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Recorder. Sabbath

ASHED BY THE AMEBICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-42 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

. XLII.-NO. 11.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 18, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 2144.

ie Sabbath Recorder. red as second-class mail matter at the postat Alfred Centre, N. Y.

SOUTH-WESTEBN NOTES.

NUMBER III.

ge Rocky Mountain spurs, sometimes ing a height of 10,000 or 12,000 feet. far-extending prairies between them. principal features of New Mexican tophy. The climate of New Mexico apto be a very desirable one for those health requires a high and dry air,

much evenness of temperature. But trial of one's patience when railroad hotel managers, dealers in real estate, cians, and others, talk as though one or Territory or some particular locality State, has the finest and most health g climate in the world, besides other ior advantages. Every other place is igh or too low, too dry or too damp. ot or too cold, too near the sea or too om the coast, and so on. The actual in regard to Southern California, New co, and Florida, stated with the least ble amount of local prejudice, is good gh. Statements that intelligent people to be greatly exaggerated, react ist the interests in whose behalf they nade.

80, 000, 000 of acres for cultivation, and 00,000 for pasturage. With irrigation ormer is productive; and at a convenof stock men held in Santa Fe while we there, it was stated that within the arid belt 30 acres of grazing land per are needed. Large supplies of young are furnished by Texas, about 350, 000 885, it was estimated, for the vast pasng grounds of the Southwest. Enterng men are improving the breed of their s; and we met a man who had been Missouri to Arizona with a car-load of blooded cattle. With a good range. eted with reference to a water-supply some mountain stream, and with wise ral management, stock growing offers ering inducements. From bits of ination gathered here and there, we cone that everyone could not succeed in the e business any more than in other call-Wallace, N. M., an eating station, Ins, young and old, offer various kinds of passengers to buy. Holbrook, Arizona, the neighborhood of petrified forests. Canyon Diabolo is a wild, deep gorge right through the plain. Flagstaff is in midst of pine forests; in the vicinity of e of the ancient cliff-dwellings; and in s, etc. From Peach Springs one can take stage for what is probably one of the idest scenes in the world—The Grand yon of the Colorado. w, Western country. Let it not be foren that the "Great American Desert" ller, with worderful rapidity. he "Indian question" is one of special rest in New Mexico and Arizona; and we e there when the excitement was fresh the murderous deeds of the Apaches in hed much light upon this difficult and ortant subject of humanity and politics, venture to offer a few suggestions :

New Mexico breathed out threatening and slaughter against the Indian" dogs," forgetting that harsh words and treatment should not be meted out to a man because he is an Indian, but, if at all to the Indian, because he is a murderer or thief. The fraudulent and cruel dealings of Government agents, and others possessing the power, have exasperated the Indians, just as white men would have been exasperated. The tender story of "Romola," by "H. H., " ought to soften the public heart and move the public conscience, in behalf of these ill-treated our information, obtained authority from people.

otism, humanity and Christianity call for the Christian and Industrial training of Indian children and youth. Nor will such the plan worked well. training of one generation be enough; they are pagans, whose progress in morals and civilization cannot but be slow. These schools should not be so dependent on Government aid as to render it inconsistent for them to teach religion; for they ought to be thoroughly Christian in spirit and purpose. President Cleveland says : "There is nothing that will elevate the Indian but the grace of God. Nothing but the Christian religion will help us solve this problem." An Indian Agent, a Roman Catholic, was reproved by an arch-bishop for his friendliness toward round numbers, New Mexico is said to these schools; he replied "Our church has

had the instruction of the Indians for 300 years, and how much has it done for them ? But the Protestants are seeking their elevation. This Agent was removed, we were told, because of his "offensive partizanship." 3. As has been so frequently recommended, let tribal relations be dissolved, and the Indian lands be divided in severalty, in quantities proportionate to their needs and the value and use of the land. Undivided lands could be used for their advantage in the support of schools or other public and benevolent institutions. According to Gen. about 200, 000 square miles, and the Indian population is about 260, 000; and after locating each family upon a half section, there would remain 170,000 square miles. This plan proposes a very great change; and something of compulsion might be needed in the case of those who should rebel against the movement. Certainly, much of instruction would be needed before the ends sought ll, rude pottery for sale, importuning could be successfully accomplished. For instance, we have been told in Dakota that Indians have been furnished with agricultural implements by the Government, but left without a knowledge of their use. And if it shall be thought an arbitrary among other things, by being immersed, while and unjust thing for the Government to the Presbyterian says that this is not true. neighborhood of the San Francisco | break up at once the tribes and the reserva- | The Presbyterian says that only those who were intains, where, according to the testimony | tions, then by all means should all possible gentlemen we met at the Hot Springs, | moral and religious influences be swiftly mul-M., who spoke from recent experience, | tiplied and set in operation, to the end that | this. fine hunting grounds for deer, elks, these objects, essential to the best civilization and citizenship, may be accomplished by the Indian's own choice, as he shall gradually come to see their benefits. 4. The Indians should be subject to the general statement of salvation through rizona has its barren and desolate sec- laws of the United States, to be protected Christ, but when westell how this is secured, s; but with its mountains and plains that when law-abiding, and to be hanged for or come down to particulars, we differ very rease in elevation toward the South, it murder and punished for theft, as white rs facilities for mining, lumbering, gra- men are expected to be. And we think , and the cultivation of irrigable land, they should be admitted to all the privileges will doubtless be developed far beyond of American citizenship, not after a whole- agree that farming is the best occupation for expectations of many who will give little sale fashion, like the freedmen of the South, o credit to anything claimed in behalf of but only upon having attained to a specified few agree as to how it should most successfudegree of fitness to use and enjoy such priv- Iy be carried on. A great many agree that the ileges. To do otherwise, in their case or in the old geographies has been growing the case of the hundreds of thousands of illiterate people among us who can neither read nor write, is not for their good or our own. 5. If deemed necessary, as General Manager Robinson of the Santa Fe R. R. suggests, let the wilder tribes be driven away thern New Mexico. Without expecting | from the mountains and compelled to live in | the plains. There they could not so easily flee from justice and the United States sol- feelings. So it is in every business; we are diers as among the trails and fastnesses of the | confronted by the "what" and the "how." The Indians have been treated with | mountains, so familiar to them, and where, at unkindness and injustice, the spirit of | hiding in small companies, it is so difficult | which spreads. At Wallace, N. M., for illus- to find and capture them. An old Indian tration, the sleeping-car porter, who seemed | in Dakota is said to glory over the part he to forget that he himself belonged to a down- took in the massacre of the pale faces; and tion the present day. It is true there are a great every living thing seems basking in the splentrodden race, was a leader in annoying the some believe he and kindred spirits are only many who are opposed to the idea of tem- dors of a June morning. The Park above till you get out of it. Thrash that ugly,

Indian Agents, in order that the Government may not be represented either by grave injustice or with folly. One agent is said war, in this way : He received gold from the Government for the payment of stipulated sums to the Indians. But, gold being at a his own pocket. Is it a wonder that a mas sacre followed the discovery of this trick by the red men? Of different character was an agent, who, according to Prof. Bryan, of Albuquerque, N. M., from whom we have the Government to divide the land of a cer tain tribe into farms; and to employ the 2. Christian and Industrial Indian schools chief as assistant overseer, in order that he should be multiplied in numbers and in- might secure the chief's interest and co-opwas pleased with his position, and the threatened withholding of Government supplies were a spur to the lazy and shiftless; and

> It must be that this "Indian question" is ties to be overcome are, on the one hand, the uncivilized habits and notions of the red men; and, on the other, the selfishness of the white man, who covets the Indian's fertile lands, or the money he can steal from him or from the Government. A. E. M.

WHAT AND HOW!

There is a great deal of meaning in these two small words. They stand for the entirety of our work. While they are closely bodies or classes of people, while the latter and do is one thing, and how we are to accomplish and work out our own thoughts is very different thing. People agree more nearly on the former than on the latter. There is a greater argument on generalities than on particulars. The great question of Christianity or salvation through Christ a vides the world. If, however, you leave out of the calculation Sheridan the Indian reservations contain those who are indifferent to it and ignorant of it, those who are opposed to it will be very small when compared with those who favor it. There is a vast multitude that has at least nominally adopted the Christian religion. In 1880 it was estimated that the number was nearly 411,000,000, a vast assemblage of men who declare that they believe in the Christian faith. These all profess to believe that salvation comes through, or variety of statements. These statements are

claim that it is a curse to our nation, and a as though the "poetry of the earth was set reproach to any people. They think that to heavenly music." Any one or all of these immediate measures should be taken, but might have gone into that cave and growled to have enraged the Indians, during the what shall those measures be? How shall away the hours with the owls. But no. it be put down? Here comes the "how." There was too much of joy and beauty for Will there be agreement here? "I tell them to leave for such a life as that. And great premium, he bought greenbacks to you nay." One says substitute something how the owls could enjoy it, is a mystery to give the Indians, and put the premium in else in the place of liquor. say tea, coffee or me. I suppose we may settle the question, some other stimulant. Another will say that however, by saying that "it seems to be the will do no good, for they already use those. *nature of the bird* thus to do." They all belong together and should all go together. One will say let the less intoxi- light, it occurred to me that those owls were cating drinks be used, as wine, beer, cider, not so very different from some people, after etc., so that the desire for the stronger ones [all. You meet with plenty of those who will not be so great, while another will say seem to take to gloom as naturally as owls to that is just the way to create and strengthen | the cave. They always choose the dark side creased in efficiency. All motives of patri. eration. The influence of the chief, who the appetite. One will say let the number of everything. Nothing seems to please them. of drinking places or saloons be fixed by They have a liking for tears, and check every law, arbitrarily; but it is objected that unless smile as if it were a sin. They always it is fixed at a very small number there will look at their troubles with both eyes, and be about as much drunkeness as before, and turn their backs upon all their mercies. They capable of solution; but among the difficul- those who are allowed to sell it will have a are so owlish in nature that if you should monopoly of the trade, and thereby make an bring them out of the gloom into the sununfair distinction. A local option law will shine, they would creep back into the cave be preferred by one, while another will think as quickly as would one of those Park owls. it is too strong, and still another will claim | If trouble is not actually at hand, they make. that it is too weak. . All of these plans have | themselves miserable over imaginary troubles been tried and have failed, says one, and we just ahead. A pleasant day is spoiled to must organize another party which will carry | them because " it is only a weather-breeder." prohibition into all the departments of the It is always too hot or too cold, too wet or too government, but another will tell us that dry. The dinner never suits, and their bed

such a party will never succeed; that the is always miserable. They growl on the time will never come when a majority of the railroad, and find fault on the steam-boat. voters of the United States will favor pro- Everybody has to take it, from government related to each other, they suggest differ- hibition together with such other subjects official to the pastor of the church, and the ent thoughts. The former divides large which are necessary to make up a party, and if it should come, it would be many decades refers to sub-classes. What we are to believe in the future. One thinks that the only way to see this thing accomplished is to submit living under exactly the same circumstances it to a popular vote without any reference to as the grumbler. But these persons seem to party politics, but his opponent says the

ing but a nigger." Papers and people in to secure the services of wise and honorable and that it ought to be put down. They amid flowers, fountains and groves, charmed

As I walked out of that grotto, into the trustees and deacons.

Other people seem to catch sunshine everywhere, and find no dark places, even though belcoking for the ugly things, and always find what they look for. It must be that the owlish element that predominates, or they would not always find the dark places. If God had placed them in Eden, even then they would have found something wrong. Oh how this wretched habit does take the sunshine out People will pass by all the shining passages of love and invitation in the Bible, and fix their eyes upon some dark text about the settle down into a slough of despond; just as though they took some morbid delight in imagining themselves a part of a tragedy, with a background of eternity! I am puzdismal old caves, and, leaving all the sun-The owl was always a melancholy bird of the night. And there are too many of God's children who cherish his characteristics. sure that everything that is owlish in charturn your faces toward sunlight and joy. I saw my cat leave a dark corner and choose the only spot in the room where the sunshine fell upon the carpet. Why can't God's children do as much in spiritual things? What folly, to leave a world full of sunshine. and go into the one dark cave, and seek the darkest corner of that! My brother. come up out of that cave of unbelief into which. you have gone, where you shiver in darkness. Might as well go down cellar and grope in the cold, and then deny that there is any sunshine anywhere, saying that it would do no good even if it did shine, as to stay in that gloomy cavern of skepticism, and deny the reality of God's goodness and love. Come up from the shades of thy religious melancholy, my friend, and bask in the sunshine of divine Providence, who will keep you as under the hollow of his hand, and whose "eye is ever upon the righteous and his ear open to their cry." Hunt down and drive that hoot-owl of ealousy and sensitiveness out of thy heart, if thou wouldst have peace. He has led you off into the cave already, and there you sit and sulk and "ta-hoo" at everything and everybody. You don't take one bit of comfort, and never will again till you come out of that. Supposing you do feel that some one has stepped on your toes, or taken too little notice of you, and that your worth is unrecognized and unappreciated, it may be that the trouble is all in your own eye, and no affront was meant after all. At any away, and all is light and sunshine, where rate, that cave is no place for you to make your worth known, and you will be unhappy

more will be added all work in that line

d Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

the foundation of the different denominations. The Baptist says that we are saved eternally foreordianed by God to be saved can be saved, while the Methodist denies The seventh-day Baptist says that the Seventh day of the week must be observed as the Sabbath of the Lord, but his

First-day Baptist brother will not admit this statement. Therefore, we all receive the

much from each other. The same is true in our different professions or occupations. A great many men them in which to obtain a living, but very gospel should be preached by them, but how to preach it is a question on which they materially differ. Not only do they differ as to the particular doctrines to be preached, but also as to the method of presenting truth. One thinks that people should be instructed in doctrines and duties, while another thinks that they already know enough about these, but should be aroused to action by appealing to their But the latter is very much more difficult to

decide than the former. temperance question as it stands in our na-

legislature is composed of whisky men and they will not allow that to be done. The only way is to elect temperance men to the legislature, but we can as easily have a temperance party as to elect temperance men on another platform. Thus it would seem unnecessary to look for any subject on which there is a greater difference of opinion. I think it will be conceded by all that if those of many a life, and turn every cup to gall! who believe in temperance principles could be united as to the method of applying them, the time would very soon come when they could have it their own way. If they were as much agreed in the "how" as they are unpardonable sin, or predestination, and in the "what," there would be but little trouble. I think that as much may be claimed for prohibition as for temperance. If all those who believe in prohibition and would be glad if it were in operation could agree as to the method, they would | zled to know why so many seek out such in connection with, the agency of Christ. | make short work of it; but as it is, the dif-But if you ask them to state how salvation ferent parties checkmate each other and shine, more out their days in darkness. comes through Christ, you will find a great nothing is done. It is certainly an important and practical question. What is to be the outcome of all this chaotic confusion ? We all remember in the late war how Gen. | They shiver and growl in darkness and cold, Sheridan came to his army in a state of confu- when they might have sunshine and warmth. sion and retreat, and in a short time restored | The owl was numbered among the unclean order and system to it. It seems to me that if fowls, to be abominated by Israel; and I am some Gen. Sheridan could come into the temperance ranks and command the forces to acter is just as "unclean," and ought to be form in battle array and march in a solid | abominated and cast out of the soul. Drive phalanx against the enemy's works, success | out those dark, gloomy things, then, and would crown their efforts; or if any one plan could become a successfully working one, so that all could feel its power, the same would

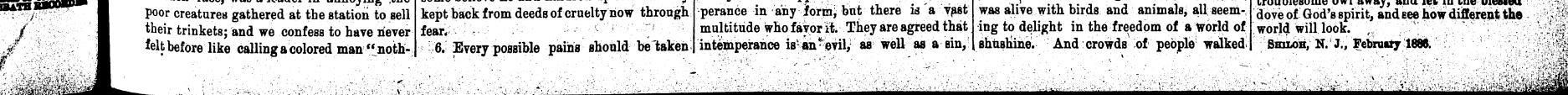
be true. .(To be continued.) OWL8. BY REV. THEO. L. GARDINER.

Almost every one who has visited Central

Park has either seen, or heard of "the cave." Well do I remember the impressions of my first visit there. We were within the dark grotto a moment or two before the outlines began to appear sufficiently to reveal to us our surroundings. The contrast was so great between the atmosphere and surroundings in that cave, and those out in the world of light and beauty, that one could hardly believe the two conditions were so near together. But hark ! What is that low-spirited. melancholy muttering, coming from out the shades of that darkest corner? A little closer inspection reveals a row of sad-eyed. gloomy, moping owls, looking about as sullen and unhappy as anything could be.

Why any birds with wings and freedom to choose surroundings should more away their days in that dank, cold, sunless spot I could

These thoughts have an application to the not imagine. Not more than twenty paces



Missions.

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

"NEVER YET HEABD."

BY IDA FAIRFIELD.

"Have you heard of the doctrine of Jesus, Of Jesus who made the sick whole?" Asked the Christian physician and teacher, Who sought to heal body and soul:

"Have you heard of the doctrine of Jesus, Of One who is mighty to save, Of the God who alone can redeem us From sin, and from death and the grave ?'

- Then mournful and low was the answer, Whose whisper the pallid lips stirred, But thrilling the heart of the teacher With pain, "I have never yet heard."

And softly stole one and another, That wonderful story to hear, As told by the gentle physician, In accents most tender and clear.

And ever the sorrowful answer, Her spirit to sympathy stirred, As one after another responded, "Ah! no, I have never yet heard."

The home was a home filled with beauty. For wealth and adornment were there, Long corridors, stately and ornate, And courts full of flowers most rare.

And the daughter, a fair fading blossom Consumption had marked for his own, Was loved with as tender affection As human love ever has shown.

But how hopeless and dark was the future, How full of misgiving and dread, No light on the Valley of Shadows Their vain superstitions had shed

And into that horror of darkness, Her spirit was drifting away, With knowledge of only dumb idols, To whom in its anguish to pray.

