \\ & \text { The Sabbath and its Lord. } 28 \mathrm{pp} \text {. } \\ & \text { The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. } 16 \mathrm{pp} \text {. } \\ & \text { The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath. } 20 \mathrm{pp} \text {. } \\ & \text { The last t tro Tracts in this list are also pablished in } \end{aligned}$ |  |
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T
ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.


ATLANTIG TEAA COMPANY,

moshane Bell Foundr



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
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 organ and piano co.

## Baltimore Church Bells





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## Tharanatyetuctic

EWOHNSTONS JOURNAL

Rixion


## Whe Gablath Sichoal.  <br> intrenational líssons, 1886. FIRT $\overline{\text { QUAA, }}$ TER  


 Tinge.-During the reign of Jehoiakim, king of
Judah ; about 607 B. C. Placks.-Judah and Jerusalem.
Parsons.-Jeremiah , the prophe Persons.-Jeremiah, the prophet ; the inhabit-
ants of Judah and Jerusalem ; ; he desceadants of
Jonadab the son of

## INTRODUCTION.

The warnings and prophecies of evil to the Is
rielites, as brought out in our last lesson, very soon
began raelites, as brought out in our last lesson, very soon
began to be fullilled. While Jeboiakim sat on the
throne of Judab, about the year 10 B. C., the old Assyrian empire was destroyed, and the western provinces were possessed by the Chaldeans. Nebu-
chadnezzzar, hee son of the reigning king of Baby gate its people to the new Chaldean empire. The coming of this army filled the land with dismay, and the people from the country and villages flocked to
Jeruasalem for protection and safety., Among thiose who came to the capital were a sirange people, said
to be descendants of Abraham, though not of cob, and hence claimed to be related to the JJews
These were the Rechabites, whose great ancestor, Jonadab, aided Jehua in his reforms in Israel. This
Jone people had always lived under a vow never to own
land as farmers, or to live in villages and employ
themselves as traders and merchants, but their vow required them to follow shepherd life snd cattle raising. In the days of Jeremiah, a clan of this
people were in Jerusalem, still obeying the injunc tion of their ancestor. The prophet Jeremiah
summons up a company of them to the temple, and, summons up a company of them to the temple, and,
in one of its chambers, set wine before them.
When they refused to taste it he duct a text for an address to his own people, who for centuries had disobeyed the commands of their
heavenly Father. See Jeremiah, 35th chapter. people, and correct them in their downward career.
The lesson of to-day is an example of his earnest

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

At the time of this prophecy of Jeremiah, the
invading army under Nebuchadnezzar was some approsching the capital of the Jews. They were greatly alarmed, but still were unrepentan
idolatrous and profigate courseg off life. V. 12. Then came the worsd of the Lord. Many
times beioie had the Lord directed the teach and warn the disobedient and sinful people but now, in his divine patience and long-suffering, he speaks to them again in words of deepest comvery distinct as it was impressed on the mind of Jeremiah ; and it was clearly from the Lord, so that the prophet felt that he was delivering the Liord's message. The person speaking through the prophet is no less a person than the infinitely Supreme Gode
Creator, and Ruler of the universe. Lord of hoste All the adoring angels of heaven bow before him as hheir Lord. God of Irrael. He iow the God whom
the faithful Israel has worshiped through the. past ages., Goo, tell the men of Judah. The message is
imperative ; there is no personal choice lett to the that the It is of intinite importance to the pe V. 14. The woords of Jonadab. This verse pres an example of faithfulness and then a contrast.
Jonadab, many generations before this time, had orbidden the use of wine by his sons and posterity,
and now, after hundreds of years,
taste of $i t$.
 and Ruler of, and have their being; the Creator,
had not delayed to wars them of iup early. He
He ger, and to instruct them as to the ways of safety peace, and prosperity. They had often been taught


PRACTICAL LESSON.

1. Obedience, in the sight of God, both in ind1-
vidual and in national life, never goes unirewarded,
nor disobedience unpunished.
2. God takes full account of the obedience and
disobedience of all his children, and rewards and
punishes in strict accordance with real life.
Books and Magazines.
A new departure in 's. s . Lesson helps is Pocket
Les8on Notes, for 1886 , edited by Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Crafts ; published by Funk \& Wagnalls, 10 and
12 Dey Street, New York. Specimen on request.
Hovereowd Recerprs is alittle book of 72 pages,
designed especially to answer the question, What shall we have for dessert ? The receipts are made
for the use of those who have regard to economy, for the use of those who have regard to economy,
excellence and health, three important considera.
tions. Joseph Burnett \& Co., Boston, Mass, Recitations and Readings, designed for private and public entertainments, is pubished by J.
Ogivie \& Co., , R1 Rosest., New York. It conta
124 pages, and is sold, in paper, for 10 cents.
The Century for January continues the war se
ries, in "The Second Battle of BuI Run," and
"Recollections of a Prive"" "Recill Henry James, grows in interest. The "Les son in Greek Art" treats of the education of the
artist. Music is represented in an article on Verdi
te composer, with a face the composer, with a fac.simile of score of "Il
Trovatore." An interesting article is "Some Eure pean Republicinins," with portraits.
lent article is furrished by Edwar "Spiritual Preaching for our Times." "Feothere Forms of Other Days" is an illustrative study in full, and the illustrations of the number are fine. Tee At. Nicholas for January is a bright and in

teresting number. "The Burgomaster's Daughter" | -the frontispiece-is a beautiful full page illustra |
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| tion. Other full-page illustrations are the " King | of the Frozen North", and "Why Coralie was ing."

