Plainfield, $\mathbf{N}$.
SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY
 the Board, at Plainfeld, N. N.
y of each month, at $2 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$ Preident, Plainfeld, $\mathbf{x}$ J. J. , Secretary, Pliald, N.N.J., N. itts for all Denominational Interesta solicito
mpt payment of all obligations requested.
OTTER PRESS WORKS.
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 . Che sabbath Werorder, AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOGLITI,
romer, it adrance. ........................... mo




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ptblisiled by the ambicain sabbati tract societt
"tik sevinth-day is tig alibati or tib hoid thy god,



## miat and how

There is a great deal of meaning in these two small words. They stand for the en
tirety of our work. While they are closely thoughts. The former dirides differ nt thoughts. The former divides larg refers to sub-classes. What we are to believ and do is one thing, snd how we are to ac very different thing
People agree morel nearly on the forme than on the latter. There is a greater arga The great question of Christianity or salvation through Christ wides the worid. If however, you leave put of the calculation
those who are indifferent to it and ignoran of it; those who are opposed to it will be ver mall when compared with those who favo There is a rast multitude that has at on. In 1880 it wase, estimeted that the num
ber was nearly $411,000,000$ a lage of men who declare that they believ blage of men who declare that they believ
in the Christian faith. These all profes to believe that salvation comes throngh, o in connection with, the agency of Ohrist
But if you ask them to state how salvation comes through Christ, you will find a grea
con as to stale hation variety of statements, These statements an ions. The Baptist gays that we are saved among other things, by being immersed, whil the Presbyterian say that this is not true ThePresbyterian saysthat only those who wer can be saved, while the Methodist denies this. The seventh $\begin{aligned} & \text { day Baptist says that } \\ & \text { the Seventh day of the week must be ob- }\end{aligned}$. First-day Baptist brother will not admit this tatement. Therefore, we all receive th Christ, but when watell how this is secured, much from each othêr.
The same is true in our different profes sions or occapations A great many me agree that farming ie the best oceapation fo them in which to oblasin a living, but vary
few agree as to ho it shonld most successin y be carried on. A great many agree that th gospel should be preaghed by them, bat how to ally differ. Not only do they differ as to the particular doctrines to be preached, bat also a that people should be instracted in doctrine and duties, while another thinks that they ready know enough about these, bat shoul be aroused to action by appealing to their
feelings. So it is in prery business; we are confronted by the "what" and the "how.
These thoughts have
These thoughts have an application to the temperance questio gas it stands in our na many who are opposed to the idea of tem maltitude who favor it. They are agreed that

amid flowers, fountains and groves, charme to heavenly masic.". Any one or all of these might have gone into that cave and growled away the hous with the owle. But There was too much of joy and beauty for them to leave for such a life as that. An how the owls could enioy it, is a mystery to me. I suppose we may settle the queation,
however, by saying that "it seems to be the ature of the bind thas to
At I walked ont of that grotto, into the light, it occurred to me that thone owls wer not so very different from some people, atta ail. You meet with plenty of thow who
seem to take to gloom as naturally ac owle to the cave. They always choose the dark sid rything. Nothing They have a liking for tears, and check ever ook at their troables with both eves, and tarn their backs upon all their mercies. The bring them out of the gloom into the sui shine, they would creep back into the cav as quickly as would one of those Park owle If trouble is not actually at hand, they make
themselves miserable over imaginary trouble st ahead. A pleasant day is spoiled to hem becanse $\%$ it is only a weather-breeder. dry. The dinner never suits, and their bel is always miserable. They growl on the railroad, and find fault on the steam-boat official to the pastor of the church, and the trustees and deacons.
Other people seem to catch sunshine every iving under exactly the same circumstance as the grumbler. But these persons seem to be lioking for the ugly things, and always find what they look for. It must be that the ow ish element that predominates, or they woul placed the find the dark placeg. If God ha paced them in Eden, even theis they would
have found something wrong. Oh how thi wretched habit does take the sunshine out aill of love and invitation in the Bible, and fla their eyes upon some dark text aboat the
unpardonable sin, or predestination, and selle down into a sloagh of despond; just imagining themselves a part of a tragedt mag zled to know why so many seek ont dismal old caves, and, leaving all the su shine, mope out their days in darknes.
The owl was always a melancholy bird o
the night. And there are too many the night. And there are too many of God'
children who cherish his oharacteritice children who cherish his gharacteristice
They hiver and growl in darkiness and cold Then they might have sunshine and warmth.
$\qquad$ acter is juat as "unclean," and ought to b
abominated and cast out of the soal. Driv out those dark, gloomy things, then, an
turn your faces towara sunlight and joy.,
I baw my cat leave a dark corner an


 r 4 , $\square$
 +
 ,

$\qquad$




Gabbath.
morning was a large one. In the afternoon,
two pastors arranged for a union meeting on two pastors arranged for a union meeting on
Monday evening. That gave us a very large congregation. The charch in which I
preached reports 152 baptisms in the past preac
I suppose I had been in the room of my
everend and kind host five minutes, when the "irrepressible"
from where the Outlook is published." He ent from the Sunday resurrection, by way eight days, Apostolic example-breaking
of bread, lay by in store, to Lord's-day-Sunday. I went from late in the Sabbath resarrection, by way of fear of the Jews, the
fishing-apostolic example, eighty-four Sabbath meetings, that most emphatic, secular ome in the following order: "You have worked hard through the week, listened to a good sermon Sabbath-day, slept well over
night; now before you commence work first night; now before you commence work first is you have been prospered 'lay by,' you do not take it to church, don't go that day, it
is a secular day and 'laying by' is a secular private act, to be done ot h. an to Lord's-day, which is, if any day of the week the seventh day."
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 ha 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: "A large portion of the Telugus are in the south-eastern portion of India. They number about 18,000,000, and like the Jews have
no national government. In 1805 a feeble no national government. In 1805 a feeble
effort was made to evangelize them by the 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 conbut for the persererance of Dr. Jewett, the but for the perseverance of Dr. Jewett, the
mission would have been abandoned. Upon " Well, bre if por Waid, we must send somebody with you to bary you." In 1865, Dr. Jewett, his wife and a native by the name of Jacob, went to the
top of a high hill, where they could see a large city, with its temples of idolatrou worship, and prayed for the conversion of name of prayer-meeting hill. Between June 15 and Sept. 17, 1878, 9,147 person
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.

##  <br>  <br> 

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 th requests for work from Forestville, Carbondale, two other localities in Scranton, Pittston and Wilkesbarre, and several other places. I very much regretted my inablity to preach a temperance sermon at the Iwentieth Ward Mission, in Scranton. They never
had one, and this was their first request for

Philadelphia paper says: "The union meetings in Tunkhannock have resulted in a
great deal of good."

A Tunkhannock paper says: "The union evangelistic meetings, which have been in progress for several weeks, are increasing in interest and power, and cannot fail to accomplish good. On Sunday last, Rev. Dr. Burdick, of New York, occupied the pulpit in the M. E. charch, and Mr. Wood ward, o Homer, N. Y., gave a Bible-reading in the
Baptist charch. Both services are highly Baptist charch. Both services are highly
spoken of. Dr. Burdick has charge of the meetings this week in the Presbyterian church, with the
place to help him."
A Wilkesbarre paper says: "Rev. Dr. Bur ick, of Alfred, N. Y., has been conductin revival meetings in this and other countie in Northern Pennsylvania, with great ability and good success. He seldom stays in a plac
long enough to see a work throagh, butlong
people well at work. His preaching is ear nest, pointed and so plain that a child can no person to whom I aver listence ecturer, in breadth and clearness of thought. Allhis lectures in this place have been admirable in

## CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir,-Through Mr. C. T. Lacky, with whom I got acquainted on board of a estem io steamer, and whom I learned I heard about the Sabbatarians. I thought much about the case, and Mr. Lucky was so tracts send to me different pamphlets and "Royal Law Contended For." In his last letter he advised me to seek more information at your address; and I hope you will forgive me the liberty ${ }^{I}$ take to
Excuse my poor English, sir; my reading. is better than the writing. But if you
would be so kind to send something in the German langaage you would oblige very

## Yours most respectfully

Wн. Васп. $^{\text {. }}$
shavgeial missions.sifool ohtismas kxer. 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 com mandments were written in beautiful gilt letters and put into two frames. It was ou intention to have the Lord's prayer written in a similar style and ready for the uccasion but the time was not sufficient. It has since been completed, and hung up between the
tables of the law. These make a vêry aptables of the law. These make a very ap-
propriate addition to the decoration of our ittle chapel. There are also large charac ars cut from thick papar of various color
and fastened to the walls, the meaning of hich is, "Then there was a young child who our life, his name is wonderful, and he i he mighty power of God." We had ar which the children were to commit and re cite in order. The day came, bringing us quite pleasant weather: and at one and were opened by singing and prayer. Then we listened to the Scripture recitation which consisted of about forty passages re which consisted of about forty passages re-
lating to the birth and person of Christ. All was well committed and promprly repeated. was well committed and promptly repeated
After this the school repeated, in concert the hymn, "Joy to the world, the Lord ha come." Another hymn was sung, when the oom was quickly darkened, and the chil dren were taeated to a magic-lantern
tainment of about an hour in length. tainment of about an hour in length.
The first view was one with large charac ters 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 as a view representing the sils ophs by night. The angel of the Lord appeared to them in the heaven, and then farther back and abov iew of the child Jesus in the manger, th wise men offering their gifts, and so on to nd thowning with thorns, the cruciaxio iews were accompanied with remarks and aestions. With a few miscellaneons view we closed this part of the exercises. The nd we trust that the impressions made ap. on their minds may prove of lasting good Next we distributed to each scholar some
Chinese candy, peanuts, oranges, etc. Ther ere sixty-five who were remembered in this way. They all received their gift with hearty ZiaZia Noong (thank you), and passed
ut with a jubilant step. The children dis out with a jubilant step. The children dise ere invited to take tea and refreshment So far as we could see, all seemed to enjo he occasion very much. We hope lo Christmas, but that the pure light of Christ way shine in upon their hearts and enable hem to rejoice in him as one born to nem in sins and degradation, making them heirs
the heavenly kingdom. $\quad$ D. H. DAvis.
"I READ yoar Bible", esaid a young Brah-
an, 'rand admired its contenta I wanted
od, bat Idid not want Ohrist. But When I

