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C M Whitford J 85 Sabbath Recorder.

son's battles with the Indians.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

ASPIRATION.

A quaint, Wa'lachian legend tells of one

Who offered God a pleasing sacrifice.

Above one's level low ; so small a soul

And was; forthwith, into his presence shown

Could comprehend no high or noble boon :

With wisdom, power, and beauty in his reach.

Or thought, so near, and glories manifold.

This poor soul asked "according to his kind;"

Content so deep as that which filled, the while,

Granted his wish, and few there be that find

Rejoiced to show so wonderful a prize;

The poor enjoyments of this earthly vale;

To souls that *might* in heavenly presence dwell.

And e'en our reaching out toward higher things

And hope, of half its sweetness is despoiled.

We eat our husks, nor venture to return;

Of the great gifts which all his goodness prove

While in the strife we join, for place or power,

Our cold and taithless hearts, must fail to stir.

The truths so dear and sweet when once believed

We weep and mourn, and tremble 'neath the rod,

While he but means our hearts to purify;

And oft receive with tears his gift of joy.

We murmur at the sovereign will of God,

And things of time and sense still minister

Our weak desires the voice but faintly sings,

Recalled his fondest earthly wish, alone.

Bakala chose a bagpipe, worn and old !

With possibilities, that outrun speech

Bakala's soul, as he returned to earth

So hard is it for men of lowly birth,

So do our groveling spirits oft prefer

Above their cherished ideals to rise.

Is but the feeble effort of a child;

Despite the fullness of our Father's love

The better part, we ignorantly spurn.

ceived.

With choice of all things good, this peasant dull

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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XLII.-NO. 10.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 11, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 2143.

The Sabbath Recorder. Entered as second-class mail matter at the post-For the SABBATH RECORDER. BY MRS. M. A. DEANE.

train having been impeded by strong winds. | thought to receive benefit there. We enjoyed fine views of Pike's Peak, some one hundred miles away; and also of the Spanish Peaks, all snow clad. To choose his own reward. 'Twere vain to rise

Trinidad, Col., is quite an important center for coal mining interests. We met there an old man with whose sister we are acquainplacing them in correspondence with each other, each having supposed, for years, that the other might be dead.

And the dear Lord with sweet, but pitying smile, son, Kan., being only about 800 feet above and over 7,600 higher than the sea, is on the Indians, Americans and Germans; adobe line between Colorado and New Mexico. | houses, stores, hotels, and soldiers' quarters. Raton Pass, at an elevation of more than 7,800 feet, was the mountain gate-way of the | and places of business; a museum of historihaving been one of Gen. Kit Carson's staof railroads among the mountains and on the plains, for defense against the Indians. Beyond the Tunnel the grade was 185 feet. The things that make for peace, are scarce per "Switch back,"-the train going forward as for the use of employees.

Las Vegas (The Meadows), N. M., is prosperity, rich mining districts. There to be shown by their keeping holy the Sab-

ney, herds, flocks and droves of cattle, 100,000 baths, it is claimed, have been given triumphal song of thanksgiving and praise sheep, goats, horses and burros (Mexican | since their ownership. Having received, as | unto the Lord, but they soon found themname for the ass) were objects of special in- we believe, benefit from the mineral springs selves disappointed. They had supposed "I am the way and the life." So here in terest. We saw more cattle on our return; of Baden Baden, we are prepared to listen, that they were to be delivered from bondage the wilderness is the promise of deliverance for they were coming down from the higher | with considerable respect, to the claims of | and unremitting toil, to enjoy liberty, rest | continually repeated in the law of the Sabvalleys to winter on the lower plains. We mineral springs in our own country. Per- and plenty. But instead of all that they bath, and the way of deliverance is also rereached La Junta, Col. (pronounced La sons suffering from a disordered state of the found themselves in a desert land, with peated and unfolded in the sacrifices and Hunta), behind time, the progress of the blood, nervous affections, asthma, etc., are every prospect of starvation before them. In

this condition they began to doubt that God had led them out of Egypt, and murmured Glorietta, some four hours beyond Las Vegas, was the scene of one of Gen. Kit Car- | against Moses as having betrayed them. See verses 4-6: "Behold I will rain bread from

Santa Fe has a fine situation on sheltered | heaven for you: and the people shall go out slopes at the foot of the mountain; a fact we and gather a certain rate every day that I did not realize until we stood on Fort Marcy | may prove them, whether they will walk in ted in the East; and became the means of Hill. Then a travering friend and the my law or no." Here the keeping of God's writer agreed in saying that those who chose law was involved, and they were to be the site showed admirable taste. Santa Fe | "proved," as to whether they would rememis an odd and interesting old town-a rival ber to keep it in the midst of their great We had been steadily reaching higher ele- of St. Augustine for the honor of being the disappointment and distrust of God's having vations, as we journeyed westward, Atchi- oldest town in the United States. The fol- led them out. Had they lost all confidence lowing are some of the objects of interest : in the promise of deliverance made to them the sea. Raton Tunnel, 2,200 feet in length, different kinds of people, such as Mexicans, in the Sabbath sign, and in God as having promised to deliver? Surely, if they had utterly lost all faith in God and his promises, they will not keep his Sabbath law, while in the midst of fine, modern-built residences apparent starvation is before them. But if old "Santa Fe Trail." In a valley this side cal relics and mineral specimens, in the they will remember his Sabbath now, there of the pass a large house was pointed out as governor's "palace," a one-story adobe is some hope that they will yet be loyal to building; other collections of Indian and God and his law. They had doubted that tions, appointed, before the day and power | Mexican curiosities and specimens of handi- | God had led them there because there work; the ancient adobe Roman church of was no food for them. Now if God shall San Miguel; an old adobe house, said to be give bread from heaven to eat in the wilder more ancient than the Spanish Conquest; ness, it will prove to them that God not Before the completion of the tunnel, this droves of burros, large and small, variously only promised to deliver them but that it is mountain crest was crossed by means of a laden, one drove of twenty-four coming into God who has led them out of Egypt the city with great loads of firewood tied | From all this it is very plain that the law far as practicable, then switching and back- upon their backs; and Bishop Laury's fine referred to is the law of the Sabbath; also ing, and so on. At Raton, as at other Divi. garden and grounds, to which visitors are that that law was a promise and sign of sion Points, the Santa Fe Company has es- admitted, and where one obtains a good idea God's deliverance of his people from bondtablished R. R. Library and Reading Rooms, of the manner and benefits of artifical irriga- age. It is also very plain that their faith ir tion. Santa Fe has, as tributaries to its God and in his promises to deliver them is bath-day. Again, see verse 23d: "And he said unto breed, and other children, supported in them, this is that which the Lord hath said, part by Congregation lists and Presbyterians: to morrow is the rest of the Sabbath unto Between Santa FG and Albuquerque we the Lord." Here is a distinct mention of had good views of the Indian village of San the Sabbath which God blessed and sanctified when "the heavens and the earth were fin-Domingo and San Philippi, with herds of ished." Gen. 2: 1-3. If the manna had cattle, fruit trees, and other signs of progbeen given on each morning of the seven Albuquerque is a thriving town on the days alike, its gift would soon have been re-Rio Grande, and commands a fine view of garded as a common law of nature. But given the San Dia mountain range, and the more as it was, and with a double portion on the distant Jemez. A broad mesa or high plain | sixth day and entirely withheld on the sevlies between the San Dia and the town; and enth day, it could not fail to impress the the mountains are several times as far away people with a sense of the immediate presas they seem to be, owing to the rarity of ence of the divine Agency. Now when you air at this elevation. Pine forests look like | consider that this supernatural delivery of dark patches on the mountain side, and that vast host from starvation, by special large valleys like slight depressions. The provision made every day, and the divine higher we get in our Christian experience, recognition of the seventh day every week, the nearer will the great God and the things | was continued many years, you must see in it a lesson of great significance to the Israelites. In all this, God is proving to them Like Las Vegas and other important railthat he, the Lord, hath led them out of road towns in New Mexico, Albuquerque has Egypt, and is continually delivering them, an old Mexican part, and a new American and repeating his promise and sign of final part, the latter being only a few years old. deliverance and rest. Their higher concep-Las Vegas, Albuquerque, and El Paso, tions of the significance of this promise as the last we did not visit), are each ambitious, it is said, for future pre-eminence in | well as their faith in the promise is the slow growth of years. This wilderness life was a that part of the Southwest. Las Vegas is, we think, first in pleasantness of situation, | great theological school in which this people passed under the rod of the most severe disand third in respect to business outlook, although a center of cattle and mining in- | cipline and training for higher religious life. terests. Albuquerfue is second, perhaps, in | It was here that the law of the divine covenant was given to the people, embodying the imboth these regards, and in railroad importance. El Paso, we should say, is third in mutable conditions of final salvation. I point of situation as a place to live in, was during this forty years that the tabernacle was built with its sacred enclosures, but first in business prospects. It is on the and its apartment called the Holy of Holies, boundaries of Mexico and the United States, where was kept the Ark of the Coveand thus a place of international trade; and nant. It was here that the more complete many railroad interests center there, as one system of sacrificial worship was established can readily see by reference to a map. But true exaltation, according to the Scriptures, in all its significant appointments, as an antitype of that great Offering finally to be comes only from righteousness; and sin, though wealthy, is a reproach. A. E. M. made on Calvary for the redemption of the lost world. God has not only given a promise of final deliverance and rest, but here in LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN. this wilderness life he unfolds, in outline, the great plan of redemption, in these typical forms of worship. The clear eye of faith You have sometimes raised the question, can begin to look down through the ages and why the Israeliter, were so confident of de-"behold the lamb of God which taketh livery from Egypt? You have always reachaway the sin of the world." The true wored the answer, that a promise had been shiper before the altar looks back to Eden made to them and a sign of deliverance had and hears that far-reaching promise: "The been given to be kept holy to the Lord. heel of the woman's seed shall bruise thy With this thought in mind you will be inhead." Then he turns to the distant future land of promise and hears Jesus of Nazareth the Son of God, the world's Redeemer, say-The Israelites had been delivered from Pharaoh and his hosts they had sung the ing: "come unto me all ye that labor and

are heavy laden and I will give you rest." "The Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath." worship prescribed for the children of Israel. T. R. WILLIAMS.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., March 6, 1886.

WOBD OF ENCOUBAGEMENT TO THE WOBL ERS.

Interest in the work and sympathy for the workers induce the writing of these lines. The reports of our missionaries, as they appear in the RECORDER, are read with great interest. Some of these reports come from fields on which I have been personally engaged. Also some of the writers are those to whom I have become much attached because of their determination and steadfastness to obey the truth in the face of all opposition, and because of their assistance to, and personal regard for, me when with them. My testimony is that we have brethren and sisters of sterling Christian worth among the converts to the Sabbath in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. Private letters from these during the past year, since failing health compelled me to leave the work, are enough to satisfy anyone of the sincerity of the writers and their anxiety for the cause to advance in their communities. It has been out of the question for me to respond to many of these kind letters. But I trust these dear brethren will feel assured that their communications are appreciated. Let it also be understood that whatever appeal is made to me for help shall receive whatever attention I can give, even though I may not respond by a written communication. One particular item which caused this writing is the "Correspondence" from Bro. Grove D. Clarke in the missionary department of the RECORDER of Feb. 11th. This is concerning the interest in Marian county, Kansas. Bro: W. E. M. Oursler is a straight-forward through-going man. I do hope he will be very successful in building up a Sabbath-keeping town. The location is favorable for such an enterprise. It is just half way between Florence and Marion—five miles from each place—on the U. &. M. branch of the great Santa Fe thoroughfare. The resources of the surrounding country are abundant. The large scope of bottom land is very fertile, while the adjacent bluffs furnish excellent magnesian limestone, and the upland produces good wheat and grazing for stock. It would be a very wise movement for a missionary pastor to be located there according to the suggestion in the last Annual Missionary Report by Bro. Main.

more will be added as the business may demail work in that line can be executed with no dispatch. office is furnished with a supply of jobbing material

ADDRESS

The Master's, in whate'er we love or hope ; Always we seek " according to our kind," 'Mil choicest blessings oft, how darkly, grope !

O, Saviour ! teach our wayward souls to aspire To all the fullness of thy matchless grace ; Until we touch the heights of pure desire, And, journeying heavenward, meet thee face to

SOUTH-WESTERN NOTES.

NUMBER II.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad is under the efficient and popular general management of Mr. A. A. Robinson, whom, we believe, Milton College is proud, and not without reason, to claim as one of its old students. This railroad, with leased lines and connections, now extends from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, from Atchison and Kansas City to points in Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New and Old Mexico, Arizona, and California. Topeka was, and still is, the home of the Santa Fe R. R., having the central offices and extensive machine shops. It is also, of course, the seat of State buildings and institutions and, among other schools, of Washburne College. A portion of the prairie where some "exodus" freedmen settled, is now valuable city land. Between Topeka and Emporia, the prosperous center of agricultural and stock interests, are quite extensive coal mines. In the latter city is the State Normal School, and a fine college building was in process of erection last December. Several miles from Emporia is the Dow Creek Seventhday Baptist settlement, and in Emporia are former Sabbath-keepers who do not see much "chance" for Sever th-day Baptists to "get on" in the world. Fortunately, however, there are many who are "getting on;" and their average prosperity will bear comparison with that of those who have left the cause.

* The Florence Stone Company quarry stone for such purposes as building and flagging; and we saw where rock is ground for railroad ballast. In this vicinity is the Marion County Church, one of Bro. Wheeler's former mission stations. We desired to make it a shine; excellent facilities for baths, for medvisit; but found it quite impracticable.

Southern and South-Western Kansas seems Cottonwood river, in Kansas, and the Ar- | rebuilding. kansas, in Kansas and Colorado, were large Hotels, springs, bath houses, etc., are the

are also, as tributaries to prosperity, schools named after the broad meadows or "vegas"

on which it is built. Rev. Mr. Gorman, | for the education of Indian, Mexican, halfa pioneer Baptist home missionary, lives there, with whom we had a very pleasant conversation. He came from Kansas City to Las Vegas in 1852, a journey, by ox-team, of 54 days. Now, by railroad, it is one of 33 or 34 hours. There is said to have been, then, no Protestant church west of Missouri. ress. What changes these years have wrought ! At that time about one man in a hundred and one woman in four hundred could real; and there were men in the early ter-

ritorial legislature unable to read. The characteristics of this darkened civilization are, in some good degree, the products of Spanish Romanism among the Mexicans.

When laboring in Santa Fe, Mr. Gorman gave a Spanish New Testament to a boy in his school. The boy was afterwards converted to Christ by means of this Testament, of him seem to be to us. he says. The writer knew him in the College and Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., and he is now Superintendent of Baptist Missions, in the City of Mexico, preaching from the same Testament.

The Las Vegas Hot Springs are six miles from the city of Las Vegas, at the entrance of the Gallinas Canyon, and at an elevation of 6,700 feet. From the top of neighboring mountains one has a fine view of "meadow "scenery.

Thirty of the forty springs vary in temperature from 120 to 140 degrees F.; and the water of ten, from 75 to 100 degrees. Many have been excavated and formed into walled reservoirs or basins; and there is one that furnishes daily 30,000 gallons of water, at a temperature of 140 degrees F. Some form of Sodium is quite prominent in the water, while other substances are present in smaller quantities. There are two bath houses, one for water treatment in various forms and built of the native red sandstone: the

other for mud baths. A warm and dry atmosphere, with fair equability of temperature; protection from heavy wind and dust storms; much of sun-

ical or other purposes; healthful water to drink; and one of the best managed hotels to be rapidly filling up with farms, towns | that we ever saw, are among the attractions and railroads. The principal need, excep- of the Las Vegas Hot Springs. The ting what man can do, appears to be more splendid "New Montezuma" hotel was rain; but we think men can bring improve- | burned last year; and, in early Winter, we ment even in this direction, by cultivation | understood that negotations were pending of the soil and tree-planting. Along the with insurance people with reference to its terested in the study of the 15th chapter of

May the blessing of God rest upon the work and the workers.

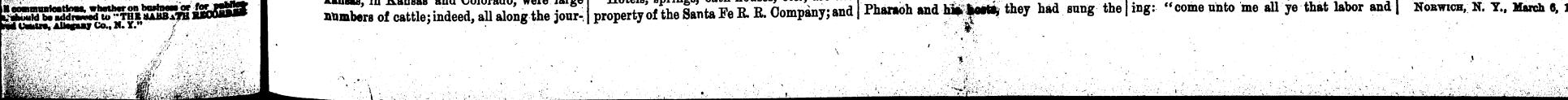
S. R. WHEELEB.

PRAYER FOR THE SICK.

Dear Christian Kindred,-It is with tearblinded eyes I attempt to write to ask the help of your prayers and sympathy. While many of you, in the enjoyment of precious Sabbath services, are at this hour studying the Bible lesson, I am taking a far more difficult lesson, as I sit watching by the bedside of my very dear brother both in the flesh and in the Lord, whom some of you know. His life has been a very devoted, use. ful one, and many earnest prayers are being offered for its continuance although, humanly speaking, it would seem nothing less than a miracle. I know your Christian love will prompt the sharing with me this heavy burden, but that you may realize more the urgency of the case, allow me to say that he is one of the noble few who dares to maintain principle at the risk of sacrificing business interests, and so the temperance workers, the churches and those whom he is ever so ready to befriend, feel that he cannot be spared.

Many, apparently nearer the grave than he, have been raised in answer to prayer, and while the best of medical skill and care seem unavailing, I beseech you help by your faith that, if possibly consistent with the divine will, the same power that at Bethany raised him whom Jesus loved may also restore this his faithful follower. Anxiously,

A. F. BARBER. NORWICH, N. Y., March 6, 1886.



Exodus.

NUMBER VII.

Hissions.

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

THE address of the Corresponding Secretary is temporarily changed; and all communications and reports intended for him, or, for the Board through him; should be addressed, until further notice : A. E. Main, Cor. Sec'y, Daytona, Fla.

THE Central Turkey College, at Aintab, reports a prosperous year, says the Mission. ary Herald, and 142 as the whole number of students, 68 of whom are church members.

THE Woman's Board of Missions, Boston, Congregational, has on its rolls 98 missionaries, 98 native Bible women, 27 boardingschools, and 182 day-schools; and the re ceipts last year were \$110,905 94.

A CONGREGATIONAL missionary in Wash ington Territory, where infidels prevented the holding of religious services in a school house, says, that last Spring he met infidelity with scientific argument; but now he preaches the peace and rest for the heart that can be found in Christ. The results are better, as would be expected. Is there not too much preaching down sin and error, and too little preaching up righteousness and truth ?

THERE are 203 more Congregational churches than ministers; and of these, 1,126 are not in ministerial work, making 1,329 more churches than acting ministers. 814 churches are not supplied at all.

The Presbyterians have over 6,000 churches, and less than 5,000 ministers available for pastoral services. It is a mistake to suppose that there is a surplus of qualified and available ministers. There is still need of praying to the Lord of the harvest for laborers.

THE Presbyterian Board of Home Missions had in its employ last year 1,610 missionaries and missionary teachers; and the the older parts of the country will not succeed in the West. Many of the Western people are inclined to restlessness; their minds are acute, and there are peculiar difficulties and temptations arising from the high qualifications for the ministry. It is frontier; but quite the opposite is the truth.

er meaning of the gospel eventually rest in his heart. There were several more with chills and a

number with various eve diseases: then a woman with an extensive burn on the arm, when quite a number came in a group, sayquite anxious for me to see them.

