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MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIET

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he Sabbath Becorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

- 47 — ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGARY CO. M. Y.

and the same of th

Sabbath

Recorder.

PHBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

WHOLE NO. 2171.

TERMS-12 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1886.

The Sabbath Recorder.

VOL. XLII.-NO. 38.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

For the SABBATH RECORDER.

N BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON

We live in the hour of the present. The past is no longer our own; Its days whether busy or idle, From life's precious season have flown.

'Tis vain to regret or recall them, Those leaves of our life-book are turned But now is the moment of action, When victory's laurels are earned.

Speak now the kind word to a brother. Do now the good deed you have planned: To-morrow we cannot recover The time that to-day is at hand.

Let not a heart suffer in anguish Whose gloom you might cheer on the way; And let not a noble work languish, Your plenty should help to defray.

Seek now in the light of the Scriptures, The truth that no creed can outweigh, And live by its honest conviction, In union with God every day.

Waive not the performance of duty, The cross you now cheerfully bear Will bring to your spirit a blessing, And win you a crown "over there."

MONONA LAKE S. S. ASSEMBLY.

NUMBER II. BY REV. E. M. DUNN.

I indicated, in a previous article, that I might write another, but so much time has elapsed since the close of the Assembly it may seem a little old; yet there are two or three items I thought worthy of mention. I refer to the lectures of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., L. H. Vincent and Wallace Bruce.

Mr. Talmage gave us two lectures, one on "Big Blunders," and the other, "Is the enjoys the reputation of being a very polworld growing better or worse?" He sandwiched the two lectures with a sermon on have got below the polish there is but little Sunday morning, upon "The Feast of Belleft. There is a painful lack of vigorous shazzar." which was much better received thought and originality. He lectured on than either of his lectures. It was really a "Robert Burns." I think the Scotch peogreat sermon, and made a deep impression. The delivery of some parts was as pathetic lated with flashes of genius now and then, and sensational as a tragedy. It is very common to hear Mr. Talmage denounced as heart-but he was too fond of his toddy and a preacher. One man will say he is sensational. I have heard young preachers who had been in the habit of hearing and ad miring Dr. John Hall and Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, speak sneeringly of Mr. Talmage saving he was a "mountebank," a "buffoon." When will men learn to exercise charity, toloration? When will some others get rid of their nervous fastidiousness, and be patient enough to let each man do the best there is in him? Mr. Talmage cannot preach like John Hall, and why should he, when his gifts all lie in another direction? I enjoyed Mr. Talmage's sermon very much. As a word picturer he has no equal. I have a volume of his sermons on my shelves. They contain no ideas, nor metaphors that I have any use for, but what of that? Much can be said in his favor. He has done and is doing a grand work. He is original, yet I think he has copied Mr. Beecher's intonations. How differently he stands before the American public from Mr. Beecher to-day! post-office has been applied for. His character is unimpeached. There is no cloud hanging over him. He is respected as | ing. The soil, which is from two and onea clean man. For some reason Mr. Beecher | half to four feet in depth, is a dark sandy year 1872. He seems demoralized. Mr. Talmage stands erect. He is the most fa- The principal crops raised here are corn, mous preacher of his kind in the world, yet | millet, sorghum, broom-corn, etc. A few it must be said there is but one of his kind. farmers tried winter wheat this season with He is a consummate artist. His elocutiona- good success. A larger acreage will be put ry gifts are but few, his natural defects are | into wheat the coming fall. All kinds of marked, but he makes the best use of both. His incomparable powers of imitation enable him to use an inferior voice with magical tion than ours, for the buffalo grass affords power, in chiming and ringing with the both summer and winter grazing. bells, in blowing with the breezes and roaring and rolling with the thunder. His ges- to seventy-five feet, and when the digging tures are as awkward as an ox-driver. He is is completed the well is ready for use, as it not versatile in facial expression. Naturally, requires no walling or curbing. he has but one facial expression, and that is the clown, the humorist. In his lectures | Baptist society. Those desiring to get cheap he is determined to make you laugh. If he homes, where they can enjoy Sabbath prividoes not succeed in what he says, he will leges, should not delay in coming, as the stand and, with that awful mouth and broad land is rapidly advancing in value. There burlesque, will look you into a laugh. When are some choice relinquishments for sale in I heard him presch after hearing him lect- our vicinity, prices ranging from two hunure, and when in a sermon, which was wisely | dred to five hundred dollars per quarter

of the state did not reach us here. rock of humor, and good nature, and almost We hold Sabbath-schools every Sabbath at buffoonery covered with a thin soil of soberdifferent residences of our people. We hope ness; and the tears he would shed, which I have no doubt were genuine, seemed like crocadile tears—it seemed such an effort for to see it crowded with good Seventh-day

ness there was the broad grin, an inmovable

who reads his volume, "Around the Tea

Table," can sasily believe it. It is said the

Assembly paid him five hundred dollars for

those two lectures and one sermon, and they

made money by the operation. His lectures

and sermon leave no definite and lasting

impression, excepting that he is a pleasant

good-natured man, an inimitable comic

lecturer, and a strong, earnest, faithful and

orthodox preacher of the gospel of the Lord

Jesus. It would be the height of folly for

any one to attempt to copy him, and ungen-

erous and misleading to denounce him by

any epithets which disparage his character,

wisdom or splendid abilities. But he lacks

a good deal of possessing by nature the

marvelous gifts of Henry Ward Beecher;

and when we think of the latter, one cannot

help exclaiming, "How are the mighty

I want to say a word of the young man,

Mr. L. H. Vincent, a nephew of Dr. John

H. Vincent. He gave eight lectures on

English Literature. I heard two of them,

one on "Dr. Johnson and his Contempora-

ries," and the other on "Henry Thoreau

and his Doctrines." These lectures were

excellent. I have rarely heard more in-

structive and entertaining lectures anywhere

He is a young man, but lecture committees

Wallace Bruce, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE SCOTT COUNTY (KANSAS) COLONY.

The surface of the country is gently roll-

would do well to secure him.

Bruce was tame.

fallen!"

to have a house of worship soon, and hope him to suppress his natural buoyancy of Baptist workers. Come, friends, and enjoy humor with the sniffling sobs. But oh! how with us a little frontier life in "Sunny rich in metaphor was his language. I have Kansas."

Our post-office is Terryton, Finney Co., heard it said that when a student at college, C. D. STILLMAN. he would naturally think in tropes; any one

CORRESPONDENCE.

FARINA, Ill., Sept. 13, 1886.

To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER:

After I had read the article, in last week's RECORDER, from Prof. Austin Phelps, all over twice and a good portion aloud once, I saw the editorial comment, or apology, on the subject; and I cannot well refrain from expressing regrets that it should be thought possible for an apology to be demanded, by any intelligent Christian for the introduction of such an article into the columns of his denominational paper. I do not suppose any sort of thanks from me will, in any sense, benefit the editor or the paper, but it will do me good to muster courage enough to express my appreciation of the extra good things that often appear in our dear, familtell you how that one article thrilled and are of least advantage to the church. blessed me. It is meat and drink to starved soul, to a mind hungering for something besides husks and to a spirit thirsting for the waters of life in a prolonged drought. Do not be afraid to give to the few, it may be, who need them occasional feasts of good things, whether from the pen of Prof. Phelps or from some other able advocate of truth in any form.

And how excellent is the RECORDER a long journey—you know how you think made for the money. always! Bless its dear pages! There are good things all through it and good people ished lecturer. And so he is, but when you to read them as well as to write them. Would that its teachings might become the practice of the whole world. 8.

LESSONS FROM CHURCH TROUBLES.

ple make too much of Burns. He scintil-The following was reprinted in the REto be sure—a naturally warm and honest CORDER, from an exchange, in 1878; at the request of a constant reader, we publish it again. We do not know who the original too little given to chastity to be held up as writer was, or whether he has yet "crossed a model for the young of the present day. Bruce also lectured on "Ready Wit," in the river." But whether on this side or the which he said one good thing,—that no perother, we join with him in the earnest hope son possessing ordinary facility of expression that wherever read they may do good, both had any use for slang. Let our young peoin healing troubles where they already exist, and in preventing them where there is danger ple make a note of that. Compared with Talmage, or the younger or older Vincent, of their arising:

Lesson I. I have learned that divisions are not uncommon among Christians. These arise from various causes. (1) From selfwill. Matt. 16:22, 23. There are many who are very rigid in their own opinions, and what they suggest must be right, and all In answer to the many letters received in of different opinions are suspected of evil inregard to our colony, I will say, through the tentions. These rigid ones will oftentimes RECORDER, that we are located in the southbreak up the peace of a church before they ern part of Scott county, in as desirable a will yield one jot or tittle. They come (2) location as there is in Western Kansas. We from different tastes in regard to the system of preaching. 1 Cor. 1:12. The apostle are seven miles from the thriving town of says that in Corinth one was for Paul, one Terry, and there is talk of a fown in our for Apollos, and one for Cephas. This is vicinity. We have one grocery store alcalled carnal-mindedness. 1 Cor. 3:3, 5. ready, near the center of our colony, and a They arise again (3) from the unconverted in the church. Phil. 3:18, 19. Who are enemies of the cross of Christ-who mind earthly things." They arise (4) from an unholy ambition or a desire for self-promotion. 3 John 9, 10. "I wrote unto the church, has gone down in respectability since the loam, adapted to almost any kind of crop but Diotrephes, who loveth to have pre-eminence among them, receiveth us not. Wherethat can be raised in the United States. fore, if I come, I will remember his deeds which he doeth, prating against us with malicious words.'

Lesson II. I have learned that there are usually enough restless spirits in every church to cause much trouble when they obtrude themselves into the business of the garden vegetables also yield well here. The church. They gather about them the young, stock-grower could not select a better locathe inexperienced, and the sensitive memparent reform, which means a party in opposition to the enterprises and best inter-We get good water by digging from twenty ests of the church. The influence of these for evil is especially felt in small churches, but not so much in large ones. I once knew a very pious man who belonged to a small city church, and he was such a grumbler that The prospect is good for a Seventh-day When the small one became a large church, he returned to it, and was peaceful and use-

Lesson III. I have learned that church serious, beneath the thinnest veil of serious-I within ten or twelve miles of our location. I thanking God they "are not as other men for all these things in reference to my own David Downie, missionary at Nellore, India.

exercise forbearance. They are willing to its own application—let not the force of it forgive and forget, and endure all things for | be lost on any one of us. -Dr. Taylor's Jothe cause's sake. Their tears, prayers, sac- | seph. rifices, and labors have been freely given to the church, and they are unwilling that the cause should suffer from personal considerations. The carnal care not for that which has cost them very little, and these usually manifest that spirit that they must rule or ruin. When not restrained, they usually do

Lesson IV. Observation has taught that people may be so bankrupt in character as to be incapable of doing good or influencing any for good. Yet they are potent for evil in the church. While they may be so wanting in moral worth as to be a hissing and a by word to all, yet they can inflict injury. These are well described in the epistle of Jude. Often the better class of members are timid and shrinking, and yield to the dictates of the carnal.

Lesson V. From observation, I perceive that comparatively few apprehend the solemn obligations of a church member, and appreciate the sacred and intimate relation of pastor and people.

Lesson VI. It often happens that pastors are so harrassed by neglect, complaints, and unjust criticisms that they lose interest in their fields, and unction and power in preaching, so that a change seems to be absolutely

Lesson VII. I have observed that mem bers who endure, pray, forbear, sacrifice and work most, complain least, are the best iar Sabbath Recorder. And yet I cannot | members; while those who complain most

I write these lines in hope that I may d some good before I cross the river.

THE EFFECT OF DRESS.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness," not because godliness is superficial but because cash-boy I have alluded to. Without changcleanliness is more than skin deep and pro- ing his position, he set one foot upon the duces an effect upon the soul. Says a western preacher, in speaking of the tramp:

you feel. The outward man has relation to I watched him stain his soul, with a sickthe inner. The slouch, shuffle, and unmanly ening thought in my mind "What will be powdered hair, fronts the world with dignity. But let him exchange raiment with the tramp, and the father of his country will not be recognized by his child. Oh, no; he will begin to shirk and shuffle, and get behind himself. He will stand uneasily, and rub the top of one foot with the heal of the other. morning clad in an old blue shirt, torn corduroys, and moccasins, unshaved and uncombed, appear upon the scene. The temptation to seek an entrance by the back door, and sneak up stairs and get to your trunk, is tremendous.

Self-respect comes largely from the consciousness of a good appearance. A man with well polished boots will stand straighter than he who clumps the streets and crosses your parlor with brick-dust on his feet. A clean collar and faultiess cuffs will sometimes save a man from a dirty moral job as well as from filthy things of touch. John Doe in his Sunday clothes is more polite, more considerate of others, and in every way more refined than in his torn and tattered week-day suit. Change of dress has changed the manners. Improvement in appearance has improved the man. We need not become dudes. Neither should we decry good dressing. To teach cleanliness of person and neatness and taste in dress will somethe inward man controls the outward: it is true, also, that the outward exerts a powerful influence over the inward. At least, a clean shirt is in harmony with a clean heart. -Morning Star.

"A GREATER FOOL THAN MYSELF."

You remember the story of the good old court-jester, and his dying master. After some more than usually ridiculous outburst of his humor, the king had given him a beautiful staff, telling him to keep it until bers, and form themselves into a party of ap- he found a greater fool than himself, and then to hand it to him. For years he carried the staff wherever he went, until it came to be regarded as his badge of office, But now the king was dying, and his affectionate old servant went in to visit him. The monarch said, "I am going a long journey;" whereupon the jester asked, "Has he was compelled to leave it and join a large your majesty made any provision for the one, where he was almost unseen and unfelt. way?" to which the king replied, "No." "Does your majesty know where you are going? or have you made any arrangements for your reception at your destination?" "No," was still the answer. "Then," said troubles frequently originate with those who the faithful old man, with tears in his eyes are not distinguished for spiritual-minded- and his voice quivering with emotion, "take versity." At the recent commencent the ness. They may have much zeal, but their back this staff, for in you I have found a degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. T. devoid of all humor, he would desire to look section. There are also a few vacant claims religion consists chiefly in finding fault, and greater fool than myself, since I have cared A. K. Gessler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev.

The drought that visited the eastern portion | are." The really pious working members | departure." It is a simple story, and carries

IS IT YOU!

There is a child, a boy or girl-I,m sorry it is true— Who doesn't mind when spoken to; Is it you? It can't be you! I know a child, a boy or girl-I'm loth to say I do-Who struck a little playmate child;

I hope it wasn't you! I know a child, a boy or girl-I hope that such are few-Who told a lie; yes told a lie!
It cannot be 'twas you!

There is a boy, I know a boy-I cannot love him, though-Who robs the little birdie's nest; That bad boy can't be you!

A girl there is, a girl I know-And I could love her, too, But that she is so proud and vain; That surely isn't you."