##  <br> the sibatil <br> Permit me to call th readers of the Recoond Wemorial, pablished The January Number in any other way. Servasti from Sunday-now nearly the binder-we have this expression fully an detail. But the testimo in the Memorial is espech it comes from a non-Sabb and yet accords wholly keepers claim. The axpression, and the made of it to support against.it. Bro. Jones asks for con the work of the Memor God bas blessed with abi is said without his knowl <br> THE " $\triangle$ SAB

In the Christian Con
1885, appeared the first article, continued in paper, from the Rev.
dron, Hillsdale Co., dron, Hillsdale Co., M, the week, is the truat we
give a few quotations.
tries to demonstrate that a Sabbath on all mank
says "that the Sabbath was first instituted Sabbath was only give as binding only on th
under their immediate $j$
trangers and proselyt with them." "The pur
seventh-day Sabbath was
commemorate their deliv commemorate their deliv
tian servitude. That manded them to keep
the above statements the for abont 2,400 years. gentleman contradicts as may be seen in the
"that the Bible enjoin mankind," and the peo
Moses were a part of all $: 2 ; 26: 5$.
Says the Doctor, "All penalty attached to th with the law goes the p after the penalty is
Ohristian cattehism, Christian catechism,
preached, declares that commandments is bin and is called the moral
God. In the Methodi pages 22, 23, '"

## commandment

## Sabbath-day, to keep shalt thou labor, and

 the seventh day is thethy God : in it thou sh thon, nor thy son; no attle, nor thy strang
ates : for in six days $t l$ ad earth, the sea, and ord blessed the Sabba Soe aliso Exodus whether his polemic th istic with the plain techisme, except tha gainst that comman nember the Sabbaththe fourth comman logue). Oould not th
gument be better app there is no command
ing it, there can be n there is no commane n
ing it, there can be
its violation. Withon its violation. Withou
penalty in the Bible


Hew Teatament, so

THE SABBATH RECORDER, MAROH 18, 1886.


Wh. Bach.

## MISSION.SCHOOL CETISTMAS BXE CISES.

hristmas time drew near, the schoole 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 time was not sufficient. It has since mpleted, and hang up between the te addition to the decoration of ourapel. There are also large charac-
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assembled, and the exercises
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the center, reading, "The Birthd
tt." On either side of these orr expressing the angelic announce"Glory to God in the highest, poace
h, and good will toward men." All about these characters was seen
flowers and evergreen. The next Judea watching their flocks by night.
Jupresenting the shepherds on the ren, and then farthered to theck and above the child Jesus in the manger, the on offering their gifta, and so on to All of these are accompanied with remarks an 2. With a few miscellaneons views trust that the imp mach interented, minds may prove of lasting good. candy, peannta, oranges, etc. There ave who were remembered in th jubilant atep. The children di
could eoe, all and reemed to enjonts.
very much. We hope that
iton very much. We hope that
firen may not only come to love
mat but that the pare light of Chriat

## Sablath. Wefform.


the sabbati memoilil.
Permit me to call the attention of the readers of the Reconder to The Sabbat
Memorial, published by Rev. Wm. M. Jones Memorial, pabished by Rev. Wm. M. Jones,
56 Milmay Park, London, N. England.
The January Number is just at hand It The January Number is just at hand. con any other way. An article on Dominicum Serruasti from an English Review is of e8-
pecial interest. In Vol. 2 of Sabbath and Sunday-now nearly through the hands of
the binder-we have sitted the history of this expression fally and in every needfu detail. But the testimony which is quoted
in the Memorial is especially valuable, since it comes from a non-Sabbath-keeping soorree,
and yet acoords mous expression, and the use which has bee made of it to support Sunday, is wholly unauthorized.
againstit.
iro. Jones asks for contributions to aid in the work of the Memorial. Those whom
God has blessed with ability, can aid a valuable work by responding to his appeal. This is said without his knowledge.

THE "A SABBATH." In the Christian Conservator of Nor. 1 ,
1855, article, continued in five numbers of the
paper, from the Rev. J. C. Smith, of Wal-
dron, Hilldade Co tries to prove that Sunday, the first day of thes week, is the true weekly Sabbbth. We We
give a few quotations. First, the Doctor give a few quotations. "trist, bibe onemonstrate that "the Bibe enjoins
a Sabbath on all mankind," and then he a Sabbath on all mankind, and then he
gays " that the Sabbath, the serenth day,
was first instituted in the wilderness, at the Faters of Marah." "And the seventh-day
Sabbath was only given to the Jews, and mas binding only on the Jews, and those
 with them." "The purpose for which the
seventh-day Sabbath was instituted, was to commemorate their deliverance from Eggy.
tian serritude. That was why God com
竍 mandea them above statements there was no Sabbath entleman contradicts his own words; for "that the Bible enjoins a Sabbath on an
mankind," and the poople from Adam to Monsind, and arte of all nankind as well as
we are. The reader will please read Gen.
Says the Doctor, " All will admit that the
penalty attached to the Sabbeth law, penalty attached to the Sabbath law, and
inficted on its violators, is done away, and with the law goes the penalty.
stter the penalty is abolished." Every
Christian cattechism, as far as Christ i preached, deciarees that the law of the ten
commandments is binding or Christians God. In the Methodist Catechism, No. 1 .
pages 22, 23, " $Q u$ uestion. What is the fourt commandment t Answer. R Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six day
ghalt thou labor, and do all thy work : bu the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lor
thy God : in it thou shalt not do any work thou, nor thy son, nor thy danghter, 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 вerenth day: wherefore the ask the reverend gentleman; in all candor, Whether his polemic theology is not antag the plain Word of God and the eatechisms, except that of Cutholics. It astonishing how some can sharpen tha member the Sabbath-day to keep it holy (the fourth commandment of the Deca gument be better applied to Sanday? A
there is no command in the Bible for keep ing it, there can be no penalty attached
its violation. Without a law, and withont a penalty in the Bible, Sunday, as a weekly
Sabbath, is null and void. Will the Docto please give us an exact copy of the Sunday
Sabbath, word for word as it reads in the New Testament, bo we will not have to em

| logue, which he eays is the Jewish Sabbath. |
| :--- |
| We would like to know whether it meann | the estranger within our gates only, or our

neighbors also. We regret that the chureh neighbors also. We regret that the chure
teaches one thing and practices another Their leaiers cause them to err, tradition has blinded their eyes, and custom has be
come their law. "Sin is the tranggression come their law.
of the law, and trangression
The next Scripture that the Doctor bring forth to prove the first day of the week to
be the Sabbath, and binding now on nankind, according to the divine law, Jeremiah $31: 31$, "Behold, the days come nant with the house of Irrael, and with th house of Judah : . . . I will put my law in
their inward parts, and write it in thei
hearts." "My law," says the Lord n not pagan custon, tradition of man, nor publi
opinion. Is Sunday-keeping the law of the
 turns out, like all the rest of the Doctor Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God
neither indeed can be." Rom. $8: 7$. "How beit, in vain do they worship me, teaching
for doctrines the commandments of men. Mark 7
In 2 Cor. $3: 3$, we read of the fulfillment of the prophecy of Jer. $31: 31$, and, as far
as the law of God is concerned, itis the same is in Jer. $31: 31$, ". $\ldots$. written not with
nk; bat with the spirit of the living God not in tables of stone, bat in fleshly table
of the heart." Says the Lord, "I will pat my law in their inward parts, and write it in
their hearts." "For if that which is done away was glorions, much more that which remaineth is glorions.", 2 Cor. $3: 11 . \mathrm{Ac}$
cording to the Doctor's interpretation, the law which says " Remember the Sabbath-
day to keep it holy," is done away, and consequently no Sabbath law remains. What demnation ;" or in verse 7 called "the min istration of death." For further illustra-
tion, we refer to John, 8th chapter, begin-
ning ning with the 3d verse, "And the eeribe and Pharisees brought unto him a woma her in the midst, they say unto him, Master vis woman was taken in adultery, in the
very act. Now Moses in the law command ed us, that such should be stoned : but what
sayest thou? .. He that is without ain among you, let him first cast a stone at her And they which heard it, being convicted

## one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last : and Jesus was left alone, and the

 woman standing in the midst. When Jesushad lifted up himself, and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where
are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee? She said, No man, Lord
And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I condemn thee : go, and sin no more." By this
we can clearly understand that it was not the law which was done away, but the death penalty attached to it. Could not the Doe
tor's antinomianism be equally as well applied to adultery as to any of the other
commandments? Under the new covenant
we are not compelled to keep any of the commandments as the Jews were ; it is now through love. "By this we know that we
love the children of God, when we love God and keep his commandments. For this is
the love of God, that we keep his commandhe love of God, that we keep his command-
ments: and his commandments are not grievous." 1 John $5: 2,3$. "Cirecmacis8
ion is nothing, and nucircumecision is mothof, but the keeping of the command men
of God." 1 Cor. 7 : 19. "Do we then
make void the law through faith ? God for make via the law through fith? God for
bid : yea, we estabish the law." Rom. 3 woman [the the drae chon was wrot of God], and went
with
[the
 $12: 17$. "Let us hear the conclusion of
the whole matter : Fear God, and keep hil commandments ; for this is
of man." Ecel. $12: 13$.




## Qduration <br> 

The needs of our sciools.