After dinner I spent one hour with my teacher, and then went to the chapel in the native city. My patients in this place are nearly all women and children; and, since the forenoon. having a gate-keeper, I have it much pleasanter here than before. He gives out the numbers to the sick and prevents the noisy rabble from entering the first room, where the Bible-woman can quietly gather the women together to talk to them-she generally going about an hour before I do. In the room beyond is my desk, and there two or three are allowed to come in at a time. Today I found, perhaps, one-half were familiar faces, many of them being chronic cases and repeating their visits. One wished more medicine for a child with the asthma, who had been much relieved on a previous visit. "oo too" (dimness of the sight), an accompaniment and often a sequela of "beri-beri." One young woman with goitre frequently her servant. There is a very poor woman living near in whom I have been greatly interested the past year, as she comes in now and then with one or another of her children. For a number of weeks a nice, sensible woman has come with her daughter, followed by two or three servants. Their manner, their questions and answers, and entire deportment, have been quite pleasing. The

daughter is tall, of a fine form and pleasant face, and if there is a vacant seat she generally sits down beside me, begs that she may be the last one, and that she may assist me,

and so helping seems greatly interested in all that come in. In this way we often have a little conversation between times, giving me gospel was preached all over the United | the opportunity of turning it into a profitable | attention to all that was said to her. States in at least twenty-eight languages. It | channel. Both hers and her mother's ques is the opinion of this Board, after long ex- | tions at first were much about my clothing; perience, that men who do not succeed in then their thoughts reached up a little high- suffering with phthisis. In February last some distance from Shanghai, and had de- serves to receive much attention and care er, and they asked many times, by putting he was quite ill for a while, also in June, and cided to leave at twelve o'clock in order to from the Christian world; and I do not the question in different ways, why I ever this past September was an extremely trying return the same afternoon. My assistant doubt but that, should they receive the came to China. This was a fine question to month for him; but he has rallied to live a was working with rapidity, as she has be- proper care, they would, in a comparatively answer, and opened a wide field to me. Then little while longer. He is a fine appearing come almost invaluable to me in my work. short time, become thoroughly civilized and they must needs know the difference between | man, educated, of good manners, clear, con- | I had already called my teacher from anoth- | useful. state of society. These all call for men of the foreign God and the middle kingdom cise language, and with an eager, earnest de-er room where he was copying some tracts gods, this giving also an extensive range sire to get well. We have all been greatly for me, and these, together with the officenot true that "anybody will do" for the of thought to me in replies. Finally, interested in him, but he is not very willing boy and the Bible-woman, whom I was obliged they invited me to their home to make to hear the gospel. Oh that the Holy Spirit to call in from her talk with the women pa-

which I had hoped to do her so much good in explaining Bible-truths directly to her. DECEMBER 16.

Those in waiting this morning were quite similar to the others on previous days. The which had been treated three of four days by pleasant little boy with a smile was the first a native doctor, but her agony was so great one, then a number with chills, these being she came to me. After a busy morning I of the most common form called by the peowas ready to close the door at twelve o'clock, ple "the third day recurrent," that is, the him "kön bing, z va?" He quickly whirled | they are tall and muscular, with a tendency chill returns every fourth day. Occasionally I around and said yes, he was a patient, when to corpulence. In color, they are very like ing they had just come on a boat and were | find one having a chill for two consecutive | I recognized him as the old gentleman who | the Europeans. days out of the three, repeating this order had been here twice before, coming one huncontinually. A noticeable fact is that nearly | dred miles for medicine. He expressed his all the chills occur in the afternoon, very seldom, indeed, making their appearance in for him, saying his cough was completely the Malays. Those who try to prove their

was here a week ago, suffering with "be- along the walk together and up on the veri-beri" and the paralysis, which often accompanies it. He has neither father nor mother, brother nor sister, and now, since him, then took his seat to await his turn. he has been sick, his relatives are unwill- Truly we had a pleasant time with this coming to give him food or care, because he pany of people, each desiring medicine for cannot work. He came a long distance and himself or herself, and also three or four had stopped among friends in Shanghai, and others with rheumatism, chills, etc., as the now must go home, and asked me to give case might be, in their far distant homes. him medicine to last a long time, as he did | Then to mark these various packages that not know when he could come again. During | they might bear them to the exact persons our long talk with him we became greatly without mistake, to talk to them about the interested in him. Among the many enter-Three followed one another in succession with | ing I noticed particularly a group of four | explain, and give them some to take to their coming together-an old gentleman who afterward said he was sixty-three years of age, an old lady and two others. He was treated them, saying they knew some one who could. comes, and to-day I found her waiting with first, saying he had suffered with a troublesome cough for two or three years, but on coming here for medicine a week ago he was so pleased with the results that he must days and three nights on the way, reaching needs come again, persuading his wife and two others also to come. They had come one hundred Chinese miles, being two days and two nights on the journey (by boat I suppose). While I was filling the prescription, he folded his hands behind him and walked up and down the room in a true business-like | fact he had forgotten from his previous visit. style, now and then giving an additional symptom that he feared he might forget. When through he went out upon the veranda, walking to and fro smoking his pipe, their medicines, when, with many thanks while the others were taking their turn. His wife was deeply interested and listened with

been coming frequently for nearly a year, | ble to finish, as I was going that afternoon | by the labors of a half-century certainly de-

preparing the cotton for clothing. They have nothing to look forward to in this world have never heard of God.

DECEMBER 28.

pleasure and thanks for what had been done Now there came in a young man who bringing ten others with him. As we went randa, he spread forth his hand to call my attention toward those who had come with gospel, to read the tracts to them and then homes, was pleasant work. Some of the number could not read, but they eagerly took The old gentleman was the last one, saying his cough was entirely well but he was not yet strong. He said they had been three here yesterday, but that it was the foreigners worship day when we could not see them, and they had waited till this morning making the fourth night from home. It took some time to explain over again to him that we kept the Sabbath and not Sunday, which Finally he gathered together his friends. marshaling his forces in a fatherly way, to

see that none were missing, and that all had and blessings on my head they went down the yard and out the gate. At eleven o'clock the number of sick was

This morning there came in one who has | still so great that it seemed almost impossi-

The climate, naturally very warm, is so tempered by a succession of land and sea or in the world to come, as many of them breezes, and by the trade-winds, that it is very fine and exceedingly healthful.

The inhabitants were formerly believed to On going over to the Dispensary this morn- be of American origin, but by their closer ing I found an old man standing in the gate- | resemblance to the Malays, they have since way with his back toward me, and I said to been classed with that race. Physically

Long wavy hair and aquiline noses are often found instead of the straight, coarse hair and wide nostrils which characterize cured; then said he had come down this time affinity to the Malays, however, say that time and different circumstances have produced these dissimilarities.

Their language has many dialects, so that the natives of one island sometimes are unable to converse with those of another.

The natives of some of the islands are idle and worthless, so that the planters have to employ help from outside, while those of others are very industrious.

The natural religion was paganism, but that has largely given way to Christianity. All the important islands are provided with missionaries, who have been the means of converting a large number. About onethird of the population of the Fiji Islands alone have given up their idols and are professed Christians. Christianity has nearly abolished cannibalism, infanticide and tattooing, all of which formerly existed there to a great extent.

Their contact with civilized nations has not been productive of wholly unalloyed good, however, since the use of intoxicating drinks and the vices and diseases of Europeans have greatly thinned out their numbers. The people have become habitual smokers, raising large quantities of tobacco for that purpose.

Many of the missionary schools are taught by natives. There are now but few among them who cannot read and write their own language. Four newspapers are published. one of which is a native production.

The greater part of their civilization has been effected since 1835, a little over fifty years. Any race that has improved so much



"Remember the Sabbath-Six days shalt thou labor, and the seventh day is the Sabbatl

THE OUTL

BELOIT

REV. A. H. LEWIS, D. D.,) C. D. POTTER, M. D.,

Dear Brethren,- I have be number of copies of the Outle notice them very much, but reading every number care much interested. I notice t that all who receive the Or subscribed for it, owe nothing I am going to pay my th anyway. For one I am not s change back to Saturday, in ments; but I would welcome it to be an easier matter to pr ance straight from the fourth Respectfully y

Pastor First Presbyterian (

As we have said concerning tofore, we say again, the hop lies in just such earnest con writer of the above. There the churches; men who love see whither we are drifting power less than God's law, c There is no place for fear as for the church to return to the infinite resources. The cause to obey and labor. If our pla engineer, deep down in the er steamer, where we can hav guiding the ship, we can obe at the helm will guide. God his people will obey orders.

SAXON LAWS CONCEI

It is difficult, and sometim tain accurate dates in the ear It is equally difficult to secure ing of proper names, and nar the formative period of a langu culties environ the investigat tory. We have consulted only ties in the preparation of t according to the weight of ev

All Sunday legislation is Rome. The Saxon laws we Middle Age legislation of th pire." The English laws a Saxon, and the American a English. Our own laws wer which are found below. B uoted below much that is "Ancient Laws and Inst edited by Benjamin Thorpe, mand of William the Third, i Ine became King of We reigned until 725. Law third "If a theowman (slave) w lord's command, let him be pay thirty shillings as a f work without his knowledge hide, or in hide gild (money poral punishment). But if a day without his lord's comma freedom, or sixty shillings, an liable."

2

FROM DR. SWINNEY.

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 15, 1885. few sick would come out, but on going over to the Dispensary found a goodly number waiting. The first was a tiny little boy, perhaps seven years of age, in the palm of whose hand I had, a few days before, lanced a formidable abcess. He has a pleasant, round face; coming in each day with a smile and walking straight towards me, he layshis hand upon my table. He seems to trust me with his whole heart.

from the chills. They had come a long way She seemed very weary as she sat down, men. of introducing the gospel. tioning the village she had come from, far over the river. Then followed a woman from the Arsenal, bringing her little boy with marasmus. He is quite ill; but with a true mother's heart she does everything she can for him, coming each time as quickly as possible after he has finished his medicine. Following her was a man with pityriasis palmaris, who has also been here before. I remembered him not only by his face, but also from a large ring he wears on the thumb of his well hand, which thumb is generally different from the majority of people coming to the Dispensary, in that he knows of our sin and need of a Saviour, I found that he was quite familiar with all these truths, not but wish that, as the facts seem to cling times miss her pleasant face and the oppor- classes work very hard in the fields in the ed. Around the shores large quantities of fish

This morning was so cold I thought but distance from the chapel, only one square chair, accompanied by her nurse and her throw open the large gate that my chair her always with pleasure. might enter. I then stepped out into a wide through the ancestral hall into a narrow en-

The next was a father with his two young | daughter the honor of playing the part of | and counterbalances many of the dark picdaughters, both of the girls seeking relief hostess, in ordering the refreshments and in tures that I see among this people. My study seeing them served, and afterwards in show- this afternoon had frequent interruptions, from across the river, starting just before ing me curiosities and articles of interest. daylight, they said, in order to reach this | It is with pleasure that I enter these homes, place in time for office hours. No. 3 was a whether invited simply to call or on account | two of the children of one of my chair-men, woman whom I have seen here before during of sickness, that I may become acquainted accompanied by a neighbor, came earnestly the past Summer; now she also has the chills. | with the women and have the opportunity | entreating me to go and see their mother.

soon came in her chair, and finding a seat bridge that leads to the Arsenal, then to the surrounding large lakes of water; barrier beside me assisted me all the way through. After a little while she showed me a slip of stones making a bridge over a ditch. The paper upon which were copied, in printed style, a number of English letters. Between frequent injunctions that I should go slowly times she would now and then ask me the and be very careful. A few more steps and sound of one and another, and write underneath it the Chinese character that might ed by the father, was in her room in the correspond to it as near as it could be expressed. I saw she could write with quickness and ease and knew that this was a great acpressing on the curious stopper of a glass complishment for a Chinese woman. When apparently working with a desperate effort bottle of snuff, the contents of which he uses I had finished seeing all the patients, this to supply the lungs with air. She did sucfrequently during his stay. I find him quite young lady gave me another piece of paper, asking me to please write down her name and the disease with which she was suffering; the gospel. In going over, this morning, the and then asked, if she could not come every history of our first parents, their fall and sin, | time, and should send this slip, would I recognize her from the many others and send her medicine? I told her most certainly I he having a relative, he says, who has talked should, but felt instantly sorry that she had floors in their homes are nothing but the much with him on these subjects. I could thought of that plan, as I will thus some-

a call. As it was not polite, according to might enlighten his heart and cause him to tients, made it possible to finish the entire their custom, to accept the first few invi- see and feel his sinfulness and need of a number by twenty minutes of twelve, excepttations, I at last went after refusing a suffi- Saviour. There is also a young girl of about | ing a few outside the gate who were told to cient number of times. It was but a short fourteen years of age, who often comes in her away, and on reaching the place a great ex. brother. She is so pleasant, ladylike, and

One of the brightest sides to my work is open court, and was taken by the servants the number of native Christians, from the various missions, that come in for treatment. try with several doors leading finally to a If it is their first time they very quickly tell veranda that faced a small, enclosed flower. of their belief in Christ and joy in the gospel. garden. Turning to the right we entered | The number of these familiar faces, as they the ladies' room. Here the mother gave to the | come now and then, is constantly increasing, which is quite often the case.

In the evening, perhaps an hour after dark, We passed out the gate, over the long bridge, Now to day, at the chapel, this young lady then turned to the right over the slanting left down a slippery bank to some very long little boy with his lantern led the way, with sland; fringing reefs which are like barrier we were at the house. The mother, attendusual position of asthmatic patients when suffering from this disease in the extreme. All the available muscles in the body were ceed in speaking once while I was there, and that was to ask me if it was of any importance (would it be fatal)? The five children with long faces stood in a group, while the father assisted her in every way possible.

> It would be difficult to tell the amount of suffering in the families all about us, as the damp earth itself. The women of the lower

Thus the days pass one after another, be ing quite similar in many respects, in giving citement was made among the servants to patient in all her sufferings, that I think of much work, much of joy and much anxiety. Our constant prayer is that the Holy Spirit may give to the people an understanding heart, and faith to believe in the Saviour.

come again to-morrow.

POLYNESIA-COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

The group of islands west of South America, called Polynesia, consists of some well known groups such as the Fiji, Society, and Sandwich Islands, and of others of minor importance.

Many of them are of volcanic origin and some are of coral formation. There are still active volcances to be found, especially in Hanaii, and hot-springs and earthquakes still tell of the workings of subterranean forces. Those of coral formation embrace the three kinds of coral islands : atolls, or coral reefs, reefs, those surrounding an island but with a deep body of water between them and the reefs, but have a much narrower and shall lower body of water between.

The soil is very fertile and produces a the fruits and other products of a tropical region. Some of these were natural products and others have been introduced by foreigners. The mountainous districts produce coffee and cotton. The sugar-cane, which formerly grew wild, is now under cultivation and promises to pay well. Bananas, plantains, the bread-fruit, oranges, and pine apples are found in large quantities, and vegetables all thrive.

The forests supply an excellent quality of timber for house and ship building.

The native animals are dogs, pigs, and great variety of fowls; but sheep, oxen, and even horses, have been successfully introduc-

A. M. W.

COBRESPONDENCE

From the pastor of one of our small churches.

Some weeks ago I received a circular from you, in which you ask me to state what I will endeavor to have raised for missionary purposes during this year. I have not neglected this because of a lack of interest, but because I did not feel that I could make a reliable report. As you know, I am trying to finish my college course, and do my pastoral work here. I therefore find my time for extra work limited. I am, however, canvassing the society as I have opportunity. I am to preach on the subject of tithing the last Sabbath in this month; and upon the following day is our regular business meeting, at which time I think that something definite can be reached. I give merely as my opinion that you can depend upon this society for \$25 or \$30, and I hope that they may do more. Some are feeling that home interests have been neglected, and that our contributions abroad should cease until these interests are met. This influence I am trying to counteract by impressing upon their minds that if we neglect the former, the latter will also be neglected and we will suffer spiritually. This feeling, I am glad to say, is confined to a very few. Our Young People's Missionary Society is doing good work. They hold their meetings every month, taking collections at the close of the entertainments. Evening after Sabbath, Feb. 6th, they had a very interesting programme, which was an encouragement to the patrons, and the collection an encouragement to the Society. So I think that we can depend on them for something. I write you this to let you know that we do not ignore your request.

Praying that the Lord will bless the means administered for your restoration to health, and bless the work entrusted to your hand, I close.

Yours in Christian love.

THE mission of the American Board in Cevion have translated seven of Mr. Moody's addresses into Tamil, which have already passed into a second edition. Mr. Sankey's hymn-books are used by all the missions on

The following laws of With men from 690 to 725 A. D., 1 A. D.

"Law 9. If a slave (cond contrary to his lord's comm Sunday eve till sunset on Mo a compensation bot of eight "Law 10. If a (esne) so do

that day, let him make a bot his hide. "Law 11. But if a freema

time, let him be liable to his to save himself from the pill detects him, let him have l the work

Among the laws of the found in the "Canons of Clovis Hoo, Nov. 747, A. D. bald, king of the Mercians.

"In the fourteenth place Lord's day be celebrated by and wholly separated for d all abbots and priests on the main in their monasteries colemn mass, and lay aside a secular meetings, and journe be invincible; let them by servants subject to them in Scriptures, the rules of reli of good living. It is also de and the great festivals, the invite the people to meetpresent at the sacrament of ing of sermons."

Alfred held the throne of A.D. The fifth law of hi worde:

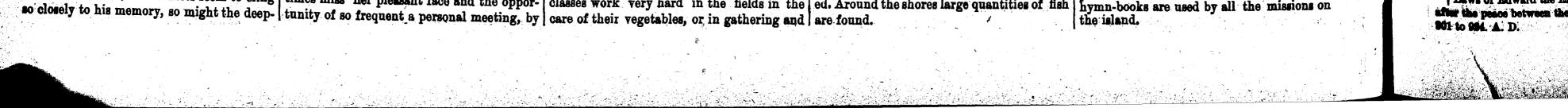
"He who steals on Sur Easter, or on holy Thursday the fine shall be double v fast." +

'Law 7. If any one enga let him forfeit the chattel, peace), among the Danes, a the English. If a freeman let him forfeit his freedon lah-alit). Let a theowman gild. If a lord oblige his th day, let him pay lah-slit wit wite among the English."

Wite and lah-alit are equ aw is headed "Of work Sunday only is designated, olude other festivals. Th may be earlier than as ab 078. A. D.

> " Laws and Canons of from its foundation to H Johnson, M. A., Vicar of 1850. Vol. 1., p. 249.

+ Laws of Edward the E after the peace between the



climate, naturally very warm, is so d by a succession of land and sea and by the trade-winds, that it is and exceedingly healthful.

habitants were formerly believed to nerican origin, but by their closer nce to the Malays, they have since ussed with that race. Physically tall and muscular, with a tendency lence. In color, they are very like peans.