-Star and Oroun

A CHEAP SOUL.

Some years since I was sitting in a large dry-goods store in Chicago, waiting for a friend. It was storming a little outside, and the clerks were not very busy. Not far from me stood a cash-boy with his back against a pile of prints and his elbows resting on the same. I noted his handsome face set with dark hair and eyes so expressive, his cheeks bespeaking perfect health. A lady at an opposite counter, while paying a bill, let fall some fractional currency, such as was then in circulation, that fluttered and fell to the floor and was picked up by the gentlemanly clerk in attendance, except one, a twenty-five cent piece, which noiselessly skimmed along the floor and fell near the money, and seemed unconscious of everything except the sky-light, and stood gazing "You know how you think you look after up into the open space while search was

front of the tramp is not necessarily be- the end?" I went swiftly to him and whiscause of the lack of heart. The lack of a pered in his ear: "Boy, will you sell your shirt will account for it. George Washing- soul for a paltry twenty-five cents? Don't ton, in continental coat, cuffs, waist-coat, you know perfectly well that the money is knee-breeches, silver buckles, and frills and under your foot? Restore it, and never, never do such a thing again.

The boy turned deadly pale, stooped and picked up the money. "Lady," he gasped, 'don't tell on me, I pray-I beg-and I will never do so any more. Think of my mother!"

I persume he thought I knew him. I did Array yourself in stylish garments and visit | not then, but afterward found out who he a fashionable watering place, and mark your was; and from the fact that he stayed with reception by the hotel clerk. Then go into his employer several years, and was trusted the woods for a few weeks, and some fine with a high position, I think the offense was never repeated. God had used me to save him from sin.

Boys, the first theft is the longest step you take toward prison; the first glass of liquor takes you nearer a drunkard's grave than all you may swallow after: often the first oath. clinches the habit of profanity. A stained soul is hard to purify. There are virtues you can lose, but once lost they are forever

CONSIDER DEATH OCCASIONALLY.

There are certain ponderous facts which

are theoretically recognized, but not often fully incorporated with one's consciousness and made to tell upon conduct. The most sombre of these facts is death. With persons of due sensibility a more frequent consideration of the inexorable certainty of this event would help greatly to influence behavior and give right direction to life. The husband who has occasionally brought forcibly times be equal to preaching. We grant that to his imagination the possibility of a home no longer tenanted by a loving wife would be able to repress fault-finding for trivial affairs and be moved to bestow love whilst it is yet possible to do so. Children would, urged by this thought, give a caress to the mother who had done so much for them from infancy, and perhaps endeavor to relieve the burden so long borne by the faithful and uncomplaining one. Brothers and sisters, under the spell of this consideration, would be affectionately minded one to the other. Friends would attach more weight to the sterling value of a relation akin to blood ties in its warmth of attachment. Death will happen to all. We rarely think it will strike those we love. It is good for us at times to face this appalling possibility, meditate upon it and derive from such a thought fresh tolerance, kindness, gentleness and forbearance. Indeed, for us all to live aright it is needful that we should consider the fact of death, and it may be done without fear and with positive benefit if it leads us to be considerate of others.—S. W. Presbyterian.

> The name of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., has been changed to "Bucknell Uni-

Missions.

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

THE United Brethren, or Moravians, have their mission headquarters at 32 Fetter Lane, London. They have mission stations as follows: in Greenland, Labrador, among the North American Indians in Canada, Kansas, and the Indian Territory; on the Moskito Coast, Central America; in Dutch Guiana, South America; in South Africa; in Victoria, Australia; in Little Thibet, Central Asia; in the West Indies, and in Alaska. They also have a Leper Home at Jerusalem. Besides the income from local sources abroad. which, it is estimated, will amount to about three-fifths of the expenditure, about \$100,-000 are needed to carry on the mission work this year.

COBRESPONDENCE.

We commend the following letter, from one of our pastors, to those churches where a personal canvass and individual solicitation seem to be thought necessary to the raising of funds:

sends to yours, to-day, the result of our collection which I believe is somewhat in excess of what you asked. Our people send a like amount to the Tract Society Treasurer, since I made the call for a sum to be equally divided.

You will be glad to know that these sums have been contributed by the many, not the few. Our resident members are about 150. I am also glad to say that I have made no personal canvass. I have not asked for the money, specifically, in any case. It was all brought to me as a free-will offering. This has made it a blessing to my people, far greater than if I had been obliged to solicit it. Almost every family in my parish is represented by actual contributions, counting a large number of widows as families.

I only regret that my absence delayed this work, and trust that it may not be too late to appear in your report, in some way.

Thankful that my people have responded thus, I am yours truly.

MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was held in the vestry of the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist church, Westerly, R. I., Sept. 8, 1886, at 9.30 A. M.

A. A. Langworthy in the chair. Prayer by Dea. N. H. Langworthy. Nineteen members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read

and approved.

report which was received and ordered to be which he loaned the Society the past year.

A. L. CHESTER, Treasurer,

In account with the MISSIONA	RY SOCIETY
Dr.	
For balance cash on hand	\$ 653 4
Receipts from June 8th, by loan	1,000 (
" " " contribution	
" July " " "	156 8
" " Aug. " " "	2,984 8
Cr.	\$5,727
Paid S. D. Davis, receipts on field	\$ 15 (
Horace Stillman, "	1 (
	2
U. M. Babcock, " A. E. Main, "	15 (
Geo. G. Champlin, bill printing	
G. Velthuysen, bal. salary, July 1, 188	6 200
Geo. J. Crandall, receipts on field	11 2
Geo. J. Olandan, receipts on neid	52
A. E. Main, "	00
D. K. Davis, U. M. Babcock, cash to balance, June 1s	it. 29
Tomas Stillman	60
Horace Stillman, " "	23
Perie F. Randolph, "	52
A. G. Crofoot, " "	99
C. J. Sindall, "	87
Jas. F. Shaw, "	25
S. W. Rutledge, """" S. D. Davis, ""	45
D. D. Davis,	34
F. F. Johnson,	49
D. K. Davis, " "	26
Geo. J. Crandall, ""	152
L. C. Rogers, "	114
H. F. Duruick,	
Washington National Bank int. on loa	100
A. E. Main, cash on account D. H. Davis, bal. salary to Dec. 31, 188	6 376
cash for S. M. S	200
"incidentals	100
Dr. E. F. Swinney, salary to Dec. 31, 1	886 300
J. W. Morton, balance, June 1st	171
L. A. Platts, "	20
A. E. Main, " "	04
Washington National Bank, int. on loa	
A. E. Main, receipts on field	15
A. E. Birill, leccipis on heid.	
	00
L. C. Rogers, P. F. Randolph,	00
T. T. TIETITOTAL	

A. G. Crofoot,

J. W. Morton, S. D. Davis, Jas. F. Shaw,

H. P. Burdick

U. M. Babcock,

G. Velthuysen, receipts from Milton Junc.,

Geo. J. Crandall, receipts on field....... J. F. Hubbard, one-half subscription from

D. K. Davis, receipts on field.....

Cash balance Sept. 1, 1886

Daytona Church.....

Due for loans......\$1,000 00 Salaries and other expenses about 1,300 00 E. & O. E.

A. L. CHESTER, Treasurer. SEPT. 8, 1886.

Correspondence was read as follows:

From M. M. Hevener, clerk of the Rosnoke Church, W. Va., expressing appreciation, and thanks for the aid given them.

From Geo. B. Rood, clerk of the North Loup Church, Neb., thanks for the aid given the past year in the support of their the young people.

From J. R. Hills, clerk of the church at Taney, Idaho, in regard to the amount of the Indians of our own country; and, alpastor elect, and how much they lacked.

two letters in regard to the re-enforcement of the China Mission, and offering himself to the Board as a missionary to that field.

Quarterly reports were presented from the Corresponding Secretary, and the following missionaries and missionary pastors: A. E. Main, L. C. Rogers, H. P. Burdick, Perie F. Randolph, A. G. Crofoot, C. J. Sindall, J. W. Morton, J. F. Shaw, H. Stillman, Bro. Main: Dear Sir, -Our Treasurer S. W. Rutledge, L. A. Platts, G. J. Crandall, D. K. Davis, S. D. Davis, U. M. Babcock, and Andrew Carlson.

Business from the correspondence:

Voted, that \$50 be appropriated to the Expenditures for missions and home exchurch at Taney, Nez Perces Co., Idaho, to aid them in securing their pastor.

Voted, that we receive the communications from Bro. Ermine B. Davis, of Sante Fe. Kansas, with great interest; and, since a new Board will soon be elected, that all action upon these communications be deferred to the next meeting of the Board.

Orders granted for the quarter ending

Aug. 31, 1886.
To A. E. Main\$268.93
L. C. Rogers
H. P. Burdick
Perie F. Randolph
A. G. Crofoot 62 50
C. J. Sindall 90 00
J. W. Morton
J. F. Shaw
H. Stillman
8. W. Rutledge
L. A. Platts
G. J. Crandall
D. K. Davis
8. D. Davis 50 CO
U. M. Babcock. 25 00
Andrew Carlson
C. W. Willard, bill of articles sent to China, 2 25
A. L. Chester, Treas., for interest on loans,
premiums on drafts, and incidental ex-
penses
G. Veltuysen, salary from July 1, 1886, to
Oct. 1, 1886
O. U. Whitford, traveling expenses to the
Central and Western Associations 29 25
Voted, that A. L. Chester have an order

The Treasurer presented the following on the treasury for the interest on the \$1.000 The Corresponding Secretary presented

> his annual report, which was approved. The Treasurer presented his annual re-

port, which was referred to the Auditing Committee, and, after it was audited, voted, that it should stand approved.

I. B. Crandall and S. P. Stillman were elected auditors.

The Treasurer was authorized to settle with F. F. Johnson when he shall have received his report.

Adjourned.

O. U. WHITFORD, Rec. Secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

The Forty-ninth Annual Report of this Board is a large, interesting and valuable pamphlet of 220 pages. The Board is carrying on mission work among several tribes of Indians in the United States, in Mexico, Guatemala, South America, Africa, India, Siam, China, Japan, Korea, Persia, Syria, and among the Chinese and Japanese in America. On these fields there are about 102 stations, and 389 out-stations.

The general total, not including churches

and schools in India, is as follows: American minister, 172; ordained native ministers, 122; licentiates, 164; male American lay missionaries, 29, female, 297, and native, 731; churches, 271; communicants, 20,294; added, 2,533; contributions, \$23.059; schools, 1,461; boarding-school boys, 1,124, girls, 1,400; day-school boys, 16,593, girls, 5,027; total scholars, 24,144; pupils in Sunday-schools, 12,913; and students for the

ministry, 98. The Board has also aided evangelical efforts in Italy, France, Switzerland and Bel-U. M. Babcock, "8 00 Washington National Bank, money loaned, 2,000 00 gium, to the amount of \$5,019 10.

From many of the fields favorable reports come as to the fruits of missionary labor. In 400 Japan, the year has been one of especial prosperity, large accessions having been made. Encouraging progress has been made | mission field 38 ministers and 82 other in China, notwithstanding the war. The missionary agents of various kinds. The newly formed Korean mission has secured a addition of 500 the past year is reported. wider influence with the government and . One of the veteran missionaries of this to all the main points of our Expose of Faith.

India; and in Siam and Laos the missionaries have experienced signal encouragements. In Syria, there have been blessed, reviving influences; and there are especial signs of good in the social condition of woman. The churches have advanced in strength and usefulness in Persia; and great usefulas a church, of the labors of S. D. Davis, ness has marked the schools and medical mission. In Mexico the work has been better organized: and increased attention has been given to theological education and the God's omnipotent Spirit to be power in the The articles of faith were read and agreed work of the press. In Peru and Columbia pastor, and stating that the church will be | there have been serious discouragements; but self-supporting next year through the aid of in Chili and Brazil a good degree of progress has been made. There has been some good fruit from the difficult work among money they had raised toward securing their | though work among the Chinese in this country has been hindered by the public hostility From E. B. Davis, Santa Fe, Kansas, toward them, there is a growing disposition on the part of Christian people all over the land to give them sympathy and instruction.

The total receipts of the Board for the year have been as follows:

From churches and Sunday-schools:

	For payment of debt From individuals and miscellaneous	34,696	39
	sources:	••	
<i>'</i> .	For current work	71,232	56
1	For payment of debt	16,777	69
•	From Woman's Boards	224,025	40
. !	From Legacies	111,189	44
	From earnings of Shanghai Press Interest on Waldensian Fund	6,000	00
	Interest on Waldensian Fund	1,326	00

Present deficit...... 57,853 28

The native working force has increased in Mexico more rapidly than in any other field. The character of Roman Catholic opposition is illustrated by the bribing of a professedly Protestant woman with \$500, to attempt to blast the character of a native pastor by the most serious charges. At length, startled in conscience, she returned the money; and although her life was threatened, she confessed the plot and sought forgiveness.

The report from Syria, while not disparaging school work, would emphasize the fact that "distinctively evangelistic and spiritual work" is the main hope of missionary

out physicians as missionaries, merely nor first he ever saw. I could likewise say that chiefly for professional service, but to use Bro. Powers was the first Seventh-day Meth their professional gifts as tributary to the odist preacher that I ever saw. I have exmain and great work of making the gospel plained heretofore how he came to investi

ica, news of which is circulated in China by | ing the Sabbath with his family about four telegraph and native papers, have been in the way of progress in that country; still the | ing it. Through his influence another minwork has advanced steadily, though slowly. Some of the Chinese have been able to discriminate between the character and conduct of their oppressors in this country, and that of the Christian missionaries and those whom they represent. Our national inconsistency and injustice bring a severe strain upon the cause of missions in China.

Converts in China steadfastly endure the most trying ordeals of persecutions. One received 800 blows for having forsaken idolatry and embraced the Christian religion. For months he was a sufferer; but he now goes from village to village pleading with on foot, on horseback, and in wagons for men to trust in Christ. One man was seen | miles around, and during the sixteen days I entering a church, and, being accused, was remained there was no diminution of interbeaten with 400 blows. He and his wife est. This was in face of the fact that the and other members of his family are now | weather was so warm that the thermometer strong witnesses for Christ. Heathen neigh- | indexed 112° several days, making it imposbors often try to compel Christians to join sible to hold services with any degree of them in worship at temple, or at the grave | comfort in the daytime, and was oppressiveof the dead, and to share in the expenses, | ly warm at evenings. and, failing in their object they inflict beatinjuries.