The present and future needs of our shools is a subject that, if properly preminds of our people, for upon their char-
acter and saceess will largely depend the character and progress of those who are to follow us in the coming generation. As the
work of those now giving direction and inspiration to the resent movements of de-
nomiuational interests depends apon the culture and discipline which they received In their time of youth, bo will that of the
future generation be dependent upon what hey received at our hands; and more will be the on ward march in every line of thought
and work. About fifty years ago, the need
 resalted in DeRayter Institute, Alfred, Mil.
On and other academies. To-day all the academies bat Albion have given place to assumed the broader fieldis of work as indianted by the name of College and university, which attaches to such names, and they hey do in answer to the demands of the age upon them and other schools of that name and character
The fifty yearg that have passed have
rought many changes among us in num bers, wealth and influence; but at the same ime, changes have been taking place out-
side, not only in the material progress and prosperity of this and other nations, but in
he arts and sciences, in the methods of the arts and sciences, in the methods in the appliances for illustrating and prac-
ticing the sciences. As these have advanced there has come with the broadening of each of study and thought upon one sabject, so

the rudiments of half a dozen subjects, fifteen | r twenty years ago, now it demand a life |
| :--- |
| time to master one subject, and one needs t | derote the energies ,of his life in order th times and by his own idealg, if he is worthy

of success. The ideals for our own work must be formed largely from other school that stand in the front rank, modified and
carried out, as best they can be, to meet ou own wants as a people. We have learned
that the name college or university mean work, not only for to-day bat for the future
it means money bestowed and applied; neans chanacer given by the results shown in the lives of its stadents, and in the growth during these years, but not the denished. We munt accept the facti as they hold we have on the patronage for the school, and consequently our character and influence
because students will go where they can hav the needed help.
Deeply impressed with these thoughts and feeling every day the needs that are upon ns
and .especially at Alfred, and knowing, that in a general sense the needs of Milton are
the same, I am impelled to write these lines, the same, I am impelled to write these lines,
hoping that they may have an influence to awaken a deeper aympathy with our work and induce our people to furnish such help
as will place our schools where they can do as will place onr shools where they cand
the best possible for the hundreds that ar

## coming to us for their education. 1. In order to start the Theological D.

## partment, an effort was made to secure en dowments for the needed chairs, but no chair

 has been fully endowed. The professors inthese chairs mast. depend entirely upon these chairs mant depent entirgly upon
these endowments for their living, or zeek Work elsemhere. This denomination can ill
afford to suffer those who labor in this department to depend apon incomes that
not meet the expenses of their daily life. not meet the expenses of their daily life.
2. In meeting the demands for teachers and facilities, the trustees have been obliged
to run in debt, which now presses upon them for payment, and which, with the running unable to meet without help. Either, or both of two ways of farnishing this help both of two ways of farnishing this he efficient. One, to endow the nu-
would be endowed chairs, which would leave the tui-
tion to .be used to meet these obligations. The other, to give directly contributions
apply on the indebtednesas. Why is not

| giving for the needs of our schools just as |
| :--- |
| much a denominational demand as the other | interests which are calling for their thon-

sands? Our contribationg for benevolence sands? Onr contribations for benevolence
would be just as much serving God if a share were given for this as for any other parpose 3. A laboratory building (not a costly one) s needed for the Department of Physics an Chemistry where the laboratory practic
can be separate from the lecture rooms. N teacher who realizes the demands of th physics or chemistry without demanding of his students laboratory practice. This requir om and time and apparatus, and this es college work can be done where all the prac tice must be done in the room where classes and the room filled with poisonous gases, even while classes are reciting? This migh have answered twenty-five years ago, bat
will not answer to-day; and the demand is increasing upon as for better
number of scholars increases.
The Natural History Department need ases so that the valuable specimens can

## 4. More prof

Mand frofessors are needed to meet the The Department of Physics and Chemistr ought to be divided with and Chemistry each, in order to give the time for the necssary work; for success in these days means the devotion of one's energies mostly to line of investigation. The chemist must
have time for advanced experiments and analysis, that he may lead his students; and With ait 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 assistant, when one is found fitted for the here, to take one of the departments at no istant day.
The sabjects of Political Science and His ory, if they have the place in the curricu hould have a separate chair. The age re faires these stadies of the aniversity, as these subjects, and by the number
students who are taking these courses in th chools that make any adequate provisions Other thorough study.
Other departments mast soon have assispast few years.
v. A growing demand of the age, in ad
vanced study, is for the studies to be taught y subjects, the teacher indicating the line ibrary where books are gathered and ar want. This implies money to parchase the needed books, and especially there is needed
a suitable library buildıng for this work, with reading-rooms,
means could make for himself a lasting mbs, by erecting such a building, and fur
ishing the money that would, by proper in estment, yield an income that would car or the building and replenish the library would be blessing humanity now and in
the coming vears. Colleges and universities he coming vears." Colleges and universities are founded for the centuries, and those who
give to meet their wants are making per for the giver in the ages to come
The growth of our schools will depend up. the inflinenk done in the class rooni, and make him an efficient scholar, man and apon the influence and the material aid fur nished to endow and equip the needed de partments. Other schools are yearly receiv
ing large additions to their buildings, and ondowments, because they are demanded b the age. A similar demand is upon as, and
it can be met if we can be made to realize $r$ duty and then give as God has prospere

## religion in colleges.




## Temperance.



## itself aright. like an that laer



The Gabbath Zerorden. ulirod centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 18, 1886. RTVे. L. A. PLATTE, Editor.
P. SAUNDERS, Businese Agent.
E. MAIV, Ashamay, R. I, Missionary


WE give, in our editorial columns this
week, some facts and figures relative to our week, some facts and figures relative to our
denominational history, life and work, in the hope that it may prove a soorce 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 issae of the paper, beliering they complish the ends sooght 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 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 ap wider fields to ns, is
cunse for profound gratitude to him; that he canse for profounna graituade ma to hepreciate our privileges and opportanities better, and render still greater service, should
nest prayers.

The first Seventh-day Baptist Church organized in America was that of Newport,
R. I., organized in $1671 . \quad$ It is now nearly or quite extinct, its last honse of worship
having been sold a year or two ago to the hamport Historical Society. The second Newport Historical Society. The second
ohurch of our order in this country, and the oldest charch now reporting to the Confer-
ence, is the Piscataway Oharch, at New Yaurget, N. J., organized in charch is that of Rose Hill, Texas, organized in September, 1885, just before the
lasi
seesion of our General Conference. The lasgest Church is the First Alfred, now
nomber ${ }_{\text {mailleat is, we believe, Shepherdsville, } \mathrm{K} y \text {., }}$ numbering 4 members.

OUR American churches are located in twenty-two States and Territories. The greatest number of charches, in proportion
to the number of inhabitants of the State, is in Rhode Irland; while the actual number of churches is grea
any other State.

There are on the Conference lists 101 charches, 97 of which are in this country,
and four in foreign coantries, - two in Eng. and four in foreign coantries, -two in Eng-
land, one in Holland and one in China. land, one in Holland and one in China.
These charches report an aggregate mem.
berahip of 8765 . Some of the more recently bership 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 siad 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 it constitation, at the anniverarary in 1881, the American Sabbath Traet Society became
also a publication society; that is, a society Aliso a publication society; that is, a society
whose legitimate fanctions are not constitu tionally limited to the publication and circu-
lation of Sabbath tracte. The Society now lation of Sabbath tractis. The Society now
sisues five regular periodicals as follows: The SABBATH Recoider, of which 3,000 copies weekly are now isaned; the Helping Hand in Buble-school Work, for teachers and ad
vanced scholara, is published quarterly in
editions editions of 2,000; the Outlook and Sabbath published four times a yearr in editions o 62,000 each; the Light of Home is sen monthly to 110,000 families ; and the
Evangeliii Haroh, a monthiy in the Swedish language, is issued in small editions of about
1,600 each. The first two of these periodi. oals are self-sapporting, the remaining three being largely for gratuitous distribation, sabseriptions, by donations for those special oral fund of appropriaio of its Executive Board. Besides the pabli cation of these periodicals, which are issued annual appropriation is made to aid Eld. $G$ Jelthaysen, in Holland, in the publication of De Boodschapper, in the Datch language. Theve all takken together makko p a \& grand
total istaie of over $2,000,000$ copies annually.

The Publighing Drpartuent of the
Tract Society, located at Alfred Centre, N. Y., occupies a commodions two story building, the use of which is donated by the citi
zens of Alfred to the Society, so long as itis needed for publishing purposes. It employg Busness Agent, and from twenty twenty five mailing clerks and assistants are
employed about one-half of the time. Five persons perform the editorial work on the various periodicale, one man devotng his
entire time to it, and the remaining four a considerable portion of their time. The
office is furnished with two large cylinder pres8es, one large power job press and on
hand press, together with a large amount of type, etc., for newspaper, book and job
work; and recently a complete set of booked 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 arged many fold during the pas! five years.
The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Soiety has under its care and management im
portant home and foreign missions. It apports, wholly or in part, some twenty five 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 of
charches lacking in means to sapport pas. churches lacking in means to sapport pas
tors at their own charges, and they occupy regularly or occasionally, over fifty different
preaching stations. The Society also mannpreaching stations. The Society also mann-
tains a miskion in Shanghai, China, in which are engaged three foreign missionaries and several native helpers-preachers, Bible
readers and medical assistants. The misreaders and medical assistants. The m18.
sion maintains, besides the nual preaching
and Bible.tesching services, day schools and Bible teaching services, day schools,
boarding school and a medical mission, with fair accommodations in buildings, eto., for
each. An anual appropriation is also made by the Society to aid the mission wor
performed by Bro. Velthuysen in performed by bro. Velthuysen in Holland
among his own countrymen. The Corresponding Secretary of the Soclety devote
his entire time to the work of his office, part of which is the editing of a page of
missionary matter for the $\operatorname{SABBA} A \mathrm{CH}$ RECORD ER. Funds for the carrying on of the work o the Tract and Missionary Socities are
derived almost entirely from the free- will
offerings of the churches, Sabbsth.schools offerings of the churches, Sabbath schools,
and individuals of the denomination. The receipts of the two Societies have averaged
about $\$ 17,000$ or $\$ 18,000$ per year for the past three or four years. The wonder is, not where this money has gone, but that so
much work could be done, so many agencie employed in the work of promulgating gospel
truth, with so little means.

The generosity of Bro. E. S. Bliss and wife has pat the pablication of an illustrated basis where it may be pablished at a pric 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, ap. pointed by the General Conference, of which
Bro. Bliss is the Treasarer. This Board dils Bro. Bliss is the Treasurer. This Board also
labors to conserve the interests of the Sab. ath-schools in the churches, and, through its Corresponding Secretary, prepares the
weekly lesoon notes for the SABBATH $^{\text {RE }}$ CoRDER.

Our schools, Alfred University, Milton College and Albion Academy, are instructing annually about 800 students in the variona red University consists of seven depart ments or "schools," and emplops in al On College has five coorres of study, an employs eleven professors and teachers, and
Albion Academy, with the usual academic Albion Academy, with the usual academic ides the principal.