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f the missionary schools are taught s. There are now but few among cannot read and write their own Four newspapers are published, ich is a native production.

eater part of their civilization has ted since 1835, a little over fifty ny race that has improved so much pors of a half-century certainly dereceive much attention and care Christian world; and I do not it that, should they receive the re, they would, in a comparatively e, become thoroughly civilized and

THE SABBATH RECORDER, MARCH 11, 1886.

Sabbath Beform. The laws enacted by the Council of Greatanlea. under Aethelstane, about 924, A. D., include the following:

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but "Law 24. And that no marketing be on Sun the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

> In the year 943 A. D., Odo, Archbishop of Can terbury, issued the following appeal:

"Canon 9. We admonish that alms with fasting be very carefully observed; for these are the three wings which carry men to heaven; wherefore en deavor to keep the fast of Lent, or of the Four

Seasons, and other lawful fasts as that of the fourth and sixth days of the week, with great vigilance. and above all, the Lord's day and the Festivals of Saints, ye are to take care that ye observe with great festival day, then let him make bot with his caution (by ceasing) from all secular work. Con-sent to no vain superstitions nor worship the creature much interested. I notice the paragraph stating that all who receive the Outlook, without having more than the Creator, with magical illusions; for they who do such things shall not inherit the king-hide-gild. according as the deed may be. If a lord dom of God." ±

I am going to pay my thanks and my postage anyway. For one I am not sure about the proposed change back to Saturday, in view of all the argu-ments; but I would welcome it personally, and feel King Edgar reigned from 959 to 975 A. D. King Edgar reigned from 959 to 975 A. D. Among the Ecclesiastical laws of his reign, number five is as follows: it to be an easier matter to preach Sabbath observ

"And let the festivals of every Sunday be kept from the noon-tide of Saturday, till the dawn of Monday, on peril of the wite which the doom-way from the legal vacations which had been A. W. BILL. Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Beloit, Wis. book specifies; and every other mass day, as it may be commanded; and let every ordained fast be kept As we have said concerning similar letters, heretofore, we say again, the hope of Sabbath reform with every earnestness; and every Friday fast, un lies in just such earnest conscientious men as the less it be a festival; and let soul scot (a tax) be paid for every Christian man to the minister to which it writer of the above. There are many of them in is due; and let every church girth (privilege) stand the churches; men who love God and truth, who as it has stood.

see whither we are drifting, and see, too, that no Among the "Canons of Edgar," we find the fol power less than God's law, can save us from ruin. lowing: There is no place for fear as to whether it is possible

"18. And we enjoin, that on feast days, heathen for the church to return to the Sabbath. God has songs and devil's games be abstained from." "19. And we enjoin that Sunday trading and infinite resources. The cause is his. Our duty is to obey and labor. If our place be like that of the folk-motes be abstained from.

engineer, deep down in the engine room of an ocean Certain laws are attributed to Aelfric the "Un steamer, where we can have nothing to do with known Archbishop" whose date is also unknown, guiding the ship, we can obey orders. The Master and is placed from 957 to 1051 A. D. Among these at the helm will guide. God hasten the time when "Canons" number thirty-six is as follows: his people will obey orders.

"We command you mass priests, that ye com mand all the people who look to you, and over whom ye are confessors, that the four first Easter days be freed from all servile work; because at that tide all the world was freed from the thralldom of the devil. And let Sunday festivals be held from It is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to ob the noon of Saturday until the dawn of Monday. tain accurate dates in the earlier periods of history. It is equally difficult to secure uniformity in the spell-

Among the Ecclesiastical Institutes of Aelfric, we find the following:

the formative period of a language. Both of these diffi-"24. Sunday is very solemnly to be reverenced culties environ the investigator of early Saxon his. therefore we command that no man dare on that holy day to apply to any worldly work, unless tory. We have consulted only the standard authoriaccording to the weight of evidence, or of probabili-ties. may either ride, or row, or journey by such convey-ance as may be suitable to his way, on the condi-

tion that he hear his mass, and neglect not his All Sunday legislation is the product of pagan prayers. On Sunday God first created the light, Rome. The Saxon laws were the product of the and on that day he sent to the people of Israel, in Middle Age legislation of the "Holy Roman Em-pire." The English laws are an expansion of the he rose from the dead, when he before, with Saxon, and the American are a transcript of the his own will, had suffered death for the salvation of mankind; and on that day he sent the Holy Ghost English. Our own laws were all inchoate in those into his disciples. It is therefore very highly fitting, which are found below. Besides the authorities that every Christian man very reverently honor that quoted below much that is not credited is from day. And it is fitting that every Christian man who church creade and go called Scripture teaching can accomplish it, come to church on Saturday and bring light with him, and there hear even-song, and as in spite of them, as is shown by the apbefore dawn, matins, and in the morning come with their offerings to the celebration of the mass. And when they come thither, let there be no iniquity, nor any strifes, nor any discord heard, but with calm mind at the holy service, let them intercede both for themselves, and for all God's people, both | been adopted by discussion and vote of the with their prayers, and with their alms; and after the holy service, let each return home, and with his friends, and his neighbors, and with strangers, en-

The observance of the fasts was enjoined with no religious observance based on ignorance and less vigor than the observance of Sunday. We find the following among the 'secular' laws of Canute.

"Law 24. And that no marketing be on Sun days; but if any one do so, let him forfeit the goods, and pay thirty shillings as wite." "Law 47. If a freeman break a lawful fast, let him pay lah slit among the Danes, and wite among the English, as the deed may be. It is sinful that any one, at a lawful fast tide eat before the time, and yet worse that any one defile himself with flesh meat. If a theowman do so, let him pay with his hide, or hide gild, as the deed may be."

Secular law 45, is as follows:

"If it can be helped, no condemned man should be put to death on a Sunday festival, unless he flee or fight; but let him be secured and held till the festival day be passed. If a freeman work on a heals fang, (pay a fine) and, above all, earnestly make bot to God, so as he may be instructed. If compel his theow to work, upon a festival day, let him forfeit the theow and be he afterward folk-free;

ordered by Canute, but added others: The law of Edward is as follows:

"Let the protection of God and the holy church be throughout the whole kingdom from the Lord's Advent to the octaves of Epiphany, and from Sep-tuagesima till the octaves of Easter, and from the Lord's Ascension till the octaves of Pentecost, and in all the days of Ember-weeks; and every Sabbath from the ninth hour, and through the whole follow ing day till Monday; also on the vigils of S. S. Mary, Michael, John Baptist, all the apostles and saints whose festivals are bid by priests on the Lord'sdays; and All-Saints on the Kalends of November. perpetually from the ninth hour of the vigils, and during the following festival; also in parishes where the dedication day, or the day of their proper saint is celebrated; and if any one devoutly go to celebrate a saint, let him have protection in going, staying, and returning, and let all Christians have protection, when they go to church to pray, both in going forth and returning. Let them have absolute protection who are going to dedication, to synods, to chapters, whether they are summoned or go o their own accord upon business. If any one being excommunicated betake himself to the bishop for absolution, let him enjoy the protection of God and Holy Church in going and returning. Let the Bishop in his own court prosecute any man who has incurred a forfeiture to him. Yet if any one out of arrogance will not be brought to satisfaction in the Bishop's court, let the Bishop notify him to the king, and let the king constrain the malefactor to

BOMISH CUSTOMS ;---WHICH NEXT ?

The term "drift" is applied to gradual change of belief or custom. It

the resurrection in addition to the Sabbath

fiction endangers those based on truth. 2. The day as now kept is not a day of religion, but one of rowdyism, like the Saturnalia, whose place it took in the Romish calendar.

3. The Romish mass claims to be the offering up of the body and blood of Christ, by human priests, in a dead language, for the sins of men. More fatal error could scarcely be pressed into a single man-invented observance.

4. The mass is a human substitute for and counterfeit of, Christ's atonement.

5. It is part of a wide-spread and systematic endeavor to substitute fiction and false legends for religious and political truth.

6. Because one religious fiction, as Santa Claus, believed in by children, weakens their faith in all religious truth.

A mother once told her daughter that she was old enough to know there was no Santa Claus, but that friends gave the presents. The child burst into tears of vexation and exclaimed, "Oh, mother, is all the rest you have told us about religion lies?"

But the subject which suggested this ar ticle is

EASTER

Within two years there have been several local iteus from neighboring villages, saying, "All our churches observed Easter this year," and a popular paper for the young has numerous articles concerning and describing the same. Now what is Easter? It is one of the burdens devised and assumed by the Roman Catholic Church. Is it not proper to commemorate the resurrection? But if there is distinctly given one beautiful and impressive ordinance representing that event, why add another having no certain basis as to time, and no Scriptural authorization? Are Protestants, so soon after the the College. Lutheran anniversary, ready to take up the holy days of the Catholic Church, and thus be no longer accused by her of "fondly contradicting themselves by keeping Sunday and not observing the other times and seaties in the preparation of the following, deciding any one that he must of necessity journey; then he is, first to the Bishop, then to himself. So there sons established by the same infallible powas it was, left that door open, it remains to be seen what departures or return movements they may not as consistently drift to.

Will not the adoption of Easter weaken the plea that the assumed day of the resurrecEducation.

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

3

SEVERAL weeks ago we spoke of the embarrassment of the Chicago University as to its finances. The following from an exchange, shows that the step which we spoke of as probable has been taken, and further explains the situation :

The Directory of Chicago University has decided to abandon the University property. Dr. P. S. Henson, speaking for the trustees, said: "A full meeting of the Mutual Life Insurance Company directory refused our overtures for a settlement. We have now two good business reasons for vacating the property. It would take \$291,500 in cash to retain it, and the property is only appraised at \$250,000. We have not the mon-

ey. Those are our reasons. Professor Howe and others, who have been with the University from the first, cannot think of parting with the place, but I can. I have not been here so long. We would be better off now, if we had decided a year ago. It would require \$328,500 to free it of incumbrance. It is not worth it. We will call an educational conference of the Baptist denomination in a few weeks, and devise a plan for obtaining other property and continuing the University."

CLIPPINGS.

More than 1,700 conversions are reported among college students in the past year.

Since Dr. McCosh has been president of Princeton over \$2,000,000 have been given to

The richest university in the world is that of Leyden, in Holland. Its real estate alone is worth \$4,000,000.

Out of the 303 colleges in this country. 155 use the Roman, 144 the English, and 34 the Continental pronunciation of Latin.

The University of Athens has 1,400 students, 60 professors and a library of 150,000 volumes. In Greece education is gratuitous in all grades of schools, the University included.

When Harvard College first opened its doors, the entire number of students was three. Of these, two were Seniors, nephews tion must weekly be set apart as a memorial? of the President, and the other was a Fresh-

A. M. W.

COBRESPONDENCE

pastor of one of our small churches.

eeks ago I received a circular from hich you ask me to state what I will to have raised for missionary purng this year. I have not neglected se of a lack of interest, but because feel that I could make a reliable As you know, I am trying to finish e course, and do my pastoral work herefore find my time for extra ted. I am, however, canvassing y as I have opportunity. I am to n the subject of tithing the last n this month; and upon the followour regular business meeting, at e I think that something definite ched. I give merely as my opinon can depend upon this society \$30, and I hope that they may do me are feeling that home interests neglected, and that our contribud should cease until these interet. This influence I am trying to by impressing upon their minds neglect the former, the latter will lected and we will suffer spiritus feeling, I am glad to say, is convery few. Our Young People's Society is doing good work. They meetings every month, taking at the close of the entertainments. after Sabbath, Feb. 6th. they interesting programme, which ouragement to the patrons, and on an encouragement to the So-I think that we can depend on pmething. I write you this to let hat we do not ignore your request. that the Lord will bless the ninistered for your restoration to bless the work entrusted to your

Yours in Christian love.

gion of the American Board in s translated seven of Mr. Moody's nto Tamil, which have already a second edition. Mr. Sankey's are used by all the missions on

"Ancient Laws and Institutes of England," edited by Benjamin Thorpe, and printed by command of William the Third, in 1840.

Ine became King of Wessex, 688 A. D. and reigned until 725. Law third of his is as follows:

THE OUTLOOK.

Dear Brethren,-I have been in receipt of quite a

number of copies of the Outlook, and at first did not

notice them very much, but of late have taken to

reading every number carefully, and I am very

subscribed for it, owe nothing but thanks.

ance straight from the fourth commandment.

Respectfully yours,

SAXON LAWS CONCEBNING SUNDAY.

ing of proper names, and names of localities during

REV. A. H. LEWIS, D. D.,

), D. POTTER, M. D.,

BELOIT, Wis., Feb. 27, 1886.

"If a theowman (slave) work on Sunday by his lord's command, let him be free; and let the lord pay thirty shillings as a fine. But if the theow work without his knowledge, let him suffer in his hide, or in hide gild (money paid in lieu of corjoy ghostly reflection, and guard himself against poral punishment). But if a freeman work on that day without his lord's command, let him forfeit his freedom, or sixty shillings, and be a priest doubly

The following laws of Withraed, king of Kentish-

men from 690 to 725 A. D., were passed about 696 A. D.

"Law 9. If a slave (esne) do any servile labor, contrary to his lord's command, from sunset on Sunday eve till sunset on Monday eve, let him make a compensation bot of eighty shillings to his lord." "Law 10. If a (esne) so do of his own accord on

his hide "Law 11. But if a freeman so do at the forbidden

time, let him beliable to his heals-fang (a fine paid to save himself from the pillory), and the man who detects him, let him have half the fine (wite) and the work

Among the laws of the eighth century, is one found in the "Canons of Cuthbert," enacted at Clovis Hoo, Nov. 747, A. D., in, the reign of Eidelbald, king of the Mercians. It runs as follows:

"In the fourteenth place it is ordained that the Lord's day be celebrated by all, with due veneration and wholly separated for divine service. And let all abbots and priests on that most sacred day remain in their monasteries and churches, and say solemn mass, and lay aside all external business, and secular meetings, and journeyings, except the cause be invincible; let them by preaching instruct the servants subject to them in the oracles of the holy Scriptures, the rules of religious conversation, and of good living. It is also decreed that on that day, and the great festivals, the priests of God do often *fifty fifth* reads as follows: invite the people to meet in the churches, and be present at the sacrament of masses and at preaching of sermons."

Alfred held the throne of Wessex from 871 to 901 A.D. The fifth law of his code declares in these worde

"He who steals on Sunday, or at Yule, or at Easter, or on holy Thursday, or on Rogation days, the fine shall be double what it is in the Lenten fast." +

"Law 7. If any one engage in Sunday marketing, let him forfeit the chattel, and twelve ores (192 pence), among the Danes, and thirty shillings among the English. If a freeman work on a festival day, let him forfeit his freedom, or pay a fine, (wite or lah-slit). Let a theowman suffer in his hide, or hidegild. If a lord oblige his theow to work on a festival day, let him pay lah-slit within the Danish law, and wite among the English."

Wite and lah-slit are equivalent to "fine." This law is headed "Of working on a festival day." Sunday only is designated, but the law seems to include other festivals. The date is uncertain, and may be earlier than as above, possibly, as early as fifteenth Kal. April, and St. Dunstan's mass-day on 878. A. D.

Laws and Canons of the Church of England, from its foundation to Henry the VIII., by John Johnson, M. A., Vicar of Cranbroke, etc., Oxford, 1850. Vol. 1., p. 249.

gluttony and drunkenness. Law 13th of the group known as Liber Constitu tiorum. enacted under Ethelread (978 to 1016 A

D.), reads:

"Let Sunday's festival be rightly kept, as is there-to becoming; and let marketings, and folk-motes be carefully abstained from on that holy day."

Law 22 of the Council of Enham, under the same

king, is in these words: "And let festivals and fasts be rightly kept. Let Sunday's festival be rightly kept, as is thereto be that day, let him make a bot of six to his lord, or coming; and let marketings, and huntings, and worldly works, be strictly abstained from on that holy day. And let all of St Mary's solemn feast tides be strictly honored, first with fas ing, and afterwards with festival; and at the celebration of every apostle let strict fast be held, except that on cease to notice it, each year would bring a the festival of St. Phillip and St. James we enjoin no fast on account of the Easter festival, unless any

one will; else let other festivals and fasts be strictly observed, so as those observed them who best ob served them. "Law 24. And let fasts be kept every Friday

unless it be a festival."

"Law 43. And that they lawfully render God's dues every year, and rightly hold festivals and fasts. "44. And that they strictly abstain from Sunday | Christ. marketings, and popular meetings

In another group of laws under this sovereign, fine is ordered if the foregoing laws are broken.

of Jehovah and his anointed, became first In a group of laws attributed to the priests of Northumbria, of unknown date, but probably belonging to the last half of the tenth century, the a "thus saith the Lord," but harmonizing

"Sunday traffic we forbid everywhere, and every lytes, it naturally became more popular than folk-mote, and every work, and every journey, whether in a wain, or on a horse, or as a burthen."

Canute, king of Denmark, became king of all England in 1017 A. D. He died in 1035. His stepped in to make a mixed religion the Among the former, law *fourteen* is as follows:

"And let all God's dues be diligently furthered, scription and the inquisition, with the as is needful, and let festivals and fasts be rightly regults we see in modern days. When held, and let every Sunday's festival be held from results we see in modern days. When the noon of Saturday till the dawn of Monday, and Church and State join hands, there may re-

every other mass day as it is commanded." "Law 15. And Sunday marketing we also strictly forbid, and every folk-mote (public meeting), unless it be for great necessity; and let huntings and all other worldly works be strictly abstained from on that holy day.

"Law 17. And we forbid ordeals and oaths, (law uits and court trials) on festival days and emberdays, and from adventum domini until the eighth dom gains ground without a mixture of day be passed after the twelfth mass day; and from Septuagesima till fifteen days after Easter. And St. Edwards mass-day the Witan Council have chosen therefor. that it shall be celebrated over all England on the the fourteenth Kal. Junii. And at those holy tides, let there be as it is right, to all Christian men, general

peace and concord, and let every dispute be settled, and if any one owe another, 'borh' or 'bot' for secular matters, let him willingly fulfill it to him be fore or after.

‡ Laws and Canons of the Church of England,

church creeds and so-called Scripture teaching The influence of beautiful cards and rare peals of the present advocates of the Sun- language sentimentally assigned to them, day. There are many religious practices, have also a common positive expression when scarcely questioned, which could not have displayed on public occasions: that of applause for the musician and his selection, same sects and adherents years before, at the military hero, his battles and their cause as time they claim they were established on divine law and apostolic example. The question "If the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Bi- | ideas associated therewith. If, as a late

sanctions the errors as well as the highest ble, how is it that the few observe it, and the writer on the Sunday question says, "Drift may have an almost resistless current." it is many the first day?" may be illustrated by the important that the first missteps be avoidhistory of New England Thanksgiving and

fastdays, the former occurring after harvest, Dear reader, please allow one who has the latter before seed time, having doubtless | found light and peace in accepting the truth as you hold it, to make this plea for the inequally official proclamation and ready response by devout Puritans. But how is it tegrity of our faith and practice and to make now? While seasons of fasting and prayer with no "uncertain sound" in regard to are limited and occasional, Thanksgiving customs designed to "elevate the drama," church, Sabbath-school and home instruc- on English models. tion, and occasionally, at the water's side. return of Thanksgiving (and Christmas) witness the emblem of the Saviour's burial feasts. Thus we see that the social and and resurrection, and have no need to "roll sumptuary element of the occasion outgrows and toss gaily colored eggs in the streets" to the other observance which looks to acts of be able to say "Christ is risen." Let those who will fall in with the above mentioned devotion and God's honor and rests on those custom next declare that they will eat no alone who are self-denying and loyal to more meat on the sixth day of the week.