Oh! Christians, whose earliest childhood Was bright with that story of love, Is there nothing wherewith in life's manhood Your love for the Master to prove?

No way, through your own lips as others, Whereby you may utter a word In the ears of the perishing millions, Who never of Jesus have heard?

THE address of the Corresponding Secretary is temporarily changed; and all commufor the Board through him, should be ad-Cor. Sec'y, Daytona, Fla.

Sept. 17, 1878, 9,147 were baptized-2,222 of them in one day. At Ramapatam, there is a Theological Seminary building costing \$15,000. The Ongole church has a mem- Tibet. The regions of Central Asia are the bership of 14,632. A great famine in 1877 multiplied the opportunities of the missionaries, who were made almoners of the government, and superintendents of public works that were undertaken to give employment to the starving people.

BAPTIST SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN.

Richmond Theological Seminary, Richmond. Va.-There is a living home and foreign missionary spirit. A number are planning to go to Africa; and some devote much time to labor among the poor and destitute. Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, the cause of temperance.

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.-About 350 students enrolled the present session. Seventy-seven are in the medical department; and the study of medicine is attract- | have done little; but that has been honest. ing special attention. In North Carolina there are indications of enterprise and progress. Among the proofs of this are private schools, academics, and church edifices.

Benedict Institute, Columbia, S. C.-In October, 1881, 119 students paid for schooling, out of their own resources, \$379 43; and in October, 1885, 107 students paid \$1,-256 17. There are 200 enrolled, and many are preparing for teaching or for the ministry. All the graduates in the English course have returned to take the classical course. In many respects this year's experience seems a fruitage of the previous year's sowing.

Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.-125 students enrolled, of whom nearly onehalf have the ministry in view. The majority of the students are between the ages of 18 and 45; the youngest is 18, the oldest 51 nications and reports intended for him, or years of age. A better location, away from the noise of railroads and mills, and a dressed, until further notice : A. E. Main, | better building, are needed to meet the opportunities presented in a State of over 100,-000 colored Baptists. Roger Williams University, Nashville, race, and if it is good for any one, it is for year, 205-117 young men and 88 young women. Average age of the former, 23; of the latter, 18. Many students are pastors; and classes in theology and Bible exposition are taught daily. Twenty hold "State scholarships," and are preparing for teaching. Money is needed to provide greater accommodations. Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.-A good religious interest reported here, as in other schools. Pastors and people are awaking to a new interest in the matter of helping to meet the expenses of the college. Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.-Most of the advanced students, during the last Summer vacation, were teaching, and also worked earnestly in the cause of temperance and THE letter from Mr. Bach, of Germany, Bible-schools. Two joined in revival work that will be read with interest, adds still one that resulted in about eighty conversions. Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.-The walls of Rockefellar Hall are up, and the more to the signs that the Lord of truth and | building enclosed, but more funds are needed for its completion. It "'pearing" to us to go and work, and help send out his one of the scholars that the South and West light and truth among men. Who is not ought to help as well as the North, which glad to live and labor to-day? New glories must grow weary "helpin'," the poor girls and women pledge \$69. Forty conversions during the present term are reported. Nearly 500 scholars are enrolled.

also, you know, and it is a terrible thing. My morning was a large one. In the afternoon, ruling desire is to penatrate into the western part of China and open up a new country. would like to locate on the borders of most inaccessible in the world, and the last preached reports 152 baptisms in the past to reach with the gospel message. As you vear. say, it would seem the loud cry would begin when the message of salvation reaches the Jews and heathen. I too have noticed the attitude of Seventh day Adventists towards the Jews. They seem to have no hope for from where the Outlook is published." He them, but I believe with you, there will yet be an awakening among them, as also among the heathen. Can you not locate at Jerusalem and there labor for the Jews? am impressed with the thought this may be your work, as mine is here. The Jews are increasing there, and Palestine is to be the scene of interesting and important events. I do not see how I can ever carry out my wishes. If I had money I could make a move, but it takes a long time to earn it. I Va.-Students are doing a good work for content myself with the thought that no one can speak against my course, which has been strictly independent. To form an alliance with parties of a different spirit is folly, if not wrong. I have at least compromised no one, and been compromised by none. I

There is no place for me in any denomination I ever heard of. My attitude on the Sabbath practically shuts me out from all foreign missionary denominations, and my belief in missions to the heathen as the great work and power of the church closes me

against the Sabbath-keepers. The Seventhday Baptists, to be sure, have a mission in Shanghai, but I believe several things they do not. Between these two convictions, I stand alone so far as the sects are concerned. My work is not to fight those who are blessing the heathen. So far as the idea of missions, I agree with them, but I will not give up the truth of the Sabbath, etc., to join them, nor devote myself to proselyting to please any one. The fact is, missionaries are bound to their societies so they cannot change. They will crush one who differs, if he touches their converts. It is much more effective to outrun them, locate beyond them, and start clear.

I am one of those who believe in the free distribution of the Bible among the heathen. I venture to say half the Protestant missionaries in China do not think it wise to give the whole Bible to the heathen without explanation by word or tract. These hundreds of missionaries are better educated than ministers at home, generally. If the Sahbath was for mankind, it was

for Chinese, a full fourth of the human

two pastors arranged for a union meeting on Monday evening. That gave us a very large congregation. The church in which I

I suppose I had been in the room of my reverend and kind host five minutes, when the "irrepressible" came up: "You are

went from the Sunday resurrection, by way of eight days, Apostolic example-breaking of bread, lay by in store, to Lord's-day-Sunday of the week, look your books over, and as you have been prospered 'lay by,' you do Lord's-day, which is, if any day of the week, | much. the seventh day." Laughter ended our Sab-

Another reverend gentleman said "you keep the seventh-day Sabbath." Yes, sir, I do. He replied, "I am with you there, I claim it is the Sabbath. No change has ever been made by Christ or his apostles." On Sunday evening, the fiftieth anniversary of the American Baptist Telugu Mission was celebrated by jubilee exercises, which brought out the following statements: south-eastern portion of India. They number about 18,000,000, and like the Jews have no national government. In 1805 a feeble effort was made to evangelize them by the London Missionary Society. The first American effort to establish a Telugu mission was made by Mr. Day in 1836. The first convert was baptized Sept. 27, 1840. In 1862,

bath controversy.

people well at work. His preaching is ear nest, pointed and so plain that a child can understand him. As a temperance lecturer, no person to whom I ever listened excels him in breadth and clearness of thought. All his

lectures in this place have been admirable in spirit, interesting and convincing "

COBRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir,-Through Mr. C. T. Lucky, with whom I got acquainted on board of a transatlantic steamer, and whom I learned day. I went from late in the Sabbath res- to esteem as a true preacher of the gospel. urrection, by way of fear of the Jews, the I heard about the Sabbatarians. I thought fishing-apostolic example, eighty-four Sab- | much about the case, and Mr. Lucky was so bath meetings, that most emphatic, secular | kind to send to me different pamphlets and period, which, in the nature of things, must | tracts about it. Among them was the come in the following order: "You have "Royal Law Contended For." In his last worked hard through the week, listened to | letter he advised me to seek more informaa good sermon Sabbath-day, slept well over | tion at your address; and I hope you will night; now before you commence work first | forgive me the liberty I take to make you trouble and give me instructions.

Excuse my poor English, sir; my reading not take it to church, don't go that day, it is better than the writing. But if you is a secular day and 'laying by' is a secular | would be so kind to send something in the private act, to be done at home, and on to German language you would oblige very

Yours most respectfully,

WM. BACH. SHANGHAI MISSION-SCHOOL CHTISTMAS EXEB.

CISES.

As Christmas time drew near, the schools began to make preparations by way of decorating the chapel with evergreen, similar to the decorations of last year: The ten commandments were written in beautiful gilt "A large portion of the Telugus are in the letters and put into two frames. It was our intention to have the Lord's prayer written in a similar style and ready for the occasion, but the time was not sufficient. It has since been completed, and hung up between the tables of the law. These make a very appropriate addition to the decoration of our little chapel. There are also large characters cut from thick paper of various colors but for the perseverance of Dr. Jewett, the and fastened to the walls, the meaning of mission would have been abandoned. Upon | which is, "Then there was a young child who his resolve to return, Dr. Warren said, is our life, his name is wonderful, and he is "Well, brother, if you are resolved to return, the mighty power of God." We had arwe must send somebody with you to bury | ranged a Bible recitation for the occasion, you." In 1865, Dr. Jewett, his wife and a which the children were to commit and renative by the name of Jacob, went to the cite in order. The day came, bringing us quite pleasant weather: and at one and a half o'clock we assembled, and the exercises were opened by singing and prayer. Then we listened to the Scripture recitation, which consisted of about forty passages relating to the birth and person of Christ. All was well committed and promptly repeated. After this the school repeated, in concert, the hymn, "Joy to the world, the Lord has come." Another hymn was sung, when the room was quickly darkened, and the chil-154 native preachers, 38 Bible-women, 323 dren were taeated to a magic-lantern enter-

Sabbath.

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

THE SABBATH J

BY REV. A. H

Permit me to call th readers of the RECORDE Memorial, published by R 56 Mildmay Park, Lon The January Number is contains valuable matter in any other way. An art Servasti from an English pecial interest. In Vol. Sunday-now nearly three the binder-we have sift this expression fully and detail. But the testimon in the Memorial is especie it comes from a non-Sabb and yet accords wholly w keepers claim. The alle mous expression, and the made of it to support unauthorized. Every

against it. Bro. Jones asks for con the work of the Memor God has blessed with abi able work by responding is said without his knowl PLAINFIELD, N. J., Mar. 7

THE "A SAB

In the Christian Con 1885, appeared the first article, continued in fi paper, from the Rev. J. dron, Hillsdale Co., M tries to prove that Sunda the week, is the true wee give a few quotations. tries to demonstrate that a Sabbath on all mank savs "that the Sabbath. was first instituted in the waters of Marah." "Ar Sabbath was only given was binding only on th under their immediate j strangers and proselyt with them." "The pur seventh-day Sabbath was commemorate their deliv tian servitude. That w manded them to keep the above statements the for about 2,400 years. gentleman contradicts h as may be seen in the "that the Bible enjoir mankind," and the peo Moses were a part of all we are. The reader wi 2:2;26:5. Says the Doctor, "All penalty attached to th inflicted on its violators, with the law goes the pe absurd to contend that after the penalty is Christian catechism, preached, declares that commandments is bin and is called the moral God. In the Methodia pages 22, 23, "Question commandment? Ansi Sabbath-day, to keep shalt thou labor, and d the seventh day is the S thy God : in it thou sh thou, nor thy son, no man-servant, nor thy n cattle, nor thy strang gates : for in six days th and earth, the sea, and and rested the seventh Lord blessed the Sabba it." See also Exodus ask the reverend gentl whether his polemic th nistic with the plain catechisms, except tha astonishing how some against that comman member the Sabbath-(the fourth comman logue). Could not th gument be better app there is no command i ing it, there can be n its violation. Withou penalty in the Bible Sabbath, is null and please give us an exac

Sabbath, word for w

New Testament, so w

UPPER Burma, now conquered by the British government, is open to the gospel as never before. This makes a new door of usefulness among the heathen, especially by our Baptist brethren, who have accomplished so much in Burma.

AT the last meeting of the Chi-kiang and Kiangsu Baptist Association, China, the following summary report was made: baptized, 54; received by letter, 12; dismissed by letter, 5; dropped and excluded, 23; died, 19; present membership, 510; collections for all purposes, \$340 89. The churches are making progress toward self-support, i. e., they are learning how to govern themselves, and transact business.

more to the list of evidences that the truth of the Lord is spreading in the earth; one salvation is steadily multiplying his calls to and grand victories await the onward moving cause and kingdom of Christ.

OUT of ignorance or prejudice the unhealthfulness of the Congo country has probably been much exaggerated. The ill health of missionaries has been due, it is believed, principally to the following causes: overwork, imprudence, unwholesome food, and the lack of wise medical treatmentfruitful sources of impaired health everywhere. Among established traders, with organized labor, and who have comparative comfort and plenty of good food and medicines, the death rate is small. In the case of the earlier travelers, who were exposed to all sorts of difficulties, dangers and discomforts, there was, of course, great mortality, part of the cost of good health in all lands.

the question of giving it up was seriously with the writer. discussed. But faith prevailed; and Dec. 31, 1884, the mission had 12 stations, 204 out stations, 40 missionaries, 154 native plans for the future. If my position is depreachers, 38 Bible women and 323 other sired for another, I may make a change of our plan, and claimed it much more effi- revival meetings in this and other counties native helpers, 42 churches, with 26,396 at any time. My circumstances have been

SABBATH-KEEPER DESIBING TO OPEN A MIS-SION IN CENTBAL CHINA.

A member of one of our churches who has been keeping the Sabbath over three years, is in correspondence with a friend, who is also a Sabbath-keeper, but not united to any denomination. This friend is located in one of the ports of China, and is at present in the employ of the U.S. Consulate. He is the son of a First-day missionary, and has been doing missionary work indepenently, as his means and opportunity would allow. Our brother here has received a letter as was to be expected. Vigilance is one from him lately which seems to be of so much interest to our people that I take the you, and spent a few days in Scranton. By

Baptists was so slow that at two anniversaries ciety, who will doubtless forward it to Elder being present. By request, I attended a of the Missionary Union, 1853 and 1862, Davis, so that he can open correspondence

He says under date of Dec. 20, 1885:

It is impossible for me to speak of my

Tenn.-Enrollment at the beginning of the all who will choose to embrace it. Rest, like peace, is for all who want it. If one keeps the peace he generally has it, and so of nations.

As to my keeping the Sabbath, of course do. Does anyone suppose I was to begin and stick to it, and know the blessings coming from it, for nearly four years, in the situation I have found myself in, and then give up now? Perish the thought! I am not that kind. I was slow to start. It took me fully seven months to make up my mind on one point, many might have fought through in a week. The truth is, if the sympathies of Seventh-day Adventists do not include Jews and heathen, so much the worse for the sympathies. They should widen, at least others will take a wider view. The strife with the churches is trivial com pared with what it must be in heathen countries.

So much of my feelings. Now tell me of yourself. I think you will find you have a work to do, but to accomplish anything important takes time.

Do something if you can to induce others to read papers on foreign missions if their prejudice against other denominations can be mollified sufficiently. The word foreign is used of heathen, not people in Europe.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 14, 1886.

FROM DR. SWINNEY.

I have written to the RECORDER through you, but as I have nothing to write about but my work among the sick, and there is so much of a sameness in it day after day, that I am doubting whether to send it or not.

Mrs. Davis and myself have united in hiring a Bible woman, who comes only half a day, she taking her certain days, and I certain days. I find her a great help, especially when in the city.

FROM H. P. BURDICK.

ALFRED, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1886.

I carried out the programme of the ministers of Waverly, referred to in my last to For twenty-five years previous to 1866 The letter has been forwarded to the Cor- the Penn Avenue Baptist Church to the ministerial conference, where fourteen were present. The topic was, Country Churches. I gave the workings of our Ministerial Bureau and Missionary Board. They seemed very much interested in the brief statement

top of a high hill, where they could see a large city, with its temples of idolatrous worship, and prayed for the conversion of the Telugus. This hill is now known by the name of prayer-meeting hill. Between June 15 and Sept. 17, 1878, 9,147 persons were baptized. On June 3d, 2,222 were

baptized. The Ongole field, which witnessed such displays of divine grace had, Dec. 31, 1884, 12 stations, 204 out-stations, 40 missionaries. other native helpers, 42 churches with 26,-396 members; 1,556 were baptized in 1884. They had 300 schools with 341 teachers and

4,808 pupils. " Light o'er the darkened hills Breaks forth at last, and fills The glowing sky: See, a new day spring born Kindles a holy morn, Bursting on lands forlorn, While shadows fiy."

There is a great demand for gospel temperance work, as well as for strictly religious efforts in this Wyoming valley, now nearly one continuous village from Carbondale to Wilkesbarre, a distance of about thirty miles. I will not be able to comply with any of the requests for work from Forestville, Carbondale, two other localities in Scranton, Pittston and Wilkesbarre, and several other places. I very much regretted my inability to preach a temperance sermon at the Twentieth Ward Mission, in Scranton. They never had one, and this was their first request for | children seemed to be very much interested, one.

meetings in Tunkhannock have resulted in a Next we distributed to each scholar some great deal of good."

A Tunkhannock paper says: "The union interest and power, and cannot fail to accomplish good. On Sunday last, Rev. Dr. Burplace to help him."

A Wilkesbarre paper says: "Rev. Dr. Burdick, of Alfred, N. Y., has been conducting the heavenly kingdom. D. H. DAVIS.

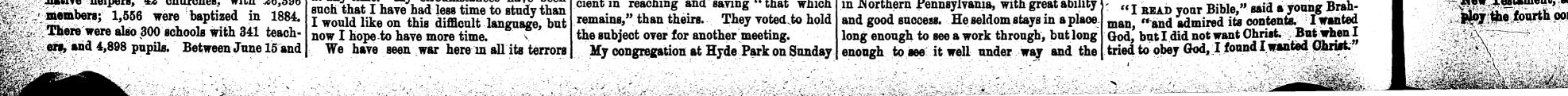
The first view was one with large characters in the center, reading, "The Birthday of Christ." On either side of these were characters expressing the angelic announcement, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will toward men." All around and about these characters was seen a wreath of flowers and evergreen. The next was a view representing the shepherds on the

tainment of about an hour in length.

hills of Judea watching their flocks by night. The angel of the Lord appeared to them in the heaven, and then farther back and above was seen the heavenly host. Then came a view of the child Jesus in the manger, the wise men offering their gifts, and so on to the crowning with thorns, the crucifixion and the ascension of our Lord. All of these views were accompanied with remarks and questions. With a few miscellaneous views we closed this part of the exercises. The and we trust that the impressions made up-A Philadelphia paper says: "The union on their minds may prove of lasting good.