One Chinese convert received his first religious impressions while hearing some of the

The chief aim of the boarding-school in Shanghai is to train Christian workers, and, therefore, only those who appreciate their privileges and give promise of efficiency are

In Japan, specie payment has taken the place of depreciated paper currency; the government is believed to be favorable to greater Society, that advocates the use of the Roman letters, is meeting with great success; and a growing interest in Christianity is mani-

The mother Waldensian Church, in the valleys of the Waldenses, numbers 13,000 members, most of them being small farmers, and has 18 ministers. They have in the

of our growing work we make no apology. It is God's providence which speaks in language compared with which our calls are inaudible. We look to our schools and colleges, to the members of our theological seminaries, and to our young pastors to supply these openings. Above all, we look to God, whose work it is to awaken the whole church, that she may furnish the means, and that she may wrestle mightily in prayer for

FROM J. F. SHAW.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 1, 1886.

Dear Brother,—The month of June pent mainly with the church at home. O the 27th I left home for Bulcher, Cooke Co. Texas. I stopped over at Sherman, to visi Eld. J. A. Milliken and his family. It had been nearly a year since I visited them before. They still maintain the unenviable character of a lone Sabbath-keeping family. Eld. Milliken keeps up a monthly preaching appointment. He was recently privileged to assist the Baptists near his home to hold a revival meeting. This was something rather unexpected in this Southern land where the exclusive land-markism, non-pul pit affiliation and non-intercommunion prin ciples are ruling features among Baptists He writes me that, though they were a little shy at first, it all wore off and everything

ious to have me deliver a series of lectures

on the Sabbath at Sherman, at some oppor-

tune time, which I am willing to do when

occasion offers.

On the 1st of July I took the train again for Bulcher, going to Gainesville, the terminus of the railway, and thence by stage and private conveyance the rest of the way. Bulcher is about 215 miles from Texarkana. When I reached the place I readily found Rev. J. S. Powers, the well-known Sabbathkeeper of that country. He at once greeted me, and taking me into his home, introduced me to his estimable wife and children, and made me easy and comfortable. Bro. Powers remarked that he had often heard of It is stated that the Board does not send | Seventh-day Baptists, but that I was the gate the Sabbath question through a chance The anti-Chinese demonstrations in Amer- | copy of the RECORDER. He has been keepyears. Neither has he been remiss in preachister of the same denomination, named M. Johnson, embraced the Sabbath, and they together did a good work for the cause. Eld. Johnson left Texas and now resides at Booneville, Logan Co., Ark., where I was informed he has raised up a company of Sabbath-keepers. I have endeavored to open up correspondence with him, but have not succeeded yet.

On July 3d, Sabbath eve, I began a series of meetings at the school-house near Bulcher. The meetings became widely published in a short time, and they soon came

I found other Sabbath-keepers in the ings, destroy crops, girdle fruit trees, shame- | county, the fruit, mainly, of Bro. Powers' fully treat children, and do all manner of labors. I made the acquaintance of a Mr. Cross and his wife, who keep the Sabbath. Mr. Cross is not a member of any church, but his wife is a member of the Protestant persecuted Christians singing and praying in | Methodist church, and highly reputed, being a sister of the Methodist pastor. Sister Tallant, sister of Eld. Mayes, who, with her husband, are members of a Baptist church in the neighborhood, was led about a year ago to keep the Sabbath. Her husband has not united with her in keeping it yet, but seems favorable towards it. Nearly six miles north of Bulcher, near Jimtown, in the Indian Territory, we found another civil and religious liberty; the Roman Letter | Sabbath-keeping family, a Mr. George Holeman, who attended the meetings only a few

I was about to leave the place without a special effort to organize, but consulting with Bro. Powers, we concluded the work would suffer to leave it in that condition, and that an effort at organization would be best to meet circumstances. So it was determined that we would ascertain who were willing to go into such organization, and found the following persons willing to agree Cash balance in Treasury this date. . \$1,887 69 people. There has been a sure advance in Board says: "For appeals to meet the wants | viz: Eld. Powers and wife, and daughters |

Misses Cordie and Emma; and Bro. George Holeman and wife. Bro. Powers and Sister Powers had formerly been members of the Baptist church while residing in Indiana, and Sister Holeman had been a member of the Disciples, and so their baptisms were ackowl. edged. Sisters Cordie and Emma Powers and Bro. Holeman were baptized upon a profession of faith in Christ, in Red River, the dividing line between Texas and Indian Territory. to; then a church covenant was read, agreed to and signed. The right hand of fellow. ship was then extended to these new mem. bers, and now new church, welcoming them to the fraternity of Seventh-day Baptists. The church then chose Eld. Powers for its pastor; Bro. George Holeman, deacon; and Miss Cordie Powers church clerk. Thus started on its career, this little church is des. tined, no doubt, to pass through a season of conflict and many trials. We hope our brethren everywhere will pray for their success in the Lord's work committed to their hands. I wish to add more with reference to Bro. Powers. He is not only an able and accepted preacher, with only the stain of be. ing a Sabbath-keeper, but he is a skillful and beloved physician, doing an extensive practice in medicine. This will interfere much with his preaching, but at present it is his only means of supporting himself and family. I received a letter a few days ago from him. announcing that three more families had accepted the Sabbath, and some others honestwent well in the end. Bro. Milliken is anx-

ly investigating it. On my return I stopped over at Gainesville and met several of my former friends and pupils, which was quite a treat. I also heard of some Sabbath-keepers in town and called upon them. One was Mrs. Evans, of the Seventh-day Adventist church. Two others, Mrs. Brown and daughter Miss Long, are members of the Baptist church of the place. The latter had never heard of such a people as Seventh-day Baptists, and after I had explained our principles they expressed themselves as well pleased with

Thence I went to Arlington, expecting to find Bro. Mayes engaged in a meeting there; but a sanctification evangelist of the Methodist church had forestalled us, and was holding an excited revival. Brethren Mayes and Allen agreed that it was best to postpone the meeting for a time, and Bro. Mayes had returned home to begin a meeting at Rose Hill. I spent one night with Bro. Allen's family and went to Mesquite, where the Christian meeting-house was secured for use, and we preached two sermons. We then went to Rose Hill and assisted Bro. Mayes, a week, to hold a meeting. The audi ences were large and attentive, and more than twenty asked for prayer. We closed the meeting rather inopportunely, as the Methodists took up the meeting immediately, and reaped the fruits of our labors.

I preached once at Sevene, Dallas Co., Texas, where are a few Sabbath-keepers, living yet with First-day churches. I hope Eld. Mayes will induce them to unite with the church at Rose Hill. Bro. Smith is well acquainted with them all, and is among them frequently, and is one of the best "rustlers"

for the Sabbath cause I know. I came home the 2d of August and began work preparatory for our meeting with the home church. Eld. Mayes came to our assistance and did some acceptable workpreaching thirteen sermons. We had a splendid meeting. We had two additions to our membership from the Baptist church, and three more by experience and baptism. This meeting has had the effect to greatly elevate our people in the esteem of the community. One family has taken up the Sabbath since the meeting, and has withdrawn from the membership or the Baptist church to unite with us.

I have many other things to write which will defer to another report on the outlook of my field.

FROM NORTH LOUP.

We congratulate our North Loup brethren upon being able to send the communication printed below. They have had the discouragements of fire, flood and grasshoppers, besides the usual trials of pioneer life. But we have believed in the country, in the people, and in the pastor; and now rejoice in their growth and present strength. The Board will not lose its interest in the church, and our prayer is for their continued pros-

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Aug. 29, 1886.

Dear Brother, -The church at North Loup tenders its most heart-felt thanks to the Missionary Board for all the assistance it has received, and would notify the Board that hereafter we will endeavor to be a "selfsupporting church."

We have been greatly encouraged in this move by the younger members of our society voluntarily pledging themselves to raise \$200 towards the support of the pastor.
In behalf of the church,

GEO. B. BOOD. Clerk.

Education Wiedom is the principal this

THE PROPLE'S DEBT TO BY PRES. J. ALLEN, D.

An address delivered before the Ne ciation of Alfred Students, Aug-lished by request of the Associati

(Concluded.)

Again, colleges keep the co gence of civilized communitie covering, inventing and org industries put and keep the b a working machine, with han dexterous, fingers nimble and plying these discoveries and the multitudinous utilities of prise. The advent of these ments that are revolutionizi had to wait till colleges had way, by the gradual and siles the light of knowledge, makin light to see to work. Man any better purpose in mental

cal darkness.

Man made no progress in land travel, from the time he camel and horse on the pla Asia, till steam came, at the science, as a willing servant, to made no advance in the rapid ing his thought and multiplyi from the time of the first in pen, till trained intellect brou ing press to his aid. He did sending his thoughts faster go himself, till the lightning the call of intellect and science willing and nimble mail-carr improved but little, and cont human weal, through long a the universities of Europe, wi observers and experimenters, operative systems of labor and fulness, entered the field, the of chemistry grew with rap century ago. Liebig set up, at versity of Giessen, the first e oratory, with experimental chemistry, that became the which the laboratories, now higher institutions of learni constructed and conducted. try has become a great edu and, entering into manifold dustries, has brought incalcu

All these advances have con discovering and utilizing, by esses, the hidden laws and fo She yields her secrets only t questioning, becoming more open secret, as man climbs t telligence. The more knowl in his brain and skill in his he employs scientific insight the more readily does she re ingly become his ally and serv education of modern times ga tinually increasing interest a from the great zodiac of scien human progress, and uses it ment of the productive indus ing every material thing c educational and industrial en guage, literature, science, learned by man, adds a new power, a new hand to his wo

It is not necessary to st

to man.

direct rays of the sun to get the day. Its diffused light sun is not seen. So, the d college culture lights all. gator, discoverer, inventor, o whose schievements are hel progress, whether college-br rounded by an invisible co scholars, who touch mental He labors in an intellectual charged with culture. As t station on the top of Mt. said to us that, sitting in h ing the thunder storms which velope the mountain, he o reaching out his hands, gr thunder-bolts, hurtling thic these men are so thickly ideas, flying in the atmosp that they have only to res their hands full of ideas. ments were impossible with petually beating out free rooms, lecture halls, librari Many discoveries and inves teem to come by accident be bever happen, except in 1 college: As well a Skaker

Survey & Walt, & Stores

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NORTH LOUP, Neb., Aug. 20, 1866. Brother, -The church at North Loup its most heart-felt thanks to the Board for all the assistance it has and would notify the Board that we will endeavor to be a selfting church."

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In behalf of the church.

GRO. B. BOOD, C.G.

Education.

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

THE PEOPLE'S DEBT TO COLLEGES.

BY PRES. J. ALLEN, D. D., LL.D.

An address delivered before the New England Asso ciation of Alfred Students, Aug. 24, 1886. Published by request of the Association.

(Concluded.)

Again, colleges keep the common intelli gence of civilized communities up to the discovering, inventing and organizing pitch; industries put and keep the body in trim as a working machine, with hands pliable and dexterous, fingers nimble and deft, for applying these discoveries and inventions in the multitudinous utilities of modern enterprise. The advent of these great improvements that are revolutionizing the world had to wait till colleges had prepared the way, by the gradual and silent diffusion of the light of knowledge, making it sufficiently light to see to work. Man cannot work to any better purpose in mental than in physical darkness.

Man made no progress in his rapidity of land travel, from the time he tamed the first camel and horse on the plains of Central Asia, till steam came, at the bidding of science, as a willing servant, to his aid. Man made no advance in the rapidity of recording his thought and multiplying this record, from the time of the first invention of the pen, till trained intellect brought the printing press to his aid. He did not get beyond sending his thoughts faster than he could go himself, till the lightnings, listening to the call of intellect and science, came as his willing and nimble mail-carrier. Alchemy improved but little, and contributed less to human weal, through long ages; but when the universities of Europe, with their trained observers and experimenters, with their cooperative systems of labor and mutual help fulness, entered the field, then the science of chemistry grew with rapidity. Half a century ago, Liebig set up, at the little university of Giessen, the first educational laboratory, with experimental instruction in chemistry, that became the prototype after which the laboratories, now found in all higher institutions of learning, have been constructed and conducted. Thus chemistry has become a great educational force. and, entering into manifold productive industries, has brought incalculable blessings

All these advances have come through the discovering and utilizing, by scientific processes, the hidden laws and forces of nature. She vields her secrets only to an intelligent questioning, becoming more and more an open secret, as man climbs the scale of intelligence. The more knowledge he carries in his brain and skill in his hand, the more he employs scientific insight and methods, the more realily does she respond and willingly become his ally and servant. The higher education of modern times gathers, with continually increasing interest and success, light from the great zodiac of sciences that begint human progress, and uses it for the advancement of the productive industries, thus making every material thing conduce to both educational and industrial ends. Every language, literature, science, or philosophy, learned by man, adds a new eye to his seeing power, a new hand to his working power.

It is not necessary to stand within the direct rays of the sun to get the benefits of the day. Its diffused light lights where the sun is not seen. So, the diffused light of college culture lights all. Every investigator, discoverer, inventor, organizer, writer, whose achievements are helping on human progress, whether college-bred or not, is surrounded by an invisible companionship of scholars, who touch mental elbows with him. He labors in an intellectual atmosphere, surcharged with culture. As the keeper of the station on the top of Mt. Washington once said to us that, sitting in his stone hut during the thunder storms which frequently enthunder-bolts, hurtling thick about him; so, ideas, flying in the atmosphere of culture, that they have only to reach out to grasp their hands full of ideas. Their achievements were impossible without the ideas per- lobsidedness, incompleteness, clannishness, petually beating out from college classrooms, lecture halls, libraries and museums. Many discoveries and inventions, it is true, and bring into organic union all specialties, seem to come by accident but such accidents, never happen, except in lands lighted by

light. Let there be the discovery of a great boy into a complete man—a man principle in mathematics, literature, science, art, law, morality, theology-immediately does it spread to all seats of learning, and is by them used to the end of enlightenment, growth, culture of mind, and thence distributed broadcast, not an ephemeral news, but as leaven to leaven gradually but surely the whole body of mind. Thus they become a constant incentive to the seeking of new truth, and, as the region of the unknown is infinitely greater than the known, as but a few pebbles have been gathered along the shores of its untraversed and mysterious ocean, ample is the opportunity for future navigators and explorers.