Will some one explain, through the RE-Thus the Sunday institution to celebrate CORDER, why the word "Easter" is found in the translation of Acts 12:4, also why St." is prefixed to Matthew and other names in some copies of the New Testaits rival, then its successor. Not claiming ment.

Does not our future as a people demand that, with divine help, and in all charity, we stand simply on the words and examples of inspiration, rather than in conformity to customs of religionists, however popular or however numerous? "Shun every appearance of evil;" "Come out from among laws are divided into Ecclesiastical and Secular. | the corner stone of the powerful Roman Em- | them;" "Touch not the unclean (unsanctified) thing, and I will receive you saith the Lord Almighty." M. E. MALTBY.

> EVIDENCES are increasing that the Sabbath question is being regarded as a vital issue. mains for the gospel to be published by those At the head of this department this week is who have the spirit and faith of Jesus, to be a letter from a brother who, though not deexemplified by those who have the law writ ten in their hearts. A religious error sel- cided as to what he will do in the matter. yet thinks that he could preach the Sabbath better straight from the fourth commandtruth put forward as a reason or apology In this line of discussion, the Cynosure defense of the Sabbath from Genesis down through the Old and New Testaments to the We do not approve of Christmas, or present time; and last week we received a 1. No one knows what the word "mass means, or when Christ was born, and one seeker for the truth in Baden, Germany, for facts as these do not suit the purposes of a

Of the 5,342 students now in attendance

flowers-flowers that, aside from the specific at the Berlin University, no fewer than 1,128 belong to European countries other than Russia, while 334 came from extra-European lands. America sends 123, and Asia 10.

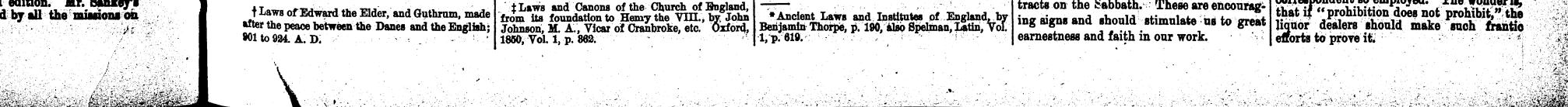
The Catalogue of the Union Theological for the actor and his subject, of honor to the Seminary, in New York, is out. The students number one hundred and twenty-five. well; so their use on a set day evidently distributed as follows :- Two Fellows: Graduate Residents, four; Senior class. thirtyseven; Middle Class, forty-nine; Junior Class, thirty-three. There have been no changes in the list of Professors.

Racine College, Racine, Wis., now in its thirty-fourth year, up to the present date, to quote the catologue, has lacked those endowments which are essential to give permanency to the work. The only endowment the college possesses, besides its several prize it in strong confidence that you will speak funds, its ninety acres of land and its substantial buildings, is the Taylor foundation of \$30,000 for the benefit of orphan sons of has become a national holiday, and should by meeting the world and error half way. the clergy and candidates for Holy Orders. all active Christians in our land quietly Seventh-day Baptist children generally have The grammar school of the college is formed

> THE local government of Cape Town, South Africa, has enacted a law forbidding the sale of liquors to intoxicated persons. or to those who have twice been convicted of drunkenness within a given period. But how were the licensed victualers to tell who had been drunk twice? The problem was solved by making a rule empowering the police authorities to have photographs taken of all persons who had been twice convicted of drunkenness and copies distributed to all the licensed victualers in the district to which the criminal belonged. If such a law were in force in this country, dram-sellers would soon have extensive collections of photographs, and "respectable people" not wishing to see themselves in such a gallery might be deterred from drinking .- Union Signal.

THE Liquor Dealers' Association employed a man to write from Kansas that prohibition is a failure there. Of course he furnished what his employers called for; but certain facts stated by Gov. Martin he failed to notice. The Governor, in going about the State attending fairs and other gatherings, numbering from two to six thousand, did not see a drunken man. At one place, where nearly a hundred thousand were assembled, he saw only one case of drunkenness. In his opinion there is not more than one-tenth of the ment: from another stranger to us comes a liquor sold in the State that there was beletter to the Outlook, containing a strong fore the passage of the prohibitory law. Of the whole number of prosecutions for violation of the prohibitory law since Jan. 1, 1885, seventy-nine per cent resulted in conviction, and only fifty per cent of prosecurequest, through Bro. Lucky, from an earnest | tions for other offenses so resulted. Such seeker for the truth in Baden, Germany, for tracts on the Sabbath. These are encourag-that if "prohibition does not prohibit," the

readily with the ceremonies of pagan prosethe Sabbath of despised and dispersed Jewish believers. At this point, the civil power pire. Then, in due time, followed pro-ADAMS CENTRE, 1886. results we see in modern days. When sult a religious name and form; but it re-



88Y8:

Christ's mass, because,

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 11, 1886.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor. REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Agent. REV. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I., Missionary Editor.

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

"'TIS grand to see the spirit rise Before some pending fate, To see the soul in human eyes Shine out divinely great : To see men strike against the right Of earthly wrong and sin, And scorch it with the scathing might That speaks the God within.'

It is said that the largest Baptist church in the world is at Ongole, in the Telugu Mission, in India. It now has 14,632 members.

that Sister A. E. Coon, wife of Bro. A. W. Coon. died at their home in Union Dale,

A BROTHER who has been in Kansas sev eral months, and who has visited several cities of that State, says he has not seen a drunken man, nor an open saloon in all that time. He concludes that the oft-repeated statement that "prohibition cannot be enforced " is a misstatement. It is enforced in Kansas. What Kansas can do, other States can do if they will. Somehow thus reasons our correspondent. Strange how people will talk !

THE Helping Hand for the second quarter, beginning April first, will be mailed in

if they don't like the proceedings they can leave the place, and threatening notices have been posted by the "Elders." It would seem as if this iniquitous system, which shields itself under the name of religion, would expose its true nature sufficiently to demand its entire suppression by law, after a while.

SOMETHING TO DO.

A certain man came to Jesus proposing to follow him, asking first the privilege to attend to some worldly matter. Jesus answered him, "No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." This is often interpreted as a warning to Christians against the sin of backsliding. Whether this is a correct use of this text or not, it is certain that the warn ing is needed.

The Christian life embraces at least three things. It is a life of faith in Jesus as our personal Saviour; it is also a life of love to God and our fellow-men; and it is a life of obedience to the will of God. These three things have different manifestations in different individuals. In one faith is strong, WE learn through Dr. H. P. Burdick, in another the affections have strong play, while in another some form of doing is the strength of the life. The healthy Christian Pa., January 23d, after a long and painful will have all these elements in fair proporillness. A more extended notice will prob- tion; and the decadence of any one of them ably soon appear. We extend to Bro. Coon | is the beginning of a backslidden state, for our heartfelt sympathies in his bereavement. they all are mutually dependent. If the question were raised as to the point at which backsliding begins, there would, doubtless, be a variety of answers. As faith is the start ing point of the Christian life, most persons would, perhaps, conclude that there is the point at which backsliding begins. But experience and observation do not so teach Probably nine-tenths of all those who fall away from the Christian profession, do so by the neglect of duty. If mind and heart and hands can be kept busy with good, honest Christian work, there is little danger that faith will lose her grip, or love grow cold. To the question, then, How shall we keep young converts? we answer:



PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

NUMBER XIX.

As we proceed down the valley of the Rio Grande, we observe more closely the appearance and the habits of the Indians in the Pueblos of Santo Domingo and San Felipo, which are situated near the track and only

four miles apart. Both sexes, of various ages, are seen in the morning walking leisurely round in the streets, issuing from the low doors in the dwellings, squatting upon the ground on the sunny side, ascending by out-door ladders to the upper stories, or standing statue-like on the highest points of their buildings, greeting the early light in the East. These are clothed generally with untanned leather moccasins, with white or brown cotton pants or drawers, fitting very loosely, with dark colored or bright red flannel blouses or long tunics without sleeves and belted at the waist, and with striped blankets thrown over the right shoulder and under the left arm. Some of the men wear, in addition, buckskin leggins, with a broad seam flap or string-like fringes on the outside of each leg. The women often cover their lower limbs nearly up to the knees with narrow strips of soft leather, which they wind tightly around in several thicknesses. In many cases this constitutes the principal distinction which a stranger recognizes between the dress of a female and a male. The heads of all are bare, except occasional ly a handkerchief is bound about the forehead and above the ears of a man. The older girls and the middle-aged women, appearing in the open air, often cast over their | their laughter, loud cries, and bodily antics, pieces of brightly-figured calico. They alluxurious raven bangs of the most approved style. This has been their fashion for centuries. Both sexes here part their hair in

the middle, along which is sometimes found a wide line of red or yellow ochre, -the men 1. Keep them busy. The old saying is true frequently plaiting their coarse and heavy upon the race around the edges of the stock, a few days. Those whose orders expire with here, "An empty head is the devil's work- capillary growth into long braids on each

preference naturally turns to Washington, formed of four posts set in the ground and poles uniting their tops together, on which | the capital of the United States, and the are piled brush and hay. To these the field | capital of the leading nation of the sixteen sister Republics of the three Americas. workers repair also in the middle of a Summer day for protection against the burning rays of the sun. About these the ground | Exposition of North, South and Central America, in 1889, the centennial anniverhas been marked off into beds of quite uniform size, whose edges have been raised to sary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Then in 1892 the World's hold the water conducted onto them by irrigation.

Exposition is to open in honor of the 400th We are just at the time when these people anniversary of Columbus's discovery. Pre. liminary measures have been taken to matenot only harvest their grain, but thresh it in a way unlike anything else witnessed in our rialize this project by leading citizens of Washington. The grand enterprise has been country. It is purely Asiatic, and reminds mapped out in detail, and encouragement us of some Bible stories. Usually several famicomes from every side. The main question lies of men, women and children, whose fields now is how to enlist Congress. Senator are adjacent, all club together to secure their Gorman, of Maryland, has introduced a_ cereals. Generations ago, a high level space measure, for this celebration, in the Senate. of ground was selected for the threshingand he savs he has every reason to believe floor, and has been used for that purpose every year since, becoming hardened like that the bill which appropriates \$100,000,000 to defray expenses will be adopted. It is also baked brick. Here these people camp day suggested that a memorial, signed by forty and night during the period of the harvest, or fifty representative men of the country, and here they bring the sheaves on their burros. When a sufficient quantity of the would evolve the result desired, and that grain is gathered, it is thrown into a stack Senators would then have something tangiwithin the circular enclosure, which is sixty ble to work on.

The proposed plan is to open a permanent

It is proposed that the buildings for the to a hundred feet in diameter, and fenced in by long poles of different lengths, fixed permanent Exposition be grouped around perpendicularly in the ground and set quite | the Washington Monument. Space could there be assigned each of the fifteen repub. closely together. A rope of rawhide is stretched around these poles, enabling them | lics of Spanish America and the Portugese empire of Brazil, to erect a permanent build. to resist more readily any pressure exerted from within, and holding them more firmly | ing for the display of their resources; and so that they may not be easily pushed attractions. It would, in effect, be a perapart. Over this rope are frequently hung manent Congress of the three Americas, and striped or gay-colored blankets, which add something in harmony with public sentiment. a pleasing variety to the novel scene. Usualas is evidenced by the numerous bills recently ly a girdle of boys and girls is formed on introduced in the Senate and House to prothe outside of this barrier, indicating, by vide for a temporary convertion of American nations.

heads and around their bodies large and | that they take the most lively interest in the The parties have squarely crossed swords thickly-woven shawls of mixed wool or thin | sport. In this motley collection may somein the Senate over the right of that chamber times be found older persons, enjoying the to review the President's reasons. The conmost universally cut their front locks of hair | sight and teaching the children their duties troversy will be taken advantage of by those short aross, just above the eyes, making | in this service. When the preparation for who favor open sessions to urge their views. threshing is completed, a small herd of They argue that if it is wrong for the Presihorses and mules, or a flock of sheep and dent to act on secret information, it is equally goats is driven into the inclosed space, unjust and un-American for the Senate to through an opening made by removing some do the same thing. This position is a strong of the poles. They are immediately started one logically, and is finding more and more support among Senators. • While there is no danger of war or revofollowed by several active and strong-limbed youth, who accelerate their speed and pre- | lution by reason of the issue that has been vent their lagging by the free use of the lash so sharply sprung between the President and backs, or matted and tangled, to fall in and by constant yells and halloos which the Senate, altogether too much time is being squandered on it. The country is more adorn themselves with large ear-rings, long sing-song. When the animals and the in need just now of wholesome legislation on drivers are exhausted, fresh recruits take various subjects than it is of political distheir places. If, in this operation, an intracttractions or questions of constitutional privable horse should escape by leaping against ileges. the rope and snapping it asunder, or a nim-Opinions of the President's message to the ble-footed goat should dodge between the Senate seem to be divided on strictly parpoles and through the cordon of youngty lines. The Republican Senators hold sters, a chase is instantly begun after that it was a needless and foolish misreprethe fleet and reprobate fugitive, and he is | sentation of their position, while the Demospeedily captured, and returned to his task | crats of the Senate consider it was an able, after receiving a cruel beating. Gradually courageous and timely document. It has these excited beasts, crowding against each stirred up both parties and has **a**wakened more other and prancing and kicking in the ring, party feeling than has been shown before this approach toward the centre of the huge pile, Winter. The coming discussion is sure to be trampling down the straw and shelling out a bitter one. the grain, until the whole mass is reduced The House of Representatives has spent to the requisite fineness beneath their hoofs. five days in discussing the Pension Appro-Next comes the winnowing, when a brisk | priation bill, to which not a single member wind arises toward sunset. The bulk of the has any objection to make or any amendment broken straw is removed by the arms of the to propose. The Senate is still wrestling men, grasping it and shaking out the kerwith the Educational bill, which has drifted nels of grain. The residue is tossed up by into a bad position, so far as its chances of long-handled wooden shovels, and the breeze passage are concerned, by reason of some carries away the chaff, leaving the plump objectionable amendment. seeds lying in heaps on the smooth clay floor. Senator Ingalls has just presented in the To free the grain entirly of dust and any re-Senate a petition, as he said, "of great length maining chaff, the women pour two or three and extraordinary inaccuracy," signed by citpecks of it onto a wide blanket, or into a izens of Kansas, evidently of foreign birth, large wicker basket, and rewinnow it by repraying for the abolition of the Presidency. peatedly tossing it into the air, and catching He said he presented it with pleasure, alit in the garment or the vessel. After this though it was "based upon entire misconcleansing, the produce is parceled out among ception of the Constitution, and appalling the different families, and is stored away in ignorance of the history to which it refers." jars of coarse earthenware, which generally It asked for European methods of governcontain each several bushels. In this way, ment. it is kept dry for months and even years, and is ground into flour as it may be needed. ABOUT GIVING. W. C. W.

of some soul, should there be self-denial left unused which used without sinning." 'If "Fa "we" herself and the class few," of which Miss Barber i tive, I do not agree with her lay to their charge the ruin of of want of greater self-denis sands upon thousands of mon for gain, the interest of whic fill our treasuries and supply for means to carry on the car loved Zion. Being personal with Miss Barber, and some humble devotion and sacrifi seems to me that this call for on the glorious work of our M Tract Societies does not dema and such as they, shall retren tent of depriving themselves--but of comforts, while God fully blessed with abundance, ty, so many of our own people and generously given, there lack of means, but surplus alv I recently heard a sister say peated calls for money had be she had been looking over her robe, to see if she could do wi more, or economize in any ot she might add her mite to money. She thought of her that had done service for seve dering if that could still be dee able," and be made to serve When Christian giving means even a cheap pair of gloves, o expensive dress, that money to spread the gospel and prov then may giving be called so self sacrificing. We have m

ous gifts from those of our I blessed with abundance, but (donors ever do without need food because of it? More, ever make them feel that it to give?

Could the system of tithin ried out, then would there be no empty treasuries. Then as he was prospered, and t was given, from him much quired.

once, as no papers will be sent unless orlessons of the quarter, a temperance lesson, a map for the study of the next three quarters, a list of lessons and Golden Texts for the third quarter, editorials and miscellany. We think all our schools should have it.

REV. DR. HARRIS, in the New Englander, says some sensible things about preaching theology. Theology consists, the Doctor says, in thoughts about God, Christ, immortality, etc.; and the preaching of theology is the utterance of these thoughts by a prayerful, devout mind, addressed to other prayerful and devout minds. Every man has his thoughts on these and correlated subjects, and so, every man has his theology. To ask that a man preach less of theology, is to ask him to take out of his pulpit ministrations their very marrow and fatness. We want, in these days, not less, but more theological preaching. What the people object to is the detailed, student process of getting at the theology. They want the truth, but not always the dry, metaphysical process of getting at it, or the dogmatic way .of stating it.

-over the recent demonstrations against their | haps, the most universal and most soul-decountrymen in California and Washington | stroying sin in the world, and selfishness Territory. They have telegraphed to their | culminates in the greed of gain. minister at Washington to ask the President property of Americans in China?

THE MORMONS are prosecuting their proselyting work in Alabama. In Clay county been made. Many homes have been broken up, and friends have been made bitter ene-

the quarter just closing should renew at shop." And idle hands are his readiest workmen. If we could only keep all our dered. The number contains, besides the young converts busy for Christ, there would be very little danger of their losing their faith in him or their 'ove for him.

We cannot specify here the ways in which the young of any congregation may be kept employed, nor lay down rules for others to follow, but we commend to pastors, Sabbathschool superintendents and other Christian leaders the principles and methods of the Society of Christian Endeavor, Excel Bands or Mission Band. These need not be followed out in all their details, just as some one else has worked them out, but each pastor can, for his own young people, work up something that will be suited to their numbers, capacity, etc.; and it will pay well even if it costs much labor, on the part of those who work up the plan, to set it in order and to keep it moving. By all means keep the voung Christians, and old ones too for that matter, engaged in some Christian work. Christian work will soon become a habit and a delight, and such healthy activity will keep the faith bright and the love warm.

2. The second thing to be done in order a rough and back-slanting handle, and an ir may be regarded as a part of Christian work. So it is; but it is so important a part, and one that is so often neglected, that it is wor-THE CHINESE at Canton are much excited | thy of special mention. Selfishness is, per-

in the future, and thus preserve friendly | act of becoming a Christian. He has thencerelations between the two countries. Unless | forth no right to serve himself, because he is this is done, they threaten retaliation. It not his own. The young Christian should is, of course, heathenish to return injury for | be taught, therefore, that to give some pornational government in these wanton attacks, habit of giving, and habitual giving will and so he will become an efficient workman in every good word and work.

ity is the law of Christian life. For the sake, then, of those who have but recently come to a good many converts, or proselytes have Christ, give them something to do; devise mies. Protests have been made, by respect- to carry them, nor yet leave them to their and vineyards. Others have joined the and the city of Mexico, have carefully con- tions quite pertinent, but adds at the close able citizens against this wicked business; own devices, but make them, at once and night watchers, who have slept near the sidered the subject. But the great World's of the article that "no matter how economi-

side, and the women usually allowing theirs, tied into a single bundle, to hang down their tresses around their nacks. A few persons sound like the successive parts of a wild strings of beads, and wide wristlets, all roughly manufactured from silver and turquois by native workmen.