Chinese candy, peanuts, oranges, etc. There were sixty-five who were remembered in this evangelistic meetings, which have been in way. They all received their gift with a progress for several weeks, are increasing in hearty Zia Zia Noong (thank you), and passed out with a jubilant step. The children dismissed, the teachers and other adults present dick, of New York, occupied the pulpit in were invited to take tea and refreshments. liberty of making the following extracts. invitation, I was at a public dinner given by the M. E. church, and Mr. Woodward, of So far as we could see, all seemed to enjoy Homer, N. Y., gave a Bible-reading in the the occasion very much. We hope that the progress in the Telugu Mission of the responding Secretary of the Missionary So- Trustees of Keystone Academy, twenty-four Baptist church. Both services are highly these children may not only come to love spoken of. Dr. Burdick has charge of Christmas, but that the pure light of Christ the meetings this week in the Presbyterian | may shine in upon their hearts and enable church, with the ministerial force of the them to rejoice in him as one born to set them free from heathenism and all of its sins and degradation, making them heirs of

cient in reaching and saving "that which in Northern Pennsylvania, with great ability - "I READ your Bible," said a young Brah-



Sabbath . Reform.

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

THE SABBATH MEMORIAL.

BY REV. A. H. LEWIS.

Permit me to call the attention of the transgression." readers of the RECORDER to The Sabbath Memorial, published by Rev. Wm. M. Jones, 56 Mildmay Park, London, N. England. The January Number is just at hand. It contains valuable matter not easily reached in any other way. An article on Dominicum Servasti from an English Review is of esnecial interest. In Vol. 2 of Sabbath and

this expression fully and in every needful detail. But the testimony which is quoted in the Memorial is especially valuable, since and yet accords wholly with what Sabbathkeepers claim. The alleged use of this faunauthorized. Every fact of history is against it.

the work of the Memorial. Those whom | Mark 7: 7. God has blessed with ability, can aid a valuable work by responding to his appeal. This is said without his knowledge. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Mar. 7, 1886.

THE "A SABBATH."

In the Christian Conservator of Nov. 1 1885, appeared the first number of a long article, continued in five numbers of the paper, from the Rev. J. C. Smith, of Waldron, Hillsdale Co., Mich., in which he tries to prove that Sunday, the first day of the week, is the true weekly Sabbath. We give a few quotations. First, the Doctor tries to demonstrate that "the Bible enjoins a Sabbath on all mankind," and then he says "that the Sabbath, the seventh day, was first instituted in the wilderness, at the waters of Marah." "And the seventh-day Sabbath was only given to the Jews, and was binding only on the Jews, and those under their immediate jurisdiction, such as strangers and proselytes who sojourned seventh-day Sabbath was instituted, was to commemorate their deliverance from Egyptian servitude. That was why God comthe above statements there was no Sabbath for about 2,400 years. Here the reverend gentleman contradicts his own words; for as may be seen in the foregoing, he says "that the Bible enjoins a Sabbath on all mankind," and the people from Adam to Moses were a part of all mankind as well as we are. The reader will please read Gen. 2:2;26:5.Says the Doctor, "All will admit that the penalty attached to the Sabbath law, and inflicted on its violators, is done away, and with the law goes the penalty. It would be absurd to contend that the law is in force after the penalty is abolished." Every Christian catechism, as far as Christ is preached, declares that the law of the ten commandments is binding on Christians, and is called the moral or immutable law of God. In the Methodist Catechism, No. 1, pages 22, 23, "Question. What is the fourth commandment? Answer. Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work : but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates : for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it." See also Exodus 31 : 15-17. Now we ask the reverend gentleman, in all candor, whether his polemic theology is not antagonistic with the plain Word of God and the catechisms, except that of Catholics. It is astonishing how some can sharpen their wits against that command which says, "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy" (the fourth commandment of the Decalogue). Could not the Doctor's favorite ar gument be better applied to Sunday? As there is no command in the Bible for keeping it, there can be no penalty attached to its violation. Without a law, and without a penalty in the Bible, Sunday, as a weekly Sabbath, is null and void. Will the Doctor please give us an exact copy of the Sunday Sabbath, word for word as it reads in the New Testament, so we will not have to em-

logue, which he says is the Jewish Sabbath. We would like to know whether it means the stranger within our gates only, or our neighbors also. We regret that the church teaches one thing and practices another. Their leaders cause them to err, tradition has blinded their eyes, and custom has be-

come their law. "Sin is the transgression of the law, and where no law is, there is no The next Scripture that the Doctor brings schools is a subject that, if properly pre-

forth to prove the first day of the week to sented, should be kept constantly before the be the Sabbath, and binding now on all minds of our people, for upon their charmankind, according to the divine law, is acter and success will largely depend the Jeremiah 31: 31, "Behold, the days come, character and progress of those who are to saith the Lord, that I will make a new cov- follow us in the coming generation. As the enant with the house of Israel, and with the work of those now giving direction and inhouse of Judah: ... I will put my law in spiration to the present movements of de-Sunday-now nearly through the hands of their inward parts, and write it in their nominational interests depends upon the the binder-we have sifted the history of hearts." "My law," says the Lord; not culture and discipline which they received must be heard, with no suitable ventilation, pagan custom, tradition of man, nor public in their time of youth, so will that of the and the room filled with poisonous gases, opinion. Is Sunday keeping the law of the future generation be dependent upon what even while classes are reciting? This might Lord ? Where is such a law recorded in the they received at our hands; and more will be have answered twenty-five years ago, but it ing spirit among the students. With this it comes from a non-Sabbath-keeping source, New Testament, or covenant? So this law demanded of them than of us, because of will not answer to-day; and the demand is spirit in the air the floating sentiments turns out, like all the rest of the Doctor's the onward march in every line of thought increasing upon us for better facilities as the would crystalize into the vice of agonsticism, antinomianism, a law without a penalty. and work. About fifty years ago, the need number of scholars increases. mous expression, and the use which has been Gecause the carnal mind is enmity against of denominational schools became clear to made of it to support Sunday, is wholly God: for it is not subject to the law of God, our far-seeing minds, which, taking shape, neither indeed can be." Rom. 8: 7. "How- resulted in DeRuyter Institute, Alfred, Milbeit, in vain do they worship me, teaching ton and other academies. To-day all the

Bro. Jones asks for contributions to aid in | for doctrines the commandments of men."

of the prophecy of Jer. 31: 31, and, as far | cated by the name of College and University, | ought to be divided with a professor for | monly formed for life. Under religious and as the law of God is concerned, it is the same and as such have assumed the responsibility each, in order to give the time for the necas in Jer. 31: 31, "... written not with which attaches to such names, and they essary work; for success in these days means ink; but with the spirit of the living God : must succeed or fail because of the work the devotion of one's energies mostly to one not in tables of stone, but in fleshly tables they do in answer to the demands of the age line of investigation. The chemist must high ends. of the heart." Says the Lord, "I will put upon them and other schools of that name have time for advanced experiments and my law in their inward parts, and write it in | and character. their hearts." "For if that which is done away was glorious, much more that which | wrought many changes among us in numremaineth is glorious." 2 Cor. 3: 11. Acbers, wealth and influence; but at the same cording to the Doctor's interpretation, the time, changes have been taking place outlaw which says "Remember the Sabbath-|side, not only in the material progress and day to keep it holy," is done away, and con- prosperity of this and other nations, but in sequently no Sabbath law remains. What the arts and sciences, in the methods of is done away? "The ministration of conteaching, and subjects taught, and especially demnation ;" or in verse 7 called "the min- | in the appliances for illustrating and pracistration of death." For further illustra- ticing the sciences. As these have advanced tion, we refer to John, 8th chapter, beginthere has come with the broadening of each | ning with the 3d verse, "And the scribes | field of work a demand for a concentration and Pharisees brought unto him a woman of study and thought upon one subject, so her in the midst, they say unto him, Master, | the rudiments of half a dozen subjects, fifteen with them." "The purpose for which the this woman was taken in adultery, in the or twenty years ago, now it demands a life-And they which heard it, being convicted of success. The ideals for our own work by their own conscience, went out one by must be formed largely from other schools one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the that stand in the front rank, modified and last: and Jesus was left alone, and the carried out, as best they can be, to meet our woman standing in the midst. When Jesus own wants as a people. We have learned had lifted up himself, and saw none but the that the name college or university means woman, he said unto her, Woman, where work, not only for to-day but for the future; are those thine accusers ? hath no man con- it means money bestowed and applied; it demned thee? She said, No man, Lord. means character given by the results shown And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I conin the lives of its students, and in the demn thee: go, and sin no more." By this | facilities and men that it uses, and it has to we can clearly understand that it was not do better work each year. There has been the law which was done away, but the death | growth during these years, but not the depenalty attached to it. Could not the Docvelopment which more help could have furtor's antinomianism be equally as well ap- nished. We must accept the facts as they plied to adultery as to any of the other exist and meet the demands, or we lose the commandments? Under the new covenant | hold we have on the patronage for the school, we are not compelled to keep any of the and consequently our character and influence, commandments as the Jews were ; it is now because students will go where they can have through love. "By this we know that we the needed help. love the children of God, when we love God feeling every day the needs that are upon us and keep his commandments. For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandand especially at Alfred, and knowing, that in a general sense the needs of Milton are ments: and his commandments are not grievous." 1 John 5: 2, 3. "Circumcisthe same, I am impelled to write these lines, ion is nothing, and uncircumcision is noth- hoping that they may have an influence to for the giver in the ages to come. ing, but the keeping of the commandments awaken a deeper sympathy with our work of God." 1 Cor. 7:19. "Do we then and induce our people to furnish such help make void the law through faith ? God foras will place our schools where they can do bid : yea, we establish the law." Rom. 3 : the best possible for the hundreds that are 31. "And the dragon was wroth with the coming to us for their education. woman [the true church of God], and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which keep the commandments of God, and dowments for the needed chairs, but no chair have the testimony of Jesus Christ." Rev. 12:17. "Let us hear the conclusion of these chairs must depend entirely upon the whole matter : Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty work elsewhere. This denomination can ill of man." Eccl. 12:13. JOHN BEACH. IBERIA, Ohio. not meet the expenses of their daily life.

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

would be just as much serving God if a share THE NEEDS OF OUR SCHOOLS. BY PROF. H. C. COON.

were given for this as for any other purpose, and yet how little comes in this direction. 3. A laboratory building (not a costly one) is needed for the Department of Physics and The present and future needs of our

Chemistry where the laboratory practice can be separate from the lecture rooms. No teacher who realizes the demands of the times will consent to try to teach either physics or chemistry without demanding of room and time and apparatus, and this especially with advanced work. What true college work can be done where all the practice must be done in the room where classes

giving for the needs of our schools just as

much a denominational demand as the other

interests which are calling for their thou-

sands? Our contributions for benevolence

The Natural History Department needs cases so that the valuable specimens can be can be known of God, of the world above. arranged and used for illustration in the or of the world to come. Surely, thinking various classes.

4. More professors are needed to meet the academies but Albion have given place to graded schools, and Milton and Alfred have | demand for higher and more thorough work. In 2 Cor. 3: 3, we read of the fulfillment assumed the broader fields of work as indi- The Department of Physics and Chemistry lege that the character of students is comanalysis, that he may lead his students; and The fifty years that have passed have this is true of the physicist.

With suitable laboratories there would be constant work for the chemist and for the professor of physics, especially if that of astronomy be added to his work. He who has these departments ought now to have an assistant, with the idea of preparing such an | for a few months in spring there is public assistant, when one is found fitted for the place, by work here and by special work elsewhere, to take one of the departments at no distant day.

tory, if they have the place in the curricu- les. I do not fear an attempt to drive retaken in adultery; and when they had set that where one man could acceptably teach lum of study that their importance demands, were preparing to let it die out. It is not the study that their importance demands, were preparing to let it die out. should have a separate chair. The age re- that upwards of 800 students of Harvard quires these studies of the university, as is very act. Now Moses in the law command- time to master one subject, and one needs to shown by the time and thought given to ed us, that such should be stoned : but what devote the energies, of his life in order to these subjects, and by the number of sayest thou?... He that is without sin succeed in doing the work demanded by the students who are taking these courses in the manded them to keep it." According to among you, let him first cast a stone at her. times and by his own ideals, if he is worthy schools that make any adequate provisions for their thorough study.

find it acknowledged on all hands that colleges sending forth annually a body of highly educated men have great influence on the character of the community. It is of vast moment that these should be trained in the knowledge of God and of his will and grace. In the past Christianity has had a mighty influence, stimulating and forming modern civilization, as seen in literature and in art, in our grandest poetry and prose, in our finest statues, paintings and buildings. The schools and universities of Europe and America were set up by men swayed by religious motives. Harvard and Princeton were set up to promote religion and morality. Take out Christianity from our colleges, and we have removed one of the vital forces his students laboratory practice. This requires which have given life and body to our higher education.

The typical university recommended by the president of Harvard is denominated unsectarian. This is but a negative phrase. Over the gates of this institution might be written: "All knowledge imparted here except religious." If religion is not honored in a college every one acquainted with human nature knows what will be the prevailwith all its chilling and deadly influence, and the great body of the young men would settle down with the conviction that nothing men, patriots as well as parents, may seriously consider what would be the effect of sending out into society a few hundred agnostics every year. It is while they are at colmoral training, kindly administered, multitudes of students have been saved from vices into which they might otherwise have fallen; many have been led to devote themselves to

These are the principles which I advocate. I am now to examine by them the plan proposed in the paper of this evening. Dr. Eliot allows that there may be provision made for religion in colleges. But if it is to have a place, it should be an unmistakable and honored one. At Harvard, as I understand it, attendance is required, not every morning, but several times a week. There is no regular preaching on the Sabbath, but worship, not compulsory, on Sabbath evenings. The president did me the honor to ask me to preach one of the sermons. There was a large attendance, but not half were students. These public sermons cannot make The subjects of Political Science and His- up for the lack of regular pastoral discourshave petitioned not to be required to attend prayer and are supported by the faculty. I am contemplating the possibility or probability of religion's being given up in several of our colleges. It will be an ominous day when one or more of our great colleges are brought to declare openly:"We are to give up trying to maintain religion in a college, it cannot be done." But even though things were come to this pass, attempts must be made to have the great truths of religion impressed upon the minds of young men. abandon religion. They will lose the love. the zeal, the activity, the high moral aims which Christianity is fitted to gender and foster. But if the work is not done by Christ, which will have to give their best thoughts to the thorough organization and execution of it. I will be satisfied if this discussion helps to awaken the churches to realize their duty in this matter. At the age which I have now reached, I cannot be much longer engaged in such discussions. I am glad and grateful that I have been permitted to defend two good causes closely connected, on the one hand with the highest scholarship, and on the other hand with the immortal interests of young men. I close in the language of my opponent. "This in the interest of the family and of morality. Nobody knows how to teach morality effectively without religion.—*Ex*.

3

ghty power of God." We had ara Bible recitation for the occasion, the children were to commit and reorder. The day came, bringing us easant weather: and at one and a lock we assembled, and the exercises pened by singing and prayer. Then tened to the Scripture recitation, consisted of about forty passages reo the birth and person of Christ. All l committed and promptly repeated. his the school repeated, in concert, nn, "Joy to the world, the Lord has Another hymn was sung, when the as quickly darkened, and the chilre taeated to a magic-lantern enternt of about an hour in length.

well at work. His preaching is car

ointed and so plain that a child can

and him. As a temperance lecturer.

on to whom I ever listened excels him

dth and clearness of thought. All his

s in this place have been admirable in

Sir,-Through Mr. C. T. Lucky,

hom I got acquainted on board of a

lantic steamer, and whom I learned

m as a true preacher of the gospel.

about the Sabbatarians. I thought

bout the case, and Mr. Lucky was so

send to me different pamphlets and

about it. Among them was the

Law Contended For." In his last

e advised me to seek more informa-

your address; and I hope you will

me the liberty I take to make you

se my poor English, sir; my reading

er than the writing. But if you

be so kind to send something in the

n language you would oblige verv

HAI MISSION-SCHOOL CHTISTMAS BXER.

hristmas time drew near, the schools

o make preparations by way of deco-

the chapel with evergreen, similar to

orations of last year. The ten com-

ents were written in beautiful gilt

and put into two frames. It was our

on to have the Lord's prayer written

nilar style and ready for the uccasion.

time was not sufficient. It has since

mpleted, and hung up between the

f the law. These make a very ap-

te addition to the decoration of our

apel. There are also large charac-

from thick paper of various colors

tened to the walls, the meaning of

s, "Then there was a young child who

ife, his name is wonderful, and he is

CISES.

WM. BACH.

and give me instructions.

ours most respectfully,

COBBESPONDENCE

irst view was one with large characthe center, reading, "The Birthday st." On either side of these were ers expressing the angelic announce-Glory to God in the highest, peace , and good will toward men." All and about these characters was seen 1 of flowers and evergreen. The next ew representing the shepherds on the Judea watching their flocks by night. gel of the Lord appeared to them in ven, and then farther back and above the heavenly host. Then came a the child Jesus in the manger, the en offering their gifts, and so on to wning with thorns, the crucifixion ascension of our Lord. All of these ere accompanied with remarks and 8. With a few miscellaneous views d this part of the exercises. The seemed to be very much interested, trust that the impressions made upminds may prove of lasting good. distributed to each scholar some candy, peanuts, oranges. etc. . There ty-five who were remembered in this hey all received their gift with a is Zis Neong (thank you), and passed a jubilant step. The children disthe teachers and other adults present ited to take tes and refreshments. we could see, all seemed to enjoy nsion very much. We hope that ildren may not only come to love as, but that the pure light of Christ he in upon their hearts and enable rejoice in him as one born to set es from heathenism and all of its degradation, making them heirs of enly kingdom. D. H. DAVIS.

AD your Bible," mid a young Brah-

THE PAST.