Again, where colleges are best and most abundant, there culture and civilization is best; wherever they have longest existed and been most effective, other things being equal, there man's external conditions have become most ameliorated, enlarged, improved; his intellect has been most distinguished by energy, brilliancy and power; his spiritual nature most quickened, refined and elevated; domestic virtue, business honor, obedience to law, enlarged benevolence, missionary enterprise and practical religion have most

These ends they secure by cultivating, in

the first instance, the virtues that lead up

to them in the student; and, in the second, by fostering, through these, the same in the community at large. Every man of culture, in proportion as he is trained in mental activities, ready in varied knowledge, with powers under control, strong, alert, many ways accomplished, does he become a delight, an inspiration and an influence to all Though we not infrequently smile aloud at the pedantic claims and supercilious airs of some college fledgeling, more noted, perhaps, for his ingenuity in avoiding both work and restraint, and in devising ways and means for spending money he never earned, than in getting culture; yet we all feel the subtile influence of a person of true culture. Such an one in a community infects all with the contagion of culture. Two churches located in juxtaposition, with a ministry, one pious, earnest, learned, refined; the other pious, earnest, but unlearned, unrefined; this continuing for a few generations, and they will become as unlike as their pastors. Two towns, one settled by educated, the other by uneducated pioneers, and they will have impressed upon them like characteristics that will remain for centuries, almost as definitely defined as the town lines. Our country, especially the older portions, abound in illustrative examples. Heredity is a law of the mental and the social, as of the physical world. We get culture by heredity, by absorption, by assimilation. Society is a co-operative school, where all are both teachers and pupils. But, without the ever-present light from the altar fires of colleges, where the sacred flames of culture are perpetually guarded that they die not, this busy, care-encumbered world would soon lose sight of the ideal excellence of learning, amid the darkness that would gather soon, fast and faster. These altar fires warm and enthuse all coming within

their influence. One's mental life and health depends largely upon the degree to which the intellectual atmosphere surrounding him is oxwith learning to the best condition possible. collisions of life, to become a secondary consideration. Each one's calling, absorbstring, the more it is thus drawn out, the thinking and talking only oyster, or clam, or dog, or horse, or store, or mill, or machinvelope the mountain, he could, by simply ery, or cheese, or newspaper, or school, or reaching out his hands, grasp them full of politics, he is fast degenerating into a machine or hack politician, printing press, these men are so thickly surrounded by mill, dog, oyster; and, at last, as the fabled oysters, created for a thousand years by Saturn, into sea foam.

provincialism, low impulses, though it often sadly fails in doing so. It tends to vitalize steady and shape all abnormal tendencies, and give symmetrical growth to all faculties.

Plato said, "A boy, in his natural state, a Franklin, a Rumford, a Spencer, an Edi- another affirms, "A boy is better unborn preparation to meet the struggles for exis- colleges go forth with all their equipments 80n, as a Chaucer, a DeCartes, a Bacon, a than untaught; "still another, "A boy is tence and to win success. The smaller country gathered in hand for achievement. Thus

Newton, a Milton, a Leibinitz, a Liebig, a something that we cannot live with or with-Hugo, a Tennyson, a Browning, a Lowell, a out." This last aphorism applies to girls as Longfellow-all alike have been dependent well. It is a very slow, difficult and expenupon the college as the ultimate source of sive process to convert the average natural

> "Whose tongue is framed to music, Whose hand is armed with skill, Whose face is the mold of beauty, And his heart the throne of will.

"He must be musical, Tremulous, impressional, Alive to the gentle influence Of landscape and of sky, And tender to the Spirit's touch; But to his native center fast, Shall into future fuse the past, And the worlds flowing fates In his own mold recast,

'Can rules or tutors educate This demigod whom we await?"

Hardly; but how to work the average boy and girl, not up to, but towards this high ideal; this is the question,—this the problem that all teachers in all ages have been striving to solve. Not by leaving them, like unpruned trees, to grow up according to their own sweet wills, not by leaving them to sports and plays, and the innumerable contrivances which such are up to, for spending both time and money regardless of consequences, can this great end be attained. Nor does the public school give a good finish. It dismisses them in just that inchoate condition, that incipient stage in the development of mind, tastes, habits and character, in which, if they are left for their future education, simply to skim the cream from the pans set forth by the periodicals of the day, or to browse about in a hap-hazard way among the literatures and sciences, they may turn out a sermon or they may turn out a song, or they may turn out neither the one not the other, as to all genuine culture. To approach anywhere near the desired end, other long years of very steady serious work

President Kenyon used to say that if he should be remembered, he desired the remembrance to be simply of his being good at drill, and in securing mental concentration. Yes, it is drill and mental concentration, self-imposed, even a dead grind, with as much of motive and inspiration as you please, thrown in, that is needed. Right and good culture is attained only by the hardest work,-by work incessent and long-continued even unto monotony and weariness and by curbing, with strong steady hand, all shiftless, wayward impulses and undesirable propensities, and by spurring up, often and hard, all irresolute and lagging proclivities.

Colleges have for their aim to aid in this high enterprise, aiding students, first of all, to make men and women of themselves, being assured that, if they fail in this, they will fail in everything else. To this end. they should be a genuine republic of letters, wherein all seekers of culture are eligible to citizenship, irrespective of sex, race, class, or any other external condition or consideration; but where high aims, earnestness, industry, enterprise and moral worth, receive their true guerdon.

Colleges in securing these, in order to produce the happiest results, need, like churches, to be sown broadcast among the people, and sustained by their sympathies and by their liberalities, thereby cultivating the spirit of benevolence, enterprise and progress, and lifting the whole community into a higher plane of thinking, planning and doing. Every college bell is a genuine missionary, awakening all within its sound to new intellectual life and activity. They foster other than material aims, and light up all the region with a "light not seen on sea or ygenated with culture. The college has for land" by the natural eye, and do a good in fortunate in having a less ratio of this kind its object the ozonizing of this atmosphere estimable, beyond what would accrue if only of grists sent to them than the larger. Without the ever-present influence of high some distant great school. This is especially culture, the harmonious development of the important in a republic, where the degree whole being is prone, in the hot pursuits and and quality of its liberty and progress depend upon the degree and quality of the common intelligence. This diffusion of colleges ing all the energies, is constantly drawing all among the people necessitates many that are the small rural colleges, and gives to them a cures power as well as finish, leads to aspirahis powers into specialties; but, like a rubber comparatively poor and rural. It is true higher tone and atmosphere of purposeful tion, consecration and earnest, purposeful weaker it becomes. When a person gets to alumni of the great schools, in their after- of the larger schools are glad to get a good supper speeches, made amid a superabunlauding of the great schools, and, not infrequently, much belittling of "fresh water," "one-horse" colleges, as they are termed. While the importance and even necessity of and manifold appliances, is freely, gladly College culture is a means for removing granted; yet the highest type of schools does equipments. The best culture comes from not simply of scholarly adepts, but productive of a purposeful training that leads each to make the best possible of himself in all

college better meet the needs of such as rely on their own energies to push themselves up in the world—those who are not sent, but go to school, and thus work with a definite end in view. The bringing into play this end, and thus making their education a training for life's activities, is a great spur to study, and it has never yet been shown that the mind is the less cultivated when thus exercised with a definite purpose. Every true student knows that the great secret of both pleasure and success in study under the inspirations of purpose. Such

give spring and elasticity to all the faculties. Prof. Huxley well says, "Our great schools are fast becoming schools of manners for the rich, of sports for the athletic, hot-beds of hypercritical refinement, most destructive to originality, whose students do a little learning and much boating. Not a few of our most expensively educated youth regard athletic sports and game play as the one conceivable mode of enjoying, of spending leisure." A mother of a recent graduate from one of our leading ball and boating universities, said to me that her son was so zealously engaged in developing muscle, while in college, that he forgot to study; but since graduation, he was seriously contemplating taking up that long-neglected occupation, and, in fact, had made some little headway already in the matter. A father recently said of his son, now in a similar institution, he knew not whether he should receive back a man, or a golden calf; as he was spending money enough on him to make a good-sized animal of that kind, and he heard from his son no talk about his studies, but all about his games.

Saying nothing of the drunkenness and the rowdyism, if the money that changes hands in these games, by the various processes best known to sporting men, having added thereto the money worse than squandered in promoting good fellowship and good cheer in the secret fraternities, with their frivolous secrets, puerile rites and clannish proclivities, which infest, as a dry rot, some of these institutions, could be distrib uted among the poorer institutions for the benefit of needy students, it would light up the intellectual skies with a new glory. It would come to a class, the great body of whom are students indeed, who do not make of college life simply a "right jolly good time," but a time for earnest, careful preparation for future usefulness, and to whom study is a sacramental act, seeking therein both ennoblement and equipment for leadership in the world's work. The grandest thing in student life, as everywhere else, is right manly living and doing, seeking to carve out for themselves noble destinies, thereby awakening in their associates power is suffered to run to waste. All low and frivolous impulses are subjected to the behests of high aims.

College authorities, as a whole, disapprov of much of these bad elements, seeking rather, to promote "plain living and high thinking;" but they find themselves largely powerless to check these growing evils Every institution, great or small, can, how ever, furnish abundant examples of failure. There are sent to these college mills all sorts of grain, good, shriveled, sprouted, musty, to his fellow prisoners that the next time he decaying, cockle, chess, darnel; and woe to these mills, if they do not return to their patrons at least tripple X, roller-process flour | from bullets and chances of capture, and sefor the same.

some of the well-to-do and the rich went to While the law of selection for the latter is and caned hands, to the battles of life, at largely money, for the former the great struggle for existence and survival of the The character of the preparatory training fittest comes in, resulving in making the ratio of such students as rely on their own energies to win their way much greater in that at the metropolitan gatherings of the living and studying. The faculties of some sprinkling of such as make up the great dance of wines and cigars, we hear much be- body in the rural schools, as leaven for their large unmotived masses, as salt to season and savor the play elements.

As a natural, logical consequence, the same principles and laws obtain in life's work and great institutions, with immense resources fierce conflicts, as in the preparation. As the majority of the preachers of the gospel come, not from the large and wealthy not necessarily depend upon such costly churches, but from the smaller and poor, so, likewise, the ratio of ministers, missionathe unconscious tuition given by the tone ries, heralds of reform is much greater from and spirit permeating the school, productive, the graduates of the smaller than from the large and wealthy colleges. The same holds true in all the rugged self-forgetting, selfsacrificing pursuits of life. The great ma-Bunyon, a Watt, a Stevenson, a Farraday, is the most vicious of all wild beasts;" respects, thereby getting the best possible jority of the graduates from these rural

definitely purposed, they carry a wonderful earnestness and vigor into life. They forge ahead wherever brawn and nerve, and self-reliance and energy and sacrifice are required. Fusing culture with experience in life's fiery furnaces, they naturally become true and bold and devoted champions in every noble

A leading lawyer of New York city recently informed me that among the numerous students, from time to time, in the office of his firm, those from the smaller rural colleges, set about their law studies as if they meant business. They stuck to the law, and the law stuck to them; while those from the big schools Lidn't stick to the law, nor did the law stick to them. They much preferred to read Tennyson, Shakespeare, Carlyle, or talk about the last opera, or the last play at the theater or ball ground, or the last boat race. Those of you who were at the recent Alumni dinner at Alfred, doubtless recollect the post-prandial speech of one of your number, who has risen to distinguished eminence in his profession, in the city of New York, in which he stated that when he first went to the city, he regretted that he was not a graduate of some noted, popular college; but after years of observation and of association with graduates from most colleges of this and other countries, and finding that the ratio of Alfred students, coming to the front, in the various callings and pursuits, was greater than from any other college, he had long since, not only ceased to regret, but had come to be proud and to rejoice that he was an Alfred graduate. To the same effect was the remark of another, on a different occasion, that on seeing how those who left Alfred for other schools got on in the world, in comparison with those who remained, he had nothing to regret that he remained.

Newly sheep-skinned collegians are not infrequently afflicted with the weakness of being vain of the fineness of the wool of these skins, or of the distinguished names appended thereto; but they soon learn, to their dismay, that the world cares not a whistle for these things, nor, as to that matter, about the fineness of their own wool; nor whether the bluest of blue blood courses their veins or not; nor about the distinguished names that may, or may not, be found in their ancestral line; nor about the aristocratic airs assumed by sappy young brains of both genders, sometimes even by older brains, begotten of codfish, petroleum. shoddy, stocks, or what not; but that it sets great store by one who, by fighting, unaided, his way up through all his preparation for life, has learned to stand squarely on his feet, strike straight from the shoulall that is worthiest. With such no time or der; or, being down, is on his feet again before the world or himself knows of his fall; and, instead of cowardly conservatism, or hesitantly waiting for something to turn up, or for fair weather and smooth seas to come, has acquired that unyielding, all-enduring fortitude in adversity, that dauntless, all-daring, heroic spirit, so essential for leadership, or the accomplishment of any great work.

"A ruddy drop of manly blood

We heard a prisoner, in the late war, say went to war, he was going in a buggy. It would enable him to keep at a safe distance cure nice attentions as he drove up to hotels The smaller colleges are, nevertheless, o'nights. It is too much the aspirations of students to so prepare themselves as to be enabled to go forth in buggies, with gloved safe distances from ball and saber strokes. determines largely the efficiency and success with which the duties of after life will be performed. Right and effective culture se-

In these recent times, to meet the wants of such as do not have, or do not desire, the benefits of ordinary college culture, universities—so called—have been placed on wheels and with their Lilliputian distributing carts, peddle, from door to door, like the milkman, knowledge by the quart or pint, to suit customers; or, if preferred, they furnish it in wholesale quantities, at wholesale prices in quick time, amid great throngs, at pleasant summer resorts.

This is all good, in its way, meets needs that could not otherwise be so well met, awakens appetite, cultivates a taste for something more and better, and redeems much time that would otherwise run to waste, or worse. But this is not culture in the highest and best sense. To get this, one must needs be withdrawn from the noise (Concluded on fourth page.)

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, September 23, 1886.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor. REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Manager. REV. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Ashaway, R. I., Mission

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All other communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

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

> THE king came to the poet: I bid you write a song. But the poet sat in silence there, And all the words went wrong-And all the words went wrong, For the king might give his jewels, But he could not win a song.

A maid said to the poet. "Oh, make a song for me," And the poet took his idle pen And wrote full merrily-And wrote full merrily, For if love has need of singers, She can say, "Oh, sing for me!"

WE are informed that E.B. Treat, of New York, has in press a new book, by T. De Witt Talmage, "Shots at Sunday Targets." What Bro. E. M. Dunn says of Mr. Talmage as a writer and speaker, in another column of this paper, will doubtless add interest to this announcement.

BEFORE this number of the RECORDER reaches the majority of its readers, the Anniversaries at Milton will be well under way. Let prayers continue to be offered that from beginning to end these meetings may be ed to his glory.

THE Helping Hand for the fourth quarter of 1886 was mailed last week. In the genvear's work, making up annual reports, etc., Number 1, First quarter, 1887.

COMMENTING on the Charleston disaster, the Atlanta Constitution says we are, after all, one people. Scarcely has the dust from the wrecked buildings of Charleston cleared away before offers of assistance come flash. ing along the wires from Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other northern cities. offers of substantial aid will never be forgotten by our people, and will go a long ways towards healing the wounds made in other days. God bless our brethren of the North.

It is wonderful how a man's preconceived opinions will influence his interpretation of the plainest historical facts. The Examiner of Sept. 16th, in reviewing Dr. Lewis' "The

"In Acts 20: 7, we read 'And upon the unto them.' Dr. Lewis can find in this no evidence that the disciples were accustomed to meet on Sunday, and the breaking of bread he considers to be no more than the ordinary evening meal. Now to us the menis said of meetings on that day in the closing chapters of the Gospels, indicates that Christians began to observe that day from the time of Christ's resurrection, and continued the observance without a break."

the mention of several cases of household baptism in the Acts indicated that infants were baptized by the apostles, this very Examiner would exclaim with great scorn: But he will die when the voice of the people How strange that a man's prejudices can is heard in the land bidding him go. That lead him to a conclusion founded upon such | voice must yet be heard in an enlightened insufficient premises!

or the other, it is useless to hope that the denominations will assimilate, and the church become one.