In the trails radiating from their villages some of the inhabitants are hastening away to the grain-fields and pastures, driving cattle and goats or horses and burros before them. Rarely, oxen yoked to a huge cart with solid wooden wheels and a square rack of poles are slowly wending their way toward the scattered heaps of wheat straw or newly-dried alfalfa-a plant allied to the clover family, and fed to the stock. Later in the season, this outfit may be seen returning to the village, hauling loads of cornears or melons and pumpkins. Earlier in the year, the same animals were driven along these dusty roads, dragging after them or carrying upon their heavy yokes, the ancient Indian plow, which is constructed of three pieces of wood-along an unhewed tongue,

to keep the loyalty of Christian young people | regular square block, sharpened to a point is to teach them to give for Christ. This in front, for furrowing the ground. Half grown boys, wearing only white cotton shirts and loose pants, are turning the sheep out of their mud-wall pens, or small yards enclosed by a fence made of whip like sticks interlaced or tied together; and are preparing to drive them to the sides of the table land beyond the cultivated slope. Younger-Christ gave himself a ransom for sinners. | ly maidens, with erect and rounded forms, to take measures to prevent such outrages | The Christian gives himself to Christ in the | with finely-shaped feet and ankles, and with queenly-poised heads, are walking quickly along the ascending pathways with an elastic step and a graceful carriage, bearing upon their heads ollas-ornamental jars of injury, but what shall we call an unprovoked | tion of his daily income to the service of the | earthenware-filled to the brim with water, attack by the citizens of a so-called Christian | Lord is not a gratuity, but a duty he owes | or grain recently threshed. If they are in nation upon a few harmless heathen among to the Lord as well as to himself. By begin- groups, their soft, merry and musical voices them? How much responsibility has our | ning in this way, he will soon grow into the | are heard in almost continual chatter. Occasionally a few of them, gaily decked with and in the consequent danger to life and make him a devoted follower of his Master, garments of scarlet or variagated colors, climb upon knolls or hide behind evergreen shrubs close by, watching, motionless and Activity is the law of life; Christian activ- in silence, the passenger train rushing south- anniversary of the discovery of America. It ward. Some of the elderly men have reach- has already been settled by public opinion ed the ditches, dug along the upper border that some American city must prepare to tion by Scriptural quotations. Is the Bible of the plowed land, and are either repairing | honor this important anniversary, and that ways and means for keeping them employed | slight breaks in them or opening sluices to | it must be the grandest Exposition the world in some kind of Christian work. Do not try flood their potato-patches, green corn-fields,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5th, 1886.

There are many indications that the Cap ital will capture the Exposition which is projected for the celebration in 1892 of the 400th ever saw. New York, St. Louis, Chicago

To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER. Since reading the article in the last issue of the RECORDER, signed "Faith," I have also re-read the correspondence by Miss Barber, to which reference is made, and hope I may be permitted a few comments on both. I cannot agree with the note following Miss Barber's letter, insinuating that her views may be too "radical," since she stands on Biblical ground, and substantiates her positoo "radical" to be our rule of faith and practice? I do agree in the main with "Faith," who considers Miss Barber's ques-

SALVATION ARMY AT AND

For several weeks past, a Union Salvation Army ha meetings each evening here I am truly thankful for th Each meeting is opened by and reading of Scriptures, meeting is free for all to tak singing or testimony.

These meetings are well Christian people of the tow: ing to advance the work of we have been made glad voices of those who have lo the prayer circle, now spea termination to enter the once more, and to hear tho and lived in sin inquiring

It has been my privilege of these meetings, and on have witnessed a precious se conference and prayer, and many of my earnest pray am not prepared to say the sympathy with all the adopted for carrying on th I can say there has been, a a good work done in our watched carefully, and in concerning the demeanor of this division of the army n am unable to criticise, ex banquet held by them a which did not meet the ap those who were present, a find most of the blame is bers who are not laboring

I hear many objections outside of our town, again ple working with these they are called. One of that these unlearned boy work that belongs to ou gians, therefore we as Ch co-operate with them. I people who are "jealous jealousy," will not be j whom Zion 18 built up, b exceeding great joy that sons are willing and anxi that is so neglected by going out in the highw hedges and seeking those to Christ.

As much as I prize col ical culture, I am quite

and now that the movement has gained always, fellow-helpers in the work of the small bunches of wheat or barley just cut fair cannot be successfully held in four cal we may have been, if the Master's calls are by a sickle or broad knife, and under shelters American cities at the same time, and public not met, we may be responsible for the ruin

ice naturally turns to Washington. tal of the United States, and the of the leading nation of the sixteen epublics of the three Americas. roposed plan is to open a permanent ion of North, South and Central , in 1889, the centennial anniverthe adoption of the Constitution of ted States. Then in 1892 the World's ion is to open in honor of the 400th ary of Columbus's discovery. Premeasures have been taken to matethis project by leading citizens of ston. The grand enterprise has been out in detail, and encouragement om every side. The main question how to enlist Congress. Senator of Maryland, has introduced a for this celebration, in the Senate. ays he has every reason to believe bill which appropriates \$100,000,000 y expenses will be adopted. It is also d that a memorial, signed by forty representative men of the country, volve the result desired, and that would then have something tangi-

roposed that the buildings for the nt Exposition be grouped around hington Monument. Space could assigned each of the fifteen repubspanish America and the Portugese f Brazil, to erect a permanent buildthe display of their resources and ns. It would, in effect, be a per-Congress of the three Americas, and ng in harmony with public sentiment. denced by the numerous bills recently ed in the Senate and House to pro- a temporary convertion of American

ork on.

arties have squarely crossed swords enate over the right of that chamber w the President's reasons. The conwill be taken advantage of by those or open sessions to urge their views. gue that if it is wrong for the Presiict on secret information, it is equally nd un-American for the Senate to ame thing. This position is a strong cally, and is finding more and more. among Senators.

there is no danger of war or revo-

of some soul, should there be one means of who have never had those blessed advantages elf-denial left unused which we might have may serve God acceptably, and may tell used without sinning." 'If "Faith " means by others of their love for the Saviour and of "we" herself and the class of "faithful their peace and joy derived from a belief in few," of which Miss Barber is a representative, I do not agree with her that God will Lamb of God. lay to their charge the ruin of a soul, because

We read, "And let him that heareth say of want of greater self-denial, while thoucome," and these boys, we humbly trust, sands upon thousands of money is hoarded have h ard the joyful message and now they for gain, the interest of which alone would say to one and all in Andover, "Come," and fill our treasuries and supply every demand we thank God this invitation is held so kindfor means to carry on the cause of our bely, though it be by those not versed in theolloved Zion. Being personally acquainted ogy. I do not underrate a theological eduwith Miss Barber, and some others of like cation; far from that, but I never will humble devotion and sacrificing spirit, it rebuke any earnest Christian worker who seems to me that this call for means to carry has the cause of God at heart and the burden on the glorious work of our Missionary and of souls resting heavily upon him, simply Tract Societies does not demand that they, because he is not an educated minister of and such as they, shall retrench to the exthe gospel, nor because his mode of procedtent of depriving themselves--not of luxuries, ure differs from mine. If these boys are but of comforts, while God has so bountiusurping the work of the ministers of our fully blessed with abundance, or even plencountry, they are evidently doing a good ty, so many of our own people, that if freely work, and a work that has not been done by and generously given, there would be no either the clergy or laity of our churches; lack of means, but surplus always at hand. and I hope that this thought will open our I recently heard a sister say, after the reeyes so that we as members, "members in peated calls for money had been made, that particular" of "Christ's body" may see that she had been looking over her meager wardrobe, to see if she could do without anything of unsaved souls around us.

more, or economize in any other place, that The work that the Salvation Army is do ing does, emphatically, belong to the church. It is the especial mission of the church of Christ, and of her individual members, and I would gladly see the church, as a church, doing it instead of the Salvation Army; but if we as Christians do our work so loosely that the Army can be successful in our midst, it seems to me that the rebuke should fall upon us for not having done our work then may giving be called self-denying and well.

self sacrificing. We have many and gener-Are there scores of men and women in ous gifts from those of our people who are your vicinity going on in vice and wicked. blessed with abundance, but did any of their ness? Do your duty, as Christians, toward donors ever do without needed clothing, or them, by drawing them into the fold o food because of it? More, did the giving Christ, and no Salvation Army can exis ever make them *feel* that it was a sacrifice with success in your midst.

E. H. Socwell.

TRACT SOCIETY. Receipts in February.

SCOTT. I have waited for some one more gifted in wielding the pen than myself, to inform the readers of the RECORDER of some of our do-Christ, and may even point others to the | ings in Scott. We have, in common with

other localities, had some cold weather, good sleighing, then warm weather and mud.

About the first of January we reorganized our Sabbath-school, which we now consider in a prosperous condition, with our pastor, Rev. F. O. Burdick, superintendent; Miss Estelle V. Babcock, assistant; Ernest Barber, secretary; Byron L. Barber, treasurer; Minett Clark, librarian, and Mrs. S. J. Barber, chorister and organist. We take up collections, and the receipts of the first Sabbath in each month go to the Missionary and Tract Societies, alternately. Our treasurer has been instructed to send five dollars, to be applied towards liquidating the debt incurred in publishing the Sabbath Visitor.

Religiously, we are making some advancement under the efficient labors of our pastor. By invitation, Rev. Joshua Clarke com menced a series of meetings in the M. E. church, on the 2d of February, and continued them every evening until the 22d; a we are remiss in duty towards the hundreds good religious interest, in the two societies, and several conversions was the result.

> On the evening of the 26th of January the church held its annual donation which netted \$85 for the benefit of the pastor.

> > SCHOLAR.

West Virginia. LOST CREEK.

There have been great revivals in West Virginia this Winter. The drought and partial famine, as in the days of Elijah, seemed to prepare the hearts of the people to seek the Lord. In Grafton and Morgantown great numbers have been added to the party. churches; and at Philippi, the county seat of our adjoining county, the judge and all

the lawyers but two, were converted. In the churches right around us we have not had for many years such large ingatherings. In our own church we have been holding meetings day and night for more than two weeks. The weather was favorable, the attendance good, and we were especially favored with the presence and ministrations

interesting; and we hope will prove of real benefit in the future growth and development of real piety and Christian character in the several churches represented.



S. H. B.

The public debt was reduced \$2,702,000 during February.

Half a million more gold was engaged for shipment to Europe, one day last week. The various coal companies in New York have cut prices five and ten cents per ton. .The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 1885 were \$92,974,000; expenses, \$61,690,000.

Eight hundred men have resumed work in the McCormick Reaper Works, in Chicago. The strike is considered over.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company has been ordered to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take control of its affairs.

A mob of eighty masked men visited East Portland and Albina, Oregon, early in the morning, March 1st, and drove out 180 Chinese labors. The Chinamen are in Portland. At Salt Lake City, lately, three Mormons were sentenced to six months' imprisonment

for unlawful cohabitation. Several were convicted and will be sentenced at a future day.

The Co operative Coal Company at Bloom ington, Ill., has struck a four-foot vein of coal at a depth of 289 feet. They celebrated the event by whistle blowing and firing of cannon. The shaft was started some months ago by dissatisfied miners.

The Apaches in Arizona have killed an scriber to the seed advertisement of James J. H. American and a Mexican, and wounded one | Gregory, Marblehead, Mass. His large and com-American and one Mexican. The names of | plete catalogue 15 sent free. the men have not been learned. The Indians took the animals and supplies of the

James C. Matthews, who has been nominated to succeed the Hon. Frederick Douglas as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, is a colored man forty years of age. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, but his parents soon afterwards settled sided.

Twelve white men who have been identified as members of the mob which drove the distribution. The first are essential to our unity Chinese out of Oregon City, on Feb. 21st, and growth. They deserve such a patronage as will were arrested by the United States Marshal. | place them up in a safe financial basis and secure of Eld. S. D. Davis, general missionary for All waived examination and were bound over their benefits in every family of the denomination.

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

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

C. E. CRANDALL.

THE New York Seventh-day Baptist Church olds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 3, Y. M C. A. Building, corner 4th Avenue and 23d St; entrance on 23d St. (Take elevator). Divine service at 11 A. M., Sabbath-school at 10.15 A. M. Strangers are cordially welcomed, and any friends in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to attend the services.

MR. A. B. WOODARD, practical dentist, now located at Andover, will establish a dental office in Alfred Centre about April 1st. Mr. Woodard is a dentist of long standing and needs no recommendation to the people of Alfred.

PARTIES in need of a Monument, Headstone, Mantel, Grate, Tile Hearth, Stone Sidewalk, Horseblock, Hitching post, Iron Fence, Settee, Chair or Vase, for lawn or cemetery lot, or anything usually kept in a first class granite, marble and stone works, should not wait for an agent to call, but write to E. N. Alden (successor to Lovasso Field & Co.), Hornellsville, N. Y., for catalogue and prices.

WE respectfully call the attention of every sub-

AMEBICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

to the friends of the Lord's Sabbath:

Your attention is asked to our enlarged work and pressing wants. This work has been undertaken because demanded by our obligations to God and his truth, and in obedience to instructions of the in Albany, N. Y., and there he has since re. | Society from time to time. It embraces, besides publications of a denominational character, tracts and periodicals on the subject of the Sabbath, for free in \$3,000 each to await the action of the | The second, being missionary in character, must depend solely for support upon the benevolence of the people. In addition to the recent issue of more than the usual amount of tracts, the Society now sends out papers as follows: 1, The Evangelii Harold, among the Scandinavians; 2, the Boodschapper, among Hollanders; 3. The Outlook, over 50,000 copies quarterly, among clergymen; and 4, The Light of Home, 110,000 monthly, among house-keepers in our country. These papers, at a moderate estimate, reach regularly more than a half a million of readers, and are equivalent to about sixty-five millions of pages of tracts distributed per annum. We have never undertaken anything on an aggressive line before that can at all compare in magnitude with this work now in progress. With thankfulness to the Lord of the Sabbath for such agencies, we ought to make faithful use of them and not allow them to fail at any time for lack of means. We have not undertaken too much for the Lord's cause, and we trust that for its sake your contributions will be increased. Unless they are, much of the work that promises No Danish mails arrived at Hamburg in three | rich returns must be given up. The needs for 1885-6 demand an average of nearly \$1,000 per month, to supply which will require only about 12 cents per month for each member of our churches. May we not rely upon you to give so liberally that the general average will reach that amount? We urge all to whom this circular comes to remember that the enlarged work demands an enlarged income at once, and we appeal to you not only to give liberally but to pray for God's blessing upon this effort to make the funds adequate. Contributions may be made through your systematic plans, or be sent direct to the Treasurer of the Society, J. F. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.

y reason of the issue that has been ly sprung between the President and ite, altogether too much time is beandered on it. The country is more just now of wholesome legislation on subjects than it is of political diss or questions of constitutional priv-

ons of the President's message to the seem to be divided on strictly par-The Republican Senators hold vas a needless and foolish misrepren of their position, while the Demothe Senate consider it was an able. ous and timely document. It has p both parties and has awakened more eling than has been shown before this The coming discussion is sure to be

House of Representatives has spent in discussing the Pension Approbill, to which not a single member objection to make or any amendment ose. The Senate is still wrestling Educational bill, which has drifted nd position, so far as its chances of are concerned, by reason of some nable amendment.

or Ingalls has just presented in the petition, as he said, "of great length aordinary inaccuracy," signed by cit-Kansas, evidently of foreign birth, for the abolition of the Presidency. he presented it with pleasure, alit was "based upon entire misconof the Constitution, and appalling e of the history to which it refers." for European methods of govern-

ABOUT GIVING.

OF of the SABBATH RECORDER

reading the article in the last issue ECORDER, signed "Faith," I have ad the correspondence by Miss Barhich reference is made. and hope I permitted a few comments on both. agree with the note following Miss letter, insinuating that her views oo "radical." since she stands on ground, and substantiates her posiscriptural quotations. Is the Bible real" to be our rule of faith and I do agree in the main with who considers Miss Barber's queto pertinent, but adds at the close ticle that "no matter how economiy have been, if the Master's calls are

SALVATION ARMY AT ANDOVER, N. Y.

Could the system of tithing be fully car-

ried out, then would there be no deficiencies,

no empty treasuries. Then would each give

as he was prospered, and to whom much

was given, from him much would be re-

she might add her mite to this call for

money. She thought of her hard worn coat

that had done service for several years, won-

dering if that could still be deemed "respect-

able," and be made to serve a while longer.

When Christian giving means to do without

even a cheap pair of gloves, or a needed, in-

expensive dress, that money may be raised

to spread the gospel and promulgate truth,

to give?

quired.

For several weeks past, a division of the Union Salvation Army has been holding meetings each evening here in Andover, and I am truly thankful for the good results. Each meeting is opened by prayer, singing, and reading of Scriptures, after which the meeting is free for all to take part by prayer, singing or testimony.

These meetings are well attended by the Christian people of the town who are striving to advance the work of the Master, and we have been made glad by hearing the voices of those who have long been silent in the prayer circle, now speaking of their determination to enter the Christian ranks once more, and to hear those who have loved and lived in sin inquiring the way to holi-

It has been my privilege to attend several of these meetings, and on each occasion I have witnessed a precious season of Christian conference and prayer, and have there seen many of my earnest prayers answered. I am not prepared to say that I am in full sympathy with all the ways and means adopted for carrying on the good work; but I can say there has been, and is still being, a good work done in our midst. I have watched carefully, and inquired diligently concerning the demeanor of the members of this division of the army now among us and am unable to criticise, except regarding a banquet held by them a few weeks since, which did not meet the approval of many of those who were present, and in this case I find most of the blame is attached to members who are not laboring in our village.

I hear many objections raised by people outside of our town. against Christian people working with these "Salvationists," as they are called. One of these objections is that these unlearned boys are usurping the work that belongs to our educated theologians, therefore we as Christians should not co-operate with them. It seems to me that people who are " jealous for Zion with great jealousy," will not be jealous of those by whom Zion is built up, but will rejoice with exceeding great joy that some person or persons are willing and anxious to do the work that is so neglected by themselves; that of going out in the highways and along the to Christ.

As much as I prize collegiate and theolog- this character from home talent into one

Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Hartsville, N. Y. \$15 00 First Hopkinton Church, Ashaway, R. I... 34 36 Young Ladies' Mission Band, Walworth,

Mrs. W. R. Gillings, Akron, N. Y..... Mrs. John Hiscox Westerly, R. I. Outlook, 10 00 Mrs. Diana Hubbard, DeRuyter, N. Y..... Rev. L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, Ev Harold, V. A. Baggs, " Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Coon, Utica, Wis . . . Rev. H D. Clarke, New London, N. Y.... P. L. and P. E. Witter, Leonardsville,.... M. Julia Stillman. Mary St. John,

Six months' interest; New Berlin Town Bond. 3 50 M. M. Ellis, Dodge Centre, Minn..... 5 Jane Houghtailing, " 2 00 . Lula Ellis.