They have not perished-no! Kind words, remembered voices are so sweet, Smiles.radiant long ago, And features, the great soul's apparent seat. All shall come back; each tie

Of pure affection shall be knit againt; Alone shall Evil die. And Sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign.

And then shall I behold Him, by whose kind paternal side I sprung, And her, who, still and cold,

Fills the next grave—the beautiful and young.

Other departments must soon have assistants if they increase as they have for the past few years.

5. A growing demand of the age, in advanced study, is for the studies to be taught | The colleges will suffer a serious loss if they by subjects, the teacher indicating the line of research for the student to follow in the library where books are gathered and arranged with special reference to meet this colleges, it must be done by churches of want. This implies money to purchase the needed books, and especially there is needed a suitable library building for this work, with reading-rooms, etc. Some one with means could make for himself a lasting monument, more valuable than marble tombs, by erecting such a building, and furnishing the money that would, by proper investment, yield an income that would care for the building and replenish the library; it would be blessing humanity now and in Deeply impressed with these thoughts and the coming years. Colleges and universities are founded for the centuries, and those who give to meet their wants are making permanent investments that will pay dividends

The growth of our schools will depend up on the work done in the class room, and in the influence exerted upon the student to make him an efficient scholar, man and Christian; but this work must depend largely upon the influence and the material aid fur-1. In order to start the Theological Denished to endow and equip the needed department, an effort was made to secure enpartments. Other schools are yearly receivhas been fully endowed. The professors in | ing large additions to their buildings and endowments, because they are demanded by the age. A similar demand is upon us, and these endowments for their living, or seek it can be met if we can be made to realize our duty and then give as God has prospered afford to suffer those who labor in this deus; and he will prosper us in the giving. partment to depend upon incomes that do

RELIGION IN COLLEGES.

and facilities, the trustees have been obliged At the meeting of the Nineteenth Century to run in debt, which now presses upon them Club in New York City, recently, two paper for payment, and which, with the running were read by the Presidents of Harvard and expenses, makes a demand which they are Princeton 'Colleges on "The Place religion unable to meet without help. Either, or should have in our Colleges." President Eliot, of Harvard University, opened the discussion, both of two ways of furnishing this help and was followed by Prof. McCosh, of Prinwould be efficient. One, to endow the unceton, who, among many other wise things, endowed chairs, which would leave the tuisaid : I argue in favor of the retention of retion to be used to meet these obligations. The other, to give directly contributions to efft first to the community and then to the one hundred and eighty million gallons of -W. O. Bryant. | apply on the indebtedness. Why is not the | individual. Speaking to the first point, I beer a year.

Cemperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red. vhen it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth tself aright.

"At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth ike an adder.

ITEMS.

Twenty-eight congregations in Edinburgh, Scotland, have adopted unfermented wine.

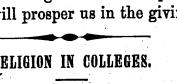
Among the bequests of the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt there is one of \$50,000 to the Home for Intemperate Men in New York Citv.

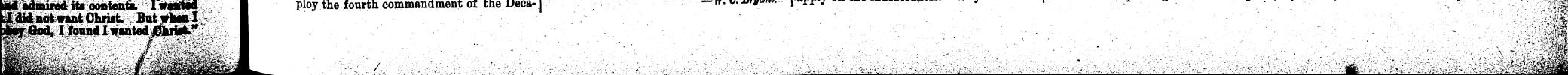
The Mississippi Legislature is considering general local option bill. The temperance movement in that State is very strong.

Should Dakota be admitted, she would be the first State received with prohibition as a part of her constitution. Hence the hostility of brewers and saloonists.

The two oldest American temperance societies still existing, are the Massachusetts Society and the Congregational Society. The latter was organized in 1833.

A beer journal says: "Beer-brewers in America employ an army of half a million men; they have invested a quarter of a billion ligion in a colloge on two grounds : the ben- dollars in their business, and they sell about





2. In meeting the demands for teachers

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 18, 1886.

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

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance. Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to REV. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I. All other communications, whether on busi ness or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany county, N. Y. Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, AGENT.

WE give, in our editorial columns this week, some facts and figures relative to our denominational history, life and work, in the hope that it may prove a source of valuable information to those who are compara tively strangers among us, and of encouragement to the earnest workers. We have gathered these statements into one issue of the paper, believing they would better accomplish the ends sought in this way, than by scattering the items along in successive numbers. It will be seen that we are a small people as to numbers, but by no means small as to what we have undertaken to do for God and his truth in the world. That God has enabled us to do what we have, and that he is opening up wider fields to us, is cause for profound gratitude to him; that he may help us to appreciate our privileges and opportunities better, and render still greater service, should be the burden of many earnest prayers.

THE first Seventh-day Baptist Church organized in America was that of Newport, church of our order in this country, and the youngest church is that of Rose Hill, Texas,

numbering 4 members.

THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT of the Tract Society, located at Alfred Centre, N. Y., occupies a commodious two story building, the use of which is donated by the citizens of Alfred to the Society, so long as it is needed for publishing purposes. It employs regularly thirteen men, besides the General Business Agent, and from twenty to

twenty-five mailing clerks and assistants are employed about one-half of the time. Five persons perform the editorial work on the various periodicals, one man devoting his entire time to it, and the remaining four a considerable portion of their time. The office is furnished with two large cylinder presses, one large power job press and one hand press, together with a large amount of type, etc., for newspaper, book and job work; and recently a complete set of bookbinders' tools and machinery have been added to the plant, so that almost everything in the line of the Society's work as a publishing society is done at its own house. The work of the Society, in this respect, has been en larged many fold during the pas' five years.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society has under its care and management important home and foreign missions. It supports, wholly or in part, some twentyfive missionaries on the home fields, stretch ing from Maine to Florida and Alabama, in the South: to Texas and Arkansas, in the Southwest; and to Dakota, in the Northwest These laborers are either missionaries in destitute regions, or missionary pastors o churches lacking in means to support pastors at their own charges, and they occupy, regularly or occasionally, over fifty different preaching stations. The Society also maintains a mission in Shanghai, China, in which R. I., organized in 1671. It is now nearly are engaged three foreign missionaries and or quite extinct, its last house of worship several native helpers-preachers, Bible having been sold a year or two ago to the readers and medical assistants. The mis-Newport Historical Society. The second sion maintains, besides the usual preaching and Bible-teaching services, day schools, oldest church now reporting to the Confer- | boarding school and a medical mission, with ence, is the Piscataway Church, at New fair accommodations in buildings, etc., for Market, N. J., organized in 1705. The each. An annual appropriation is also

made by the Society to aid the mission work organized in September, 1885, just before the performed by Bro. Velthuysen in Holland last session of our General Conference. The among his own countrymen. The Correlargest Church is the First Alfred, now sponding Secretary of the Society devotes numbering about 550 members, and the his entire time to the work of his office, a smallest is, we believe, Shepherdsville, Ky., | part of which is the editing of a page of missionary matter for the SABBATH RECORD-

ucational fund, the income from which may to Moses in wisdom and power. The third ford, Lincklaen, Scott and Clifford. She be appropriated to any educational purpose chapter makes numerous references to the in the judgment of the trustees. The inter- | Children of Israel in the wilderness, to their est only of the entire fund can be used for unbelief of the promises and their disobedithe objects specified. A considerable portion of this fund is not yet available, according to into his rest, and closes with a question: the conditions of the donors.

WITH a view to enlisting the interest and active co-operation of the women of the denomination in denominational work, the General Conference in 1884 constituted the Woman's Executive Board. This Board, so far, has aimed at two things, mainly; First, the organization of ladies' societies for denominational work where none now exist, and second, the directing of the labors of existing societies into strictly denominational work. It seeks no control of the affairs of individual societies, and of itself raises very little money for any purpose. Its mission, as constituted by the Conference, is to stimulate the zeal of our women for our work and to unify their efforts by concentrating them upon the main points of that work.

CONTRIBUTIONS to our benevolent societies have been much increased in the past few years, but we have not yet reached the point of sacrificing for the work of the Lord. Our numbers and worldly prosperity justify the statement that we might easily raise several place again," "If they shall enter into my times the amount we are now raising, if only rest." These words very clearly show that we would adopt the systematic plan of giving the entering into rest here spoken of was a certain portion of our income to the Lord's | future in David's time, and was also condicause, and then persistently and conscientious- | tional. "For if Jesus had given them rest, ly do it. When all the people gave willingly then would he not afterward have spoken of to the work, the treasuries for building the temple were soon filled to overflowing. It will always be so. We want all the people ites out of the wilderness into Canaan. The to do what they can, and do it regularly. No amount of special soliciting, however necessary this may be in certain emergencies, simply. That was doubtless the interpretacan take the place of this steady incoming stream to the treasuries, from the systematically consecrated hearts and purses of all the people.

Communications.

LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN.

ence and their consequent failure to enter

"And to whom sware he that they should believed not?" Believed not what? Plainly the promise of entering into his rest. In what form was that promise made? The indispensable to the full realization of the promise. This brings us to the practical us, therefore. fear, lest, a promise being left | hope. us of entering into his rest, any of you should seem to come short of it." Notwithstanding a promise has been given, and given by God

himself, yet it is valid only to faith, faith in God and in the reality promised. As in the case of the Israelites in the wilderness, there is danger of failing to enter into it, "For he spake in a certain place of the seventh day on this wise," "And God did rest the seventh day from all his works." Here the writer refers to the original institution of the Sabbath as the promise "being left us of entering into his rest." "And in this another day." Jesus, here, is Joshua, and reference is made to his leading the Israelpromised rest by some had been supposed to signify physical rest, or physical deliverance tion given to the promise by the Israelites waiting to be led out of Egypt; and again many looked upon their promised possession of the land of Canaan as the fulfillment of the promise. But the writer clearly teaches and proves by David's words that the rest promised in the Sabbath had a far higher significance, and was not yet realized. "There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God." This conclusion of the writ- its indirect results, the throwing open of exer's argument very distinctly shows that the promised rest of which the Sabbath is a sign, is the final deliverance and eternal redemption of the children of God, wrought out by, and through, Jesus Christ. This intensifies the words of the Lord to Moses in Ex. 31: 13, 17, where it is represented as a perpetual sign, for a perpetual covenant, made by "the Lord that doth sanctify." Ezekiel expresses the word of the Lord to the same effect (20:12,) "Moreover, also I gave them my Sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them, that they might know that I am the Lord that sanctify them." Now it seems plain from all these considerations, that the Sabbath is most intensely spiritual in its final significance; that it promises to the child of God the highest and most inspiring object of faith ever presented to finite minds, namely, an eternal rest with God. It is designed to keep ever before the mind, the Lord, who doth sanctify and prepare his children for that rest. Here, too, we can see how the full conception of the eternal weight of glory, promised in this divine covenant, leads the child of God in its true keeping, and remembering "to love God with all his heart and with all his soul and

was an earnest and faithful worker, greatly assisting her husband in his pastoral labora and was serving the Clifford Church as Sec. retary at the time of her death.

In her life, she was unassuming, and, in her moral and Christian character, above renot enter into his rest, but to them that proach, so that where best known she was most esteemed. Her last sickness, lasting for several months, and very painful, was borne with great patience and resignation. context shows that the Sabbath was itself the | She had her reason to the last and tripromise, and the unbelief was manifested in umphed gloriously through the precious the non-observance of the Sabbath. "So | blood in her death, which occurred in Union we see that they could not enter in because | Dale, Pa., 4 P. M., Feb. 23, 1886. She of unbelief." Here, faith in the promise is | leaves one brother in California, two sisters and a large company of kindred and friends, and a deeply afflicted husband to mourn her text of this point in the argument: "Let | loss, but not without the comfort of blessed

> Her funeral was attended by a large congregation and the services were conducted by Eld. H. P. Burdick. J. CLARKE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1886.

Washington society has gone into mourning for forty days. To observe, or to appear to observe Lent, is as fashionable in this city as it is to approach it with social events heaped rapidly upon one another. The young lady who has been going to balls, routs, receptions, and dancing attendance upon the German, has thrown aside her decollete satin robe and arrayed herself in high cut suit of sack-cloth, metaphorically speaking, while she cries mea culpa, and contents herself with afternoon teas, drives and theater parties.

Every day crowds of people go to the Capitol and make their way to the Senate galleries where they listen to the long-looked. for debate on the Presidential prerogative. Although all the discussion that could be crowded into a year would not remove the question at issue from the category of vexed political problems, the people will be glad to have the subject thoroughly exhausted. Then both parties to the controversy may settle down to the real work of the session. There will be general approval, however, if the debate shall produce, as one of ecutive business to the scrutiny of the public. The new administration is now but little more than a year old. It may interest civil service reformers to read what changes have been made in the personnel of the Executive Departments during the twelve months, and how the President has carried out his pledges at the expense of his party. The Treasury Department, which is by far the largest of them all, affords the most interesting example of what has been done. Its Assistant Secretaries have given place to Democratic successors and the score of bureau officers who were, with few exceptions, active partisans have given place to suces sors chosen on about the same principles. The Supervising Architect and the Chief of the Secret Service retain their places. Among the deputy chiefs of bureaus, about one half have been displaced or reduced to lower grades. Of the chiefs of division, about one half have been displaced or reduced to clerkships. Taking the Secretary's office as an example, of its nine division chiefs, four have been displaced, one of whom was succeeded by the promotion of an efficient subordinate; the other five have been retained. The Treasurer's bureau has been protected absolutely from partisan changes, and vacancies in all grades have been filled by promotion. Assistant chiefs of division have been recognized as under the civil service classification and free from partisan changes, the appointment of an assistant chief of the Appointment Division being the only violation of this principle and policy. In the four clerical grades the civil service law has been absolutely enforced and excuses for removals or evasions have not been sought. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, controlling more patronage unrestricted by the civil service law than all the bureaus of the Treasury combined, has afforded the most conspicuous and perfect example of the triumphs of reform principles. Throughout the departments, where as sistant secretaries were employed, they have been superceded, with a single exception. With chief clerks, the rule has been very different. The veteran and efficient chief clerks of the State, War and Navy Departments, trained under Republican administrations, have been retained. The chief clerk of the Department of Justice and of the Interior Department both continue to serve, and the only two who have been succeeded, those of the Treasury and Post Office Departments,

positions, the Assistant Atto the Solicitor General, special a but its chief clerk, appointm other prominent officers rema grades of division chiefs, clerid among the laborers and mes sanship has had no victims.

In the Interior and Post C ments, changes and reduction made among bureau and div but the the heads of those dep firmly resisted pressure for th their most faithful and effic from the lowest to the high large proportion of the incu over from previous administrat



NOBWICH, N. Y.,

Dear Christian Friends,-TI er for whom prayer was reques his rest from extreme sufferin week ago. The long-continue physical law in overwork bro pensity. I returned from hi tend upon the sick beds brother's wife and also of my scarcely able to keep about, fro tack of the influenza now pre Thankful for your kind s prayers I still crave their con when does one so much need fi so sorely afflicted.

Under the billows, your sist



New York. ADAMS CENTRE.

The members of our Sabb the number of over 80 gathere day evening at the residence o Superintendent, Levi Walsw were uninvited guests, takin worth and his good wife ent prise, yet all were made welc joyed a very pleasant, social ev partaking of a liberal supply of which were provided by the pastor called the attention of to the cordiality with which t received, and the pleasure wi had afforded all, suggesting on back to the occasion, name chairs (it had been necessary chairs from the neighbors), w were pushed in from behind gant chairs-a gentleman's en lady's rocker-a token of app esteem from the Sabbath-sch perintendent and his wife. B in a few words expressed his t prayer and music the very ple dispersed.

OUB American churches are located in twenty-two States and Territories. The greatest number of churches, in proportion to the number of inhabitants of the State, is in Rhode Island; while the actual number of churches is greater in New York than in any other State.

THERE are on the Conference lists 101 churches, 97 of which are in this country, and four in foreign countries,-two in England, one in Holland and one in China. These churches report an aggregate membership of 8,765. Some of the more recently constituted churches have not yet reported to the Conference, and few on the lists have a precarious existence if they many be said to exist. If these two classes may balance each other, the figures given above are pretty nearly correct.

By the adoption of an amendment to its constitution, at the anniversary in 1881, the American Sabbath Tract Society became also a publication society; that is, a society whose legitimate functions are not constitutionally limited to the publication and circulation of Sabbath tracts. The Society now issues five regular periodicals as follows: The SABBATH RECORDER, of which 3,000 copies weekly are now issued; the Helping Hand in Bible-school Work, for teachers and advanced scholars, is published quarterly in editions of 2,000; the Outlook and Sabbath Quarterly, a thirty-two page pamphlet is published four times a year in editions of 52,000 each; the Light of Home is sent monthly to 110,000 families; and the Evangelii Harold, a monthly in the Swedish language, is issued in small editions of about 1,600 each. The first two of these periodi cals are self-supporting, the remaining three being largely for gratuitous distribution. their expenses have to be met by income from subscriptions, by donations for those special objects, and by appropriations from the general funds of the Society, at the discretion of its Executive Board. Besides the publication of these periodicals, which are issued from the printing house of the Society, an annual appropriation is made to aid Eld. G. Velthuysen, in Holland, in the publication of De Boodschapper, in the Dutch language.

FUNDS for the carrying on of the work of the Tract and Missionary Societies are offerings of the churches, Sabbath schools, and individuals of the denomination. The receipts of the two Societies have averaged past three or four years. The wonder is, much work could be done, so many agencies employed in the work of promulgating gospel truth, with so little means.

THE generosity of Bro. E. S. Bliss and wife has put the publication of an illustrated basis where it may be published at a price that all can pay, and yet produce a first-class weekly illustrated paper. This work is now in the hands of a Sabbath-school Board, appointed by the General Conference, of which Bro. Bliss is the Treasurer. This Board also labors to conserve the interests of the Sabbath-schools in the churches, and, through its Corresponding Secretary, prepares the weekly lesson notes for the SABBATH RE-CORDER.