The Seventh-day Baptist Edacation Soci ety holds in trust about $\$ 40,000$ in notes and mortragegs for our
Aniversity

The Trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist
Memorial Fund notes mortrags besides sereral bequesta, etc., the value of
which has not been estimated. These funde which has not been estimated. These funds
are held for Alfred Univerity, Milton Ool.
lege, Albion Academy, the Misisionary Socilege, Albion Academy, the Missionary Soci
ety, the Tract Society, and in a General Ed
ucational fand, the income from which may be appropriated to any educational purpose
in the judgment of the trustes. The interin the judgment of the trustees. The inter the objects specified. A considerable portion
of this fund is not pet available, according to of this fund is not yet available
the conditions of the donors.
Wirt a view to enlisting the interest and active co-operation of the women of the de nomination in denominational work, the Gen eral Conference in 1884 constituted the
Woman's Executive Board. This Board, so far, has aimed at two things, mainly
First, the organization of ladieg societios for denominatiganaztion of ladies .8ccieties for and second, the directing of the labors o existing gocieties into strictly denominational
work. It seeks no control of the affairs of work. It seeks no control of the affairs of
individual societies, and of itself raises very little money for any purpose. Its mis.
sion, as constituted by the Conference, is $t \mathrm{t}$ stimulate the zeal of our women for our work and to unify their efforts by onncentrating
them upon the main points of that

Contributions to our benevolent bocieties have been much increased in the past few years, but we have not yet reached the poin
of sacrificing for the work of the Lord. Our numbers and worldly prrsperity justify the statement that we might easily raise several
times the amount we are now raising if only
, we would adopt the systematic plan of giving cause, and then persistently and conscientious ly do it. When all the people gave willingly
to the work, the treasuries for building the temple were soon filled to overllowing. I will always be bo. We want all the people
to do what they can, and do it regularly to do what they can, and do it regularly
No amount of special soliciting, howerer necessary this may be in certain emergencies,
can take the place of this steady incoming stream to the treasaries, from the system atioally cons
the people.

## Communicatians.

letters to young arn.
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 natureof a typical sign, and conveys to the faith of God's children a promise of final deliverance. We endeavored to the fourth commandment, and also to
Ex. 31: 13, 17, Ezekiel 20: 12. That sign refers to a covenant and is the seal of a corand is to be observed "for a perpetual cove nant. Ex. 31; 16. To he thus observed, it
must be addressed to the faith of God' children, and its truo act of faith in God and in his promise. tation of the first and great commandmen (Matt. 22: 37,) which represents the Sabbath aw as requiring the highest measure of love to God, and hence the highest measan $\theta$ of
faith in God. As corroborative of thisinter pretation of the Sabbath law, as a sign and romise of deliverance, addressed to the faith of God's children, we referred to the instruc-
tion given to Moses for the Children of Is tion given to Moses for the Children of Is-
rael 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
through Ohrist the Redeemer.
We will now invite yourattention to another passage of Scriptare which is a very strong rgument corroborative of this interpretation This letter to the Hebrews is remarkable for bing perfectly adapted in its style and dic on to the easy understanding of the He brew Ohristians. The peculiar object on
the writer seems to be to set forth the more important doctrines of the gospel in Hebrew
idioms, by reference to Hebrew types and idioms, by referen
forms of worship.
forms of worship.
He frrst proves the exalted dignity of the on, and then his right to dominion over th Moses, the ancient typical leader, deliverer and law-giver of Irrael, through whom the promise of final deliverance was repeated. with great authority on account of his wisom, and made the agency through whom and all-merciful promises and plan of salvadeliver his people, is shown by the testimon of David and the prophets to be far superior
to Moses in wisdom and power. The third chapter makes numerous referencess to the
Ohildren of Irrael in the wilderness, to thei unbelief of the promise wnd their disobedi ence and their consegant failure to ente into his rest, and closes with a question "And to whom sware he that they should believed not?" Believed not what? Plainthe promise of entering into his rest. In concext shows that the Sabbath was itself th promise, and the anbelief was manifested in
the non-observance of the Sabbath. "Si we see that they could not enter in becaus unbelief." Here, faith in the promise is dispensable to the fall realization of the promise. This brings us to the practica as, therefore. fear, lest, a promise being left prom 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 ase of the Israelites in the wilderness, ther 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 institation of the Sabbath as the promise "being left us place again,"" If they shall enter into my he entering into rest here spoken of wa ature in David's time, and was also condi
ional. "For if Jesus had given them rest, nen would ference is. Jesas, here, is Joshua, an tes out of the wilderness into Canaan. Th promised rest by some had been supposed to gnify physical rest, or physical deliveranc tion given to the promise by the Israelites many looked upon their promised possessio 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 eople of God." This conclusion of the writ er's argument very distinctly shows that the promised rest of which the Sabbath is a sign, the final deliverance and eternal redemp
ion of the children of God, wrought out by, and through, Jesus Christ. This intensifie 13, words of the Lord to Moses in Ex. 31: sign, for a perpetual covenant, made by
"the Lord that doth sanctify." Ezekiel expresses the word of the Lord to the same
ffect (20:12,) "Moreover, also I gave them ny Sabbaths, to be a sign between me and Lom, that they might know that $I$ am the plain from all these considerations, that the Sabbath is most intensely spiritual child of God the highest and most inspiring minds, namely, an eternal rest with God. It Lord, who doth sanctify and prepare his children for that rest. Here, too, we can weight of glory, promised in this divine corenant, leads the child of God in its true keeping, and remembering "to love God
with all his heart and with all his soul and with all his heart and with all his soul and
wind." T. R. Willisms.

## in memobian

Mrs. Anna Almeda Ellis, wife of Rev. A. W. Coon, and the daughter of the Rev. J. Co. Ellis, was born in Herrick; Susquehann o., Pa., in 1838. Having been favored and being favored in her early life with good ducational advantages, she acquired a good ood was spent very saccessfully in teaching. She made a profession of religion at the gee of twelve years, and united with the
Free Wilr Baptist charch in her native n . She was characteristically conscientious and devoted in her Christian life, and be-
ing a studious lover of the Bible, she was an ing a studious lover of the Bible, she was an
intelligent Christian. Having come to see he doctrine of the true Sabbath before her

as married to Eld. Coongin 1865
ife for about twenty-one years. Daring these years she has been associated with her
husband in charch relations and pastoral rork, having been a member respectively of
he Seventh-day Baptist churohes of Olif-

Cord, Lincklaen, Scott and Clifforà. She ssisting her husband in his postoral labora, nd was serving the Clifford Oharch as Se tary at the time of her death.
In her life, she was anassumiag, and, in oach, so that where best known above remost esteemed. Her last sickness, lasting or several months, and very painful, was he wit patience and resignation. mphed gloriously through the precion blood in her death, which occurred in Union
Dale, Pa., 4 P. M., Feb. 23, 1886. She leaves one brother in Colifor 23,1886 . She and a large company of kindred and friends, ad a deeply afflicted husband to mourn her ope.
Her funeral was attended by a large con gregation and the services were conduote
by Eld. H. P. Burdick. J. Clarky.

## whshington letree.

## Prom oar Regular Correspondent.) WABHiseton, D. ©., March 12, 1888.

Washington society has gone into mour ing for forty days. To observe, or to appear city as it is to approach it with sociul events heaped rapidly upon one another. The
young lady who has been going to balle outs, receptions, and dancing attendano collete satin robe and arrayed herself in high cut suit of sack-cloth, metaphorically peaking, while she cries mea culpa, an and theater parties.
Every day crowds of people go to the Oap tol and make their way to the Senate gal leries where they listen to the long-looked Althongh all the disciasion thergan rowded uestion into a year would not remove the political problems, the people will be glad to political problems, the people will be glad to
have the subject thoroughly exhausted. Then both parties to the controversy may down to the real work of the ses-
There will be general approval ver, if the debate shall produce, as one of cutive business to the scrating of the pab

The new administration is now bat litths more than a year old. It may interest oivil been made in the personnel of the Executive how the President has carried out his pledgea The Tressury Darly. ar the largest of them all, affords the most interesting example of what. has been done. Its Assistant Secretaries have given place to reau officers who were, with few exceptions, sctive partisans have given place to saces The Supervising Architect and the Chief of the Secret Service retain their plaoos. Among the depaty chiefs of bureaus, aboat lower grades. Of the chiefs of division, about one half have been displaced or re-
duced 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 eff.
cient sabordinate; the other five have begn retained. The Treasureer's bureat hau been protected absolutely from partisan
changes, and vaccancles in all grades have
been filled by promotion، Assistant chieft been filled by promotiona Asgletant chifift
of division have been recognized as tinder the civil sorvice classification and free from parant chief of the Appointment Division being
and the only violation of this principle and poli-
cy. In the four clerical grades the civil service law has been absolutely enforced and
excuses for removala or evasions have not
been вought. The Bureau of Engraving and
Printing Printing, controlling more patronage unro-
stricted by the civil service law than all the bureans of the Treasury combined, has afforded the most conspicuons and perfect exam-
ple of the trinamphbof reform principles.
Throughout the Throughout the departments, where as-
sistant secretaries were employed, they have
been been supprceded, with a single exception.
With chief clerks the ferent. The vereteran and efficient chief clerks of the State, War and Navy Departmenta,
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 Depatmo who have been succeeded, those of
only treasury and Post Office Departmenta,
voluntarily resigned. voluntarily resigned.
The State, War and Navy Departmenta
have been absolutely free from partisaa
changes above, below and in the classifidd
grades. The Department of Juetice has


1 cabs.
 Dear Christian Eriends,- -1 rtor whom prajer ma suferit nir rest The long-continue pexyial lam
penaity. I retarned frem
tend
tupon the gick
rootherts mite sad aee ab
ack of the influenza now pind
Thankfal for your thir cor
when does one so
so sorely afflicted. Under the billow

氛ame 勉leu

## arinest and faithful Clifiorad. Sho her husband in his pastoral labors, $t$ the time of her death al and Christian character, above in teemed. Her last sickness, lasting ith great patience and resignation, gloriously through the and triher death, which occurred in Union rge company of kindraia, two sisters eeply afflicted husband to mourn her

 nneral was attended by a large conH. P. Burdick
## washington letter.