Lewis Langworthy, " Lewis Langworthy, " Mrs. Hannah M. Satterlee, Richburg, N. Y.. Boodschapper..... Mrs. Hannah Drake, Towanda, Ill..... J. B. Williams, Harvard, Neb..... Mary U. Smith, Scio, N. Y.... Mrs. Nathan Rogers, Oxford..... " Light of Home,

Mary F. Randolph, Delhi, Ill..... A. S. Adams, Florence, Kan., Outlook..... Church, West Genesee, N. Y Church. Portville..... Peter Ring, Big Springs, Dak., E. Harold... G. S. West, Blue Mounds, Kan..... James J. Collins, Wolf Creek, Kan.....

E. & O. E. PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 1, 1886.

Home Mews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

The event of the week with us has been the closing of the 149th term of school, which took place Tuesday, the 9th inst. The public exercises which have marked this event were of a musical character. First came a delightful concert on the evening of March 2d, by the Ladies' Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. N. Wardner Williams; | little speech, which was responded to by the on Thursday evening the 4th, the University Band, under the lead of Prof. C. M. Post, gave a most satisfactory rehearsal; and finally, on the evening following the Sabbath, March 6th, the Orchestra, directed by Prof. Merriman, of Hornellsville, delighted the public. In this entertainment, Mrs. Eva Allen Alberti, elocutionist, appeared in sev-

eral well-rendered selections. Where every- it. thing was so satisfactorily done, it is not hedges and seeking those who are strangers necessary to particularize. It would be difficult to get three better entertainments of

West Virginia and Southern Pennsylvania. It is not often in this changeable climate that so many pleasant days and bright nights

1 00

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\$278 20

follow each other as in the past three weeks. But as the great feasts of the Jews always came in the full of the moon, so our brethren have arranged that our protracted meeting, should be held when the nights were brightest, and our heavenly Father favored us most of the time with mild and beautiful days. For weeks past the brethren and sisters had been getting ready for a good meeting by setting up the family altars and frequenting the closet in earnest prayer, and when the meetings began they were ready for the blessing. And the blessing came first upon the membership and then, as the multitudes came together, upon the careless and sinful. There was no great excitement but a deep and solemn feeling, that caused them to listen to the Word with devout attention. Day by day new ones would offer for prayer and almost every night some heart would be dedicated to God. As a church we are greatly revived, and we expect the

good work to go right on in the weekly meetings and in this blessed work our new converts, and especially those who have embraced the Sabbath, will be a mutual encouragement and blessing. L. R. S.

> Wisconsin. ALBION.

On returning from meeting First day ev ening, Feb. 21st., the pastor and wife found their domicile taken possession of by about 110 of their friends, who, having learned that it was the 25th anniversary of the wedded life of host and hostess, had arranged for, and executed, a complete sur prise, bringing with them their well-filled

baskets, and also a collection of silverware, which, at the appropriate time was presented to the bride and groom, in behalf of the donors, by Prof. S. L. Maxson, in a neat groom in as awkward a manner as would naturally harmonize with the circumstances. After partaking of refreshments and spending a time in social visiting, singing, etc., the friends departed, leaving behind them the assurances of kind regards and loving sympathy. May the Giver of all good gifts reward them with a fulness of his Holy Spir-

The Ministerial Conference, Quarterly Meeting and Sabbath-school Institute, which were advertised to be held with us, were carried out as per advertisement, and each of the sessions, from first to last, was deeply welcomed.

grand jury. Ten of the prisoners gave bail and the rest were jailed.

Foreign.

Pasteur hopes to be able to treat diphtheria and other diseases successfully by a method similar to that of his treatment of rabies. Earl Rosebery, Foreign Secretary, has telegraphed instructious to the British Ministers at Bucharest and Belgrade respectively, to support the Turkish peace treaty.

The twenty fifth anniversary of the Promulgation of the Austrian Constitution was celebrated at Vienna Friday, Feb. 28, by the presentation of a number of liberal addresses o Chevalier Von Schmerling, who was premier on the date of the great event, February 26, 1861.

Intensely cold weather with heavy snow prevails throughout Europe. In Berlin a cabman was found frozen to death on his vehihicle while another was found almost dead. days, owing to the storm.

The terrible distress among the people along the West coast of Ireland is beginning to attract Government attention. Mr. Morlev, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons indicates, by his answers to questions about the distress, that the Government will soon start relief works in all the Western island.

The Austrian government has demanded of Prince Nicolas, of Montenegro, an explanation of his plans for the construction of a port at Antivari. It is reported that Prince Nicolas has been supplied with funds from the Russian treasury to enable him to create a port under the place of Russian military engineers.

At the request of the Episcopal bishops of reland. Lord Plunkit, archbishop of Dubin and primate of Ireland, has convened the synod for the twenty-third inst., to obtain an expression of the opinion of the church on the political situation in Ireland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Exec utive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society will be held in the vestry of the First Alfred church, the evening following the Sabbath, March 13, 1886.

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

THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sabbath, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sabhath school follows the preaching service. Sabbath-keepers spending the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially invited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially

J. B. CLARKE, Soliciting Agent. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Corresponding Secretary. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb., 1886.

VILLAGE LOTS—I will sell Village Lots for from \$15 to \$35 each. Also, 160 acres, near town, for \$25 per acre. Also, 30 acres, five miles out, for \$15 per acre, in lots large or small. Terms, one half cash. North Loup, Valley Co., Nebraska. J. A. GREEN.

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Selected Miscellany.

MOTHER'S FACE.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

Three little boys talked together One sunny Summer day, And I leaned out of the window To hear what they had to say.

"The prettiest thing I ever saw," One of the little boys said. 'Was a bird in grandpa's garden, All black and white and red."

"The prettiest thing I ever saw," Said the second little lad, "Was a pony at the circus— I wanted him awful bad."

"I think," said the third little fellow, With a grave and gentle grace, " That the prettiest thing in all the world Is just my mother's face." -Good Cheer.

THE LITTLE FOXES.

Finished ! The last stitch was just off the needles. Lucy held it up admiringly. "What a beauty !" exclaimed Emily.

"Your mother will be delighted. I wish that I could knit one for my mother." "You could learn in two minutes, Emily,

I will set it up for you now, on my needles, and teach you," said Lucy.

Emily was much pleased. She was willing to begin at once. They sat in a quiet corner of the library-Emily, with her friend Lucy Knowles, who had been visiting her for a week.

"Oh, Lucy, say that you will stay for another week.

"You dear child, I cannot; my letter is written and sealed."

"You can easily open it, and add a postscript. I'll plan all sorts of nice things for every day; you'll be ever so glad that you staid."

But Lucy was sure that she must go home. Emily sighed, and wished that they lived together. They hadn't talked over half their plans, she said. Lucy laughed, and assured her that they could do very much talking in the two days that were left.

"If only those troublesome boys will let us alone," said Emily. "It is so nice to sit here and plan. O, Lucy, don't you want to meant, my dear sister. I am glad Mr. Ferbe a noble woman ? I intend to be. I like guson preached that sermon, though I had to sit in that arm chair and think over the grand things that I am going to do."

Just then Rufus called through the hall, "Emily, Emily, where are you?"

"O, dear," whispered Emily, "I promised to mend his ball. I forgot all about it. Keep still, Lucy, I don't want him to bother us now."

master at the wheel.

"The Netherlands" and "The Dutch Re-

"There, I knew that he wouldn't tell."

the little foxes that spoil the vines."

you know about foxes," said Lucy.

public."

his face."

ry?"

er.

words.

character.

asked it?"

member?"

mean?"

Mac."

LIGHTING THE LIGHT HOUSE LAMP.

The cold, grim gloom of a Winter night

"The Mitchell Light ought to be here-

"So it ought, cap'en, but I don't get a

"No more do I. Hark? What's that?"

The two men, standing on the steamer's

"That's dead ahead, cap'en. It ought to

"Something's going wrong o' the Mitch-

Neither spoke for a moment, and the

minds-" Lost if we don't find the light."

distant sound faintly to their ears.

that sermon ?"

"I ! no, certainly not."

nothing to do with it."

length Emily said:

you were.'

"Oh! I thank God for that!" exclaimed A few hours afterward, at the tea-table. A few hours afterward, at the tea-table, "On 11 thank God for that is exclaimed but one thought suggested teached in the captain, fervently wiping the perspir-the girls looked at Mac curiously. But if the captain, fervently wiping the perspir-he had any secrets, they were notw ritten on ation from his forehead.

five hundred souls would have risen from side, he cast himself into the snow that lay fuse or accept."-Baptist Weekly. "We want you, please, to tell us all that an ocean wave,

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the | in the summer-time was the garden. Over "Foxes," he repeated. "Indeed, Miss Lucy, I must refer you to the Encyclopæsame day, twelve-year old Nat Marble gazed dia, or to Wood's Bible Animals, perhaps. out of the window of Mitchell's Ledge Light House. Under the lowering gray clouds he Are you writing a book on Natural Histolooked, straining to catch a glimpse of the "I, oh no! But we thought that perhaps nearest point of mainland.

"Trim the wicks even, Nat-trim 'em even."

"Perhsps he didn't hear us, didn't even It was the light-house keeper, Nat's father, who, in the delirium of a burning fever had | ing crowds that might owe their death to the | of soft white cotton, lay two large eggs, orknow that we were in the library," said Luhis mind on his work. He lay talking Emily thought differently. She had a and tossing on a cot bed on the other side great admiration for Mac. "He is so good," of the room.

she would say. "Almost perfect." She "Yes, father, yes," said Nat, nervously, had an uncomfortable feeling just then that going over to the bed, and then, wringing he could not have said the same about her. his hands, going quickly to the window One Sunday, soon after all this, Emily again.

looked up much interested, to hear the cler-gyman read as his text; " Take us the foxes, "Why don't he come back ?---Why don't he come back ?" he murmured.

"Good an' early, Tom-good an' early," ment seemed to open a new muttered the sick man. "Better have light as if he were still on fire. She glanced along the pew toward Mac. But his eyes were just where the eyes of an | earlier than late. Tom."

attentive hearer should be-upon the preach-Tom, the assistant, had gone off to the Her eyes, too, were soon directed mainland early in the morning for medicine, toward him, and her ears were wide open to promising to be back before three in the afthear what he would say about those curious ernoon.

The big hand on the dial crept round and It was a sermon to young Christians. It round, the gray twilight faded into gloom, was to warn them against what people some-times call "little sins." Just as the foxes defiantly against the light-house. and little are enemies to the tender vines, so these lit- | Nat knew that he was to spend the fearful tle sins hinder the growth of a noble night with the father burning with fever down stairs, and the lamp cold and dull up Emily had never listened more attentively stairs.

to a sermon. She was beside Mac all through He was only a visitor there, and knew as the walk home. Neither spoke for a while. At little of the lamp as he did of the fever. Was he frightened ? He was, indeed.

"Mac, this is your Last Sunday home; please answer my question." "How can I, little sister, till you have of words awed him, and he sat cowering by the words." fire. The thundering roar of the waves, the "Mac, did you ask Mr. Ferguson to preach moaning and screaming of the fierce wind, the trembling of the solid light-house, all per's Young People. filled him with terror.

"Is that what you meant by the 'little And then he knew the lamp ought to be foxes' that day in the library-do you relighted, ought to have been lighted an hour ago. But he could not do it. How could "Yes, I remember, and that is what I he. He had only been there a week, and had never seen Tom light it.

But then-Nat started in horror to his feet—suppose a vessel should run ashore and "Then you heard all that Lucy and I lives should be lost for lack of that warning said, and by the 'little foxes' you meant the | light !

way I behaved about the ball, and not going Perhaps he ought to try. It might be simto Aunt Sue when she called, and ----ple enough, after all. At any rate, he could "Your remarks about Mary and Sara," not sit still with his father's moans in his added Mac, gravely, taking her hand, ten-lears and his imagination filled with pictures derly. "We cannot indulge in selfishness, of drowning people. He took a lamp and climbed the winding of another save him?" then said in a low tone-"Ah, the foxes! er common faults, without harm to our stairs. How cold and gloomy it was up character-and character, you know, is what there ! And how it shook at every buffet we are, and what we are to be forever !" from the waves. "I didn't know that Mac was in the stu-dy," whispered Emily. "He is writing his filling her eyes. "I thought that I was go-enough. He recalled his father's wandering valedictory speech, though; I don't think he ing to be such a noble woman, and all the words-"Trim the wicks even "-and looked heard us." while the little foxes were spoiling my ten- to see if they were in good order. Not only "What do you suppose he is saying about der vines. And that is how it will be al- they were, but it was guite plain that Tom had prepared the lamps. Nat joyfully touched the wicks with the flame from the lamp. The wicks burned, charred and went out. There was no oil in "Why, what do you mean, Mac?" the lamp. But Nat thought he saw his way "You and I stood up in the church a few | clearly now. The lamp was not different months ago, and said that we believed in | from any ordinary lamp. He rushed down stairs for the oil can and Jesus Christ as our Saviour. What did we scissors-he had seen Tom put them away-"Why, Mac, of course we meant that Jeand was back in a few minutes. As well as he could he trimmed the charred wicks to resem-"From hell, for heaven only, or in this | ble what they had been before. Then he unworld, to day, from the power of our sins?" screwed the top and lifted the oil-can to fill "Oh, I never thought of it in that way, the reservoir. The oil would not flow. The can must "But that is just the way it is dear, and be full, too, it was so heavy. He shook the that is what we meant, or ought to have can. Nothing moved inside. He unscrewed meant, when we stood there and confessed the top cover and thrust his finger in. The oil was frozen! What should he do? He sick children, sick at heart; and we came to must be quick. It was pitch black outside. He thought of his father's rambling talk about the lamp. Perhaps he could pick up something from his words. Again he tore Emily clasped his hand tight. "Thank down the winding stairs. "Shine up the reflectors, Tom-shine'em up."

bly to death.

If the light had come ten minutes later freezing night air he plunged. Once out- It rests with us, as in every bargain, to reheaped up on the little sheltered spot that

and over he rolled in mad agony of pain. The fire went out, and left a seared and suffering boy lying weak and helpless in the cold snow. At first he thought only of his pain, but in a few moments the still unlight-

ened lamp crossed his mind. He must light that. What was his own suffering to that of the struggling, drownunlightened lamp!

it was, he staggered to his feet and crawled | very frail; and, in their long, rough journey, into the house and up the stairs, Oh, how one of the covers was badly crushed. many of them there were !

He tried the can. The oil poured out. What an agony he suffered ! Every movement seemed to open a new wound. He felt always seemed a generous little fellow. as if he were still on fire. "My dear," asked mamma, "would you

filled the lamp and screwed on the top. He | Go away, and think about it." could scarcely hold out long enough to light the wicks and turn them right.

The light of Mitchell's Ledge hurried through the black night just in time.

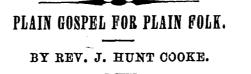
When morning brought Tom, who had he reached the light chamber.

The light was flickering, a poor, pale thing cold stone floor.

the warm room below, and worked over him | was over he would say :

"I got it lighted, Tom," were Nat's first

"So you did, Nat, lad, and a sad day it would 'a ' been for us if you hadn't."-Har-



I was in conversation with an intelligent carpenter who was building a greenhouse our talk.

idea of the way of being saved, is the doc- He came to his mamma, and said in a pleastrine of substitution. I believe that at the ant voice : last a man will be what he really is. If he

"Hard over !" answered the quarter- must quickly put the fire out or burn horri- be for you to name the price, and if I agree to it, you will undertake the work. Jesus But one thought suggested itself. He Christ has named his price. It is to be ac-



"A box, a box for Reeve and Marcial" exclaimed papa, as he opened the mail from the North. "And all the way from Chj. cago, too, and from Aunt Emma, I do believe.'

When the box was opened, there, in a nest namented in beautiful colors. And, won. Perhaps he would have lain out there in | derful to tell, these eggs had covers which. the bitter night and gone to his own death, when lifted up, showed them to be full of but for the unselfish wish to save others. As sugar plums. But these lovely boxes were

"Sister can have that; I'll have the good one," said the little boy at once.

He was looked at with surprise, for he had

With many a groan and cry of pain he do so selfish, so unmanly a thing as that?

"I don't wish to think about it, I don't wish to think about it," he replied, excited. ly, "I want the good one."

After that, no more was said. He began to walk about the room, his face was flushed. been kept away by the weather, he ran has- and he looked very unhappy. If he chanced tily up the stairs, and never stopped until to come near papa, papa did not seem to see him, he was so busy reading his newspaper. After walking awhile he went to the other in the daylight, and Nat was lying on the side of the room where mamma was bathing and dressing his little sister. He was very Tom guessed at the story, and tenderly fond of his mamma. When she was somepicking the brave boy up, carried him into times obliged to punish him, as soon as it

"Wipe my tears ! kiss me !"

So now, when his dear mamma did not seem to see that she had a little boy any more, he was cut to the heart.

At last he went into grandma's room, Now, he and grandma were great friends. Many happy hours did he spend in her lap, hearing stories; and she called him her "blessed boy." But now, alas! she was so busy with her knitting that she took no notice of him whatever. This was dreadful!

He climbed up a chair and sat down. An evil spirit seemed to whisper, "Don't give up;" and so he began again his miserable for me, when religion became the subject of walk. For nearly one hour did this little boy fight his terrible battle with selfishness, "What I object to," he said, "in your until, at last, he could stand it no longer.

from those stated, retaining cent of silicate of soda. Thus tions of resin and paraffine may 50 and 65 per cent of the fo tween 45 and 30 of the lat composition by which the pap waterproof, and durable when weather, and by means of w finish, both smooth and hard, Scientific American.

the long roots interlace to the or twelve inches, and retain more firmly than any grass or gra an annual, it sows itself after and a little care will always] in good condition. REPLACING NERVES.-Succ

Hoyalar Sci

THE common double por

found by the French Railwa

be the best plant for protectin

and embankments from was

grasses and clovers require seve

develop a mat of thin, compar

roots, the double poppy germi

days, and in two weeks gives sc

to the slope, while in three or

ments have been made in joi storing the functions of divide nerves of different functions replace those partially dest thought that even sight and he restored, after injury to the ne they depend, by bringing othe service by artificial union.

WATERPROOFING PAPER.--sition for waterproofing pape the following ingredients, con propertions stated, viz. : resin

paraffine, 45 per cent; silicate cent. These ingredients are th gled by heating them together fation.

The paper to which the com plied is usually building or she The latter is taken in the cond it comes from the paper machin dry. A strip or strips of the roll or other convenient holder

ed and drawn through the tan position, whereby the paper saturated with it, and upon el the tank the paper passes bet rolls, which press any surplu

from it, leaving it hard and sn

of paraffine are varied from 5

Sometimes the proportions

Hark! Some one whistled a note, and | or in unkind remarks, or in a hundred oth- | The little foxes !"

The girls looked at each other.

"I didn't know that Mac was in the stu-

foxes, in his valedictory speech?" asked ways," she added despondently. ucy. "I don't know," replied Emily. "There drive away the fox 'Distrust,' that is show-Lucy.

goes Rufus across the meadow. We are ing his head just now." safe from him for awhile."

"Poor Rufus; I am sorry about his ball," Lucy said.

But Emily had forgotten about the ball, also that Mac was in the library. She wanted to talk, just then, about the future.

"Think over some great names, Lucy. sus will save us." Whom would you choose for a model There were Miriam and Deborah and Jael."