OUR schools, Alfred University, Milton College and Albion Academy, are instructing annually about 800 students in the various departments and courses of instruction. Alfred University consists of seven departments or "schools," and employs in all twenty-three professors and instructors; Milton College has five courses of study, and employs eleven professors and teachers, and Albion Academy, with the usual academic courses, employs two or three teachers, be sides the principal.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Education Society holds in trust about \$40,000 in notes and mortgages, for our schools, principally for Alfred University.

Memorial Fund now hold in trust the sum of | with great authority on account of his wis- | life. She was married to Eld. Coon in 1865 \$82,201 14, in cash, notes, mortgages, etc., besides several bequests, etc., the value of God revealed his supreme power, holy will wife for about twenty-one years. During voluntarily resigned. which has not been estimated. These funds and all-merciful promises and plan of salva- these vears she has been associated with her The State, War and Navy Departments which has not been estimated. These funds and all-merciful promises and plan of salva- these years she has been associated with her are held for Alfred University, Milton Col tion, yet Christ Jesus, who has now come to husband in church relations and pastoral

NUMBER VIII.

In our fifth letter we laid down a proposition which you will do well to keep in mind, viz., that the Sabbath, that is, the weekly Sabbath is of the nature of a typical sign, derived almost entirely from the free-will and conveys to the faith of God's children a promise of final deliverance. We endeavored to sustain this proposition, first, by reference to the fourth commandment, and also to about \$17,000 or \$18,000 per year for the | Ex. 31: 13, 17, Ezekiel 20: 12. That sign refers to a covenant and is the seal of a covnot where this money has gone, but that so enant which God has made with his people, and is to be observed "for a perpetual cove nant. Ex. 31; 16. To be thus observed, it must be addressed to the faith of God's children, and its true observance must be an act of faith in God and in his promise. Second by reference to our Lord's interprepaper for Sabbath-school children upon a tation of the first and great commandment (Matt. 22: 37,) which represents the Sabbath law as requiring the highest measure of love to God, and hence the highest measure of faith in God. As corroborative of this inter pretation of the Sabbath law, as a sign and promise of deliverance, addressed to the faith of God's children, we referred to the instruction given to Moses for the Children of Israel in the wilderness (Ex. 16,) which you will do well to study very carefully, also the whole system of sacrificial worship, typical of the plan of redemption and deliverance through Christ the Redeemer.

We will now invite your attention to another passage of Scripture which is a very strong | W. Coon, and the daughter of the Rev. J. argument corroborative of this interpretation | T. Ellis, was born in Herrick, Susquehanna of the Sabbath law. This is Hebrews 4: 1-9. Co., Pa., in 1838. Having been favored This letter to the Hebrews is remarkable for with good natural mental susceptibilities, being perfectly adapted in its style and dic- and being favored in her early life with good tion to the easy understanding of the He- educational advantages, she acquired a good brew Christians. The peculiar object of degree in scholarship, and her early womanthe writer seems to be to set forth the more | hood was spent very successfully in teaching. important doctrines of the gospel in Hebrew idioms, by reference to Hebrew types and age of twelve years, and united with the forms of worship.

Son, and then his right to dominion over the | tious and devoted in her Christian life, and beworld. Then the writer brings under review | ing a studious lover of the Bible, she was an Moses, the ancient typical leader, deliverer intelligent Christian. Having come to see and law-giver of Israel, through whom the | the doctrine of the true Sabbath before her promise of final deliverance was repeated. | marriage, she was a cheerful and faithful THE Trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist Though he was honored of God, invested observer of it through the balance of her dom, and made the agency through whom to whom she has been a good and faithful

IN MEMORIAM.

T. R. WILLIAMS,

with all his mind."

Mrs. Anna Almeda Ellis, wife of Rev. A She made a profession of religion at the Free Will Baptist church in her native He first proves the exalted dignity of the town. She was characteristically conscien-

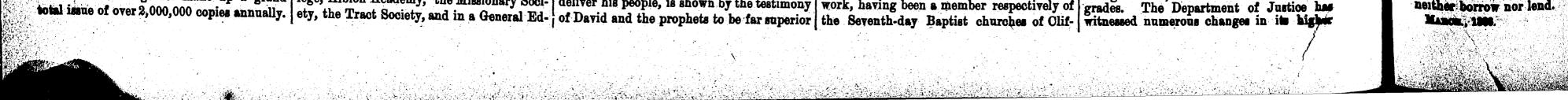
have been absolutely free from partisan These all taken together make up a grand lege, Albion Academy, the Missionary Soci- deliver his people, is shown by the testimony work, having been a member respectively of grades. The Department of Justice has

Illinois. FARINA.

Winter seems to have lost calendar tells of its departu winds, however, put in an pearance for a few hours, b east and southward, when b and meadow-larks, a few, 1 recognition of the change Farmers talk of Spring's hopefully waiting for settle another crop may be plant harvest. Many are hauling oats of last year's raising hundred teams per day, load no uncommon sight as the weighed and paid."

During the Winter just p Army Post of this place has sional entertainments, liter wise, which have relieved, social monotony of this vill people were also favored perance addresses by lady lec finally in the organization o They have already held a Their headquarters are at t Baptist church. The sever cept the German, are rep membership.

Among the many worth plished by the Farina Ladie one just completed-the session-room of the church, their meetings. It is newly pered and painted, and much credit to that ente That organization, during far, has expended much me hard earning to benefit a house of worship. They a one tenth of their earnings societies. Any application borrow our Ladies' Aid So ary purposes will not be neither borrow nor lend.



ncklaen, Scott and Clifford. She arnest and faithful worker, greatly her husband in his pastoral labors, serving the Clifford Church as Sect the time of her death.

life, she was unassuming, and, in al and Christian character, above reso that where best known she was teemed. Her last sickness, lasting ral months, and very painful, was ith great patience and resignation. her reason to the last and trigloriously through the precious her death, which occurred in Union a., 4 P. M., Feb. 23, 1886. She ne brother in California, two sisters rge company of kindred and friends. eply afflicted husband to mourn her not without the comfort of blessed

nneral was attended by a large conand the services were conducted H. P. Burdick. J. CLARKE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From oar Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1886. ngton society has gone into mournorty days. To observe, or to appear ve Lent, is as fashionable in this is to approach it with social events rapidly upon one another. The dy who has been going to balls. ceptions, and dancing attendance German, has thrown aside her detin robe and arrayed herself in a suit of sack-cloth, metaphorically while she cries mea culpa, and herself with afternoon teas, drives ter parties.

day crowds of people go to the Capmake their way to the Senate galere they listen to the long-looked. te on the Presidential prerogative. all the discussion that could be into a year would not remove the at issue from the category of vexed problems, the people will be glad to e subject thoroughly exhausted. th parties to the controversy may wn to the real work of the seshere will be general approval, howhe debate shall produce, as one of ct results, the throwing open of exusiness to the scrutiny of the pub-

positions, the Assistant Attorney General, the Solicitor General, special attorneys, etc., but its chief clerk, appointment clerk and other prominent officers remain, and in the grades of division chiefs, clerical grades, and among the laborers and messengers, partisanship has had no victims.

In the Interior and Post Office Departments, changes and reductions have been made among bureau and division officers, but the the heads of those departments have firmly resisted pressure for the removal of their most faithful and efficient aids, and from the lowest to the highest grades, a large proportion of the incumbents hold over from previous administrations.

A CABD.

NORWICH, N. Y., March 3, 1886. Dear Christian Friends,-The loved brother for whom prayer was requested passed to his rest from extreme suffering, nearly one week ago. The long-continued violation of physical law in overwork brought its sad nepalty. I returned from his grave to attend upon the sick beds of another brother's wife and also of my sister, myself scarcely able to keep about, from a severe attack of the influenza now prevailing here. Thankful for your kind sympathy and prayers I still crave their continuance; for when does one so much need friends as when 50 sorely afflicted.

Under the billows, your sister, A. F. BARBER.



New York. ADAMS CENTRE.

The members of our Sabbath-school to the number of over 80 gathered last Thursday evening at the residence of our worthy | ed resulted in the discovery of a large quan-Superintendent, Levi Walsworth. They were uninvited guests, taking Bro. Walsworth and his good wife entirely by sur prise, yet all were made welcome and enjoyed a very pleasant, social evening. After partaking of a liberal supply of refreshments, which were provided by the visitors, the pastor called the attention of the company to the cordiality with which they had been received, and the pleasure which the visit had afforded all, suggesting only one drawback to the occasion, namely, a lack of chairs (it had been necessary to bring in chairs from the neighbors), when lo! there were pushed in from behind him two elelaged by robbers. gant chairs-a gentleman's easy chair and a lady's rocker—a token of appreciation and esteem from the Sabbath-school to its Su- home rule. perintendent and his wife. Bro. Walsworth in a few words expressed his thanks. After prayer and music the very pleasant company dispersed. A. B. P.



The shoemakers' strike at Chicago has been setted by arbitration.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific railroad, which formed a part of the Wabash system, has been ordered sold under a decree of foreclosure.

Threats have been made by the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicage to boycott the publishers of the city directory unless the non-union men in that office are discharged.

The Boston board of police has announced that the fees for liquor licenses for the coming year will be raised from \$50 to \$200. The dealers generally express great dissatisfaction.

The strike at the New York Steam Heating Works is still in progress. The police are guarding the property. The company say they have no trouble in securing all the men they want.

The New Jersey Assembly has passed a bill requiring the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company to get the consent of the New Jersey legislature before assuming the privilege of bridging Staten Island Sound.

Reports from the stock-growing portions of Texas show great activity in the cattle industry. Preparations for the Spring drive are complete, and several herds will be started up the trail in the next ten days. The drive for 1886 will reach 300,000 head.

Frank Murgordt, of Philadelphia, was seized with a violent spell of sneezing while in bed. Everything was done for the man's relief that could be thought of, but the sneezing was kept up, and before medical aid could reach him he was dead. It is supposed that he ruptured a blood vessel.

Customs officers have seized \$4,000 worth of opium brought to San Francisco on the steamer Belgic, addressed to Hop Kee, a Chinese merchant. A search of the premises from Numbers 20: 25, 26. to which the contraband opium was addresstity of opium which did not bear the custom ow of the late Reuben Crumb, aged 75 years. She house stamp.

The Trades Council of Los Angeles, Cal. has issued a circular calling on citizens to has issued a circular calling on citizens to aid in peacefully removing the Chinese. A large number of employers are, in conse-home. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." quence, discharging their Chinese hands. About 900 Chinamen have arrived in that city from surrounding districts since the agitation began.

Foreign. Prince Bismarck is ill with rheumatism. The French Senate has adopted the Madgascar treaty. Advices from Annam state that anarchy prevails, and that the country is being pil-

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., March 3, 1886, by Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. HERBERT E. YAPP, of Port-ville, and Miss M. LIZZIE CRANDALL, of DeRuyter, At Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., March 4, 1886, by Rev. Dr. Smith, JOHN H. HOWE, of New Rich-mond, Wis., and Miss NETTIE LESUER, of Bolivar,

DIED.

At her home in Friendship, N. Y., March 7, 1886, of an affection of the heart brought on by an attack of inflamatory rheumatism, Mrs. ELEANOR O. COON, wife of Alonzo B. Coon, aged 58 years and 4 months. Sister Coon was a daughter of the late Joel Kenyon, of the town of Wirt, in the vicinity of Nile. In the year 1845 she was married to Mr. A. B. Coon, of Genesee, and was for many years a resident of that town. She thought she experienced a change of heart when sixteen years of age, but made no public

profession of religion until about 1847, when she was baptized by Eld. James Bailey and united with the First Genesee Church. She remained a useful and beloved member of that Church until about three years ago, when, on moving into this town, she united with the church at Nile, of which she was a member at the time of her death. Her friends

and acquaintances speak in the highest terms of her beautiful Christian life. She was not only a devoted Christian, but a cheerful Christian. She will be greatly missed, not only by her husband and children, but by our society. Though her funeral was held at their residence, it was attended by a large number of mourning and sympathizing friends.

C. A. B JOHN SAUNDERS died at his home on Deer Creek, Tuesday morning, March 9, 1886, of apoplexy He was 71 years, 10 months and 24 days of age. Uncle John, as he was familiarly called, was born in Hop-kinton, R. I., in 1814. When but a small boy he moved with his father's family to the town of Almond. When a young man he came into this vicinity to live, where he resided until his death. In 1843 he was one of the twelve constituent members of the West Genesee Seventh day Baptist

Church, of which he remained a faithful member till death. He leaves a wife, feeble in health, and many relatives to morn his loss. The funeral services were held at the house March 11th, and remarks, suited to the occasion, were made by the writer, from Matt. 24: 44. E. A. W.

In the city of Rome, N. Y., March 9, 1886, GEO. PLANTZ, aged 76 years, 2 months and 18 days. The deceased lived many years in New London, N. Y. He leaves a widow, three children and a large circle of relatives and friends. His last days were spent with his son, who is proprietor of the Empire House in Rome. The writer preached the funeral discourse H. D. C. In South Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 9, 1886, of chronic disease, Mrs. EUNICE CRUMB, wid made a profession of religion in early life and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Lincklaen, N. Y., and was a member, subsequently, of the

churches of Otselic, Lincklaen and DeRuyter. She J. C.

In Berlin, N. Y., March 5, 1886, of consumption, FRANK NILES, aged 34 years, 1 month, and 18 days. The subject of this notice had, for several years, been a sufferer from the disease of which he died, having sought all the relief that physicians and change of climate could afford, but was finally obliged to lie down a victim to this fell destroyer. In his youth and early manhood he had neglected to make that preparation necessary for a change of worlds. But in the early part of the last year of his life his attention was seriously called to the matter of a personal salvation through Christ, and being mercifully blessed till the very end of life, with that clearness of mind, necessary to grapple with this a clear evidence of his adoption into the family of It is expected that the powers will with-It is expected that the powers will withevidenced by the large assembly gathered at the Bap-tist Church to attend his funeral, as also by a some-The authorities have forbidden Louis what numerous delegation from the "Mowing Michel to preside at ar anarchist meeting to Machine Works," of Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, where the deceased had spent the latter part Rumors have reached Hong Kong respecting a conspiracy to overthrow the Mikado's spect. Upon the occasion a discourse was delivered government in Japan. by the writer, founded on 1 Cor. 15: 55. "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? He leaves behind an aged father, a wife with one child, and a sister, who deeply mourn their loss, but accept it as his eternal gain. B. F. R.

At Milton, Wis., March 5, 1886, from the effects of a cancerous tumor, STEPHEN C. Boss, aged 57 years, 10 months and 18 days. Mr. Boss had lived in Wisconsin about thirty one years, and was very much esteemed for his genial temperament and Christian, manly deportment. He leaves a wife and son to mourn their loss. He died with implicit trust in Christ as his Saviour. E. M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THERE will be a Quarterly Covenant Meeting and Communion of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church at Richburg, commencing Sixth-day, April 9th, at 2 P. M., and continuing over the Sabbath. The invitation is to all who can attend; and if any of our members cannot be with us we ask you to write us, directing to J. P. Dye, Clerk of the Church. All Christians are invited to meet with us on the occasion.

> In behalf of the Church, J. P. DYE, Clerk.

THE Treasurer of the General Conference would respectfully remind those churches which have not paid their apportionments for the year ending Sept. 1, 1885, or for previous years, that the money in the treasury was long ago exhausted and a considerable portion of the expenses for last year remain unpaid. Prompt attention to this matter by those whom it may concern is very desirable. Remittances should be sent by Post-Office orders or registered letters to

A. C. BURDICK, Treasurer. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education 13, 1886.

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

THE 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 ervice. Sabbath-keepers spending the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially invited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially welcomed.

CHICAGO MISSION .-- Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbath keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

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

5

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 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 19 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 liber ally 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.

J. B. CLARKE, Soliciting Agent.

GEO. H. BABCOCK, Corresponding Secretary. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb., 1886.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending March 13, 1886, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-duce Commission Merchants, No. 49 and 51 Pearl Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER --- Receipts for the week, 1 6,619 packages; exports 1,041 packages. We quote:

ſ	
	Solid silky grain-fed fresh Elgin creamery — @35 Fancy, fresh, grain-fed. Eastern creamery 33 @35 Heavy bodied, grainy, high-flavored dairy, fresh
Į	A strictly fancy Delaware dairy, entire
	Fine Summer firkins
	Western store packed butter
	CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 14,420 boxes exports, 26,679 boxes. We quote:
and the second se	Choice full cream colored cheese
	Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 21,141 barrels, and 21,098 boxes. We quote :

Near-by fresh-laid, per dozen..... 14 @15

Southern and Western, per dozen...... 13+@14+

Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.

where needed, and account of sales and remittances

for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold.

We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever fo.

our own account, and solicit consignments of prime

quality property.

Cash advances will be made on receipt of property

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BRANS, ETC.

Society will be held in the vestry of the First Alfred church, the evening following the Sabbath, March

w administration is now but little n a year old. It may interest civil eformers to read what changes have le in the *personnel* of the Executive ents during the twelve months, and President has carried out his pledges pense of his party.

Freasury Department, which is by rgest of them all, affords the most ng example of what has been done. ant Secretaries have given place to tic successors and the score of buers who were, with few exceptions. rtisans have given place to suces sen on about the same principles. ervising Architect and the Chief of ret Service retain their places. he deputy chiefs of bureaus, about have been displaced or reduced to ades. Of the chiefs of division, half have been displaced or reclerkships. Taking the Secretary's an example, of its nine division ur have been displaced, one of whom eded by the promotion of an effiordinate; the other five have been

The Treasurer's bureau has tected absolutely from partisan and vacancies in all grades have d by promotion. Assistant chiefs n have been recognized as under the ce classification and free from parnges, the appointment of an assistof the Appointment Division being violation of this principle and polihe four clerical grades the civil w has been absolutely enforced and or removals or evasions have not ht. The Bureau of Engraving and controlling more patronage unrethe civil service law than all the the Treasury combined, has affordet conspicuous and perfect examtriumphs of reform principles.

hout the departments, where asretaries were employed, they have reeded, with a single exception. clerks, the rule has been very difhe veteran and efficient chief clerks te, War and Navy Departments, nder Republican administrations. retained. The chief clerk of the nt of Justice and of the Interior nt both continue to serve, and the who have been succeeded, those of ry and Post Office Departments, resigned.

te, War and Navy Departments absolutely free from partisan The Department of Justice has

Illinois.