H. E. Scudder's "George Washington" is intereat. ing and instructive; Alton's "Among the Law
makers" is continued, and poetry, storm history
and fancy abe young people will find it a treasure of enjoyment. Tax Saxitins is the name of a novel departure in
journalism, just issued by The Smiths Publishing
Co., at Richmond, Mich. It contains eight pages, is printed on flne book paper, and every item and
artice relates to persons bearing the numerous name,
 ent to the real heart life of his people. Jonadab The perpetual existence of thini tribe is here prom.
ised. But there is something more than that. Stand before me. This implies that they shall
continue in his service forever ; not only genal

## See 2 Kings $5: 25$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pountry and GAME..-We have had a repetition } \\
& \text { of last week in pouitry. There was more stcik of } \\
& \text { fering than could be sold, and although prices ruled }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { fering than could be sold, and although pricices ruled } \\
& \text { very low there was considerable stock carried over, } \\
& \text { and prices were the lowest of the season. In game, }
\end{aligned}
$$



Green Apples.-Really prime Greenings and
85
Dlentiful and offered at $\$ 125$ down.
Cranserrirs hardly salable at any price.
Cape Cod $\$ 550 @ \$ 6$; common $\$ 2 @ \$ 4$.


## prices firm at $6 \ddagger @ 7$ cic. for prime to fancy. Butrre, Omeese, Egas, Beans, Etc.

Butrer, Cheese. Egas, Beans, Etc.
Excclusively and Emtirely on Commismon
Cash advances will be made on receipt of property
where needed, and account of sales and remittance
for the same sent promply Yor the same sent promptly as soon as goods are eold
We have no Agents, make eno purchases whatever fo
our own account, and solicit consigments of prime
quilt
BuTtRE--Receipts for the week, 22,489 packages;
exports, 1,317 packages. This
busin
THE CONGREGATIONALIST,

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|  |  | business is almost at a standstill. All grades of

butter have been more plentiful and at a decline of fully 2c. less than last week. We
note sales of fancy Western creameries at $35 @ 37 \mathrm{c}$.,
and really good ones all the way down to 30c. State dairy butter has been in full supply and ligh demand, and after leaving a strictly fancy dairy or
closely selected lot of fall make. prices are low and
very irreguler.
Solid silky grain-fed fresh EIIgin creamery 35 @37
Fancy fresh, grain-fed. Eastern creamery 33 @35
Heayy
 Fine Summer firkins. ......................
Fresh Wentern mitation creamery......
Western creameries, fancy Summer make. 1 ""
store packed buod held butte
Winter make, common roll butter..

Currse.-Receipts for the week, 24,945 boxe
exports, 22,270 bozes. There is a firm market, wi

 Eags.-Receipts for the week, 4 , 622 barrels; im
ports 2,575 cases. Mild weather and light deman had a demoralizing effect on the market, and prices Fresh laid, per dozen,
Western and Canada,

Prof. Austin Phelps, D. D., will write exclusively
or the Congregationalist for 1886 .







## EPPS'S COCOA.




#### Abstract






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| Allrad Conte, e. Y. |

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## M.

 Baytona, Florida.


| Alifred, N. Y. |
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| AFRED MACHINE WORKA, |
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| Machine <br> G. C. SHERMMining, Models, Emery Grinders, do |

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## DISEsTA

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 <br> \section*{J.} <br> \section*{J.}

Leonardsville, N. Y.
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$\mathbf{H}^{\substack{\text { ANDY PaCk } \\ \text { Bet and }}}$ Westerly, B. I.



 Chicago, IIl.
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 Milton, Wis.

 Milton Junction, Wis.

## L. T. RRGERS, <br> 

## The Sabhath 篍erarder,

Ambrican sabiant Tract socibtr ALFRED CENTRE, ALIEGANY Co.,



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The doctrines and polit he two Augustines-Afri have been fruitful in eccle
and the general corruptio
Had it been the intention Had it been the intention they could not have done b over the "kingdom" the that Cosar should obey th become the charch himsel
Jacob Knapp used to say devil laughed in his sleeve:
the Charch of England w the Church of England w
of high, low, broad, and whose "sweetness and ig
acteristic of much love to
"her "horrible system" invent was improved upon and b by the Benedictine monk,
Rome, A. D. 597. He wa Apostle of England." H
The Rev. Robert Robin Gregory became Bishop ployed monks to extend
where. Into this countr where. Into this coun
gustine, accompanied by n his own style, to conve Ohristian faith; that impose upon a free peopl civil power, monarchisn
Christianity. Augustin Christianity. Augustin
ence with the British Oh out interrupting governm peaceably cultivating thei him, with directions to o ment. him the right hand of fe should behave with them with insolence, and
authority. The Britons, averse to force, returned. monk, better acquainted
with the New Testament to the secret orders of hi
than to the prohibition o Matt. $20: 25,26$, "Ye ces of the Gentiles exerc
them . . . But it sina you-" pretended that th
self. was contempt of GO self. was contempt of GO
the destruction of all the This was soon after effe the intrigues of the dev Miscellaneous Works vol. Two centuries later, $\Delta$ came into vogue. How
up to this date, been aup and constrained offering tithes, and this was how Ethelbert, of the East A ing to the palace of OII