"Jael ! that dreadful woman whe drove the nail into the man's head !" said Lucy. " I should not want to be like her."

"Well there was Joan of Arc."

But Lucy was sure she would not, of her own free will, be a warlike woman, even to our faith in Christ. We were just like two save her country.

"What do you think about Elizabeth Jesus, trusting him, by his Holy Spirit, to Fry? She did a great deal of good, visiting make us better, day by day. And he will the poor creatures in prison, getting up li- do it, only let us trust him," braries for sailors. Indeed, there was no end to the things that she undertook. Then | you, Mac," she said. "I know now about there were the three Mrs. Judsons, such | the little foxes, and who will help me against brave missionaries. But listen, Aunt Sue is | them."-N. Y. Observer. calling. I need not go just yet, though; she'll call again if she wants me particularly. She knows that I am somewhere with you, and that we have ever so much to say before afternoon. O, dear, I had almost forgotten that those tiresome girls were coming to had settled on the ocean; the gray black tea."

Lucy looked surprised. "I thought you | over the sky with furtive backward glances liked Mary and Sara Park," she said. "You | at pursuing storm, and the shrieking wind, asked them to come."

"I had to ask them," said Emily, "and | ered up their curling tops and dashing them I do like them a little. Only Mary is stu- | over the decks of the sturdy steamer plungpid, and Sara is vain, always trying to show | ing its way so anxiously through the darkher pretty foot. The girls make all man-ness. ner of fun of Sara."

Something more, in a low tone, from Mac | about, pilot." about the foxes.

"What does he mean ?" whispered Lu- glimpse of it yet." "Is he writing a speech on Natural History ?"

"Natural History, indeed ! Of course bridge, leaned over the rail and listened innot." Emily thought it very stupid in Lu- tently. Boom-m-m! crash-sh-sh! came a cy to suppose so when Mac was to be Valedictorian of his class.

"He will write about the good times that | be off port side," shouled the pilot through they had together and about the grand the gale. things that they mean to do in the world."

Still she wondered why he should be think- ell Light," answered the captain hoarsely. ing about foxes just then. "We will make him tell us what he same terrible thought flashed through their

means," said Lucy.

U. Lucy, if you were only going to stay all through the black night.

"The oil's frozen, father," said Nat, hoping to attract the sick man's attention.

"Mitchell Light's been the talk for its clearness, Tom-eh, Tom?"

"Father, dear," said Nat, imploringly, the oil is frozen. What shall I do? Tom hasn't come back yet."

clouds, like shapeless forms of evil, swept "That was careless, Tom. Ye left a ragged edge; give me the scissors."

"Father! father! won't you hear me swooping down on the rising waves, gath-The light is out, a vessel may go ashore. The oil is frozen."

"Don't get it too hot, Tom-not too hot." Nat was wringing his hands in despair. "Not too hot !" What did he mean? Why, it must refer to the oil. They were used to having it freeze, maybe. Of course that was_it. How stupid of him! He would heat it at once.

Up the long stairs he flew once more. The can of oil he held near his lamp. He intended to thaw it slowly, so as not to get it too hot. He turned the can carefully around the flame so as to gradually heat all sides. He thought it would take a long time, and so it was slowly trickling out of the spout upon his clothes while he was still absorbed in turning the can. A careless wave of the lamp, a flash of flame.

Nat's trousers were blazing. He tried to old doctrine of substitution is reasonable, armed Phil." Butler was "Cockeye," for put the fire out with his hands. He spilled | but the doctrine of salvation by merit is | obvious reasons. Kilaptrick was nicknamed "We cannot, if he does not choose," said The steamer was crowded with passengers more of the oil on himself. The flames not." Emily. "I call Mac my William the Silent. Suddenly a broad stream of light shot spread and Nat felt himself burning. "B

has no merit of his own, how can the merits | have the perfect one."

I told him I was pleased to hear him speak out, I wish all persons would do so. I then asked him if the conservatory would lifted from his heart.-Little Men and be mine if he built it.

"Of course," he replied, "if I am willing to build it, and you to have it, of course it will be yours."

"And do you know why I engage you? Just because I cannot do it myself. I have no idea how to set to work, and if I had, have neither strength nor skill enough."

surprised. "But is not that just what substitution means? You cannot save yourself, you know not how. If Jesus Christ is willing to work out for you salvation, and you are willing to have it—where is the difficulty ?" He made no reply. So I went on: "Will you really build this greenhouse yourself? You must be an ingenious fellow to cast the iron work, make the glass, and do it all | cles, was delighted to learn that the soldiers with your own hands."

get the iron and glass work done by others." | Burnside, the colonel of the First Rhode Isl-

what you will not have done?" replied, "so that the work is properly | though he always lived up to it during his done ?"

not see how unreasonable the objection is ? | famous order about headquarters being on It runs throughout all business."

of merit. That dishonors God; it makes Sigel, the German general, was known in him bargaining with us; it makes religion the other corps as "Dutchy." Hancock rather a mean thing, just giving to God won the brevet of "Superb," from a remark some worship, and doing some alms, or at- | made by General Meade at Gettysburg, when tending to some good works, and so trying the Second Corps repulsed Longstreet's men. to buy an entrance into heaven. And when Humphrey, being a distinguished engineer, we think what a glorious place heaven is, was invariably styled "Old Mathematics." how can we imagine any deeds of our own | The Pennsylvania Reserves used to call Crawcould ever purchase a mansion there, if even | ford "Physics," he being a surgeon at the our sins were washed away. But when we beginning of his military career. Logan, trust to Jesus Uhrist, the Son of God, we | with his long black hair and dark complexfind that his merit is infinite. He can se- ion, was "Black Jack" with his men. Shercure us all that we need, and if he under- | idan, the cavalry leader, was "Little Phil," takes to do so, all must be well to those and Sherman's troops spoke of him as "Old who trust him."

a little puzzled.

promises, it is enough. I suppose if I en- Hooker, was called "Fighting McCook." gage you to build this conservatory, you will | The New York city regiments in the Fifth not deceive me, although I tell you candidly | Corps changed Sykes to "Syksey." Halleck I have no idea how you will accomplish the | was derisively nicknamed "Old Brains;" and work."

"Of course not, sir," he answered, "it is not your place. Give me the order, trust to me, and the work is done."

reverence be it said) just what Jesus Christ the inappropriate name for want of a better. says to you. Common sense, my friend, com- Kearney, who had left an arm in Mexico, mon sense will satisfy you that the grand was invariably known in the ranks as "One-

"But," said he at length, "there will lets," on account of his long, flowing curls;

"I will take the broken one; sister can

Then, when papa and mamma had kissed him, and he had rushed into grandma's loving arms, what a load of unhappiness was Women.

NICKNAMES AMONG GENEBALS.

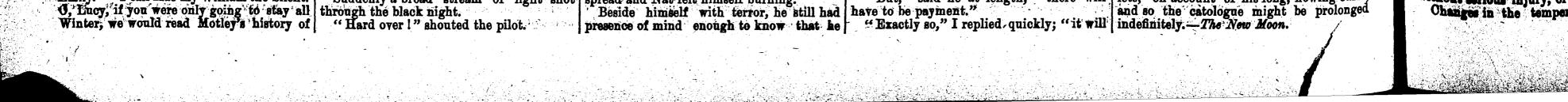
Every general of prominence had a nickname bestowed upon him by his troops. Some of these names were of a sarcastic na-"That's right enough," he said, rather | ture, but usually they indicated the confidence of the men in their leaders or their admiration of them. General Grant was commonly known over the watch-fires in the Army of the Potomac as "Old United States," from the initials of his name; but sometimes he was called "Old Three Stars," that number indicating his rank as lieutenant general. McClellan was endeared to his army as "Little Mac." Meade, who wore spectahad named him "Four-eyed George," for he "Certainly not," he said at once; "I shall knew it was not intended as a reproach. "And you will expect me to pay you for and Regiment, rose to the dignity of "What difference can that make, sir," he "Rhody" when he became a general. Hooker never liked the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe," career in the field. Pope was saddled with the "Substitution again, my friend. Do you | title of "Saddle-bag John," in memory of his horseback. His men used to say that their "Look how different this view is to that headquarters moved pretty rapidly at times. Tecumseh." The sterling nature and stead-

"But how will he do it ?" asked the man | fast purpose of Thomas earned for him the significant and familiar name of "Old Relia-"That is not my place to ask. If he ble." Alexander McDowell McCook, like Rosecrans had his name shortened to "Rosy." Lew Wallace, the well known writer, was "Louisa" to the soldiers under his command; he was a great favorite for his "Well, now then," I said, that is (with all fighting qualities, and the soldiers adopted "Kill," while Custer was called "Ring-

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE UI A curious phenomenon is a Smyrna, Florida, as occurring recent cold wave which destro and oranges to an almost unp tent. People are said to l quantities of fish that were eit stupefied by the cold as to flo It would be interesting to these fish were really dead o a state of torpor. However t occurrence suggests some inq effect of temperature upon native element.

A little reflection leads to that, although the changes i ture of large bodies of wat rapid or so wide in their range of the temperature in the air effect of such changes in a from, or imparting heat to, mate bodies must be far g than in air.

The specific heat of air is of water, and a pint of water as much as 13 cubic feet of density. Hence a change of the temperature of a pint o sents as great an actual he change of one degree in about of air. Both bodies impart In the same manner, but by larger volume capacity of than that possessed by air, contact is very much more given difference of temperat than with air. Men or ani from air at a temperature of body of air even below the fre remain for short periods even discomfort. This is do ly in large breweries employi frigerating apparatus, and i frigerating establishments, v perature is maintained below the writer has often, without passed from a temperature into a room where water was and the temperature was n Fah. It is highly probable water at 32 from a temperat would either produce deat order to most kinds of wa mals. The shock is quite seve weather, from a plunge int A gradual change would, o severely felt, but a plunge Fah. into water at 32° Fah. ing on the ordinary clothin reason, having the surface colder than about 50° Fah than any weak constitution without eerious injury, or a Changes in the tempera



7 Noyular Science. large masses, resulting from changes in the ATALOGUE OF ISTORY OF CONFERENCE.-Ray. JAMM BALLAY have left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the Recomban office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N: Y E BOODSCHAPPER, temperature of the atmosphere, are, from BOOKS AND TRACTS ▲ SIXTEEN-PAGE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY the nature of the two substances, very grad-THE common double poppy has been ual, no matter how violent the atmospheric - IN THE --PUBLISHED BY THE ATENTS obtained, and all business in the U.S. Patent Office, or in the Courts, attended to for Moderate fees. We are opposite the U.S. Patent Office, en-gaged in patent business exclusively, and can obtain pat-ents in less time than those remote from Washington. When model or drawing is sent we advise as to patentability free of charge: and we make no charge unless we obtain patent. 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A strip or strips of the paper, from a | ror when sitting on the throne. The natu-40 pp. The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp. roll or other convenient holder, are conduct- | ral colors of the bird were represented by the | **PEARSON'S** The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. ed and drawn through the tank of bot com. | rarest and most gorgeous stones of the East-The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath. 20 pp. **GIVEN AWAY** position, whereby the paper becomes well ern world, and the eyes of the bird were The last two Tracts in this list are also published in the Ladies canvassing for Tea will do well to send for our Premium List. We have premiums for or-ders from \$5 to \$60, including Gold Band Tea Sets, Waltham Watches, etc. We send thousands of these orders every year, and have yet to hear of any dissa tisfaction from those receiving them. If any lady reader of this paper wishes for a beautiful Gold Band Tea Set, they will find it to their advantage to send us a postal for further infor-mation. saturated with it, and upon emerging from | supplied by the two celebrated diamonds, FERTILIZERS. Swedish language. the tank the paper passes between suitable | the Koh-i-nur, or the Mountain of Light, TOPICAL SERIES.—By Rev. James Bailey.—No. 1, My Holy Day, 28 pp.; No. 2, The Moral Law, 28 pp.; No. 3, The Sab-bath under Christ, 16 pp.; No. 4, The Sabbath under the Apostles, 12 pp.; No. 5, Time of Commencing the Sabbatk, 4 pp.; No. 6, The Sanctification of the Sabbath, 20 pp.; No. 7, The Day of the Sabbath, 24 pp. rolls, which press any surplus composition and the Koh-i tur, the Mountain of Sinai. from it, leaving it hard and smooth. The gentleman who put up this very pretty High Grade, Sometimes the proportions of resin and piece of machinery called himself Aurung-FOUR-PAGE SERIES.—By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D.—The Sab-bath: A Seventh Day or The Seventh Day; Which? The Lord's-day, or Christian Sabbath. Did Christ or his Apostles Change the Sabbath from the Seventh Day to the First Day of the Week? Constantine and the Sunday. The New Testament Sabbath. Did Christ Abolish the Sabbath of the Ducalogue? Are the Ten Commandments binding all upon Jew and of paraffine are varied from 5 to 15 per cent | zebe-that is, the ornanient of the throne; Reliable, from those stated, retaining about 5 per | and he seems to have occupied it until he was cent of silicate of soda. Thus the propor- | eighty seven years of age, when, by-and-by, ATLANTIC TEA COMPANY, FITCHBURG, MASS. Lasting. tions of resin and paraffine may vary between after the reign of several successors, the 50 and 65 per cent of the former, and be- Peacock Throne was broken up and all its tween 45 and 30 of the latter, making a splendor scattered. When Nadir Shah broke

for you to name the price, and if I agree it, you will undertake the work. Jesus rist has named his price. It is to be acted as a gift. Suppose he sees fit to take ut in love? He has given us his terms. rests with us, as in every bargain, to ree or accept."-Baptist Weekly.

A HABD BATTLE.

A box, a box for Reeve and Marcia!" laimed papa, as he opened the mail from North. "And all the way from Chio, too, and from Aunt Emma, I do be-

When the box was opened, there, in a nest soft white cotton, lay two large eggs, ornented in beautiful colors. And, wonful to tell, these eggs had covers which. en lifted up, showed them to be full of ar plums. But these lovely boxes were v frail; and, in their long, rough journey, of the covers was badly crushed. Sister can have that; I'll have the good

" said the little boy at once. le was looked at with surprise, for he had

ays seemed a generous little fellow. 'My dear," asked mamma, "would you so selfish, so unmanly a thing as that? away, and think about it."

I don't wish to think about it, I don't to think about it," he replied, excited-'I want the good one."

fter that, no more was said. He began alk about the room, his face was flushed. he looked very unhappy. If he chanced ome near papa, papa did not seem to see he was so busy reading his newspaper. fter walking awhile he went to the other of the room where mamma was bathing dressing his little sister. He was very of his mamma. When she was somes obliged to punish him, as soon as it. over he would say:

Wipe my tears ! kiss me !"

now, when his dear mamma did not to see that she had a little boy any he was cut to the heart.

last he went into grandma's room. he and grandma were great friends. y happy hours did he spend in her lap, ing stories; and she called him her essed boy." But now, alas ! she was so with her knitting that she took no noof him whatever. This was dreadful! e climbed up a chair and sat down. An spirit seemed to whisper, "Don't give and so he began again his miserable For nearly one hour did this little ight his terrible battle with selfishness, , at last, he could stand it no longer. ame to his mamma, and said in a pleasvoice :

Are the Ten Commandments binding alik upon Jew and composition by which the paper is rendered | up the Peacock Throne, the Koh-i-nur was | waterproof, and durable when exposed to the | missing, and all his efforts to obtain it were | bath during soo years after Christ? weather, and by means of which a surface | baffled. At last a woman of the harem betrayed the secret, informing Nadir that the guage. vanquished emperor wore it concealed in his turban. Nadir had recourse to a very clever trick to obtain possession of the prize. He had seized already on the bulk of the Delhi treasures and had concluded a treaty with the poor deposed Mogul Emperor, with whom he could not very well, therefore, get up another quarrel, so he availed himself of a time-honored custom, seldom omitted by tent. People are said to have picked up princes of equal rank on state occasions, a few days after. Upon a great ceremony Aug. 14, 1885. held at Delhi, Nadir proposed that he and the Emperor should exchange turbans in token of good faith! The Emperor, astonthese fish were really dead or only lying in | ished, was taken aback. He had no time for a state of torpor. However this may be, the reflection. Checkmated, he was compelled occurrence suggests some inquiries upon the | to comply with the insidious request. Naeffect of temperature upon fishes in their | dir's turban was glittering with gems, but it was only itself a plain sheepskin head-gear. | Three copies, to one address, one year \$1 00 A little reflection leads to the conclusion | The Emperor, however, displayed neither that, although the changes in the tempera- chagrin nor surprise; his indifference was so ture of large bodies of water are never so great that Nadir supposed he had been derapid or so wide in their range as the changes ceived; but, withdrawing to his tent, he unof the temperature in the air over them, the folded the turban, and gazing upon the effect of such changes in abstracting heat long-coveted stone, he exclaimed, "Koh-i-from, or imparting heat to, living or inani-nur!" (The Mountain of Light!) When mate bodies must be far greater in water the Punjaub was annexed in 1849, and the A East India Company took possession of the The specific heat of air is only 0.238 that Lahore Treasury in part payment of the debt EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR YOUNG LADIES AND the temperature of a pint of water repre- pened one of the most entertaining incidents, sents as great an actual heat change as a and the last little romance in connection ing year. than that possessed by air, the effect of it, dropped it into his waistcoat pocket, and given difference of temperature with water changed his clothes for dinner, and threw than with air. Men or animals can pass the waistcoat aside. Some time after a mesfrom air at a temperature of 90° Fah. into a sage came from the Queen to the Governorbody of air even below the freezing point and General, Lord Dalhousie, ordering the jewel remain for short periods without feeling to be at once transmitted to her. Lawrence even discomfort. This is done almost hour- | said at the Board to his brother Henry-his perature is maintained below 40° Fah.; and afterward to say how terror stricken he was the writer has often, without even a coat, at his own carelessness, and how he muttered It is highly probable that to enter largest and smallest interests, and who saved mals. The shock is quite severe, in very warm delightful biographer of Lawrence says: weather, from a plunge into water at 60°. "Never, I feel sure, whether flashing in the A gradual change would, of course, be less diadem of Turk or Mogul, or the uplifted sword of Persian, Afghan, or Sikh conqueror, Fah. into water at 32° Fah. by a person hav-ing on the ordinary clothing, and, for that a greater risk of being lost forever than when reason, having the surface of the body not it lay forgotten in the waistcoat pocket of than any weak constitution could sustain preserved in Windsor Castle, but a model of the gem is kept in the Jewel Room of the



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will take the broken one; sister can the perfect one."

hen, when papa and mamma had kissed and he had rushed into grandma's lovrms, what a load of unhappiness was from his heart.—Little Men and

NICKNAMES AMONG GENERALS.

ery general of prominence had a nickbestowed upon him by his troops. of these names were of a sarcastic nabut usually they indicated the confiof the men in their leaders or their adion of them. General Grant was comy known over the watch-fires in the Arthe Potomac as "Old United States," the initials of his name; but sometimes as called "Old Three Stars," that numndicating his rank as lieutenant gene-McClellan was endeared to his army Little Mac." Meade, who wore spectawas delighted to learn that the soldiers named him "Four-eyed George," for he it was not intended as a reproach. side, the colonel of the First Rhode Isl-Regiment, rose to the dignity of ody" when he became a general. Hooker liked the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe," h he always lived up to it during his in the field. Pope was saddled with the f "Saddle-bag John," in memory of his is order about headquarters being on ack. His men used to say that their uarters moved pretty rapidly at times. the German general, was known in ther corps as "Dutchy." Hancock he brevet of "Superb," from a remark by General Meade at Gettysburg, when cond Corps repulsed Longstreet's men. hrey, being a distinguished engineer, variably styled "Old Mathematics." ennsylvania Reserves used to call Craw-Physics," he being a surgeon at the ping of his military career. Logan, is long black hair and dark complexas "Black Jack" with his men. Sherthe cavalry leader, was "Little Phil," nerman's troops spoke of him as "Old seh." The sterling nature and steadrpose of Thomas earned for him the cant and familiar name of "Old Relia-Alexander McDowell McCook, like r, was called "Fighting McCook." ew York city regiments in the Fifth changed Sykes to "Syksey." Halleck risively nicknamed "Old Brains;" and ans had his name shortened to ." Lew Wallace, the well known was " Louisa" to the soldiers under mmand; he was a great favorite for his g qualities, and the soldiers adopted ppropriate name for want of a better. y, who had left an arm in Mexico, ariably known in the ranks as "One-Phil." Butler was " Cockeye," for reasons. Kilaptrick was nicknamed while Custer was called " Ringn account of his long, flowing curls; the catologue might be nr italy .- The New Moon.

finish, both smooth and hard, 1s obtained. Scientific American.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE UPON FISHES.-A curious phenomenon is reported from Smyrna, Florida, as occurring during the recent cold wave which destroyed mangroves and oranges to an almost unprecedented exquantities of fish that were either dead or so stupefied by the cold as to float helplessly. It would be interesting to know whether native element.

than in air.

of water, and a pint of water weighs nearly due by the Lahore Government, it was stipas much as 13 cubic feet of air at ordinary ulated that the Koh-i-nur should be predensity. Hence a change of one degree in sented to the Queen of England. Here hapchange of one degree in about 55 cubic feet with its history. At a meeting of the East of air. Both bodies impart heat by contact India Board the priceless diamond was comin the same manner, but by the immensely | mitted to the care of the illustrious John larger volume capacity of water for heat (afterwards lord) Lawrence. He received contact is very much more intense for a thought no more about it. He went home, passed from a temperature of over 80° Fah. to himself: "This is the worst trouble I ever into a room where water was rapidly freezing, got into." This mighty chieftain, whose and the temperature was not more than 16 | eagle eye and iron hand were equal to the water at 32 from a temperature of 80 or 90 for us our Indian Empire, had treated the would either produce death or serious dis. famous diamond with disrespect ! However, order to most kinds of warm-blooded ani- it was found where he had put it, and the severely felt, but a plunge from air at 20° colder than about 50° Fah., would be more John Lawrence." The Koh-i-nur is now without serious injury, or even danger.