FARINA,

Winter seems to have lost its hold as the winds, however, put in an occasional appearance for a few hours, but soon swing east and southward, when bluebirds, robins and meadow-larks, a few, pipe a grateful recognition of the change of programme. Farmers talk of Spring's work and are hopefully waiting for settled weather that another crop may be planted for another harvest. Many are hauling the corn and vats of last year's raising to market. A hundred teams per day, loaded with grain is

weighed and paid.

Army Post of this place has furnished occasional entertainments, literary and otherwise, which have relieved, somewhat, the social monotony of this village. The good people were also favored with some temfinally in the organization of a W. C. T. U. They have already held a few meetings. Their headquarters are at the Seventh-day Baptist church. The several churches, exmembership.

Among the many worthy things accomplished by the Farina Ladies' Aid Society is one just completed—the refitting of the session-room of the church, where they hold their meetings. It is newly and neatly papered and painted, and certainly reflects much credit to that enterprising society. That organization, during its history thus far, has expended much money of their own hard earning to benefit and beautify our house of worship. They are also now giving one tenth of their earnings to our benevolent ^{societies.} Any application from churches to borrow our Ladies' Aid Society for mercen- CRANDALL, both of Friendship. ary purposes will not be entertained; we neither borrow nor lend.

The grand jury of Armagh, of Ulster Co., The grand jury of Armagh, of Ulster Co., momentous question, he sought and found the Ireland, has adopted resolutions denouncing Saviour, and lived long enough to give his friends

draw their representatives from Athens unless | held in high esteem by sll who knew him, as was Greece disarms.

be held at St. Cloud, France.

Distressingly cold weather prevails in Paris. alendar tells of its departure. Northerly The hospitals are overflowing with persons who have been frost bitten in the streets.

> There is a crisis in the conflict between the Italian ministry and the opposition in the Chambers over the financial policy of the government.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has commenced general reductions in the staff of the Great Northwestern Telegrath Company all over Canada.

The convention of the representatives of the Powers to consider the Turko Bulgarian treaty which creates Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, ruler of Eastern Roumelia has acno uncommon sight as they file in to be cepted the treaty in its entirety.

Princess Helene's liabilities are \$4,000,000. During the Winter just passed the Grand | Her failure was caused by extravagance, having spent the amount named in ten years at her Ypsilanti home in England and in Continental Europe.

In the British House of Commons a motion for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church has been amended, substituting reform for perance addresses by lady lecturers, resulting disestablishment, and the amendment carried, 241 to 249, and as a substitute for the long and lingering illness, with consumption. aged old one, and want a Mantel. Grate. Bracket, Shelf, motion was rejected 346 to 49, the Parnell- 75 years. She died in the full assurance of the Tile, Hearth or Vestibule, Stone Sidewalk, Carriage ites refusing to vote.

The lower house of the German Parliament has, by a vote of 208 to 68, referred to cept the German, are represented in the a committee the bill making German the of- him on the side of his head, making a terrible wound. ficial language, while permitting the use of He lived six or seven hours. He was said to be a provincial languages locally, under well-defined conditions. The Czechs members opposed the bill.

> Mr. Gladstone has so far progressed with the landlords expropriation schemes as to require the services of Str Henry Thing, the Parliamentary counsel to the govern-ment, to draft the details of the bill. He proposes an ascending scale of rates of pur- Davis and united with the New Salem Church, chase on the ratio of the extent and value of | where she continued a member till death. In early tenant holdings.

MARRIED.

At the house of the bride's father, W. D. Crandall, in Friendship. N. Y., March 11, 1886, by Rev. C. A. Burdick, Mr. CLARK W. GREEN and MISS M. ALICE

At the Seventh-day Baptist parsonage, Adams Centre, N. Y, March 10, 1886, by Rev. A. B. Pren-tice, Mr. D. POBTEB GREEN and Miss H. VINNELL

DANIEL G. ALLEN was born in Camden, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1814, early in life he moved to New London, which remained his home until death came March 5, 1886. For several years he conducted a mercantile business until failing health compelled him to retire. He was a leading member of the M. E. Church, and superintendent of the Sundayschool. The writer conducted the funeral services at the above church, preaching from Hebrews 9: 27, 28. The deceased leaves a widow, one daugh-

ter an 1 two granddaughters. H. D. C. In the town of Verona, near Lowell, N. Y March 6, 1886, of pneumonia, MARY WILLIAMS, age 78 years. She was a woman of quiet, unassuming ways, full of faith and trust in God. For many years she had been an invalid, but manifested Chrisian fortitude and complete submission to the Fath er's will. A true friend to others, she had many friends in return. In her declining years her home

was with her brother, Oscar Williams, who, with his wife, affectionately cared for her. She was a beloved member of the First Verona Seventh-day Baptist Church and will be missed by all who knew her. Funeral services were conducted at the house of her brother. The sermon was upon "The Faith hat Overcomes " from Acts 20: 24. H. D. C.

Mrs. ABIGAIL S. AYARS, widow of the late Hanan Ayars, died at Shiloh, N. J., March 6, 1886, after a Christian hope. T.L.G.

In Ellisburg, Pa., March 5, 1886, SAMUEL G. Rouse, in the 70th year of his age. horses, which was never before known to kick, kicked very kind man; he leaves a family consisting of his wife, and her mother who is over eighty years old and has been blind for eighteen years. His early home was in Friendship, N. Y. His funeral was largely attended on Sunday.

At Sslem, W. Va., March 3, 1886, LEONORA ADALINE, wife of Camden F. Randolph, and daughter of the late Dea. L. H. Davis, aged 38 years, 10 months and 6 days. In early life she made a profession of religion, was baptized by Eld. S. D. womanhood she was married, and with a mother's devotion and self-sacrifice toiled and suffered and prayed to raise her large family of children of whom eight, with her husband, followed her weeping to the grave. Indeed no mother ever did her part better, and no one was better loved by all who knew her. Her sickness, caused by a deep cold, was a gradual giving way of the system, and after lingering several months, she peacefully and joyfully en-tered her heavenly rest. The funeral was an im-mense gathering out of respect for the dead and sympathy for the husband and children.

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

C. E. CRANDALL.

THE New York Seventh-day Baptist Church nolds 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.

THE undersigned wish to publicly thank their many friends and neighbors for the kindness ren dered them during their long sickness,

A. W. LANGWORTHY. F. E. LANGWORTHY.

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.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.-A society taking its name after the great naturalist, J. J. Audubon, has New York Medical College and Hospital for Women been established for the purpose of fostering an interest for the protection of wild birds from destruction for millinery and other commercial purposes. The headquarters of the Society are at 40 Park Row, New York City. It invites the co-operation of persons in every part of the country.

IF you intend to build a new house or repair an Block or Hitching Post, write to E. N. Alden, (suc cessor to Lovasso Field & Co.,) Hornellsville, N. Y.,

AMEBICAN SABBATH TBACT 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 Society from time to time. It embraces, besides publications of a denominational character, tracts and periodicals on the subject of the Sabbath, for free distribution. The first are essential to our unity and growth. They deserve such a patronage as will place them upon a safe financial basis and secure their benefits in every family of the denomination. The second, being missionary in character, must depend solely for support upon the benevolence of the

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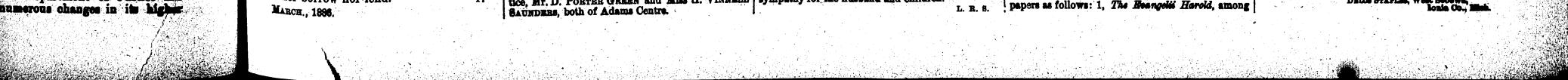
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greatly appreciated by our school.



Selected Miscellany.

LEAVE IT WITH HIM.

6

Yes, leave it with him; The lilies all do, And they grow 1 They grow in the rain, And they grow in the dew, Yes, they grow! They grow in the darkness, all hid in the night, They grow in the sunshine, revealed by the light Still they grow!

They ask not your planting, They need not your care, As they grow. Dropped down in the valley, The field, anywhere, There they grow. They grow in their beauty, arrayed in pure white, They grow clothed in glory of heaven's own light, Sweetly, they grow! The grasses are clothed, And the ravens are fed From his store. But you who are loved, And guarded and led, How much more Will he clothe you, and feed you, and give yo his care! Then leave it to him, he has everywhere Ample store.

Yes, leave it to him. 'Tis more dear to his heart, You will know, Than the lilies that bloom, Or the flowers that start 'Neath the snow. Whate'er you need, if you ask it in prayer, You can leave it with him, for you are his care, You, you know!

-Southwestern Presbyterian.

A DAUGHTER WORTH HAVING.

"Harvey Mills has failed !" said Mrs. vocation of housework-upon which the Smithson, one chilly spring evening, as she coufort of every home depends-to a fine ran in to see her next door neighbor and in- | art, is a public benefactor. timate friend, Mrs. James. "My husband Miss Carlton's friends all listened and with Mrs. Mills's invalid habits, and Miss members. Helena with her dainty ways and refined bringing up, is more than I know," and dish.

Mrs. James, adjusting the pink ribbons at City. the throat of her black silk dinner-dress, "and this morning I presumed upon our Forbes," said he, "unless it is the engagecousinship so far as to drive over and see ment of Helena Mills to young lawyer Barthow they were getting along. And really, lett, son of Col. James Bartlett, you re-Mrs. Smithson, you will be surprised when I member, owner of the big corner art store. I never saw them in such a comfortable way says she's the best girl in the city. She's a and in such good spirits. The worst was perfect lady, withal, and treats everybody over, of course, and they had all settled into well. Not a bit of nonsense or shoddy the new order of things as naturally as could | about her. Why, bless you. Mrs. Forbes, be. My cousin, Mrs. Mills, was sitting as calm as you please, up there in her sunny tire charge of the family, and she has manmorning room, looking so fresh and dainty aged the house ever since. as she ate her crisp toast and sipped her coffee. is all due to Helena.' said she. ' That dear child has taken the helm. I never dreamed to exert herself so as to share her daughter's were quite broken down at first; but she new, active life she has followed, she has the South Down, the Shropshire and the by disposing of Helena's grand piano, the keep the house. My husband's old friend, Mr. Bartlett, who keeps the art store, you | too much luxury. know, and who has always taken a great interest in Helena, bought back the paintings, statuary, vases, etc., at a small discount; and | and kettles,' and they used to say she had | Agriculturist for March. Barker, who sold us the plano a year ago or found her true 'level.' I always thought so, and who is another old friend, and knew, of course, just how we were situated, took the girls of her set envied her beauty and it back, deducting only twenty-five dollars. " ' Helena has just gone into the kitchen. What she will do there I don't know; but | found her 'level' in the richest, most influshe says she needs the exercise, that she has ential, and just the best family in New not attended the cooking-school here in the City."—Mrs. Annie A. Preston, in Chriscity for nothing, and that so long as the tian at Work. meals are served regularly and properly, and the house is kept in good order, her father and I are not to worry.' After she told me that, I drew my call to a close, and ran down into my cousin's kitchen to see her dainty daughter there. And what do you think? I found that girl at the sink, with her sleeves rolled up, an immense water-proof apron on, washing a kettle !"

sar, the two ladies looked at her amiably, where the wealthy kept their horses. and she went on :---

is always best, when one has a disagreeable duty to perform, to do it not only at once, but cheerfully.

"Yes, perhaps," replied Mrs. Smithson; "but how could a young girl of real native refinement [both sides of the Smithson family were of the "old stock"] take so kindly to washing pots and kettles? The fact of it is, people have been mistaken in Helena Mills. She never posessed that innate gentility she has had credit for. But every one finds her level sooner or later-he, he !" These two women having thus summarily

disposed of Helena Mills socially, they repeated their belief that the lovely and dutiful young girl had now found her proper | Naples Museum. It contains nineteen figevery household with the information that effective, and the coloring admirably preserv-Helena Mills had given up her studies even, | ed. and gone into the kitchen to work-"and, if you'll believe it, she likes it !" Then would follow reflections upon the natural ability and bias of mind of a young woman who was "fond of washing dishes."

This sensible, accomplished little drawinging teacher was the only one to be found, who mingled in the "upper circles" of New City, who said a word either in praise or defense of Helena Mills's new vocation. Miss that adornded Pompeii, attired in the dress low, who takes upon herself the labor of el- for March. evating the much abused as well as despised

just came home, and he says that what we laughed, and then went on with their sensesupposed to be a rumor only, is a sad fact; less and malicious tirade. She was heart-the assignment was made yesterday. I threw on a shawl, and ran right over to tell were ended, and she was no more obliged to among cattle; the South Down, Merino and you. They are to keep the house under move in such "select" society, whose ideas some sort of an arrangement; but they have were always a mere echo of opinions-no discharged all their servants, and what in matter how trivial and foolish-which had of horses, all do well there, and serve their the world the Millses will do, Mrs. James, been expressed by a few of its more wealthy

Mrs. Dr. Forbes, nee Miss Carlton, had

just then to patronize Miss Carlton, the carving, well executed fresco paintings, the lightning. The smell of brimstone was aw- he was taken back to his house and put to pretty and accomplished graduate from Vas- | ruins of fine houses and theaters, and stables | ful, but I was not hurt."

From what has been unearthed it is easy "Somebody must wash the kettles; and it | to see that the Pompeians were not only a luxurious and pleasure-loving people, but that they had attained considerable skill in the arts and manufactures. The tables and chairs found are of carved bronze; beautiful ever. vases, cups, dishes, and bottles of irridescent

glass, finely chased gold jewelry, some set with gems and exquisite cameo rings, can be seen, and attest to the skill of the makers.

The artist finds much to interest him in these relics of the past, and of especial interest to him are the old paintings on the walls and elsewhere, the colors of many being admirably preserved. Not long ago a painting he was led to see that Christ saves the lost, in a chair. He was a poor man, and could was brought to light, representing the judgment of Solomon, and which is now in the part, and was led simply to trust in him. level over and over in their set until it was ures, among which are the king holding a the common talk in New City. Miss Carl- scepter, a councilor, soldiers, two women, ton, in her round of professional calls among an infant, and a group of spectators. Though the so called *elite*, was entertained in nearly not particularly well drawn, the figures are

Among the painters who have made a study of the ancient life of Pompeii, is Joseph Coomans. "The Flower Girl of Pompeii" is one of his happiest efforts, and brings vividly before us the dark-eyed Italian girl who sold flowers on the streets of Pompeii, and who was involved in the terrible destruction that fell upon the unfortunate city. She stands beside one of the numerous fountains Carlton always and everywhere protested of the times, with her hand raised to shade that the young girl's course was not only her brow from the burning sun, as she seems praiseworthy, but beautiful. She maintained | to be looking for a purchaser to lessen her that every woman, young or old, high or stock of flowers.-From Demorest's Monthly

LIVE STOCK FOR THE SOUTH.

Experience has shown that certain breeds of domestic animals succeed admirably in the among cattle; the South Down, Merino and Scotch Cheviot, among sheep; the Berkshire swine, and the Hambletonian-Morgan strains purposes in the best manner. The Jersey has been brought into the South in large numbers, and has been found as hardy, and as valuable for the dairy, as in any other lopretty, shallow Mrs. Smithson looked at her heard very little about New City society for cality. The native Southern cows mix well nerve-loving friend and neighbor with the five years. But having occasion to pass with this breed, and as dairying is bound to air of an epicure regarding some favorite through the place on the cars lately, she become a prominent interest in the South with this breed, and as dairying is bound to Small circles of prayer are admirable. Detreated herself to a little gossipy chat with very soon, it is probable that the number of "I heard all about it last evening," said the conductor, whom she had known in New Jerseys will largely increase. State Jersey associations are forming, and local herdial effort. Emerson said, "Do not be subbooks for each State will soon be the rule. Ayrshires are also popular for dairy purposes, everything, however good in itself, that is and for ranging for beef, as they will stand exposure in the woods all the Winter, make good steers for working, and very fair beef tell you that, although I expected to find A capital choice the young squire has made, cattle. The Devons, however, will supplant the family in great confusion and distress, too. She's as good as gold, and everybody them before long, because of their excellence them before long, because of their excellence for the yoke and the butcher, excepting for special dairy purpose, when the Jersey and Ayrshires will probably divide the field between them. As regards sheep, the main purpose is at present, wool but before long mutton will become valuable, and the markets for this meat are close at hand. The prevailing hog and hominy is bound to give way before the steadily advancing culture of the popular taste, which is a conspicuous feature in the South, and home grown mutton is fast takshe had so much executive ability. We burden to some extent. As a result of the ing the place of Western pork. Probably made her father go over all the details of lost all her ailments, and is now a happy, Cheviot, which are already introduced and his business with her, and they found that hearty, healthy woman. Helena's brothers are popular, will supply all the needs of the have grown up to be fine, manly, helpful South in this respect, and the Merino will paintings, and slabs, and costly bric-a-brac fellows, and the whole family are better off head the flocks which are kept for wool her father had always indulged her in buy- every way than ever before. As things were alone in the wire-grass pastures of the piny ing, we could pay dollar for dollar, and so going on before Mr. Mills's failure, the whole woods region. When the native "land-pike" family were in danger of being spoiled by hog has had its day, the improved Berkshire will take its place. It is now already ex-"There was a great deal of talk at first tremely popular, and fattens well on the among the bigbugs about Helena's 'pots prevalent mast in the forests.-American

speaking to you in all this ?"

months-I did my best to be a Christian, ville, Pa. He propelled himself about in a but then the impression wore off, and I gave | wheel-chair, but his trunk and lower limbs way to temptation, and now I am as bad as were helpless from paralysis, and he had to

to be religious as many do, and that's a about the same time as Mr. Stevens died. grand mistake."

all wrong.