WAshivgron, D. C., March 12, 1808.
days. To observe, or to opprem-
Lent, is as fashione to approach it with social event rapidly upon one another. The dy who has been going to balle, ceptions, and dancing attendano
German, has thrown aside her tin robe and arrayed herself in a sult of sack-cloth, metaphorically
while she cries mea culpa, and herself wi
ter parties
day crowds of people go to the Oapeake their way to the Senate gal te on the Presidential long-looked to an the Presidential prerogative into a year would not remove the
at issue from the category of probems, the people will be glad te th parties to the controversy mas Wh to the real work of the cees-
here will be general approval, how-
he debate ct results, the throwing open of ox Ww administration is now but litth na a year old. It may interest oivi
oformers to read what changes have de in the personnel of the Execative President has carried out his pledges pense of his party.
reasury Department, which is by
rgest of them all, affords the moe eg example of what has been dona ant Secretaries have given place to
tic successors and the score of bu ers who were, with few exceptions,
rtieang have given place to suce yen on about the same principlea
marvising Architect and the Ohief ret Service retain their places he depaty chiefs of bureans, sbou des. Of the chiefs of division, clerkships. Taking the Secretary an example, of its nine divicio eded by the promotion of an efmThe Treasnrer's bureas been and absoluaterery from pareas ham
and vactiona
by promotiotic all grades have nd tac
$h_{s,} p_{0}$ p then and free from pail
thppointment of an asoist

 The Bureavasions have no pat conspicuons and perfect Lriumphs of reform perfincet
hont the departm pretariee were employed, they har
freoded, with a single exception
fclerke, ne veteran and efficient chief clerki
to, War and Navy Departmont retained. The administrations;
nt of Juat nt of Justice and of the Interior
nt both continue to serve, and the
Who have been succeeded, tho Hho have been succeeeded, those of
ury and Post Office Departmente, ury and
Hrenign The Dapartment im

 graded of division chiefs, clerical, grades, and
gmong the laborers and messengers, partiamong the labi no victimg.
sanshin tha had
In the Interior and Post Office Depart ments, changes and reductionn have been
made emony bureau and divion onfterr
mant he the heads of those departnients have but the the heads of those departments have
frrmly resisted resesuri for the removal o
fheir most faithau and efficient aids, and from the lowest to the highest grades,
lage proportion of the incumbent
oref from previous administrations.

## 1 CABD.

Nonwice, N. Y.. March $3,188$. Dear Christian Friends,-The loved broth
ef for whom prayer was requested passed to bis rest from extreme suffering, nearly one week ago. The long-continued violation of
physical law in overwork brought its sad penaty. I returned from his grave to at-
tend upon. the sick beds of another brother's wife and also of my sister, myeell
searcely able to keep about, from a seerere at tadk of the influenza now prevailing here,
Thankful for vour kind sympathy and Thankftal for your kind sympathy and
prayers I still crave their continuance; for when does one
so orely afficted.
sos orely
Under the billows, your sister, . barber.

## 

New York.
The members of our Sabbath-school to the number of over 80 gathered last chars Saperintendent, Levii Walsworth. They
sere uninited guests, taking Bro. Wals yere uninitited guests, taking Bro. Walls
morth and his good wite entirely by sur morise yet all were made welcome and en
prised a very pleasant, social evening. After
jop partaking of a liberà. supply of refreshments
which were provided by the mhich were provided by the visitors, the
pastor called the attention of the company to the cordiaility with which they had bee had afforded all, suggesting only one draw back to the occasion, namely, a lack
chairs (it had been neceesary to bring i were pushed in from behind him two ele gant chairs-a gentieman's easy chair and
lady's rocker-a token of appreciation and
esteem from the Sabbath-school to its
S perintendent and his wife. Bro. Wallsworth
ancon his thanke. Ahte dispersed.

## Illinois.

Winter seems to have lost its hold as the
calendar tells of its departure. Northerly rinds, however, put in an occasional, ap. pearance for a few hours, but Boon swing
east and southward, when bluebirds, robing and meadow-larks, a few, pipe a grateful Farmers talk of Spring's work and are hopefully waiting for settled weather that
another crop mar be planted for another harrest. Many are hauling the corn an
oats of last year's raising to market.
hundred teams per day, loadea with grain is no uncommon sight as they file in to
weighed and paid.
During the Winter just passed the Grand
Army Post of this place has furnighed ocie Army Post of this place has furnighed occa-
sional entertainmente, literary and othermibe, which have reliered, somewhat, the
social social monotony, of this village. The good
people were also favored with some tem.
perance perance addresese by lady lectareres, resalting
finally in the organization of a W. $\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{T}$. U They have already held a few meetinge Baptist church. The eeveral churches, ex cept the German, are repiesented in th
menberbip Among the
plished by the Farina Ladies' Aid Society one jant completed-the refitting of the their meeting. It is newly and neatly papered and painted, and certainly reflectis
much credit to that enterrising society much credit to that entorprising вociety.
That organization, during itt history thus Jar, has expended much money of their ow
hard earning to benefit and beantity our house of worship. They are also now giving
One tenth of their aeanings to our benevolent Bocieties. Any application from churchesent to
boorop our borrow our Ladiee' Aid Societt for mercen.
ary purposes will not be entertained; ary purposes will not be entertained;
nether borrow nor lend.
Kaisca, 1888

## Qundensed zeme. <br>  <br> 

 The shoemakerg' strike at Chicago haseen setted baratration.
The Quiney, Misgouri \& Pacifio railroad,
hich formed a part of the Wabazh system Which formed, d aprit of the Wacitio rairroad,
has been ordered sold under a decere of foreThreats have been made by the Trades
nd Labor Assembly of chicage to bryoett
he publishers of the city directory unless the publishers of the city directory unless
the non-union men in that office are dis-
charged.
 The dealers generally express great dissatis-
faction. The Trike at the New York Steam Heating
 They want.
The New Jerseg Assembly haspassed a bill
equiring the Baltimore \& Ohio railr oad
Ompany to get the consent of the New Je
 Reports from the stock-growing portions
T. Texas
phow great activity in the cattle on-
 ap the trail in the next ten days.
drive for 1886 will reach 300,000 head.
Frank Murgordt

 aid could reach him he was dead. It is sup
posed that he ruptured a bloon versel.
Customs officers have beized $\$, 000$ wor Customs officers have seized $\$ 4,000$ worth
of opium brougt to Son Francisco on the
Steaner Belig. addressed to Ho Kee a
Chinese merch, ant Chinese merchant. A search of the premives
owhich the contraband opiam was address-
a resilted in the discory da resilted in the discovery of a large quanouse stamp.
The Trade
The Trades Council of Los Angeles, Cal.,
as is ibued a circular calling on citizens to
id in peacefuly id in peacefully removing the Chinese. A
arge number of employers are, in onso-
nence, discharging their Chinese hands. quence, discharging thirr Chinese hands.
Abut 000 Chinamen have arrive in that
dit aititation began.

Foreıgn.
Prince Biamarck is ill with rheumatigm. The French Senate has adopted the MadAdyices from Annam state that anarchy
prevail, and that the country is being pilThe grand jary of Armagh, of Ulster Co., It is expected that the powers will with-
draw their representatives from Athens unless
Creece Greece disarms.
Mine anthorities have forbidden Louis
hichel topresid at ar anarchist meeting to be held at St. Clo ond, Frauce.
Rumors have reached Hong Kong respect,
ing a conspiracy to overthrow the Mikado's Dag a congpiracy to overthrow the M.
Distrment in Japan.
Distresingly cold weather provails in Paris. The hoppitals are overflowng with person
who have been frost bitten in the streets. There is a crisis in the confict between the
Ttalian ministry and the opposition in the Chambers ove
government.
The Western Union Telegraph Company
bas commenced general reductions in the stafi Ithe Creat Northwestern Telegrath Compa Thall orer Canada. The convention of the representatives of
the Powers to consider the Turko. Bulgarian reaty Which creates Prince Alexander, o
Bnlgaria, ruler of Easter Roumelia has ac
and Princes treaty in its entirety.
 ng spent the amount named in ten years 8t
her Yppilanti home in England and in Conti-
In the Britigh Honse of Commons a motion
or the disestablishment of the Welsh Coroch for the disestablishment of the Welleh Churoh
has been
diseatablismemenden, nabstituting roform for tor the amend ment car-
 notan was rejected 346 to 49, the Parnell
itei refusing to vote.
The lowe hone

 menea conation.
posed the bill.
Mr. Cladgtone has so far progressed with
the landords expropriation schemes as
to Yequire the services of Str Henry Thing
the Pariamentary counsel to the povern ment, to d raft the details of the bibll He
proposes an accending geale of rates of pur chapese on the ratio of the extent and value o
tenant holdinga.


## 

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\underset{\substack{\text { Sose } \\ \text { cof }}}{ }
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| R Tae 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 |
| :---: |








 monthi, to supply wiich will require only, about 18
cents per month for exch member of our churchee May we not rely yon you to give ou ilibrartly that
the general average will reach that amount? Wo urge all to whom this circular comes to remember
that the enlarged work demanads an enlarggod income ally but to pray for God's blessing upon chis effort
to make the funds adequate. Contributions mey



| wiolesale prodider mabibt. <br> Review of the New York market for buther, choose etc., tor the week ending March 13 , 1886, reporteit <br>  <br>  when desired <br> Botrri.-Receipts for the week, 16,019 packagea! exports 1,041 packages:.We quote: <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  Grease make, common roul butiter Carks.-Roceipts for the wekk, 1412 exports, 26,679 boxes. We quote: Choice full cream colored chesese. Good early yefat Skimmed cheese white chees. Eags.-Receipts for the week, $21,141 \mathrm{l}$ barrels, and Naer-by fresb.laid, per dore Saurbby freab-1atad per dozen... ${ }_{13}^{14.914}$ |
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 quality property.
DAved
W.

BUILDING LOTS,
ONE-HALF ACRE EACH, n church street.