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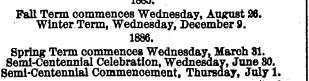
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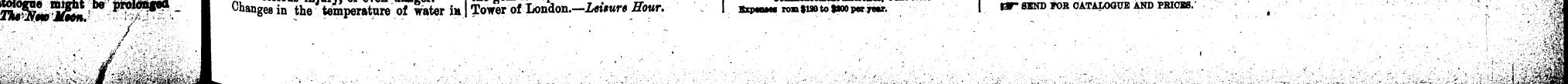
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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1886.

FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 2. Josiah and the Book of the Law. 2 Kings 22: 1-18. Jan. 9. Jeremiah Predicting the Captivity. Jer. 8: 20-22; 9:1-16.

Jan. 16. The Faithful Rechabites. Jer. 35: 12-19. Jan. 23. Captivity of Judah. 2 Kings 25: 1-12. Jan. 30. Daniel in Bat ylon. Dan. 1. 8-21. Feb. 6. The Fiery Furnace. Dan. 3: 16-28. Feb. 13. The Handwriting on the Wall. Dan. ': 1-12,25-28. Feb. 20. The Second Temple. Ezra 1: 1-4; 3: 8-13. 77eb. 27. Nehemiah's Prayer. Neh. 1:1-11. March 6. Reading the Law. Neh. 8: 1-12. March 13. Esther's Petition. Esther 4: 10-17; 5: 1-3. March 20. Messiah's Messenger. Mal. 3: 1-6; 4: 1-6. March 27. Quarterly Review.

LESSON XII.-MESSIAH'S MESSENGER.

BY REV. THOS. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath day, March 20th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MALACHI 3: 1-6; 4: 1-6. 1. Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall sud-denly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in : behold, he shall come, saith the LORD of hosts.

But who may ablde the day of his coming? and who hall stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire,

and like fullers' scap: **3.** And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver: and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the LORD an offering in

righteousness. 4. Then shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the LORD, as in the days of old, and as in former vears

5. And I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adul-terers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in *kis* wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lond of hosts. 6. For I am the Lond, I change not; therefore ye sons of

Jacob are not consumed. 4: 1. For, behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble : and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the LORD of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch.

2. But unto you that fear my name, shall the Sun of right-eousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall. 3. And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall

4. Remember ye the law of Moses my servant, which I commanded unto him in Horeb for all Israel, with the stat-

utes and judgments. 5. Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD: 6. And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the chil-dren, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.

GOLDEN TEXT.-" Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way be-fore me,"-Mal. 3: 1.

Тіме.—В. С. 397. PLACES.-Judah and Jerusalem.

OUTLINE.

I. The coming messenger. chap. 3: 1. II. The refining fire. chap. 3: 2-6; 4: 1. were seeking a deliverer who should restore the in their understanding that they had no proper conkingdom. Hence the prophecy, "Suddenly come

to his temple." That is, they would not know him though he should be in their very midst. This proved true when he came. Even the messenger of the corenant, whom ye delight in. They had studied the covenant all their lives, and anticipated the promised Deliverer, who should fulfill that covenant for them ; and yet, when Le should come they were too spiritually blind to apprehend him. Behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts. Whether pronius.

they are prepared or not, he is coming. V. 2. But who may abide the day of his coming?

He is surely coming, but how unlike their conceptions of him will he appear. They look for him to approve and exalt them; but their righteousness will appear as filthy rags in his sight; their hearts as whited sepulchers full of dead men's bones. He comes to search the inner life of those professing to be his holy people. They are utterly unprepared for such divine scrutiny. Who can endure the rigid tests which he shall apply ? To have descended from Abraham will be of small consequence; strict observance of ceremonial law will avail nothing, if there be not hearty obedience to the will of God and to the spirit of his law. For he is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap. No impurity can possibly escape his search. Disguise it and conceal it much as they may, even under ignorance and false conceptions, still the searcher of hearts will find it out.

V. 3. And he sha'l sit as a refiner and purifier of silver. Not only is he like the refiner's fire, but he is like the refiner himself. The refiner places the ore in a crucible over a slow fire whose heat gradually becomes more intense until the impure mass is melted. While he regulates the fire, he carefully removes the dross as it rises to the surface, care fully preserving the silver. When the process is nearly completed, the refiner bends over the silver, removing the last particles of impurity till his own features are perfectly reflected by the refined silver. Then the fire is taken away and the silver is moulded for its beautiful service. In this manner the Messiah searches and purges the hearts of his people. He suffers them to be tried as by fire, but not above what they can bear. He watches over them in all these transforming trials till he beholds his own spiritual image reflected in their purged spirit-

ual life. Then they are ready for his sacred service here and hereafter. This process of purifying is spoken of as to take place with the sons of Levi. They make the offerings, and it is an abomination for an unholy man to offer sacrifice for the people. First of all they must be purged. But in the kingdom of Christ, all are priests, coming to the altar of God every day with one offering, the Lamb of God, without which no man can find access to him.

V. 4. Then shall the offering \ldots be pleasant unto

peoples of the earth. Christ, through the silent former glory of their nation, and they felt that they power of his righteous judgment is turning and needed such a king. But they had become so gross | overturning the nations, and bringing their terrible sins to the fiery furnace of fearful judgment. Thus, ception of the spiritual nature of Christ and his slowly but surely, is the refining and purging process of Christ's kingdom going on in the earth.

MARRIED.

In Berlin, N. Y., March 4, 1886, by Rev. A. H. Eaton, assisted by Rev. B. F. Rogers, Mr. FRANK J. GREEN and Miss IDA R. LEWIS, all of Berlin. At the residence of the groom, in Scott. N. Y. March 4. 1886, by Rev. F. O. Burdick, Mr. Augus-TUS T. PECK, and Mrs. ABBIE C. SMITH, of Sem-

DIED.

In the town of Friendship, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1886 Mrs. SOPHIA T. CRANDALL, wife of Enos P. Crandall. Sister Crandall, a daughter of Gideon Spicer, was born in the town of Alfred, Feb. 20, 1818. At the age of seventeen or eighteen, she was baptized by Eld. Stillman Coon, and united with the First Seventh day Baptist Church of Alfred. Feb. 20. 1839, she was married to Enos P. Crandall, of the town of Friendship. On removing to Friendship. after her marriage, she united with the Seventh day Baptist Church of Friendship, and remained a worthy member of that church until her death. Her family and neighbors testify that she exemplified her profession by a daily Christian walk. She had been an invalid much of the time for four years past, but bore her sufferings with patience. and at the last met her death with Christian resignation. She leaves a husband, son and daughter to mourn her death. C. A. B.

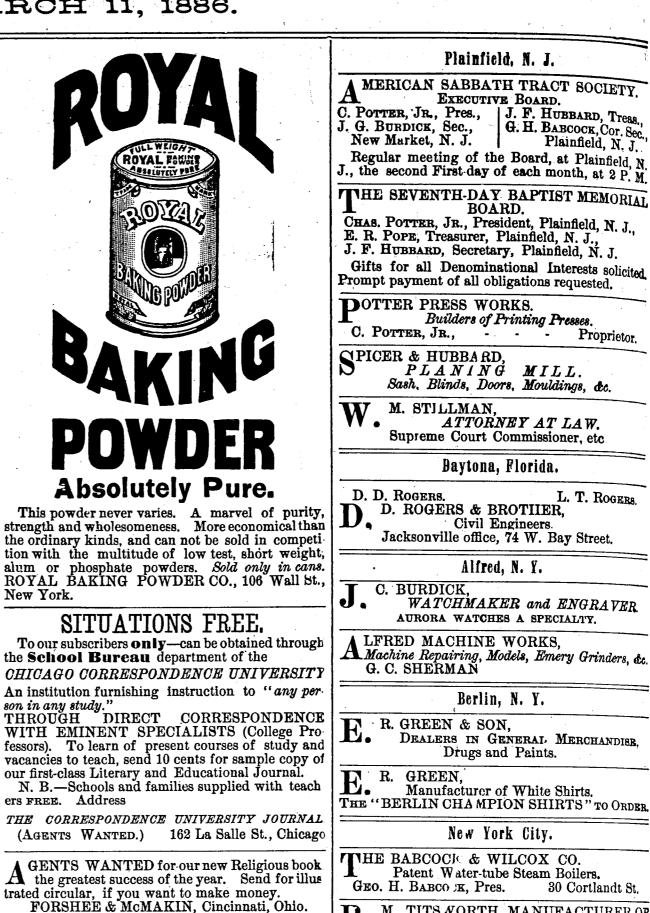
In the town of Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. March 1, 1886, MERINDA MATTISON, in the 80th year of her age. She made a profession of religion in early life, and has ever since been a faithful worker in the Master's vineyard. For a number of years past she has been a member of the Sempro nius Baptist Church, standing at the post of duty faithfully, till the Master called her to her reward. The funeral sermon was preached from Heb. 11:10. F. O. B.

At his residence in Greenbrier District, Doddridge county. W. Va., Feb. 28, 1886, REUBEN D. SUTTON, aged 76 years, 1 month, and 25 days. R.

Near North Loup, Neb., Feb. 18, 1886, infant daughter of E. W. and Nellie E. Black, aged 8 weeks. "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not.' G. J. C.

At Long Branch, Neb., Feb. 23 1886, CLAUD, in f nt son of Judson and Jennie Davis, aged 2 months and 26 days. D. K. D.

At Long Branch, Neb., Feb. 14, 1886, of con sumption, SARAH S. PETTY, wife of Julius T. Babcock in the 28 h year of her age. She was born near Pardee, Kansas, where she lived until her marriage. Since that time she has lived in this community. She professed faith in Christ, and united To the above n med Defendant: with the Pardee Church, at the age of ten years. She removed her standing to this church when she came here to reside. Her life was one of true pie'y, and in the church and society she was a faithful. earnest worker. In the Bible school she was an plaint efficient teacher and a faithful student. But, nowhere shall we miss her so much as in the prayermeeting, where she was always present, when practicable. But the faith she cherished in life. sufficient in death. Her sufferings were borne out a murmur. To her pastor she remarked days before her death, "I have perfect peace rest in Christ." She leaves a husband and two the children to mourn their loss. Funeral ser held at the church, Feb. 16th, at 11 A. M. D. K



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Plainfield, N. J.

J. F. HUBBARD, Tress. G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec. Plainfield, N. J. PUBLISHED BY THE ANE VOL. XLII.-NO. 11. The Sabbath Entered as second-class me office at Alfred Centre, N. Y **SOUTH-WESTERN** NUMBER 1 Large Rocky Mountain reaching a height of 10.0 with far-extending prair form principal features of pography. The climate pears to be a very desira whose health requires a l with much evenness of it is a trial of one's patie men, hotel managers, des physicians, and others. t State or Territory or some in a State, has the finest giving climate in the wor superior advantages. Ey too high or too low, too too hot or too cold, too r far from the coast, and s truth in regard to Southe Mexico, and Florida, sta possible amount of local enough. Statements tha know to be greatly against the interests in w are made. In round numbers, New have 80, 000, 000 of acres : 70, 000, 000 for pasturage the former is productive; tion of stock men held in

> were there, it was stated great arid belt 30 acres of head are needed. Large stock are furnished by Te in 1885, it was estimated, turing grounds of the S prising men are improvin herds; and we met a ma from Missouri to Arizona fine-blooded cattle. Wi selected with reference from some mountain stre general management. st flattering inducements. formation gathered here alude that everyone could cattle business any more ìngs.

III. The Sun of righteousness. chap. 4: 2-6.

INTRODUCTION.

This lesson brings us to the dawn of a new era in the history of the world. About 4,000 years have been spent in the development and preparation of a people for the incarnation of the Son of God. During all these years, the promise of the coming One had been repeated in various forms; and his character and power have been portrayed more and more fully through all the centuries as the time drew near. At the very first, he is described as born of a woman, and being invested with power to overcome evil. "It shall bruise thy head" was a promise of far-reaching import, and significant of great power. Hundreds of years pass. Abram is called out of the great multitudes that have peopled the earth, and the promise in another form is re peated, and his posterity is to be the line of its ful fillment, From his posterity Isaac is designated as in the line of promise, and after him Jacob. Many vears pass, one generation succeeding another, until this chosen people numbers hundreds of thousands, and they are serving in a cruel bondage. Just at the right time Moses is called to be the deliverer of his people, and thus a typical forerunner of the promised Deliverer. After Moses has accomplished his wonderful service with this chosen people, then comes Joshua to lead them into another stage of long discipline and training. Centuries pass with all their struggles, and we find kings over Israel, and finally David, typical of the coming King who is promised to establish a righteous and everlasting kingdom on the earth. This coming One has been the inspiring theme of a long line of prophets until now the fullness of time 18 almost reached. This last prophet stands in the midst of Israel, and describes the coming King and reign of righteousness with intense vividness.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. Behold, I will send my messenger. This i the reply to the question at the close of the preced ing chapter. Since the sort of legal reformation under Ezra and Nehemiah, the people had back s'idden, and had become careless in all their relig ious duties. This was specially marked in their disregard of the Sabbath. When any people lose faith in the promises of God, they inevitably cease to re gard the sign and seal of those promises. In the midst of this religious bankruptcy, the more serious were asking, "Where is the God of judgment?" It seemed to them that he delayed his coming, if indeed he was coming at all. The answer is given in inspired prophecy, "Behold, I will send my messenger." This expression is the common form of announcing the immediate approach of a king or monarch. A messenger precedes him to prepare the way for him. This prophecy had reference to the forerunner of the Messiah, who is distinctly identified by the Evangelists, and by our Lord him self, with John the Baptist. And he shall prepare the way before me. This form of expression is taken from Isaiah 40: 3, and refers to the removal of obstructions, and preparing the minds of the people for the coming Redeemer. This preparation was made by John's preaching repentance, and thus calling the attention of the people to their sins and to their need of a redeemer. And the Lord, whom the presence of this transforming power of Christ Frank Atkinson, Hebron, Pa.,

the Lord. This is as much as to say that offerings made with impure hands were an offense to the Lord. Cold, formal service, without the love of God in the heart, could never be pleasing to the great giver of all good. He requires the incense of true obedience in his worship. V. 5. And I will come near to you to judgment.

I, whom you think far off, will make myself known in your very midst, and that too in judgment. I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, etc. These people, in their formal service and unbelief, had almost challenged the righteous judgments of God. They are here warned of speedy retribution.

V. 6. For I am the Lord, I change not. He inhabiteth eternity, and his covenant is unrevoked, and all his promises are sure ; therefore his people shall not be consumed.

V. 1. For, Schold, the day cometh, that shall burn, etc. The prophet here seems to look forward to the inal triumph of the righteous judgment of the Lord. In that day all unrighteousness shall be driven out, and his reign shall be supreme,

V. 2. But unto you that fear my name, shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings. But God, through the prophet, here addresses himself to those who worship, reverence and obey him. Sun of righteousness here has the sense of deliverance, salvation, and blessedness. Every form of prosperity shall attend his true and faithful chil dren. They shall be delivered from trouble, from sin, and all the miseries with which they are surrounded. Of course this great blessedness is to come to them through the healing power, regenerating spirit, and love of Christ.

V. 3. And ye shall tread down the wicked, for they shall be ashes, etc. This signifies that righteousness shall be victorious over evil. The wicked shall no longer lead men astray and oppress God's people, but their ways and their boasted powers shall be as ashes under the feet of the righteous.

V. 4. Remember ye the law of Moses my servant, which I commanded un to him. If this coming judgment, as above described, awaits the world, then they should give heed to the statutes of the Lord and bear them continually in mind.

V. 5. Behold, I will send you Elijah, the prophet. That is, one who shall be like Elijth, who shall come with a spirit and power like his, calling all men to repentance. True righteousness is always preceded by true repentance, and the reproofs of conscience for sin; hence Elijah, as the preacher of repentance, must come before the Messiah to prepare the way for him in the individual heart and in the nation. Before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord. This day of the Lord is the time when he appears on earth and establishes his throne of judgment. This is the order of God's kingdom, to warn before he smites in judgment. V. 6. He shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children. and the heart of the children to their fathers. This verse seems to describe the ultimate effect of Christ's kingdom in the hearts of the children of men. They are so lifted above the consideration of nationality as Jews and Gentiles, that their hearts are turned towards each other, as in the figure, "the father to the children and the children to their fa thers," so that the Jews and the Gentiles all become one people in Christ's kingdom. We are living in

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