"That is the first step toward getting right, my friend," I replied; and then putting the gospel simply before him, I trust | be carried in and out of the Senate chamber out and out, without any doings on their | ill afford the low coupe he was obliged to

May you be enabled, dear reader, to simply trust him and then, truly tasting "that the Lord is gracious," pass on your way no his love.—The Messenger of Peace.

PASTORS AND REVIVALS.

What is the chief hindrance to success in most of our churches to-day? It is the difficulty of securing continuous attention and holding the mind down on truth. It is, therefore, legitimate to plan a series of meetings for the sole purpose of getting religion uppermost in men's minds. Revivals come from God, but we may promote them by casting up the highways for his coming. The pastor need not use the word "revival." He may secure the co-operation of a few, or of many, and enter upon a special work when there is no sign of special interest. He may say to the church, "It is good for us to draw near to God," and the church may say to the world, "Come with us, and we will do thee good." Here is no marvel, no pretense, no excitement. Let him present the greatest themes that ever move the conscience. Let him not surrender the sermon to the prayermeeting, unless the brethren are filled with the Spirit, and there are converts to be heard. Short, plain, personal, appealing, tender sermons, followed by seasons of prayshould be addressed, as well as the feel-

bed. Mr. Stevens often spoke laughingly "And did you not feel that God was of the two colored carriers as pall bearers." Another helpless cripple was Darwin A. "Yes, and for a while-about three Finney, a member for one term from Mead.

be helped in and out of the House of Rep. "That is sad! but I fear you were trying | resentatives. He died abroad, I believe, at

Oliver P. Morton, as I believe, one of the "Perhaps I did, but anyway, I know I'm | biggest men in Congress, was never out of pain, and although a young man (he died at the age of 54) he was the most dependent of mortals in his later days. He, too, had to

own. The other helpless statesman of the four I alluded to was Alexander H. Stephens. He was truly a phenomenon. Apparently nothing longer "all wrong," but all right, happy in but skin and bones, he never weighed, while in Congress, more than 80 or 100 pounds. Such a little bit of a thin face and such skel. eton hands you never saw. Yet how bright were his eyes, and what exhibitions of ener. gy! His voice was one of the strongest and clearest I ever heard, and when he spoke. my masters, wheeling his chair backward and forward in the space in front of the speaker's desk, he was listened to by the whole house. He had for a body servant a young negro six feet four inches in height when "Sam" died. All four of these men are now dead. Three of them certainly were great, and it seems to me that the places of

PRUDENCE CRANDALL.

never be filled.-Good Cheer.

Thad. Stevens and Governor Morton can

January 20th, a petition quite numerously signed by citizens of Canterbury was presented to the general assembly for the relief of Mrs. Prudence Philleo, formerly Miss Prudence Crandall. There is here an iner, with no remarks, or very short ones, from any—these will tell. The conscience story is told as follows: In 1832–3 Miss Crandall, a member of the Society of ings. The church should be held up to a Friends, was a teacher in Canterbury, ownsense of its perfect adequacy, under God, for ing the school where she taught young its work. From meetings, and the care and ladies. To this school she admitted a rethought of them, strive to lift up all hearts spectable colored girl, a member of the vilto God, as the only giver of life and power. lage church, who desired to complete her education sufficiently to become a teacher of velop to the utmost the already existing colored children. A great commotion enmeans so far as they do not crowd out spec- sued in Canterbury, the upshot of which was that Miss Crandall, unwilling to desert dued by your means." Be ready to shut off her principles, changed her school into a school for colored girls. This, however, only increased the excitement and an indignation meeting was held under the lead of a pilot is called to conduct the ship into Andrew T. Judson, a local democratic poliport; but become one yourself, if God per- tician, who afterward was sent to Congress mit, and then you will be more likely to need | from the district. In behalf of Miss Crandall appeared the Rev. Samuel J. May and Arnold Buffum, but they were not permitted our churches will not vanish until some of to speak, although they desired simply to propose that if the citizens would repay Miss termine whether it pays to give up study, time | Crandall what she had paid for the property nally Judson and his fellows, unable to drive her from her work, came to the legislature and secured the passage of a law, making it a crime for any person to open a school for colored children without the consent of the selectmen of the town where the school was to be established. Under this law Miss Crandall was arrested, and, as she refused to give bail, was placed in jail in a cell from which a murderer had just gone to execution. Arthur Tappan joined Mr. May, and others of Miss Crandall's friends came to her assistance, but the persecution continued. The trial came on in August, 1833, and William W. Ellsworth, Calvin Goddard and Henry Strong appeared as counsel for the accused and argued that the law was unconstitutional. Judson appeared as prosecutor, and the judge, Joseph Eaton, charged the jury that the law was constitutional. The jury failed to agree, five being for acquittal. Another trial followed before Judge Daggett, who argued strongly against the accused and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The case was appealed and the higher court ordered it quashed on a legal informality, evading the question of the constitutionality of the law. Then an attempt was made to burn Miss Prudence Crandall's house. Nevertheless she continued her work with the courage of ber 9, 1834, a mob assaulted the house, smashed the doors and windows and left it

Popular Sci

THEBMOMETERS undergo & g during the first three years made, the zero point rising This has been overcome by in instrument in a bath of oil, hea above the highest point it is in dicate, for three weeks before or fixing its zero point. Aft ment it undergoes no further cause of this change is genera to be in a gradual contraction but some experiments by Mr. of London, seem to show that in the mercury. He treated tubes by the oil-bath process and after filling they showed in the zero line in a little tin other similar lot treated after went no subsequent change.

THE "WORK" IN GOING The Mechanical News, gives Many persons complain of mounting long flights of stair are failing before their time. be no anxiety on this score. is simply performing so much time. Mr. G. Farmer, who h this subject, says : "Just for c my assistant, who weighed 15 the stairs at Forty-second sta New York, to note the tim which was required to climb He counted the stairs, 36, an 34 seconds to climb them. 7 step was 8 inches : total rise inches, or 24 feet. Now hi pounds, multiplied by the inchesgives, 43, 776 inch pound pounds of work aone in 34 1 horsepower does 550 foot second, and in 34 seconds w or 18,700 foot-pounds; now 18,700 and we get .195, almo horse-power, which this your while he was climbing these He said he usually went up time when in haste. Now le

this work with that done o

walking on level ground. H

when walking rapidly would

26 inches, and the distance fr

to the thigh-joint would be

inches; thus at every step h

tre of gravity 25 inches-all,

his weight above the knees w

inches at every step. Ass

pounds would be lifted 25

step, this would equal 347 i

step. Now divide 43,776 by

128.4 steps, which multiplie

gives us 3,338.4 inches or 2

distance he would have to

onds to do work equivaler

those stairs. That is, 278.

by 34x52,80 gives 5.58 miles

I think is an underestimate.

valids-ay, how few tired

maintain this pace even for

A NEW STEAM CARRIAG

motion by steam has just ma in the domain of practice

have been accustomed to se

tives, weighing several the hauling carriages at a speed

that of the horse, and resemb

for crushing stones more the

Now, Messrs. Dion, Bouton

have succeeded in manufact

hicles of all sorts and of

from the tricycle up to the

es and merchandise vans.

outcome of their quick-vapo ry, inexplosive boiler, which

all the industries in general

though of slight bulk and great power. The frame of

mounted upon four wheels.

ing wheels in front are 21

and the two driving wheel

the frame, and in front

wheels, are placed the box ble seats, back to back, cap dating six persons. Over t

without great fatigue."

"Washing a kettle?" repeated Mrs. Smithson, holding up both her soft, white hands in unmeasured astonishment.

"Yes, Mrs. Smithson, washing a great, black, greasy iron kettle that meat had been boiled in, and that had been left unwashed and gummy when the cook left. And, do you know ? she was laughing over it all, and saying to her youngest brother, who stood felt she was making herself useful."

"The idea! Liking to wash kettles!" remained to tell where it had flourished. in open-eyed wonder.

"It seems to me as if Helena Mills was trying to make the best of her father's altered fortunes, and was simply doing her much of the ancient city, and the visitor can duty in the premises," spoke Miss Carlton, walk amid the ruins and see how the Pom-Ida James's new drawing teacher, who was peians lived, and the industries in which that evening engaged in giving her pupil a they were engaged when their busy hands

"There is no particular news, Mrs. when her father failed in '75, she took en-

"Her father is now in business again for himself, and employs more men than ever. " Our comfortable and cosey appearance | Her mother, who had been an invalid for years, was forced by Helena's example to try

> there was a spice of malice in their talk; for accomplishments. I am rather fond of telling them now that Helena Mills has

> > FLOWE'B GIBL OF POMPEII.

Eighteen hundred years ago the city of Pompeii was buried beneath the ashes of Vesuvius. At that time it was a prosperous by a cultivated and intelligent people.

Suddenly, without warning, the busy hum was swept out of sight. A dark cloud was doctor ?" seen hovering over Vesuvius, loud subterranean thunders were heard; then the fiery

streams of lava poured down the sides of the mountain, and falling upon Herculaneum, buried it deep beneath the fearful near by, that she really liked it; for she now flood. Lava, ashes and cinders fell, too, upon Pompeii, and no trace of the busy city

and the two fine ladies looked at each other | For eighteen hundred years the buried city remained unknown, shrouded in deep mystery.

Various excavations have brought to light

"I KNOW I'M ALL WRONG."

not the best. Lay aside religious weights. Perhaps an evangelist will be needed just as one. All this is costly. The cloud that lies over

us suffer. We must count the cost, and deand strength to mighty efforts in prayer and in the giving forth of the word. Who is ready for these things? Dr. Goodell says, in his admirable book, "How to build a Church,"" Let no pastor say these gifts (of | with the most disgraceful persecution. Fiseeing many brought to Christ) are for others and not for himself, until he has waited all night long, many a night, at the gates of the temple, praying and longing for the light as one that watcheth for the morning, and until God finally makes answer that there is no more mercy in the skies for lost men, that the wells of salvation are dry, and the promises of redemption recalled."

I conclude with a single thought. It seldom that a farm gets a shower when the adjacent farms are unblessed. So it is difficult to secure good results when we stand alone in our work. The tone of the pastors of this center of religious life will determine very largely the coming of a revival to any one church. We are all bound together, suffering and rejoicing together. Combined efforts, surely, united prayers and sympathies, will strengthen, us, and secure help from on high.—Rev. E. N. Packard, in Golden Rule.

THE CRIPPLED CONGRESSMEN.

Isaac Bassett, the venerable door-keeper of now pulled down. They each read their | Congress, says, "How well I remember respective books carefully, and at the first | what may be called the 'total cripples' in stopping place one young man got out, first | Congress during the past twenty years." requesting that he might keep the little nothing fixes the personnel of a great man place, carrying on an extensives commerce | book, as he would like to read it again-a | so vividly in the memory of those who knew | with the Campanian towns, and inhabited | request I was only too glad to comply with. | him only by sight, as his physical infirmity | a martyr. Finally on the night of Septem-Left alone with my other follow-traveler, or development-if he had one. Many peowho had been reading The Young Doctor, I | ple could recall impressions and relate anecof industry was stilled forever, and Pompeii | said, "Well, could you die like that young | dotes of Byron's club foot and Beethoven's | untenable, and on the advice of Dr. May and deafness, who never appreciated their poetry other staunch friends she gave up the work "No, indeed I couldn't; I wish I could, or music. The old door-keeper thus desig-bugh." she had so faithfully followed during the nates and describes the "total cripples" of seventeen months of outrage and persecu-

All told, they were four. The first who gave way was grand old Thaddeus Stevens. he was six years old. He always walked "Then evidently, you have sometimes with great difficulty, never could walk far, noble and heroic woman. thought seriously about your soul and eter- and during the last few years of his life (he nity, and that you have to meet God some died at 76) he could not walk at all. Every For Humanity sweeps onward; where to day the day he taken was from his home near the "Yes, and I have had some solemn warn- Capitol by two strong colored men, in an easy chair, which they hoisted on their Far in front the cross stands ready and the crack-"I work a steam crane, and twice I have borne through the streets. Crowds used to While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe allen off a great height and been hadly with the streets. lesson on the opposite side of the center ta- were arrested forever. Here can be seen the fallen off a great height and been badly gather to see him pass, and reverently lift

And now come the citizens of Canterbury petitioning the general assembly to make some late and inadequate reparation for the wrongs done by Canterbury citizens, partly with the aid of the general assembly, to this

mastyr stands.

On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands :

To glean up the scattered ashes into History's gold-

is the boiler, and, under th tank. Behind the boiler a bunkers, the feed apparatus seat. Beneath the frame cylinders, and the different ders the driving wheels int ent. The passenger to the reach the steering and reve can therewith steer, run t ward or forward, and quick speed. The front platfo serving as a support for a t baggage. The carriage car ter for a run of twenty enough coal for one of si waste steam is dried befor into the atmosphere, and colorles. The carriage is

Returning from preaching the gospel in Glasgow, a few nights ago, I found two young men the only occupants of the compartment of the train I was in. To each of them I gave a different little book, viz: The Two Alexanders, and The Young Doc-

tor, but each narrating God's grace to a young man in the old Edinburg Infirmary.

though.'

"God's grace it was that saved him; can | Congress. it not save you, also ?"

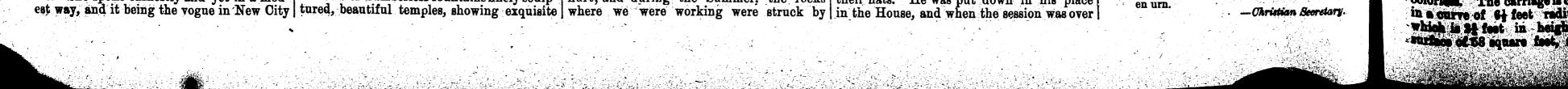
"I'm sure I don't know. I wish it could. I know I am not saved, and though I think | He was always lame from an ill-formed foot. about it sometimes, I can never see through | I have learned he did not walk at all until it; I cannot get to the bit somehow."

day."

ings too."

"What were they ?"

ble. She spoke earnestly and yet in a mod- remains of numberless fountains finely sculp- hurt; and during the Summer, the rocks their hats. He was put down in his place



vas taken back to his house and put to Mr. Stevens often spoke laughingly ISTORY OF CONFERENCE.-Ray. James Barray here left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the Recombine office he two colored carriers as pall bearers. Nopular Science. ATALOGUE OF E BOODSCHAPPER, its chimney its ash box, and all its accessories, nother helpless cripple was Darwin A. D A SIXTEEN-PAGE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY 880 pounds. It takes no longer than ten or fif-BOOKS AND TRACTS for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. ney, a member for one term from Mead. teen minutes after firing, to get up a press---- IN THEe, Pa. He propelled himself about in a THERMOMETERS undergo a gradual change The production is 14 pounds of dry PUBLISHED BY THE ATENTS obtained, and all business in the U.S. Patent Office, or in the Courts, attended to for Moderate fees. 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He died abroad, I believe, at This has been overcome by immersing the ble of withstanding the strongest shocks with-G. VELTHUYSEN. HAARLEN, HOLLAND, DE BOODSCHAFFER (*The Messenger*) is an able exponent of the Bible Sabbath (the Seventh-day), Baptism, Temperance, etc., and is an excellent paper to place in the hands of Hol-landers in this country, to call their attention to these im-portant truths. The undersigned is authorized to receive subscriptions and contributions for its support, and would be pleased to receive names and addresses of Hollanders, that sample copies may be furnished them. C. DE VOS, ut the same time as Mr. Stevens died. instrument in a bath of oil, heated some 150° out its tightness being affected. It is tested NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Ser-mons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Ward-ner, D. D., late missionary at Shanghai, China, subsequent-ly engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents. liver P. Morton, as I believe, one of the to 44 pounds, and registered at 26. The above the highest point it is intended to ingest men in Congress, was never out of engine consists of two oscillating cylinders dicate, for three weeks before graduating it, , and although a young man (he died at of 4 inches diameter and 4 inches stroke, the or fixing its zero point. After this treat- distribution of steam in which permits of a re-THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AT HAND.—We live in those days wherein the Lord will gather His b-rael out of both Jew and Christian Churches, that their spirit, soul and body may be preserved blameless to receive the Lord at his coming. Rom. ix. 4; Isa. xl. 11, 12; Bev. vii. 4; Rom. viii. 29; Rev. xiv. 1; 1 Thess. v. 20, 21, 28; 1 Cor. xv. 52, 53; Phi. iii. 21; Mark xiii. 20; Math. xxiv. 14; Rom. viii. 11, 22, 23; Rev. xii. 1, 4, 5; John xiv. 16, 17, 36. Further information can be obtained in two different books at 1 Se. each. Mention this paper. Address: J. WIELE, 143 N. 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THE SABBATH RECORDER, MARCH 18, 1886.

that Miss Crandall, unwilling to desert principles, changed her school into a ol for colored girls. This, however. increased the excitement and an indigon meeting was held under the lead of rew T. Judson, a local democratic polian, who afterward was sent to Congress n the district. In behalf of Miss Cranappeared the Rev. Samuel J. May and old Buffum, but they were not permitted peak, although they desired simply to pose that if the citizens would repay Miss ndall what she had paid for the property give her time to remove, she would sfer the school to some more retired part the town. In spite of the opposition Crandall opened the school and met the most disgraceful persecution. Fiy Judson and his fellows, unable to drive from her work, came to the legislature secured the passage of a law, making it ime for any person to open a school for red children without the consent of the ctmen of the town where the school was e established. Under this law Miss ndall was arrested, and, as she refused ive bail, was placed in jail in a cell from ch a murderer had just gone to execu-Arthur Tappan joined Mr. May, and rs of Miss Crandall's friends came to assistance, but the persecution contin-The trial came on in August, 1833, William W. Ellsworth, Calvin Goddard Henry Strong appeared as counsel for accused and argued that the law was onstitutional. Judson appeared as prose-r, and the judge, Joseph Eaton, charged jury that the law was constitutional. jury failed to agree, five being for actal. Another trial followed before ge Daggett, who argued strongly against secused and the jury brought in a verof guilty. The case was appealed and higher court ordered it quashed on a informality, evading the question of the titutionality of the law.

r be filled.—Good Cheer.