## 

## EPPS'S COCOA.

## 




## Selected istellany．

leave if with him．
Yes，leave it with him；
The lilles all dit，

They ask not your planting，
They
Ast they don yow your care，




Will he





## dateater worth hating

＂Harveg Mills has failed ！＂gaid Mrs．
Smithson，one chilly gpring evening，as she
 juat came home，and he says that what we
zupposed to be ar rumor only，ia $\begin{aligned} & \text { sad fact；} \\ & \text { the aseignment was made }\end{aligned}$ vesterday
 You．They are to keep the house ander
zome sort of an arrangement but they have
discharge all their gervants，and what in
the world the Millses will do，Mra．James，
 Helena with her dainty ways and refined
bringing up，is more than I know，＂anu
prety，ghalow Mrs．Smithon looke，har
nerve－loving friend and neighbor with the pretty，ahaiow Mra．Smithson looked at he
nerve－10oing friend and neighbor with the
air of an epicure regarding some favorite
dish an diah．
LI heard all aboot it last evening，＂，gaid
Mra．James，adjusting the pink ribbons at
 how they were getting along．Aver and raenlly，
Mrs，Smithen，ou will be surprised when 1


 caim as you please，ap there in her sunny
morning room，，ooking sofrest and dainty
ashe
ooffee ate her crisp toast and sipped her
 she had so much exxective ability．We
were quite broken down at first；but she
made her father go over all the details of his business with her，and they founn that paininggs，and slabs，and costly brie－a－brac
her fatather had always indunged her in bay－
ing we could pay dollar for dollar and ing，we colld pay dollar for dollar，and so
keep the hoose．My husband＇old friend
Mr．Bartlett，who kepe the art store，jou
know and who has alwars taken a great in



 City for nothing，and that so long as the
meals are erved regularla and properly，and
the house is kept in yood order，her father meals are eerved regularly and properly，and
the honace ii kept in mod order，her father
and 1 Iare not to worry．After，she told me that，I drew my call to a close，and ran down
intomy oranis．kitchen to kee herd dainty
daughter there．And what do yon think danghter there．And what do you think ？
Ifonnd that girl at he inik，with her घleeves
rolled ap，an immense water－proof apron on， washing a kettle $!^{\prime \prime}$＂ ＂ettle？＂，repated Mrs． Smitbson，holdaing pa both her soft，white
hands in unmeagred astonishment． ＂Yes，Mrs．Smithson，washing a great，
black，耳reagy iron kettle that meat had been
boiled in，and that had been left unwashed and gummy when the cook left．And，do
you know phe was langhing over it ail）and
gayin to taying to her youngest brother，who stood
near by，that hae raally liked ittor for she now
felt she was making herself neftul．＂ ＂The idea ！Liking to wash kettles！＂ in open－eyed wonder．
trying teem to me me as if Helena Mills was best of her father＇s al
tered tortane the best tered fortunee，and bas simply doing her
duty in the promice，ppoke Miso ariton，
Ida James＇s new drawing teacher who wa Ida Jamees＇s new drawing．teacher，who wa
that evening engage in iving her puppil
leeson on the opposite side of the center ta

 is alwayg best，when one has a diagareeable
duty to perform，to do it not only at once，
but but cheerfully．＂＂，＂＂replied Mra，Smithson；
＂Yes，perhapp，
＂but ho

 | refin |
| :---: |
| iiy |
| oit |
| tit |
| it |

 find her level sooner or later－he，he！＂
Tinhese two 耳omen having hus summarily
disposed of Holena Mills soocilly，they re． Tinese too women having thus summarily
disposed of Helena Mills socilly they re．
peated their belief that the lovely and duti－
 the common talk in New City．Miss Carl．
ton，in her round of professional callil among
the so called elite，was entertained in nearly
every every household with the information that
Helena Mills had given ph her studies even，
and gone into the kitehen to work－＂and， if younll blieiere it，she likes ith！＂Then
woild follow reflections upon the natural
ability and bias of mind of a oung woman Who was＂fond of washing dishen，＂
This sensible，accompthshed hittle drawing．
ing teacher was the only one to be found
 fense of Helena Mides new vocation．Mis
Carlton always and everywhere protested
that the that the young girr＇s course was not only
praiseorothy，butubautiful．She maintained
that every woman，young or old，high or

 laughed，and then went on with their serse－
less and malicious trade．She wai heart．
ily glad when her engagements in New City
 mater expressed by a few of its more wealthy
beemer $\underset{\text { Mrs．Dr．Forbes，nee MMis8 }}{*} \stackrel{*}{*} \stackrel{*}{*} \stackrel{*}{*}$ five years．But having occasion to pasi
through the place ong
treated herself to a little goasipy lately，hate
chat with the conductor，whom she had known in Now
City ${ }^{\prime}$ There
is no particular news，Mrs．
 lett，son of Col．James Bartlett，you re
member，owner of the big corner art store
A capital choice the young squire has made

 tire charge of the family，and she has man
aged the honse ever since ＂Her father is now in business again for
himself，and emplogs more men than ever．
Her mother who had hee himseif，and employs more men than ever
Hor mother， h ho had been，an invalid for
years，was forced by Helenas example to try to exert herself so as to share her danghter＇s
burden to oome extent．A8 areunt of the
new，active life she has followed，she has nes，all her silments，and is now，a happy，
hoastly heal
have，healthy woman．Helena＇s brother
have have grown up to be fine，maily，helpful
fellows，and the whole family are better oft every way than ever before．As things were
going before Mr．Mills＇failure，the whole
family were in danger of being spoiled by ＂There was a
 fonnd her true＇level．，I always though
there wana a spice of malice in their talk；for
the girls of her set envied her bent accomplishments．I am rather fond or
telling them now that Helena Mill hab hat
found her level＂in the richest，most infla ontial，and just the best family in in New
Oity．＂－MMs．Annie A．Preston，in Chris－
tian at Work．

## PLower girl of pompeil．

Eighteen hundred years ago the city o
Pompeii was buried beneath the ashes o
Vesuyius at place，carrying on an exteniives commere
with the Campanian towns，and inhabited by a cultivated and intelligent people．
Suddenty withont waring，the busy ham
of industry was stille forener，and Pompeil Was asert out of fight．A dark cloud was
zeen hovering over Vesavius，lond abter ranean thinders were heardicis，then the fier
streams of lava pourred down the sides streams or ava poured down the sides on
the mountain，and falling uon Hereulat
neum，buried it deep beneath the fearful flod．Lava，ashes and cinders eflll，too，
upon Pompei，and no trace of the busy oity
remained to tell where it had flourished． For eighteen hundred years the buried city
remained unknown，shronded in deep mys Varions excarations have brought to light
much of the ancient city，and the visitor can
walk amid the rnin and see bow th P Walk amid the ruins and dee how the Pom
peians lived，and the indastries in which


| in the holding a Though gures are made a is Josep, d brings Pompeii， destruc－ |
| :---: |

## LIVE stock for the south

Experience has shown that certain breeds Soomestic animalis succeed admirably in the
couth．and beocene acclimated without difif．
The Jersey，Ayrshire and Deron
 swine，and the Hambletonian－Morgan strains
of horses，all do well there，and serve their
purposes in the best manner．The Jersey purposes in the best manner．The Jersey
has been brought into the South in large
numbera，and has ben found as hard，and
as valuable for the dairy，as in any other lo． as valuable for the dairy，as in any other lo
cality．The natie Southro cows mix well
with this breet，and as dairying is bound to Mecomis a prominent interest in the south
bery soon，it is probable that the number of

 and for ranging for beef，as they will stand
anposare in the wood al the Winter，make
expor
 cathe．The Devong，however，wil sapplant
them before lon，becuase of thie rexellinence
for the yoke and the butcher，excepting tor special dairy purpose，when the Jersey and
Ayrrires will probably divide the field be
tween them． As regards sheep，the main purpose is a
present，wool but before long mutron will become valuable，and the markets for thi
meat are close at $t$ hand．The prevailig hoo and hominy in bond to o ive way beforeth
steadily advancing culture of the popular
taste，which is a conspicuous feature in the Saste，
South and home gerown matton is fast tak
ing the place of Western pork．
the Sobabll
South Down
 head the flocks which are kept for wool
alone in the wire－grass pastures of the eping
wood revio．When thenative landike
hoo has had its day，the improved Berkshire
 tremely popular，and fattens
prevalant mant in the ferests．
Agriculturist for March．

| W IM ALL WRONG．＂ | very largely the coming of a revival to any one church．We are all bound together， suffering and rejoicing together．Combined |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | effirts，surely，united prayers and sympa－ thies，will strengthen ne，and secare help |
|  | from ne， |
| young men the only occupants of the com－ partment of the train I was in．＇To each of them I gave a different little book，viz： | Golden $R$ |
| The Two Alexanders，and The Young Doc－ | Pled conare |
| but each narrating God＇s grace to a |  |
|  |  |
| pective books carefuliy，and at the first |  |
| ping place one young man got out，first | Congress during the past twenty years．＂ |
| ucsting that he might keep the little |  |
| ould like to read it again－a |  |
| request I was only too gla | h1 |
| Left alone with my other foliow |  |
| o had been reading The Youn |  |
|  | do |
| doctor？＂ | deafness，who never appr |
| though．＂ | or music．The old door－keeper thus |
| God＇s grace it was that saved him； |  |
| it not save yon，also | ur．The first who |
|  |  |
| w I am not saved，and though I think | He was always lame from an ill－form |
| can | he was six years old．He always walked |
|  |  |
| riously about your soul and eter－ | dide |
| that you have to rueet God some | died at 76）he could not walk at all．Every |
|  | day he taken was from his home near th |
| ＇Yes，and I have had some solemn warn－ | Capitol by two strong colored men， |
|  |  |
| m crane，and twice |  |
| height and been | m pass，and |
| hurt；and during the Summer，the rocks |  |
| e we were working |  |

he was taken back to his house and put to
bed．Mr．Stevens often spoke langhingly lightning．The smell of brimstone was aw－
ful，bat I was not hart．＂
And deal tha you not feel that God was
 bat then the impression wore off，and I Igave
way to temptation；and now Iam as bad as
ever． evi．That is sad but I fear you were trying
to be religiono ${ }^{\text {as }}$ many do，and that＇s a grand mistake，＂，
all Perhaps，$I$ did，but anyway，$I$ know ＇$^{\prime} m$ all wrong＂，＂That is right，my friend，＂Irst replied toward getting then put－
ting the ting the gospel simply before him，I trast
he was led to see that Christ gaves the lost， he was ead oo see that anrist gaves on the their
out and onthot
part，and was led simply to trugt in hime．

the Lord is gracious，＂pass on your way no
longer＂all mong，buta till right，happy in
his love．－The Messenger of Peace．