THE question is often asked: "Why spend money to send the gospel and the doctrine concerning the Bible Sabbath to the heathen, when there are so many heathen near at hand, who are not evangelized, and who heathen" near at hand are not evangelized? We have heard church members say.

ing; they curry favor with the rich, and will take care of that. We see, in the move- which lie in the west, over Lake Erie, are ignore the needs of the poor," etc., etc. | ment, an honest, earnest effort, on the part | brilliant with the parting rays of the sun. We think the Saviour's word in Matt. 28: of a not inconsiderable portion of the Repub-18-20, disposes of the matter of our duty to lican party in the state of New York, to rise the nations lying in darkness, but we do not to the high moral and sound political dethink that either of the above answers goes to | memands of this question of questions. The the bottom of the matter concerning the end sought is in the highest degree praiseheathen at home. Neither the extravagance | worthy. Whether the move is politically of foreign mission boards, nor the large wise or not, time and the politicians will salaries, the indolence, and the many faults | tell. That the cause of temperance will gain of our clergy is sufficient to explain the by it we have no doubt, and therein we do failure of the gospel to reach all classes in our cities, towns, and villages. The trouble is deeper than that. It is largely to be sought in a wide-spread lack of earnest, consecrated lives among all classes of Christians, more, perhaps, in the rank and file of church members than among those who preach the gospel officially; for ministers of all denominations are, in the long run, ("though we say it who shouldn't") earn est and true men. If all who confess Christ realized the claims his gospel makes upon them; if they felt keenly what they owe their Lord and Master, and what in Christ they owe to their fellow-men, the heathen all about would flock to the standard of Jesus, and there would be few to complain of the uselessness of foreign missions. The gospel is preached; men have Bibles at their hands; they hear the sound of the church bell; but they despise the gospel. They will have none of it; and why? We have heard a non-church-member say, speaking of a Christian, "If that is what the gospel does for men, I can get along without it." And many times we are forced to admit that one can. When a man of the world, referring to deeds done by confessed followers of our blessed Lord, says, "If that is a specimen guided by the Spirit of God, and be conduct- of the righteousness which is of faith in Christ, I don't want any," we very often agree with him, and say that we don't either. The preaching of the gospel which will convert the world is not the work alone of eral pressure incident to the closing of the the salaried foreign or home missionary, nor of the pastor or other paid Christian worka serious blunder on the title page escaped ers, but of every believer whose heart burns notice, until it was too late to correct it. with love and gratitude, and whose aim in Of course, the number is Volume 2, Number | life is to exhibit to men a loving, suffering, 4, Fourth quarter, 1886; and not Volume 3, dying, and risen Christ, by living as those "dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord."

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS.

We have long believed that the temperance question was yet to be, of late, that it is soon to be, a vital political question. Such expressions of sympathy and such There is no other question which so vitally concerns the people, as this. It is, with many, a personal question; with all, it is a social and political question. It touches the individual life, the family life, the church life, the state life, the national life. It holds vital relations to material prosperity, to personal character, to social purity, to domestic bliss, to eternal destiny. There is nothing good in human relations, there is nothing Sabbath and the Sunday," has this remark: bright in the anticipations of earthly joys, there is nothing sweet and comforting in the first-day of the week, when the disciples hopes of heaven on which the saloon will not came together to break bread, Paul preached lay its hands and cast it down to the lowest hell if it have the power to do so. And, alas, its power in this direction is well nigh without limit. If there is a question, then, upon which the people have a right to speak, tion of the first-day of the week, after what it is this temperance question. If the people have a foe in tangible form it is in the form of the SALOON. One of the ways which the sovereign people have of raising their voice against the existence and machinations And yet, should a Presbyterian say that of this, their arch enemy, is the use of the ballot. We are not of those who think a prohibitory law is all that is necessary to destroy the monster evil. He will die hard. and aroused public sentiment, and in an over-Until men can go to God's Word for a whelming fiat at the ballot box. Either one guide without the least bias towards one side of these is comparatively powerless when alone. They must, in the nature of the case, supplement each other. An enlightened and aroused public sentiment voting nearly all the good timber, and have grown | Saunders is declining with heart disease, but down the saloon will destroy it. Nothing else, humanly speaking, will.

These are not new thoughts with us, but they are called up afresh on reading the announcements concerning a Republican State Temperance Convention, recently held at could be reached with less expense?" The Binghamton, N. Y. We hail, as evidence Saviour's command is a sufficient reply; but of the growth of the opinions we hold on this more can be said. Why is it that the subject, the declaration of principles put forth by that convention, which we quote but the money is gone. below. How this movement, thus "begun Because too much money is spent on for in the Republican party," will eventuate, as

The declaration of principles is as follows: "We, Temperance Republicans of the State of New York, in convention assembled; sitting, reclining and lying in all possible do make this declaration of our position and our convictions:

First. We believe that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the source of a greater amount of misery, vice and crime than any other agency of evil in modern times, and that the influence of the saloon in politics is a chief cause of demoralization and corrup tion; and we therefore hold that it is the supreme duty of the state to adopt such practical measures as shall abolish the sale of liquors as a beverage, and sweep away the saloon altogether.

Second. Past history has proved that the only efficient sources of political power are the two great established parties, and there is no case on record where any reform has been accomplished by a separate party organized for that purpose, except as it combined with others; we therefor demand of the Republican party, to which we are proud to acknowledge allegiance, that it shall take a firm and decided stand in favor of temperance and against the saloon, and that when in power it shall adopt and enforce measures for the restriction, and at the earliest possible moment for the prohibition of the liquor

Third. The fundamental principle of our governmental system is that the people shall rule; it has also been demonstrated by experience that prohibitory measures can only be enforced where public sentiment upholds them; we therefore declare as our opinion that the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic is to let the people decide the question whether it shall be permitted or prohibited, by the submission of a constitu tional amendment in the whole state, and by local option in the several parts of the same.

Fourth. We pledge ourselves as Republicans to do our utmost to cause the party to by the people of a constitutional provision which shall outlaw the saloon and prohibit the manufacture of the intoxicating beverages in which it deals, and to enforce rigidly the popular will when it shall have been expressed. And we call upon all temperance men and all friends of humanity of whatsoever party or name, to join with us in securing these objects.

Fifth. As the Republican party has heretofore achieved its great success by its advocacy of high moral principle, and with the help of the moral and intellectual forces represented in the churches, schools and colleges of our country, we believe that it will win in the future by the same honorable course, and by allying with itself the same elements which have been and are the secrets of its power and the hope of its exist-

NOTES BY THE WAY.

We board train No. 3 at Friendship en route for Conference. The rain of yesterday has cooled the air and laid the dust nicely, so that riding on the rail to-day is a comfort. It is a comfort, too, to think there is to be no change of cars before reaching

As we pass through the Indian Reservation, which we enter some miles east of Salamanca, we hear the old story reaffirmed, namely, that when the reservation was to be set off to the Indians for some consideration, the government gave them the choice between taking forty miles square or forty square miles, and that the Indians, not understanding the difference, chose the latter, and so got a long narrow strip. It seems incredible that the government should have true or not, the reservation is said to be forty miles long and one mile wide. We cultivated field and good buildings, indicating some thrift.

book containing his ticket as well as his as they enter the joy of their Lord. money. He jumps up and goes to the door

spend most of their time eating and sleep- province of this paper to discuss. Others most beautiful sunset! Streaks of cloud

As the time for lighting up comes, we see another of our modern improvements. The car is well lighted by gas, and one can read very easily. Most of the passengers are settling down for a nap, and so we take down our shawl-strap for a head rest, and try to sleep. But we can't. There is a little knot of wide-awakes who keep up a constant stream of chatter. So we amuse ourselves by taking observations. What a ludicrous scene a full passenger car presents at night. Men, women and children are postures,—heads thrown back, mouths open, and necks dangerously twisted. How utterly undignified! Can these be the people who, this afternoon, appeared so genteel!

Another pocket picked. A little while ago, three men came into the front end of the car, and, after standing a little time, one of them hustled up an old gentleman sitting on the front seat, to look for a baggage check which he said he had dropped, and which had rolled under the seat. While he was pretending to look for the check the other two got the old gentleman crowded and jostled between them, and relieved him of his pocket-book containing fifteen dollars and a valuable gold pen. He missed it just as they were disappearing off the train. Some one says a man in the smoking car has had his pocket picked. Pickpockets seem to be doing a lively business on this train.

It is a bright moonlight night. How weird and solemn, yet beautiful, dol the patches of wood look in the intermingling of light and shade. In the near foreground, as we pass by them, some noble trunks stand out bright in the moonlight, while beyond we look into the deepening shadows and

To add variety to our experiences we are side-tracked at Rochester about daylight to wait for a wreck to be cleared off the track, about ten miles ahead. Two freight trains have repeated the old experiment of trying to pass each other on the same track, and with the usual result. A wrecking train, form favoring the submission and adoption with a gang of hands, has passed us, going tutions, will it aid and benefit itself. Money, to the wreck. After waiting here nearly an given in this aid, is best saved, treasured, hour the conductor makes the consoling an- and multiplied—some thirty, some sixty, nouncement. "We'll have an hour and some an hundred of old. Wealth, confided twenty minutes for breakfast."

Finally, after waiting two and a half, or three hours, we get off; but much too late | private extravagance can squander, nor perto make connection for Milton Junction this forenoon. We reach Chicago about 11.30 A. M.; and, having to wait for a train until 4.45 P. M., we will spend an hour or two on the draw-bridge over the river near the Wells street depot, and watch the tide of travel both over and under the bridge. The bridge has to swing round every few minutes to let schooners or steamers go through. Two quite large steamers have passed through while we have been standing here. While the bridge is open, twenty-five or thirty wagons and horse-cars get into line on each side of the river, and wait for it to close, and a crowd of people on foot besides: yet a by-stander calls it a rather dull day!

Communications.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

BY REV. J. B. CLARKE.

One of the pleasantest and richest regions of Central Illinois is found at Farmington. A few Sabbath-keepers still reside there. They occupy fine farms and seem highly favored with temporal blessings. Their adherence to the Sabbath and their interest in the benevolent work of our denomiation speak | Such is the glory of those of whom, in those practiced such a trick upon the ignorant much to their credit. The visit we made long after ages, when, perhaps, it cannot be natives; but the story reminds one of the there was received with signs of pleasure and many wrongs which have been heaped upon thankfulness. We preached twice in the the poor Indians. Whether the story is school-house, near the house of Bro. A. P. Saunders. Though not many aside from our brethren were present, we felt that the meetnoticed that the lands have been stripped of | ings were not in vain. The wife of Bro. | aid in building and supporting colleges. up to brush. But here and there is a well she has "strong consolation" in Christ. With her husband she is seeking to be ready of maturing strength, to celebrate its thouto give up the stewardship of this life. May sandth anniversary, what names, think you, A passenger on this car misses his pocket- | they both become "rulers over many things," A Sabbath spent at West Hallock, and a

in time to see a man throw his pocket-book | few days in calls upon the people, gave us a into a seat and pass out. The victim secures | chance to renew the acquaintance which was | where they lived, whose fortunes and public his pocket-book with the ticket all right, begun last year. We met with encourage-Jamestown, which we soon pass, has worthy of mention. A brother from Indigrown to be a city. Its population is said to ana has lately come among our people there, sign missions." We also heard recently one to parties, we do not know. Whether the be 15,000, and it has recently obtained a for the sake of Sabbath privileges for himself ef the "heathen" say, "Because the Chris- entire party will adopt these sentiments, or city charter. Evidences of the extreme dry and family, having been led sometime since, founding and support, starting, thus, a

persons, in a neighborhood where Bro. Cot. trell has held meetings, are giving attention to the subject, and say they are convinced We are gratified to find a growing religious interest under the pastor's labors, and we hope he, with his brethren, may be much cheered by many recruits added to their

THE PEOPLE'S DEBT TO COLLEGES.

(Continued from third page.)

and cares of the world into mental atmospheres, with steady, long-continued drill. amid the inspirations of other minds, engaged in the same pursuits. In order to furnish these conditions the college is essen.

The motive inspiring and guiding in the founding, supporting and conducting these sources of human enlightenment and prog. ress, has never been the acquisition of wealth or power or personal fame, but a sincere desire to better the world's condition. They have had and still have many a hero, prophet and martyr, in the pursuit and the defense of truth, whose pen or voice has moved his age, whose lead has guided the people to higher planes, whose influence has shaped the ages, widening and ennobling human destiny. These men have been undeviated by love of ease, dread of labor, desire of wealth, greatness of difficulties, fear of consequences; but have responded to the voice of conscience, the claims of duty, the responsibilities of station, with an unselfish devotion. They have been animated by the conviction that the discovery or dissemination of truth, the advancement of knowledge in any direction, or the enlightenment of mind, contributes to the advancement and welfare of all; that a consecrated life is the first and highest duty; that self-devotion outranks mere scholarship; that faith, lighted by knowledge, good-will bearing fruit in good deeds, is the aim and end of college culture.

Such being the manifold indebtedness of the world to teachers and institutions of learning, it follows, not only as a legitimate, but necessary corollary that in proportion as the world recognizes this indebtedness and responds to its claims, by aiding these instito such public trusts, is safe, as far as anything human can be safe. Here neither sonal necessity exhaust it; nor will it perish with the life that gathered it. Here, unconsumed itself, it will perpetually feed, not the material nature of man that so soon passes away, but the hunger of the unperishing mind, continuing, thus, to do good for untold years after the donor himself has passed on. The names of such benefactors have ever been held in special honor, their memories cherished with special affection and gratitude.

John Harvard, an alumnus of that 'acorn," Emanuel College, dying young and comparatively unknown, bequeathed one half of his property, some \$4,000, and his library to the founding of a college, that was, in gratitude, named after him. Who knows or cares what became of the other half; but this half started streams of influences which have permeated the land, kindled a light which has shone over the continent, and, after nearly two and a half centuries, there is no name which that institution cherishes with more gratitude, or is seeking to honor more highly, than the name of John Harvard.

The true glory of man is not the glory that blazes about him, as he lives; but that glory which, enduring after he has himself passed out of sight, is seen and acknowledged by benefitted and grateful after generations. said with certainty that their blood flows in the veins of any living person; yet it can be said that their bounty helps with undiminished supply innumerable multitudes. Such is specially and emphatically true of all who

Alfred has just celebrated its first semicentennial. When it gathers, in the prime will be called up with the most grateful remembrance. The starred names of its catalogues will then, doubtless, represent many whose standing in the community, when and services placed them, in the estimation of their ment in our work, and found some things day, high in rank and influence; but the tenderest and most grateful memories will gather about those who, in far off past years, gave of their lives and their fortunes to its is ministers are indolent, selfish, and par whether a third or a fourth party will come weather are seen in the large patches of by the study of the Bible, to see the truth parennial stream, which watering all its.