PBUDENCE CRANDALL.

red children. A great commotion en-

i in Canterbury, the upshot of which

hen an attempt was made to burn Miss. dence Crandall's house. Nevertheless continued her work with the courage of artyr. Finally on the night of Septem-9, 1834, a mob assaulted the house, hed the doors and windows and left it nable, and on the advice of Dr. May and r staunch friends she gave up the work had so faithfully followed during the nteen months of outrage and persecu-

ud now come the citizens of Canterbury ioning the general assembly to make late and inadequate reparation for the s done by Canterbury citizens, partly the aid of the general assembly, to this and heroic woman.

umanity sweeps onward ; where to day the ma tyr stands, e morrow crouches Judas with the silver in

his hands n front the cross stands ready and the crack-

ling faggots burn, the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe

Teturn ican up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

this work with that done ordinarily while walking on level ground. His average step when walking rapidly would be not far from 26 inches, and the distance from the ground to the thigh-joint would be not far from 33 inches; thus at every step he lifts his centre of gravity 25 inches—all, or nearly all, his weight above the knees will be raised 258 inches at every step. Assume that 130 pounds would be lifted 25 inches at every step, this would equal 347 inch-pounds per step. Now divide 43,776 by 341 and we get 128.4 steps, which multiplied by 26 inches gives us 3,338.4 inches or 278.2 feet as the distance he would have to travel in 34 seconds to do work equivalent to climbing those stairs. That is, 278.2x39,00 divided by 34x52,80 gives 5.58 miles per hour, which I think is an underestimate. Bow few invalids-ay, how few tired persons could maintain this pace even for half a minute without great fatigue."

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time when in haste. Now let us compare to them again. We will not take time to urge that the faults of professed Christians should not be heeded. We heartily lament them, but we assume that our readers are candid enough to admit that each one has a personal responsibility and duty before God, which the successes or failures of no one else can affect.

He said he usually went up two steps at a afresh. We think it well, therefore to allude

One of the excuses referred to is the lack of sufficient feeling. "I have no deep sense of sin," it is said. "I am experiencing nothing of that agony of conviction of which I have read. I am waiting until I feel more deeply." This excuse has an appearance of modest caution which is attractive, but it is a deception. What is the Biblical command? It is to repent, believe in Christ, and begin to live for his sake, and to do these things now. It does not say anything about waiting for deeper feelings. The will must do the work, not the emotions. He who is convinced that he ought to love and serve Christ, and is willing to begin doing so at once, has all the feeling-whether he seem to himself to have much or little-which is required. Let him do his duty, and, if he ought to have deeper feelings, they soon will come of themselves. That duty is plain-to give himself to Christ just as he is, and instantly.

A kindred excuse is this: "I do not understand enough about the gospel. I do not comprehend its doctrines. I do not like to again the divine Word comes to our aid, say-ing, "If any man willeth to do his will be A LFRED UNIVERSITY, ing, "If any man willeth to do his will, he EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR YOUNG LADIES AND shall know of the teaching." God cannot be expected to explain his truth to those who lack sympathy with him as he does to his friends. Men never do this. Indeed, it is impossible for any one to understand the doctrines of the gospel aright until the heart has been consecrated. But as soon as we have decided to love and serve God, and ry, inexplosive boiler, which is applicable to thus have put ourselves, by the Spirit's all the industries in general, and which, al- help, into a properly receptive condition, though of slight bulk and weight, furnishes then God delights to teach us everything Expenses \$100 to \$200 per year. For further particulars J. ALLEN, President. great power. The frame of the apparatus is about both truth and life which we need to mounted upon four wheels. The two steer- know. The experience of every genuine being wheels in front are 21 feet in diameter, liever has proved this repeatedly. God does and the two driving wheels 3% feet. Upon not clear away every mystery and explain the frame, and in front of the driving every conceivable detail, but he never leaves wheels, are placed the box and two mova- us uncertain about anything the explanation Still another excuse is, "I fear that I shall not hold out as I began, and that, after having professed to be a Christian, I shall fall into sin and disgrace myself and the seat. Beneath the frame are arranged the church." This is a natural feeling in the cases cylinders, and the differential gear that ren- of modest, timid people; but it must not be ders the driving wheels inter and independ- heeded. It would be right to heed it if we ent. The passenger to the right has within were expected to endure temptation by ourreach the steering and reversing levers, and selves alone. But we are not. We are discan therewith steer, run the carriage back- tinctly forbidden to trust in our own wisward or forward, and quicken or slacken its dom, strength and experience. We are comspeed. The front platform is capable of manded definitely and emphatically to depend serving as a support for a trunk or any other upon the Holy Spirit, and not upon ourbaggage. The carriage carries sufficient wa- selves. Here, too, Christian experience adds ter for a run of twenty four miles and its testimony. Thousands have felt this enough coal for one of sixty miles. The same doubt of their endurance, but upon waste steam is dried before making its exit beginning the Christian life and trusting into the atmosphere, and is thus absolutely themselves frankly to the divine aid, pledged colorless. The carriage is capable of turning to supplement their own endeavors, they

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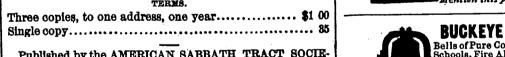
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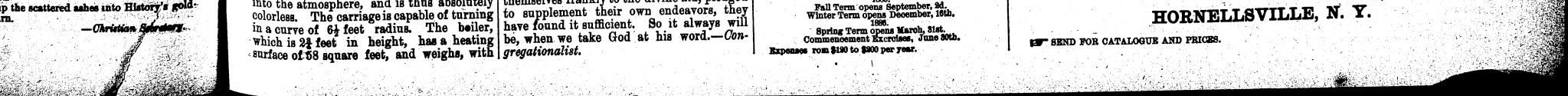
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	diction of the certainty of punishment of the peo-	and he offered great, things to any one would read	Jay Wescott 2, Alling & Cory 2, Hattie M. Hall, A.	TO MORTON S. WARDNER:	HANDY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY.	that, amid all his roving ex
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	nomeniation of their hand lat. It's decade the second	queen advised the king to send for Daniel Daniel	BECEIPTS.	at Belmont, Allegany County, N.Y.	Westerly, R. I.	bad habit-the use of tobacc
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	111.	<i>Title.—.</i> " The Second Temple."	Pays to Vol. No. Chester A. Chapman, Westerly, R. I., 2 00 43 19	required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administrator of the said deceased, at his resi-	Orders for Shipment Solicited.	Mojave is at the junction
	Title.—"The Faithful Rechabites."	Scripture Lesson - Ezra 1 · 1_4 · 3 · 8_12	P. M. Barber, "2 00 48 4	subscriber, administrator of the said deceased, at his residence in the town of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., on or be-	N. DENISON & CO., JEWELERS.	& Pacific with the Southern
	Scripture Lesson.—Jer. 35: 12-19.	Golden Text "They preised the Lord become	J. Casper Zoreb, " 2 00 43 13	fore May 1, 1886. JAS. H. C. PLACE, Administrator. Dated Uct. 20, 1885.	E. N. DENISON & CO., JEWELERS. RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.	sengers going to Los Angele
	Golden Text" For unto this day they drink	the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid."	Isaac Bent, "600 old acct. John Vars, Niantic, 200 "		Finest Repairing Solicited. Please try us.	oisco. Between The Needle
•	none, but obey their father's commandment."-Jer.	-Ezra 3 : 11.	Mrs. M. E. Vars, Niantic, 4 00 41 52	Require any River town	THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION	
	85 : 14 .	Time 536 B. C.	Chas. Saunders, " 2 00 42 24	Zusiness Hirectory.	ARY SOCIETY	distance of some 240 miles
	Time.—About 607 B. C.	Places.—Persia, Jerusalem.	A. A. Langworthy, Hopkinton, 2 00 42 52		GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge Ct.	cacti, concrete, lava and sile
-	Place.—Jerusalem.	Persons Cyrus, king of Persia; Jeremiah, Ze-	Amos Langworthy, " 2 00 42 52 N. B. Palmer, Woodville, 2 00 42 52	EF It is desired to make this as complete a directory as	O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly,	The supply of water for
	PersonsJeremiah and the Rechabites.	rubbabel, Kadmiel, sons of Judah, Henadad, and the	G. T. Colling. " 9 00 49 89	Provide a start of the start of		brought in huge tanks on p
	Statement.—The Rechabites were descendants of	Levites.		town. These of Cards of Ineds), per annula, 88.	A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R.I. ALBERT L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. L	the only inhabitants for lo
	Jonadab, he the son or descendant of Rechab. It	StatementIt had been prophesied by Issiah that				
	will be remembered that Jonadab was the man that			Alfred Centre, N. Y.	Chicago, 111.	railroad employees. We cr
	Jehu net on his way to Samaria, and took him in	return to their own land. Accordingly one of the	A. C. Burdick, Alfred Centre, 2 00 49 59	INIVERSITY BANK, ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.		eral "dry lakes," a great b
	his charlos, to write as his zear for the Lord. z	first acts after the capture of Babylon was to issue	W. L. Burdick, "50 42 9		U MEROHANT TAILORS.	ten or fifteen miles in exte
	Alle io io io in instituce of people were com	a proclamation permitting their return, recommend-		E. S. BLISS, President,	205 West Madison St.	level like a floor. The eye
	manded by Jonadab to abstain from drinking wine,	ing his other subjects to give them of their gold,	J. C. Crandall, Friendship, E. D. Cartwright, Richburg, 2 00 43 10 2 00 42 52	WILL. H. CRANDALL, Vice President, E. E. HAMILTON, Cashier.		desert, enjoys the distant
			Mrs C D Lemberton Oswawa Po 9 00 40 00		FRED. D. ROGERS, M. D.,	grand and picturesque.
			LeRoy Burdick, Hebron, 2 00 42 52	This Institution offers to the public absolute secur-	PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, Office, 2334 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av	
			C. E. Crandall, Morgan Park, Ill., 2 00 43 1	149, 18 DIEDAIED to do a general hanking husiness		death" was pointed out, w
	to the innamanta of berusalen, and Judgment was	there were shouts and weeping for joy	Mrs. Harrie, Crandall, Milton, Wis., 2 00 43 13 Perlie L. Clarke, "2 00 43 10	and invites accounts from all desiring such accommo- dations. New York correspondent, Importers and	B. COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING	company of emigrants peri-
	pronounced on the people because they showed less	Practical Thought.—Help on God's cause.	A. A. Brown, " 2 00 43 8	Traders National Bank.	• PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. Factory at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St.	water.
	regard for a divine command than the Rechabites	1 Acticate 1 Hought Help on God's cause.	E. P. Clarke, " 2 30 43 52	M BOURDON COTTRELL		The wood of the Lucca
	had for a human command.	IX.	Miss Ida Mack, "200438 Mrs. Julia Shackleton, Albion, 200438	M. DENTIST.	Milton, Wis.	
	Practical Thought.—Form good habits early in life.	Title.—" Nehemiah's Prayer."	S. H. Babcock. " 2 00 43 13	FRIENDSHIP AND ALEPED CENTER M. T		furnish material for paper
	IV.	Scripture Lesson.—Neh. 1 : 1-11.	Mrs. Mary Burdick, " 2 00 43 8	At Friendship, 1st-7th, and 15th-22d of each month.	W W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS,	ufacture of which an Eng
	Tille " Captivity of Judah."		J. D. Morgan, "2 00 43 8 Cal. M. Davis, "2 00 43 8	CILAS C. BURDICK,	FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.	engaged.
	Soripture Lesson.—2 Kings 25 : 1–12.	vain is the help of man."—Pss. 108 : 12.	Cal. M. Davis, "200438 Mrs. W. E. Burdick, Oshkosh, 200489	D Books Stationers Design Operation of		We were a passenger o
	Golden Text.—" By the rivers of Babylon, there	Time -446 B C	F. E. Peterson, Cadott, 2 00 43 10	Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty.	W. P. CLARKE, REGISTERED PHARMACIST,	from Waterman to San D
	we sat down: yes, we wept when we remembered		Angeline Barber, Worthington, Minn., 2 00 42 52	A. SHAW, JEWELER,	Post-Office Building, Milton, Wis	connections with the thron
	Zion."-Psa. 187 : 1.		John N. Wilson, New Richland, 8 00 42 14 Mrs. C. E. Swain, Sioux City, Iowa, 2 00 42 59	AND DEALER TH		Bast. The Cajon Pass is
	Time.—From 590 to 588 B. C.	StatementNehemiah is a cup bearer to Artaxer-	Mrs. G. H. McIntire, Winfield, Kan., 2 00 48 8	WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, &c.	Milton Junction, Wis.	
•	PlacesJerusalem, Babylon, Jericho and Rib	Xes, King of Persia, and after many years since the		BURDICK AND GREEN, Manufacturers of	T. ROGERS.	San Bernardino, originally
	lah.	decree of Cyrus to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem,	HELPING HAND,	Linware, and Dealers in Stoves. Agricultural	L. Notary Public, Concessancer and Town (Ler)	ment, we were told, an
	PersonsNebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon;	Hanani brings word to Nehemiah that there was no	L. J. Hibbard, Brookfield, N. Y., Mary L. Green, Alfred Centre, 25		Office at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.	among the prosperous town
•-'	Zedekiah, king of Judah; Nebuzaradan, captain of	change for the better, and that the walls had not	M. D. Crandall, Richburg, 2 25	BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, ALFRED UNIVER-		At the former place our tra
	the guard and a servant of the king of Babylon.	been rebuilt. Nehemiah was so overwhelmed with	Mrs. C. E. Swain, Sioux City, Iowa, 25		The Subbull Descale	enthusiastic crowd of peopl
	Statement.—Nebuchadnezzar invaded Judea, and	sorrow that he went to God in prayer, pleading that		and Gendemeal For circular, address T. M. DAVIS	The Sabbath Recorder,	sic and a display of firework
	Jerusalem was besieged for about eighteen months.	the king may let him go to Jerusalem.	Books and Magazines.	PHIL. S. PLACE & CO., Successors to THOMAS		
	The famine was so severe that the inhabitants, with	Practical Thought.—There is power in prayer.	THE March Century is an interesting number. A	LACE, Dealers in line funeral goods. Good		The city of San Diego, 1
	the king, undertook to make their escape, but Zed	2. actions 1. august There is power in prayer.		hearses furnished, and prompt attention paid to everything in our line. Prices reasonable.	AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,	the Missouri river, has a
	ekinh was overtaken, and, after the slaying of his	Χ.	two articles on Castelar, the leades of the Republican		- AT	beautiful situation on the
	sons and having his own eyes put out, was taken to	Title.—" Reading the Law."	narty A frontigniege nortreit of this statesmen and	THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST QUARTER	ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.	About half a mile from t
				LY. A Repository of Biography History Liter		N N
	Babylon. Soon after. Nebuzaradan returned to l	Scripture Lesson.—Neh. 8:1-12.	orator adorns the number. The Strength and Weak	ature and Destring AS	TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION	Tiges to the height of 1000
	Babylon. Soon after, Nebuzaradan returned to Jerusalem and completed his work of destruction	Golden Text" So they read in the book, in the	orator adorns the number. The Strength and Weak ness of Socialism is an interesting paper for these	LY. A Repository of Biography, History, Liter- ature, and Doctrine. \$2 per year. Alfred Centre, N.Y.	TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year, in advance	rises to the height of 150 0
	Jerusalem and completed his work of destruction, carrying away the multitude, leaving but the poor	Golden Text.—" So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and	times of labor troubles. Memoranda of the Civil			ing fine views on land, bay
	Jerusalem and completed his work of destruction, carrying away the multitude, leaving but the poor	Golden Text.—" So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading."—Neh.	times of labor troubles. Memoranda of the Civil War discuss Shiloh, Gaines's Mills, and the March	SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SO-	Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents ad ditional, on account of postage.	ing fine views on land, bay Diego was settled as a
	Jerusalem and completed his work of destruction, carrying away the multitude, leaving but the poor to till the ground and care for the vineyards.	Golden Text.—" So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading."—Neh. 8:8.	times of labor troubles. Memoranda of the Civil War discuss Shiloh, Gaines's Mills, and the March	SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SO- CIETY. E. P. LARKIN, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y.		ing fine views on land, bay Diego was settled as a in 1769. Its modern gr
	Jerusalem and completed his work of destruction, carrying away the multitude, leaving but the poor	Golden Text.—" So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading."—Neh. 8:8. <i>Time.</i> —445 B. C.	times of labor troubles. Memoranda of the Civil War discuss Shiloh, Gaines's Mills, and the March against Pope. Instructive articles are Italy from a Tricycle, Recent Architecture in America, and	SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SO- CIETY. E. P. LARKIN, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y.	Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents ad ditional, on account of postage. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.	ing fine views on land, bay Diego was settled as a
	Jerusalem and completed his work of destruction, carrying away the multitude, leaving but the poor to till the ground and care for the vineyards. <i>Practical Thought.</i> —Sorrow is the result of sin. V.	Golden Text.—" So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading."—Neh. 8:8. Time.—445 B. C. Place.—Jerusalem.	times of labor troubles. Memoranda of the Civil War discuss Shiloh, Gaines's Mills, and the March against Pope. Instructive articles are Italy from a Tricycle, Recent Architecture in America, and	SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SO- CIETY. E. P. LARKIN, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. D. E. MAXSON, Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Centre, N. Y.	Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents ad ditional, on account of postage. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.	ing fine views on land, bay Diego was settled as a in 1769. Its modern gr
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