## pastors and revirals．

What is the chief hindrance to sucess in in
most of our charches today？It is the dif most of our charches to－day？ $1 t$ it the dif．
ficilty of securing continuous attention and
holding the mind down on truth．It is， therefore，legitimate to plan a series of meet
ings for the osele purpose of getting religion
nppor uppermost in men＇s minds．Revvals com
from God，but we may protote them by
casting ap the highways for his coming casting up the highways for his coming
The pastor need not use the word＂r revival．
He may secure the co－operation of a few，o 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 ns and mas will world，＂Come with ux，and we will do thee
good．＂Here is no marvel no pretenge，，o
gexcitement．Let him present the greatest themes that ever move the conscience．Lee
him rot surander the sermon to to prayer
meeting unless the brethren are filled with
the Spirit and there meeting，unless the brethren are filled with
the Spirit，and there are converts to be
heard．Short，plain，personal，appealing
， er，with no remarks，or very short ones，
from any－these will tell．The conscience
should be addressed，as well as the feel ings．The church should be held up to a
sense of its perfect adequacy，under God，for
its work．From meetings，and the care and thought of them，metrive to lift up call hearts
to God，as the only giver of life and power
Small Small circles of prayer are admrable．D
velop to the utmost the already existin
mean means so far as they do not crowd out spec
ial effort．Emerson said，＂Do not be sub
dued by your means．＂Be ready to shut of
everything，however good in itself，that i
not the bet not the best．Lay aside religious weights
Perhaps an evangelist will be needed just a a pilot is called to conduct the ship into
port；but become one yourself，if God per－
mit，and then you will be more likely to need All this is costly．The cloud that lies over
our churches will not vanish until some of us suffer．We must count the cost，and de
termine whether it pays to give up study，time termine whether it pays to give up study，time
and 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
seeing many bronght to Christ） seeing many brought to Christ）are for oth
ers and not for himself，until he has waited
all night long，many a night，at the gates o all night ong，many a night，at the gates of
the temple，praping 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 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．
I thomises of seldom that a farm gets a shower when
adjacent farms are unblessed．So it is diffi－
cult to secure good alone in our work．The tone of the pastors
of this center of religious life will determine one church．We are all bound together，
suffering and rejoicing together．Combined from on hig
Golden Rule．
\％apular Sci
Finnother helpless cripple was Darwin A． Finney，a member for one term from Mead－
ville，Pa．He propelled himself about in a were helpless from paralysia，and he had to
be helped in and out of the House of Rep resentatives．He died abroad，I believe，a
aboat the same time as Mr．Stevens died． biggest men in Congress，was never out o
pain，and although a young man（he died a he age of 54）he was the most dependent of
mortals in his later days．He，too，had to in a chair．He was a poor man，and conld
ill afford the low coupe he was obliged to The other helpless statesman of the four ruly a phenomenon．Apparently．nothing in Congress，more than 80 or 100 pounds
Such a little bit of a thin face and such skel uch a little bit of a thin face and such skel
ton bands you never saw．Yet how bright His voice was one of the strongest and
信 ny masters，wheeling his chair backward speaker＇s desk，he was listened to by the
whole house．He had for a body servant
young negro six feet four inshes in heigh
and admirably proportioned．Mr．Stephens ased to say，chuckling quietly the while
that he did not know what he would do
When＂Sam＂died．All four of these men
are now dead．Three of them certainly wer when Sam＂iied．All four of these men
are now dead．Three of them certainly were
great，and it seems to me that the places of
Thad．Stevens and Governor Morton can
never be filled．－Good Cheer．

## priderice crandall．

January 20th，a petition quite numerousl sented to the general assembly for the relie
of Mrs．Prudence Philleo，formerly Mis Prudence Crandall．There is here an in
structive lesson in our own history．Her structive lesson in our own history．He
story is told as follows：In $1832-3$ Mis
Crandall，a member of the Sciety o
Friends， riends，was a teacher in Canterbury，own
ng the school where she tanght youn
adies．To this school she admitted a spectable colored girl，a member of the vil
lage charch，who desired to complete her
education sufficiently to become a teacher o colored children．A great commotion en
sued in Canterbury，the upshot of which
was that Miss Orandall，unwilling to desert er principles，changed her school into
chool for colored girls．This，however only increased the excitement and an indig
nation meeting was held under the lead of Andrem TT．Judson，allocal democratic pol
ician，who afterward was sent to Congr rom the district．In behalf of Miss Cran
dall appeared the Rev．Samuel J．May an arnold Buffum，but they were not permitte propose that if the citizens would repay Mis nd give her time to remove，she would Miss Crandall opened the school and m ． m
F with the most disgraceful persecution． her from her work，came to the legislatur
and secured the passage of a law，making a crime for any person to open a school $f$ ， selectmen of the town where the school Wa
to be established．Under this law Mis
Crand randall was arrested，and，as she refyse Which a murderer had just gone to execu
hion．Arthur Tappan joined Mr．May，and
thers of Miss Crandal＇s fried others of Miss Crandall＇s friends came to
her assistance，but the persecution contin－ her assistance，but the persecution contin－
The trial came on in August， 1833,
nd William W．Ellsworth，Calvin Goddard nd Henry Strong appeeared as counsel for nconstitutional．Judson appeared as prose
cutor，and the judge，Joseph Eaton，charged the jury that the law was coneng for ac
The jury failed to agree，five being
guittal．Another trial followed befor udge Daggett，who argued strongly agains
he accused and the jury brought in a ver－ legal informality，evading the quashed on
question of the
constitutionality of the law． Then an attempt was made to burn Miss Pradence Orandall＇s house．Nevertheles
she continued her work with the courage
a martyr．Finally on the night of Septem martyr．Finally on the night of Septose，
ber 9，1834，a mob assanlted the hone，
mashed the doors and widows and left it ntenable，and on the advice of Dr．May
ther staunch friends she gave up the work
he had so faithfully followed during th tion．
And now come the citizens of Canterbury petitioning the general assembly to mor th
some late and inadequate reparation for some late and inadequate reparation for th
wrongs done by Canterbury citizens，part
with the aid of the general assembly，to th oble and heroic woman．

Thebimomerris undergoag
during the firat three years during the firat three years made，the zero point rising
This has been overcome by in
and instrumen highest point it is is dicate，for three weeks before ment it andergoes no further be in a gradual contraction London，seem to show that tubes by the oil－bath process in the zero line in a little tir
$\qquad$

Many persons complain of are failing before their time． is simply performing so much this subject，says ：＂Just for c
my assistant，who weighed 15 New York，to note the ti
which was required to climb He counted the stairs，36，an step was 8 inches

## pounds，multiplied by the inchesgives， 43,776 inch pounc

 pounds of work aone in1 horsepower does 550 foot cond，and in 34 seconds ， 700 and we get ．195，almo orse－power，which this youn
while he was climbing these He said he usually
time when in haste． his work with that done o
walking on level ground．H 6 inches，and the distance fr the thigh－joint would be
nches；thus at every step b of gravity $2 \frac{5}{8}$ inches－all， ounds would be lifted 2 E step，this would equal 347
tep．Now divide 43,776 by 128.4 steps，which maltipli istance，he would have to onds to do work equivalen
those stairs．That is，\＆78． by $34 \mathrm{x} 52,80$ gives 5.58 miles
I think is an underestimate． valids－ay，how few tired
maintain this pace even fo without great fatigue．

 filled.

## pbudence crandall.

nnary 20th, a petition quite numeroasly
ed by citizens of Canterbury was pre ed to the general assembly for the pre
Mrie
Mence Prudence Crandel Philleo, formerly Mis
lence ctive lesson in onir ore is here an intory. Her
Her
is told as follows: In 1832.3 Mise
diall, a memer
nds, ndail, a member of the Society
ndi, was a teacher in Canterbury, op
the school whe
e8. e8. To this school she adanght youn
table colored girl, a me admed
chate charch, who derred to complete he
cation sufficiently red children. A great commotion en that Miss Crandall, unwsilling of to deser
principles, changed her school into increased the excitement and an indig
on meeting was held ander the lead on rew T. Judson, a local democratic poli
nn, who afterward waa sent to Congress
mithe district. In behalf of Miss Cran appeared the Rev. Samuel J. May aran
old Buffum, but they were not permitted peak, although they desired simply to give her time to remore, she wounl
sfer the school to some more retired part Crandall opened the school opposition
the most disgraceful perzecution. Fi f Judson and his fellows, nable to divive
from her work, came to the legislature eme for any parson to apen a school for
ind
red children withont the be established. Under the school was law Miss
ndall ive bail, was placed ind, as as she refuse
ch a murderer had ju fron re of Miss Crandall's friends came
assistan
and assistance, bat the persecution contin
The trial came on in Auguat, 1833 ,
William W. Ellsworth, Calvin Goddaro Henry Strong appeared as counsel fo
accused and onstitational. Judson appeared as prose
rr, and the judge, Joseph Eaton, charged jury that the law was constitntiona
jury failed to agree, five being for ac a
tal.
Another trial followed befor ge Daggett, who argued strongly agains
yccused and the jury bronght in a ver
of guilty. The case was appealed anc higher court ordered it quaspeal on
higformality, evading the question of the
ind titationality of the law. dence Crandall's house. Neverthel
continued her artyr. Finally on the night of Septem
$\mathbf{9}, 1834$, 9, 1834, a mob assanght of Sed house nable, and on the advice of Dr. May and
r stannch friends she gave up the wor
had so faithtoll nteen months of outrage and perseco
na now come the citivens of Canterbar
toning the general assembly to mak s done by Canterbury citizens, partly
the aid of the general assembly, to this e and heroic woman.

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The Gabbath Grhopl.


## imprational lessons, 1886.




 the magicians and astrologers. Practical Thought.-It is always safer to obey
God than man.