They live on fat salaries (); they of it, are questions which it is not the greas land which have been burned over. A in relation to God's holy Sabbath. Several roots and fracting through

all those years will then be ju ing and fruit-producing as at It is to the merit of those wh enterprises, that they lay for which others of kindred to after, may build, and awaken may lead to services more in than their own. Alfred, starting as a little t

upper window, becoming lighting, in its small way, the an earnest pilgrim to its shine thence developing gradually abrum, many-lighted. As it solicitude and care-encumber founders and supporters, so l to be ours, to keep these ligh supplied with oil and brigh untiringly and as religiously sacred lamps in the golden the temple at Jerusalem. W fear that the time will come Mater, whose memory and in this evening, gathered to cher an object of affection and car dren's children to her thous and onward, than she is, thi Let us, therefore, continue brighten her lights in the that when we have done wh ing generations will take up the good work. As none this way again, after once he departure from the earth, one and all, to make the bes during use of life for blessing own age, but, likewise, all fe

ST. ANDREWS BAY

Is has been some time sir been said from this place. very quiet for six weeks pas line until at present. The way one store 25x55 feet, f and two others 20x32 feet a spectively. There is to b second story of Ware buildi been purshased five bay-from tain Ware, for the erection The size of the main buildi feet, two stories high with this fall. Persons are co continually. Some who we ter are moving here. Ther a number from Arkansas Nebraska, who say that the running from 100° to 110° home, while the highest

We have been feasting past on water-melons, pes nectarines, etc., all of w fruit and large size. The of choice grafted fruit tree by those that have come i great fruit country when there has been nothing heretofore. All kinds of raised here when the soi vated. 'I have seen peach which were six inches th twenty feet, loaded with trees mature very early an

up to the present time is 1

As to the St. Andrew wish to say that they nev or commenced to build as a great many had supp road commenced and grad from Chipley to the Bay. a company from Chicago to make the first paym stopped the work, and The St. Andrews Bay fifty thousand dollars to will build the road. Th ber of railroad meetings and other places; and here during the past we matter. There is little have a road here within Persons who are comi

should purchase ticket there take the boat to E are boats making week two points. The Pen tern people back from and prosperity of this end, work against the on quite an extensive to ber. This place is dis tween Pensacols and th with railroad connection the state is nearer the is Paracola. As its saple, it must, events from Last port. So d the stories about St. A. al Heretola

in a neighborhood where Bro. Ook held meetings, are giving attention subject, and say they are convinced. gratified to find a growing religious under the pastor's labors, and we e, with his brethren, may be much by many recruits added to their

14, 1886.

ME PROPLE'S DEBT TO COLLEGES.

(Continued from third page.)

res of the world into mental atmoswith steady, long-continued drill. the inspirations of other minds, enin the same pursuits. In order to these conditions the college is essen-

motive inspiring and guiding in the ng, supporting and conducting these s of human enlightenment and progas never been the acquisition of wealth rer or personal fame, but a sincere debetter the world's condition. They and and still have many a hero, prophmartyr, in the pursuit and the deof truth, whose pen or voice has moved e, whose lead has guided the people to planes, whose influence has shaped the ridening and ennobling human destiny. men have been undeviated by love of iread of labor, desire of wealth, greatf difficulties, fear of consequences; but responded to the voice of conscience. laims of duty, the responsibilities of n, with an unselfish devotion. They been animated by the conviction that iscovery or dissemination of truth, the cement of knowledge in any direction, enlightenment of mind, contributes advancement and welfare of all; that secrated life is the first and highest that self-devotion outranks mere rehip; that faith, lighted by knowlgood-will bearing fruit in good deeds. aim and end of college culture.

h being the manifold indebtedness of world to teachers and institutions of ing, it follows, not only as a legitimate, ecessary corollary that in proportion world recognizes this indebtedness and nds to its claims, by aiding these instins, will it aid and benefit itself. Money. in this aid, is best saved, treasured, multiplied—some thirty, some sixty, an hundred of old. Wealth, confided ch public trusts, is safe, as far as anyhuman can be safe. Here neither te extravagance can squander, nor pernecessity exhaust it; nor will it perish the life that gathered it. Here, unmed itself, it will perpetually feed, not naterial nature of man that so soon away, but the hunger of the unpermind, continuing, thus, to do good stold years after the donor himself has on. The names of such benefactors ever been held in special honor, their ries cherished with special affection ratitude.

in Harvard, an alumnus of that n," Emanuel College, dying young comparatively unknown, bequeathed alf of his property, some \$4,000, and rary to the founding of a college, that in gratitude, named after him. Who or cares what became of the other but this half started streams of ines which have permeated the land, d a light which has shone over the ent, and, after nearly two and a half ies, there is no name which that inon cherishes with more gratitude, or ting to honor more highly, than the of John Harvard.

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d has just celebrated its first semiital. When it gathers, in the prime bring strength, to celebrate its thos-Markey, what names, think you salled up with the most grateful re-The starred names of its oath fil then, doubtless, represent many Minding in the community, when sad lived, where fortunes and built placed them in the estimation of Bear the in tank and influence: but the

all those years will then be just as nourish- shade. This will add to the looks of the joicing at the War Department over the cap- was given by Mr. S. G. Burdick, on Sabbaththan their own.

Alfred, starting as a little taper, set in an | done. unper window, becoming soon a candle, the temple at Jerusalem. We need have no on receipt of postage stamp. fear that the time will come when our Alma Mater, whose memory and interests we have, this evening, gathered to cherish, will be less an object of affection and care to our children's children to her thousandth birthday and onward, than she is, this evening, to us. Let us, therefore, continue to multiply and brighten her lights in the full assurance that when we have done what we can, coming generations will take up and augment the good work. As none of us will pass this way again, after once having taken our departure from the earth, it behooves us, one and all, to make the best and most enduring use of life for blessing, not only our own age, but, likewise, all future ages.

ST. ANDREWS BAY, FLA.

been said from this place. Work has been line until at present. There is now under and two others 20x32 feet and 20x50 feet resecond story of Ware building. There have been purshased five bay-front lots from Captain Ware, for the erection of a sanitarium. The size of the main building is to be 65x97 the rear, 38x76 feet, which will be commenced continually. Some who were here last win- able and willing to resume his duties. ter are moving here. There have been quite up to the present time is 102°.

past on water-melons, peaches, plums, figs, | America, and I desire that thirty millions of | A. W. Sullivan as its principal. Miss Jessie nectarines, etc., all of which are natural money shall be immediately brought me F. Briggs has the intermediate department. fruit and large size. There will be hundreds from yonder building "-pointing to the Mrs. Sullivan has the primary and Miss of choice grafted fruit trees put out this fall | Treasury. The door-keeper, with mock | Mabel E. Taylor the sub-primary. There by those that have come in. This will be a obeisance, and professing his allegiance, per- are about 160 pupils in the four departments; great fruit country when it is once occupied; suaded his majesty to enter a carriage, and a very good opening for the fall term. The there has been nothing done in this line he was quietly driven to the Insane Asylum. opening of the school calls back the families heretofore. All kinds of vegetables can be There he should be placed in company with that have made their homes by the sea durraised here when the soil is properly culti- another crank, who has been there for ing the months of July and August, and vated. 'I have seen peach trees five years old several years, and whose claims are even their presence increases our Sabbath congrewhich were six inches through and spread more extensive than those of the would-be gations. twenty feet, loaded with peaches. All fruit | emperor. He believes that he is the monarch | The prolonged drought this season affects trees mature very early and do well.

wish to say that they never have attempted other worlds to conquer. or commenced to build a road to this place to make the first payment, the contractor rolled up, the window curtains and draperies as can be, when they will resume work. stopped the work, and there it remains. taken down, and chaos and the chamber-The St. Andrews Bay company still offer maid reign. The woodwork in the house is the grist-mill by the bridge has been taken fifty thousand dollars to any company that | being painted and regilded, both in the down. A new section of the dam and a will build the road. There has been a num- private and public apartments. Then there new flume have been put in by the Ashaway ber of railroad meetings held at Montgomery | are to be some changes in furniture, the and other places; and railroad men were | wear and tear of which, in the rooms open to here during the past week, looking up the the public, necessitates frequent renewal. the enlarging and refitting of the house of matter. There is little doubt that we shall Everything will be completed and the entire worship, has been the theme for many conhave a road here within the next year.

should purchase tickets to Pensacola and they will occupy it at present, as their has made a thorough canvass of the church there take the boat to St. Andrews. There country home is also rapidly approaching and congregation, and has succeeded in getare boats making weekly trips between the completion, and it was the President's origiting money and pledges sufficient to meet two points. The Pensacolans will try to nal intention to spend the rest of the hot all the demands. turn people back from here, as the growth season there. and prosperity of this place must, in the end, work against them. They now carry the city at present. Mr. Lamar is in Veron quite an extensive trade in fish and lum- mont, writing a speech, it is said, to be deber. This place is directly on the line be- livered at the unveiling of a statue of John tween Pensacola and the Atlantic ports, and | C. Calhoun in Cha.leston. The statue will with railroad connection with the interior of | be unveiled provided any solid ground can be the state is nearer the lumber districts than found for it. What a spectacle and what a is Pensacola. As its harbor is deep and theme for the poet, the historian, and the ample, it must, eventually take the trade moralist. A bronze Calhoun looking on the from that port. So do not be deceived by skeleton ruins and the pulseless heart of the stories about St. Andrews which abound secession, amid sulphurous iumes and inin Pensacola.

bought lots in the colony have them cleared | city for weeks. Adjutant General Drum has | Monday, Sept. 6th. off and the best of the trees trimmed for been soting Secretary. There is great re- "An interesting and instructive address and the remainder in installments."

an earnest pilgrim to its shine of knowledge; such lands, should have them put on record thence developing gradually into a candel- in the county clerk's office. If this is not abrum, many-lighted. As it has been the done within six months from the date of solicitude and care-encumbered effort of its | purchase, any other person, disposed to do founders and supporters, so let it continue so, could take a deed for the same property to be ours, to keep these lights trimmed and | and, getting it recorded first, could hold it. supplied with oil and brightly burning, as | By attending to this matter promptly all untiringly and as religiously, as were those possibility of trouble from this source will be sacred lamps in the golden candlestick of avoided. Any information cheerfully given

ELIAS AYARS.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept., 1886.

Dullness has been reigning in Washington vistas, at the ends of which may be seen a the youth. Is has been some time since anything has | cool fountain or majestic statue. All unway one store 25x55 feet, for Captain Ware; | ington is famous, are a delight to the eye |

a number from Arkansas, Minnesota and able duty to leave Washington during the Nebraska, who say that the temperature was summer months. The other day a goodrunning from 100° to 110° before they left | looking, well dressed gentleman walked with home, while the highest we have had here an imposing air into the White House. On being asked his name and business, he an-We have been feasting for some weeks swered haughtily, "I am the Emperor of

Mr. Bayard is the only Cabinet officer in fernal perturbation.

ing and fruit-producing as at the beginning. | place and to the real value of the property. | ture of Geronimo and his band of red anar- school work, with a graphic word-picture of It is to the merit of those who lead in such | Lots can be cleared for from \$2 to \$5 each. | chists. It is said at the War Department | the late Monona Lake Assembly and the most enterprises, that they lay foundations on Some have already been cleared. This work that they will hang. Indeed they ought to approved modern management of Sabbathwhich others of kindred temper, coming ought to be done at once, as it may cost hang. This refined and civilized means of after, may build, and awaken a spirit which more hereafter. I will superintend the work exit has terrors for the untutored savage may lead to services more important, even, of clearing free of cost for any who may de- that mere familiar shooting cannot equal. sire, and who will send the money to have it To die like a Christian malefactor, with benefit of clergy, fills the mind of poor Lo | After a sumptuous dinner they repaired to It is important that those who have bought | with unhowlable horror, and turns the sweet lighting, in its small way, the path of many lots or other lands and have taken deeds for memory of brained babies and tortured, disemboweled women to ashes in his mouth. By all means let them hang, and let Congress honor General Miles and Captain Lawton with a vote of thanks.

Home Alews.

New York. GREENWAY.

The interest at this point still remains good, and Bro. Stilson continues his labors as Superintendent. Without him the school would lag in zeal, if not cease to be altogether. We continue preaching as usual to the people here.

The young people have organized a missionary society, and we drew up a constisince the adjournment of Congress and the tution for them. I have preached two departure of the President. The exodus of missionary sermons, one especially before the people to the mountains and sea shore has young people, in answer to their questions, this year been greater than usual. Those handed to me on slips of paper. The interwho leave Washington in the beginning of est was good. They have already held pubthe warm season and do not return until lic meetings, entertaining the community after frost, fail to see the Capital City in her | with recitations, songs and other exercises. loveliest aspect. The temperature here dur- | Miss Delia Burch is president of the society. ing the summer months is quite as cool as in In my address I gave them a brief history far higher latitudes. The streets, with and account of our China mission, dwelling their smooth surfaces shaded by the over- especially on Miss Swinney's labors and the lapping branches of trees, form beautiful effort of Brother and Sister Davis in teaching is rapidly spreading.

The Verona Churches are still without a sightly objects are hidden by a luxuriance of pastor. Bro. Stephen Burdick labored very very quiet for six weeks past, in the building | verdure unparalleled in any other city of this | earnestly, for a month, on this field. I wish size. The parks, for whose beauty Wash- circumstances could have permitted his remaining here. The First Church regrets to with their many colored flowers and shrubs; lose one of its leaders, Deacon Palmiter, who spectively. There is to be a hall in the and altogether one wonders where a pleas- has gone to Leonardsville for the winter. anter place could be found to spend the Deacon Ira Green, though an aged man, is still active and earnest in the work. I have Already a few familiar faces on the streets occupied the pulpit once by request of the denote the return of some of the old habitues. brethren, who hunger for the word. By again in about a week. It is still a debated and have not, therefore, been able of late, to this fall. Persons are coming and going question whether Secretary Manning will be meet often with the Verona Church. My Syracuse, leaves \$7,000 to Hamilton College regard for the brethren of Verona remains the The crank has not felt it to be his fashion- same, and my prayer is that they may soon overcome the embarrassment which hinders their progress.

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

The school is again in session, with Prof.

of the world, and unlike the despondent | manufacturing considerably in this vicinity. As to the St. Andrews Bay Railroad, I Alexander the Great, he does not weep for The mills at Clark Falls have been still for Sunday, Sept. 12th, renounced Protestantsome weeks. At Bethel, the Mellor Brothers The employes at the White House are very | have put in an engine; by this means they as a great many had supposed. There was a | busily engaged just now, getting the mansion | have had their machinery running nearly all road commenced and graded nearly half way ready for occupancy. Every summer dur- of the time. The Ashaway mill has been from Chipley to the Bay. This was done by ing the President's vacation it undergoes a still for a week on account of a break in the a company from Chicago, but as they failed | thorough cleaning. All the carpets are | water-wheel; a new wheel will be set as soon

Another of the old landmarks has gone-Wollen Company.

The indebtedness of the church, caused by house in order by the time Mr. and Mrs. versations, if not controversies. A few weeks Persons who are coming here at any time, Cleveland return, though it is not probable ago the pastor took the matter in hand and

The Sabbath-school had a very enjoyable picnic at Quonocontaug Beach. A few light showers during the day kept some from going, but all who took the trip report a good

Wisconsin. MILTON JUNCTION. .

has the following items, which may interest the readers of the SABBATH RECORDER:

"The ninth annual dinner of the organization of the Milton Junction Seventh day It is very desirable that those who have The Secretary of War has not been in the Baptist Church was held at their church, the Ottoman bank to issue a loan for 500,-

school work.

"A good audience was present, a general interest was manifested, and a most enjoyable and instructive entertainment was given. the beautiful pleasure grounds at Clear Lake, where the Sabbath-school children were entertained with boat riding, etc., to the satisfaction of all, old and young."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Alfriedian Lyceum, at its session held Saturday evening, Sept. 18, 1886:

WHEREAS, our loving heavenly Father, in his in finite wisdom, has removed our beloved sister, Ida M. Lewis, from her earthly to her heavenly home Resolved, That in her death we, the Alfriedian

vceum, have lost an esteemed and efficient mem Resolved, That we extend heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends in this our mutual

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased sister, and that their publication in the SABBATH RECORDER be

> MARTHA E. AVERY, LEONA BURDICK,

GERTRUDE STILLMAN.

Condensed Aews.

Domestic.

The Marhattan Elevated Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of one and onehalf per cent.

Farmers have lost \$12,000 worth of hogs in the vicinity of Tolono, Ill., and the disease

A gentleman in Minneapolis, Minn., has given \$10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association there, towards a new building.

Orders have been issued by the Acting Superintendent of Police, prohibiting the erection of any more telegraph poles in the New York city limits.

Senator Wm. M. Evarts rode out at Windsor, Vt., Sept. 13th, for the first time since the accident which happened to him and his Alfr party on August 25th.

The Canadian Pacific, which at present reaches Chicago over the Michigan Central, is reported to be making arrangements for Mrs. feet, two stories high with an addition on The President is expected to be at his post invitation I have preached some in Rome; an independent line of its own into Chicago. Geo.

The will of the late Schuyler Bradley, of T. O. Barker, towards a Professorship to be known as the Albert Barnes Professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Everything is now reported quiet at Charleston. Work is going on rapidly, but bricklayers and plasterers are badly needed. The subsistance committees are now issuing rations to 7,000 people, a large majority of whom are colored.

From a statement issued by the Mint Bureau it appears that the silver dollars coined under the bank account has reached a total of \$239,000,000, which is about equal in amount to the gold coin and bullion held by

The visible supply of bushels of grain in Chicago, Sept. 11th, was: wheat 44,890,000, an increase of 1,950,000; corn 13,672,000, an increase of 436,000; oats 4,628,000, a decrease of 821,000; rye 571,000, an increase of 65,000; barley 1,028,000, an increase of

The Rev. Imanuel M. Cassanominz, Proessor of Hebrew in the Bloomfield, N. J., Presbyterian German Theological Seminary, ism and became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He will study for the priesthood.

A secret organization for the purifying of the politics of Pittsburg and Alleghany City has been formed. The organization already includes over 700 of the staunchest and most influential business and professional men of the two cities. It is the intention of the promoters of the movement not to take an active part in politics until the membership reaches

A Hamburg steamer, laden with arms and ammunition, for Montenegro, has arrived at

The Greek gypsies who went to Hamburg to take passage for America were prevented from landing, and have returned to Hull. The authorities at Hull have forbidden them to enter the town. The Russian agent has informed the Bul-

garian government that Russia has not only resolved to maintain the independence of Bulgaria, but has reserved for herself the right of self-government. Minister Denby, at Peking, has reported

to the Secretary of State two cases of recent outrages perpetrated by the Chinese upon Americans. The cause is said to be, in both | EASY TO ADJUST! cases, the Chinese troubles in America.

A special dispatch from London says: The Porte has renewed the complete entente cordiale with England, and the two nations The Milton Telephone, of a recent date, have once more agreed to act in harmony with an appearance of a tacit alliance against both Russia and France.

> The Porte has sent a note to the powers, praying them to prevent a military occupation of Bulgaria. Turkey has authorized 000 Turkish pounds, half payable directly

Three officers belonging to the Spanish irmy at Barcelona, have been arrested and imprisoned for leading a band of soldiers to oin the Carlists.

A dispatch from Pia states that after the departure of the men-of-war which had recently visited the Samoan island, the rival native kings renewed their civil war.

The Republique Française, publishes a telegram from London which states that England meditates a grand coup d' etat, and will probably proclaim Egypt a British possession. "She will, however," adds the Republique, "do nothing until she has sufficient force at Alexandria."

All the Powers have replied favorably to the Porte's circular. They agree that there shall be no military occupation of Bulgaria. Consular reports from Sofia announce that Bulgaria and Roumelia have made an agreement to avoid any action that might lead to foreign intervention.

LETTERS.

Nellie A. Clark, Oscar Babcock, J. &. F. B. Gar ett. W. C. Daland 2, Mrs. Martha Ernst, Geo. H Babcock 3, Wm. H. Coon, Kate A. Babcock, Geo. P. Rowell & Co., P. F. Randolph, Mrs. Geo. B. Leach, D. H. Davis, Paul E. Wirt, A. H. Lewis, O. Maxson, J. F. Hubbard, G. W. Stillman, J. B. Clark 3, I. E. Kimball, J. E. Coon, E. B. Titsworth. Charles & Tuttle, Mrs. Dr. Penney, A. S. Tits-worth, F. C. Dunn, Mrs. Diana Hibbard, George Tomlinson, Mrs. M. E. Rich, I. L. Cottrell, Jennie

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the Sabbath Recorder are ac knowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

s. J. C. Barbour, Wakefield, R. I.	\$2	00	43	37	,
ah E. Randolph, Plainfield, N. J.,	2	00		18	
B. Titsworth, "		00	43	26	
die L. Lewis, Morris Plains.	2	00	[48	26	Ċ
cob R. Titsworth, New Market,	2	00		52	į
ram Dunham, "		00		52	
T. Titsworth, Dunellen,		00		52	
s. Geo. B. Leach, Auburn, N. Y.,		00		26	
s. Dr. Penney, Hornellsville,		00		52	;
A. Shaw, Alfred Centre,		00			;
s. C. M. Marvin, "	2	00		52	
niel Crandall. Ceres,		00		26	
s. Clair, East Hebron, Pa.,			olda		
s. S. M. Stillman, Hebron,		00		18	1
o. Ford, Long Run, W. Va.,	$\tilde{2}$	00		52	ì
A. Jeffrey, Salem,		00			
E. Potter, Alta, Ill.,		00		39	7
s. M. Ballou, Dunlap,		70		52	
C. Socwell, Chillicothe,		00		52	7.7
D. Coon,	. ~	50		52	
fred Lowell, "	2	00		52	j
te A. Babcock, Albion, Wis.,		00	43		. ;
cy W. Lewis, Berlin,	_	00	43	26	,
llie A. Clark, St. Paul, Minn.,		00		26	٠,
m. P. Sheldon, Campton, Ia.,		00			i
n. I. Sheldon, Campion, 12.,				37	-
s. David Montfort, Wahoo, Neb.,	2				1
o. C. Babcock, North Loup,		00		52	
m. B Green, "	1	00	43	2	

V. F. Randolph, Alfred Centre, N. Y., WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

O. Maxson, Waterford, Ct.,

HELPING HAND.

2 00 43 26

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Sept. 18, 1886, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, Nos. 49 and 51 Pearl Street. New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 28,201 packages: exports 5,214 packages. There were lessened receipts and a better market. Market closes strong. and prices decidedly in seller's favor. We quote:

Fancy creamery		 25	@2 6
" dairy (selections)		 23	@24
Good to fine		 17	@22
Poor to common	• • • • • •	 8	@18

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 34,553 boxes; exports, 30,332 boxes. Shippers have been free buyers at current rates and receipts of all good to choice stock were well cleared up at the close. Market closes firm. We quote:

Factory, white, full-cream, finest.....—@101

Eggs.—Receipis for the week were 15 533 bbls. The market has been active at an advance of 1@2c. per doz., and closes with all fresh stock wanted at

Near-by marks, strictly fresh-laid, per doz. 19 @30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Haclusively and Entirely on Commission

Cash advances will be made on receipt of property, where needed, and account of sales and remittances for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property.

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

In World to canvass for a full line of Nursery Lin Wolld Stock. Honest, energetic men can find steady work for the coming fall and winter. No experience needed—full instructions given. We hire on salary and pay expenses. First-class salaries paid to first-class salaries. For particulars, address—(stating age and inclosing stamp)—R. G. CHASE & CO., [The Chase Nurseries], Geneva, N. Y.

FRIEND OF THE

HOUSEKEEPERS WHO WANT SOMETHING

SIMPLE TO OPERATE! WILL NEVER GET OUT OF ORDER!

CAN BE OPERATED BY A CHILD!

GAGE'S PATENT PILLOW SHAM HOLDER

Enclose 20 cents for an enameled pair, or 30 cents for a nickie-plated pair to

GAGE NOVELTY MFG. CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS NIGHT.

It is not always night;— While earth and time endure, Summer and winter, dark and light, God's promise maketh sure.

It is not always night; Even in its longest stay-In Arctic regions lone and drear, Night ends at last in day.

It is not always night; And when it darkest seems The morn is hasting to unbar Its gates of golden beams.

It is not always night: O heart, cheer up and sing! Like Paul and Silas, when they made Their dungeon arches ring.

It is not always night, O watcher, most forlorn! Though fears may drench thy sleepless couch,

Joy cometh with the morn. It is not always night;
Beyond this cope of clay. Heaven pours its everlasting light In realms of nightless day.

—Christian Secretary.

BY SARAH L. ARNOLD.

MISS SNOWFIELD'S LEADIN'.

Miss Snowfield was troubled in her mind. so she said. Not that this was seldom the case. Dear, no! There was always a something, she often confessed to Midge, or announced to herself in the various talks which she had with Miss Snowfield, when that lady was busy at her machine and no one else could hear. Now she was sitting on the braided mat before the stove in her little room at Mrs. Brown's, holding Midge in her lap. Midge had frisked through a happy kittenhood in the little old kitchen at Lyme, and when the home was broken up and Miss Snowfield came to Hope Village to work Midge came too-her chief comfort in the lonely days that followed. She liked to sit by the fire in her room and talk with Midge about old times, of which nobody else knew. "Nobody but you an' me here, Midge," she would say, "but up in Lyme they know, and we'll go an' make a visit in the spring, when the slack comes." Then Miss Snowfield would tell Midge how they would go, and when; and the great eyes would blink so knowingly, and the gentle purring speak such appreciation, that she always ended by giving the cat a hug, and saying, "Midge, you are one great, big com-

To-night she stroked the sleek coat and little by little disclosed her troubles, half newspaper, as she passed through the narrow And out from the grain fell a withered flower,—
doubtfully and semetimes hardly knowing way between the two lines of noisy machines.

A hope that had bloomed and died. doubtfully, and sometimes hardly knowing she was speaking. "It eases my mind to talk it over, you know, Midge, an' you do seem to understand." Midge purred in sympathy. "A body does get sort of lonesome without any one round who cares to lend an ear to'em now and then. An' I've been troubled all the week, sence Sunday, an' that missionary meetin' I went to in the evenin'. Midge, the minister he looked right through an' through me, as if he'd been sent a purpose to ask me; an' he read out loud an' clear, 'She reacheth forth her hands to the needy.' Then he kind o' paused, an' seems-Midge, do you hear?—seems 's if he said: 'Do you, Miss Snowfield, do you?' My heart come right up in my mouth, an' first I knew I was hidin' my hands under my shawl.

"It was home missions, you know, an' he told about the sufferin' an' poverty right by our very doors. Folks with heart-needs, he said, as well as wantin' food an' clothes. Then he repeated, kinder low, Christ's own words about helpin'- 'Ye have done it unto me.' I forgot the minister an' every one else, an' seemed 's if I was sittin' all alone in that vestry, an' the Lord himself was standin' by me an' askin', 'Have you, Melviny Snowfield, have you?' An' I couldn't say 'yes,' an' I couldn't make no excuse. I tried not to cry; an' I hurried home soon's meetin' was over. I've thought it all over sence. Things come up before me like a picture the old days at Lyme, an' the home an' mother, an' the neighbors, an all. I was Melviny there, no one ever thought o' callin' me Miss Snowfield. An' mother an' me was so happy, livin' all alone together. Folks said we was more like sisters than like mother an' daughter. That come o' father's dyin' when I was a baby, an' mother's havin' no one but me for so many years. She got in the way of askin' me 'bout plans as soon as I could talk. Then she had that shock, an' for ten years she didn't leave the sittin' room. I was glad enough to wait an' tend, Lord said plain enough, 'This is just the | Mandy asked eager questions. thing I have planned for you to do, Melviny.' An' all the time I could know as how mother

"' You've been good an' true, Melviny,' she said that day, the last time she talked with me. I remember just how the red light showed through the bare elm branches, for 'twas November, an' 'bout dark. An' then all the cold an' dark seemed to come inside, for I was alone."

words were broken.

waan't nothin' for me to do in Lyme an' old Melviny again."

selfish as your friend Miss Snowfield is this

is? Have you always followed your leadin's to throw out kind words now and then? but you can do. What's spoiled you, Melvistitches in 'em, nothin' more!'

"That's the way old Melviny talked, absolutely necessary that we should go to Midge. You see she ain't quite dead yet. We've talked it all over, little at a time, out, too, for it would stitch out the words, posal, told something of her joy at the never been reached out to anybody in Hope had cozy breakfasts and teas on the little I make." in' for a leadin' now, and I've asked the Lord | was crowned with blossoms for two, instead to show me somebody that he's sent me of one; two willing workers answered together down to Hope Village to help. Maybe he'll the call of the factory whistle, and two hapwait awhile, I waited so long about askin'. | py hearts planned together the sometime But he knows it ain't like Lyme, an' maybe | visit to Lyme. he'll make allowance."