Titho-"The Fiery Furnace."
Scripture Leseson-DDan. $8: 16-28$.
Golden Text.- "Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fery furnace."-
Dan. $3: 17$.
Time. -587 B. c. Place.-Babylon.
Perraons.-Sabylon.
thrach, Meshach and Abednego, the companions of Daniel-the same as Hananiah, Mischael and Azariah of Lesson V V--names given to
them by the king of Babylon after their captivity; Nem by the king of Babylon afier their capivity;
Statemennezzar, and the princes and governors. Statement.- Nebuchadnezzar, having been suc.
cessful in many conquests, appointed a great festival to celebrate his victories. He erected a golden
image, and commanded all to worship it. This the
three Hebrew chidren refused to raged the king that he orde red that they be cast into
the flery furnace. This command was obeged the flery furnace. This command was obeyed.
The king, on looking in at the door, was astonished
to fina that the three men cast in there were walk. to finu that the three men cast in there were walk.
ing about unharmed, and that aleo there was a
fourth one wilh them, which he said was like
the Son of God. He He called to these men to come
out. He admired the Hebrews for trusting a God more powerful than all other gods, and held them Practical Thought.-Suffer rather than do wrong.

Title.-" "The Handwriting on the Wall."
Scripture Lesson-Dan. $5: 1-12$, 25-28.
Godien
Golden Text.-" Thou art weighed in the
and art found wanting."-Dan. $5: 27$.

## and art found wan Time.- 588 B. C. Place.-Babylon.

Tutle.-"Jeremiah Predicting the Captivity." Boripture Lesson.-Jer.
Gooden Text.-"The harvest is past, the Summ
ended, and we are not saved."-Jer. $8: 20$. Time.-About 610 B
Place.-Jerusalem.
Person.-Jeremiah, the prophet
Statement Statement.- Jeremiah was the chief prophet of his
time, his great work being to warn the people of
the danger of disobeying God. This lesson isa prediction of the certainty of punishmert of the peo.
ple for their sins. His words are spoken as if the captivity had already taken place, and the people
complaiining of their hard lot. He dreads the espehe may not withess it.
Practical Thought.-Seek the Lord now, while he
asy be found. nay be found.

Title.-"The Faithful Rechabites."
Scripture Lesson.-Jer. $35: 12-19$.
Seripture Lesson.-Jer. 35: 12-19.
Goden Text. "For unto this day they drink sone, but obey their fatl
$85: 14$.
Time. - About 607 B. Time.-About 607
Place.-Jerusalem
Persons_-Jeremia
Porroons.-Jeremiah and the Rechabites.
Statement. - The Rechate Statement. -The Rechabites were descendants
Jonadab, he the son or descendant of Rechab fill be remembered that Jonadab was thab. Jehu ret on his way to Samaria, and took him in his chariot, to witness his "zeal for the Lord." ${ }^{2}$
Kings 10:15-17. This tribe or people were com arnded by Jonadab to abslain from drinking wine, Jeremiah found on inquiry some iwo hundred the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and judgment was pronounced on the people because they showed less had for a human command.

## Tiute.-" Captivity of Judah."

Seripture Leseon.-2 Kinge $25: 1-12$.
Gooden Teat.-"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down: rea, we wept when we remembered
vion."-Psa 187:1. Sion."-Pas. 187 : Placea.-Jeruanlem, Babylon, Jericho and Rib Pedekiah, - king of Judah; Nebuzaradan, captain of the gaard and es servant of the king of Babylon. Berualem was besieged for about eighteen mont and The famine was so severe that the inhabitants, with he king, undertook to make their escape, but Zed ons and having his own eyes put out, was taken to Babylon. Soon after, Nebuzaradan returned to arrying away the multitude, learing but the poo to till the ground and care for the vineyards.
Practical Ihought. - - 0 row is the result of sin.

## Title.-"D Daniel and Babylon. Seripture Lesoon.-Dan. $1: 8$

Golden Text.-"Wherewithal shall a young man thy word."-Psa. 119 : 9
Inme.- $64 \mathrm{B}$.C
Place. - Babylon
Persons.-Danie'; Hananiah, Mishael, and Azar
1ah, Daniel's companions in captivity; Melzar, the Prince of the eunuchs; and Nebuchadnezzar.
Staiement.-Daniel was a mere bos when

| Babylon, being only about fourten years of age |
| :--- |
| Nehuchadnezzar at once took to Daniel and his com | panions, and desired that they should eat from his

table. certain kinds of food were not wholesome, herefuse
to eat of the king's meat, and asked for vegetabl what was offered them. He did this because he was
afraid of offending the king. Daniel asked for ten days' trial, which was granted. At the end of
the test they appeared so met than those which ate meat tuat they were allowed o continue on that plainer diet. God also blessed Practical Thought.--It is always safer to obey

Persons.-Belshazzar, the king of Babylon, the
queen, and Daniel.
Statement.-Belshazzar, while in the enjoyment of a banquet given to a great ageembly of bis lords,
and being hilarious with golden veesels, taken from the temple, years before by
Nebuchadnezzar, should be brought in to be wed the banquet. At that moment a hand we used in
writing upon the wall. Fear at once seized him, nd he offered great things to any one would read
he unknown characters. The astrologers and wise
nen were unable to interpret them, queen advised the king to send for Daniel. Daniel Practical Thought.-A guilty conscience make
cowards of us all.

| 'ittle.—"The Second Temple." <br> Scripture Lesson.-Ezra 1:1-4; 3: 8-13. <br> Golden Text.-"Th.y praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid." -Ezra 3 : 11. <br> Time.-536 B. C. <br> Places.-Persia, Jerusalem. <br> Persons - Cyrus, king of Persia; Jeremiah, Zerubbabel, Kadmiel, sons of Judah, Henadad, and the Levites. <br> Statement.-It had been prophesied by Isaiah that the captive Jews should be permitted by Cyrus to return to their own land. Accordingly one of the first acts after the capture of Babylon was to issue a proclamation permitting their return, recommending his other subjects to give them of their gold, silver, goods and catlle, so that none should be hindered by poverty. To Zerubbabel is assigned the chief part of the work. As the work progressed there were shouts and weeping for joy. |  |
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Titlo.-"Nehemiah's Prayer,"
Ecripture Lewon.-Neh. 1:1-11
Goriden Text.-" Give us help from trouble: for Toin is the help of
Time.-446 B. C.
Places.-Shushan and Jerusalem
Persons.- Nehemiah and Hanan
Statemont. - Nein
ces, , ing of Petroia, and after many jears to Artaxerdecree of Cyrus to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, Hanani brings word to Nehemiah that there was no
change for the better, and that the walla had change for the better, and that the walls had no
 Practical Thought.-There is powe

## Title.-"Reading the Law." Scripture Lesson.-Neh. $8: 1-12$.

Scriptur .
Gouthen - " So they read in. Gooaen Taxt.- So they read in the book, in the
alaw of God, distinclld, and gave the sense, and
caused them to understand the reading."-Neh.

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| :---: | :---: |
| Time--445 B. C. <br> Place.-Jerusalem. |  |
| Persons.-Ezra, Nehemiah, |  |

the people.
Statement.-Nehemiah's prayer of the last lesson
was heard and in was heard, and in a few months be was in Jerusalem at work rebuilding the walls. He called the
people together, and Ezra read the law to them. The penple were deeply moved at d wept for the
past sing. They were finally quieted, and led to r
joice. ioice.
Pratical
of God
in accordance with the decree, she finally consented
and went in and made her request, granted by the king, and Haman was hung on the
gallows he had prepared for Mordecai, and the Jews
Practical Thought.-We should not let fear keep

##  <br> Sol Gd nd $3: 1$ $T$ $P$ $P$ $P$ $S$ he the pre dec



## Time.--397 B. C Place.-Jerusale

## Persons.-Jews, priests, Moses and Elijah. Statement.-Morent

## Statement.-Malachi was the last prophet

 em concerning the messenger he would send to prepare the way for the coming of the Lord. It isdeclared that on that day "all that do wickedly in the "Son of righteougness." John the Baptist




Bookn and Magazines.
The March Contury is an interesting number. A
$\begin{aligned} & \text { glimpese of Spanish political instability is given in } \\ & \text { two articles on Castelar, the leades of the Republican }\end{aligned}$
party. A frontispiece portrait of this etategman and
ness of Socialism is an interesting paper for these Wes of labor troubles. Memoranda of the Civi against Pope. Ingtructive articles are Italy from a ricycle, Recent Architecture in America, an
Mountainetring in Persia. Topics of the Tim open Letters, Bric-a-Brac, are racy and fresh. Cen
tury Co., No. 33 East 17th St., N. Y. In the $s t$. Nicholas for March, Edmund Alton con-
ludes his very readable series of articles Law. makers, and New inite of Talk for Young Peo
ple, by Mrs. Helen Jackson, is continued. Storie ple, by Mrs. Helen Jackson, is continued. Storie
of Art and Artists introduces the reader to oom
French painters, and Personally Conducted affords French painters, and Personally Conducted
some views of Florence and Venice. The
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## The Sabiath


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The Needles, Cal., a plad
harp monntain peaks, we harp monntain peaks, we
he valley of the Colorad levation of only lovation of 4,890 feet; an
an niles west, is 6,841 Needles
oad hotel at the Ne roviding for an air chambe points are constructed in the the Needles in November th and balmy; and young Moja oal appearance of these Moja was rather fine; and the
Daggett, Cal., is the rail some of the product of whic sape of three heavy silv long distance in immen rawn by several pairs of hy believe the man who se drink, gambling and luat Waterman is also a silve orn with the Atlantic \& Pac rmer being the Dat railso route. At Waterman, we he writer, with every evide hat, amid all his roving ex bad habit-the use of tobacd hich he supposed his frien pected he had lost.
relatives in the East.
Mojave is at the junction \& Pacific with the Soathern cengers going to Los Anged distance of some 240 miles The supply of water for brought in hage tanks on $p$ railroad employees. We cr aral "dry lakes," a great b
ten or fifteen miles in ext level like a floor. The eyc desert, enjoys the distant
grand and picturesque.
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We were a pasbenger o
trom Waterman to San $D$ connections with the throu Rast. The Cajon Pass is
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risee to the height of 1500 tng fine views on land, bay in 1769 . It modern gra
1867, When it expected contine the ralley of the Misaisaip not fulfilled. The popula 6,000 , and there is reaton The bey, come fifteen locked sand of ampledepth, to bo tho only real harbo