Miss Snowfield carried a happy face into Packard's, next morning. The "talk over." mind," and she unconsciously looked about | alist. her for an answer to her asking. The busy machines were already in motion as she went in, and the constant buzzing, clattering and hammering drowned every other sound, and seemed determined to drive away every other thought than that of boots and shoes. Her feet climbed patiently the three dark, worn and stained flights of stairs, to the girls' stitching room, and in spite of the din and darkness the light stayed in her face. She As he laid it down at the Master's feet, held something carefully twisted in a bit of | "Accept it Lord," he cried. way between the two lines of noisy machines. Stopping beside the machine next her own, where a girl of sixteen was "threading up," she laid the paper upon the pile of linings waiting to be stitched. "Good-mornin," said Miss Snowfield, cheerily. "T looks like clearin' away, don't you think so? Thought you might like this bit of a flower, seein' 'twas so stormy outside. I'd a brought more, only 'twas all I happened to have in bloom. But ther's more buds."

Mandy Smith had looked up wonderingly, | ly cried frightened Aunt Deborah. for she had not recognized the voice of her usually silent neighbor, but her face reflected | prise. For as she sat knitting quietly and the radiance of Miss Snowfield's own as she humming a quaint old tune of long ago-one opened the paper and disclosed a brilliant | she had learned as a child-c-r-rash ! bang cluster of geranium blossoms. "Ain't they came a stone into the room, shivering the lovely?" she said, as she took them half-ca- | window-pane, just missing the swinging lamp ressingly in her hand. "I never saw any in the hallway, making an ugly scar on the like 'em before."

Snowfield, her face beaming. "An' I chief it had done, it rolled lazily across the brought the slip from Lyme. I always like | floor, and finally stopped under the table, an to have some bloom around; and even the inert, jagged bit of granite. leaves are pretty, too."

She added this partly to reassure herself, had been a thing of beauty that was ever a lying shattered and ruined before her eyes. comfort to the two quiet women in the little picture of the old days so vividly that it hurt to take them away.

field explained to Midge, "and I do want to down the street as fast as their legs could

make a beginning."

Mandy's face had already repaid her, and she felt her heart warm toward the girl who held her treasure. She told her brightly I teach you a lesson!" an' somehow wasn't troubled much, for the many things about the Lyme home, while

it's made me feel brighter already," she so intent upon watching the retreating boys was happier havin' me to take care of her. said, as Miss Snowfield went to her own machine. "It helps lots."

face as she nodded now and then to Mandy. "Seems more like the old Melviny," she said to herself. "I ain't felt so good sence I Miss Snowfield was sobbing now, and her came from Lyme. I wonder where that girl stone at my window?" cried out Aunt Delives. She ain't more'n sixteen, but she borah, as she spied him. "I've been alone ever since. When Squire looks pale and thin. This ain't no place for Mores come an' told me that mother's sick- her, workin' for dear life at five cents an ling nervously his torn hat, "I threw it, ness had eat up our little place, I wras'led hour. Wonder why I haven't noticed her but I didn't mean to do it." long and hard, not knowin' what to do. I'm before. 'Twas your hard, crusty heart, Mel-

makes it seem so near heaven to you. If mothers are not seen in this little room here, I would ling why she had never noticed before the look of kindness in her neighbor's face.

There was an air of frankness and truth look of kindness in her neighbor's face.

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College.

minute. Do you understand, Midge? I Miss Snowfield's face, and she often sang to Aunt Deborah held chiefly responsible for find the money you have paid me. wras'led it all out, an' it took me all the herself unconsciously as she walked to and the outrage), caused her to relent a little wouldn't take a cent of it. It is yours. You week. I resurrected the old Melviny that from her work, or sat alone with Midge in used to live in Lyme, an' I set her to havin' her cosy room at Mrs. Brown's, which had a square talk with Miss Snowfield, stitcher of somehow grown to seem larger and sunnier linin's in Packard's shoeshop, Hope Village. and more homelike than before. "Midge," "Says Melviny, 'You're a selfish, stingy she said meditatively, as she knit busily one old maid!' 'I know it,' says I. 'What's evening sitting in the large patch-covered the matter? You've changed sence you chair by the stove, and watching Midge, lived in Lyme.' 'No, I ain't,' says Miss who was curled up on a cushion at her feet—Snowfield—that's me, Midge—'no, I ain't. "Midge, I've been thinkin' things over an "Midge, I've been thinkin' things over an' I was always the same. Only the Lord gave | I've bout made up my mind. This is a real me mother to do for in Lyme, an' then he cozy room, Midge. There's my furniture took her away an' left me alone. I come I brought from home, two rockers, two down to Packard's, where I don't know no- crickets, an' the table an' the chest of drawbody an' nobody cares for me. I get to my ers, an the geranium that's full of blossoms. work at seven an' stay till six, an' it takes all | Plenty enough for two. Now don't raise I can rake an' scrape to keep soul an' body | your fur, for my mind's made up. That littogether.' That's the way I tried to excuse the Mandy Smith's cough shakes her half to myself, Midge. But I'd brought the old pieces, an' she boards two miles out an' walks she. Melviny to talkin', an' she stood her ground. | down in all weathers, an' don't have no one | 'Whose fault is it that you don't know more | to call her own, nor to take any interest in | at ease. "I will try to pay you for it." folks, Melviny that was, Miss Snowfield that her, an' it's a burnin' shame! Midge, she her, an' it's a burnin' shame! Midge, she "What can you pay, I should like to quite proper that you should try to excuse took the geranium blossom an' pressed it to know?" she said, glancing at his patched him, Sam; but I should like to teach him a keep. I was so kind, she said. She's lone-How do you know the Lord hasn't got some some, an' half-sick, an' poor, an' she needs one waitin', this minute, for you to show a to be taken care of an' petted a little. I kindness to? Perhaps you can't give much, guess I need to do it, too. We've got enough an' to spare in heart an' home, ny Snowfield, is stopping a-doin'. As if the an' she shall come here. Maybe we can help Lord had planned our days to have so many the child to a slice of comfort. If it should make a difference in expense, why, 'tain't

Lyme in the spring, an' that'll count some.' Midge made no decided objection, and while I've been stitchin', or on the way home. | Mandy's grateful, tear-filled eyes, as she lis-Seems 's if the machine itself was thinkin' it tened next morning to Miss Snowfield's pro-Do you, Miss Snowfield, do you?' until 1 thought of the new home. So two shared was ashamed to look at my hands, that have | the sunny corner-room at Mrs. Brown's, and Village. I am ashamed, Midge. I'm wait- table that came from Lyme; the geranium

exclaim, happily.

"'Twas a leadin'," said Miss Snowfield, as she called it, had "settled things in her and she looked at her hands.—Congregation-

RECOMPENSE

BY GRACE DUFFIELD.

He brought his sheaf to the Lord at last: Hard duty, bravely done; A precious burden of golden grain,

The master looked at the goodly sheaf, "Great thy reward shall be; Not alone for the ripened grain, But for this which was garnered with tears and pain-This flower thou has brought to me."

AUNT DEBORAH'S LESSON.

"The good lands! what's that?" excited

Aunt Deborah might well exclaim in surcabinet, and breaking into fragments a hand. "It's a Martha Washington," said Miss some vase; then, as if satisfied with the mis-

Aunt Deborah, as the stone pursued its reckless course, placed her hands over her for Mandy could not know that the gerani- | head, and shrank back into her chair, a um had been Miss Snowfield's own precious | frightened and unwilling witness to the depossession, which she had watched tenderly struction of her property. It was quite dissince the day when she brought the little | tressing. Besides the nervous shock, there "slip" from her old home. These were the was the broken window; there was the cabifirst bright blossoms, and she had shut her net showing a great white dent that could eyes as she broke the stem that morning. | not easily be removed; and there, too, was For the old plant in the Lyme sitting-room | the vase she had kept so many long years,

Aunt Deborah was one of the best and home. They had watched the opening buds | most kind-hearted women; but she was hutogether, and these blossoms brought the man, and the sudden havoc wrought by the missile exasperated as well as frightened her. She rushed to the window and opened it in "But it's all I've got to give," Miss Snow- time to see three or four boys scampering

"Oh, you young scapegraces!" she cried. "If I could once lay hold on you, wouldn't

But the boys never stopped until they had disappeared around a friendly corner. Aunt "Thank you ever so much for the flower; Deborah was overcome by the accident, and to whom she desired to teach a lesson, that she did not at first notice a bare-footed boy No words could have been sweeter to Miss standing under the window on the pavement Snowfield, and her fingers flew as she sat at | below, holding a battered old hat in his her work, a bright smile lighting up her hand, and looking up at her with a sacred face and tearful eyes.

"Please, Miss," said the boy tremulously. "Oh! Who are you? Who threw that

"Please, Miss," pleaded the boy, fumb-

"Didn't mean to do it, eh?" replied Aunt sure twas a leadin' that found me this place | viny Snowfield! But you've took another | Deborah, fiercely. "I suppose the stone in Packard's—down to Hope Village. There turn now, and maybe you'll grow to be the picked itself up and pitched itself through my glass."

The expression of peace found a home in | run away like the others (whom, somehow, toward him.

him closely for a moment.

courage, he went up the steps, and soon stood in her presence.

"Do you see that?" she said, pointing atthe window—"and that?"—at the cabinet-"and that?"-at the broken vase-"and that?"—at the stone. "Now, isn't that a fine performance?

"I'm very sorry," said the boy, the tears welling into his eyes again.

He looked ruefully about at the damaged articles, and glanced at the stone, wishing heartily that he had never seen it. "Now, what's to be done about it?" asked

"I don't know, ma'am," said he, very ill

"I sell papers," said he, "and I can pay you a little on it every week."

"What's your name?" she asked.

coat and trowsers and his torn hat.

"Sam Wadley," answered the boy. "Have you a father?"

"No, ma'am," replied Sam; "he's dead." "Have you a mother?"

"Yes, ma'am." Deborah.

ing newspapers."

keep his word," said Aunt Deborah.

anxiously.

"Let me see." Aunt Deborah put on her spectacles and made a critical survey of "Twas all the geranium," Mandy would the room. "Window-fifty cents; vaseone dollar- I wouldn't have had it broken for five! That'll do-one dollar and a half. I shan't charge you for that dent in the furniture."

"I'll try to pay you something on it every week," said Sam. "There are some days when I don't make anything, but when I do, I will save it for you."

"Very well," said Aunt Deborah; "you may go now." He thanked her, and went slowly out while Aunt Deborah began to pick up the

fragments strewn over the floor. "Oh, wait a moment!" she cried. Sam came back.

"Take this stone out with you, and be careful what you do with it, next time," she said. "By the way, if you wish to keep out of trouble, you'd better not keep company with that Flipper boy" —Aunt Deborah had a rather poor memory for names-" If I

had him wouldn't give him a lesson!" She uttered the last sentence with such relish that Sam was glad enough to ge away. He was afraid she might conclude to bestow upon him the salutary lesson which she had proposed to give "Flipper," as she

Sam hurried home as fast as he could His mother, a pale, delicate woman whose wan features and sunken eyes showed the effect of too hard work, heard his simple tale, wiped away his tears, and encouraged him in his resolve to pay for the damage he had conventions of all sorts. The almost countdone. From that day Sam began to be very diligent, and to earn pennies in every honest way possible to him. And every week he carried some small amount to Aunt Deborah.

"That boy has some good in him," she said, when he had brought his first installment. And, though she grew more kind to him every time he came, occasionally giving him a glass of milk, a sandwich or a cake, fluence of that "Flipper" boy.

His young companions laughed at him for paying his money to Aunt Deborah, and called him a coward for not running away when they ran; but all they said did no turn him from his purpose.

One evening he went away with a cheerful heart to pay his last installment. As he passed the window of the sitting-room he glanced in. There sat Aunt Deborah, earnestly knitting. The lamp-light fell upon her sober face, and Sam wondered if she ever looked really smiling and pleasant. "It doesn't seem as though she would be so stiff with a fellow," he said to himself. Then. in response to her "Come in," he entered the room and handed her the money.

"I believe that is all, ma'am," said he "Yes that pays the whole sum," said Aunt Deborah; "you have done well."

"I am still very sorry I have troubled you, and I hope you forgive me," he said. "I do, with all my heart," she said, ear nestly.

"Thank you," said Sam, as he started

out, picking up his old hat from the floor. where he had placed it on entering. "Come back," said Aunt Deborah; "I've something more to say to you."

With a startled look he turned into the room. Aunt Deborah went to the cabinet and unlocked it. She first took out a pair of new shoes, then half a dozen pair of socks, some underclothing, two nice shirts, a neat wollen suit, and lastly a good felt hat.

"Sam," said she, to the astonished lad. "I have taken your money, not because I wanted it, but because I wished to test you. I wished to see whether you really meant to Lyme wasn't the same place without moth-er. For what you love in a place is what Mandy, who returned the smile with inter-but Bill Philper touched my arm, and it done it, I am sure. You have done so well

cles. In the pocket of this jacket you will must keep working and adding to it, so that "Come in here," she said, after eyeing you can soon help your mother more. Go to work now with a light heart, and grow up a The lad hesitated; but summoning all his true and honest man. Tell your mother I say she has a fine son."

In making this speech, Aunt Deborah's features relaxed into a pleasant smile; and Sam smiled, too, and was so pleased that he could hardly utter his thanks.

"And, mind," she continued suddenly changing the current of his thoughts, "don't associate with that Flipper boy."

"Please, ma'am," said Sam, felling a twinge of conscience that his former companion should bear so much of the blame. "you have been very kind to me, but Bill Philper didn't know the stone would turn as it did, and break your window."

"Then why did he run away?" inquired Aunt Deborah somewhat fiercely. "It's him, Sam; but I should like to teach him a good lesson."

"You-you-have taught me a good lesson," said Sam, with a blushing face; "and I—I—thank you very much for it."

Aunt Deborah smiled benignly again, and, warmly bidding Sam to come often to see her, she let him out at the door. She felt very happy as Sam disappeared down the street; and he was very happy, as he hurried "What does she do?" continued Aunt home with his great bundle, and told his mother all about it, which made that good "She sews, and I help her all I can, sell- woman very happy, too. So they were very happy all around. And it all came about "How can you pay me anything, then?" | because Sam had stood up like a brave boy "Please, ma'am, I'll tell mother all about to confess his wrong, which is always manit, and she'll be willing for me to pay you all | ly; and had offered reparation for it, which is always right; and had gone forward, in "Well, now, we'll see if you are a boy to spite of the taunts of his companions, denying himself pleasures and comforts, in order "How much must I pay?" Sam inquired | to do that which he knew to be right, which is always heroic.—St. Nicholas.

THE HEART HAS AN EAR.

BY IRENE ACKERMAN.

"Don't disobey me," the vixen said, But she said it, oh! so sweetly, That it fell from her lips like luscious fruit, So he did it at once and neatly.

The very same words in another's mouth, That fill the heart with scorn, When said by the lips of those we love, Are like gems that a crown adorn.

The heart has an ear that is all its own. That is not moved by sound. Waves of the air do not reach the place, Where love's musical notes are found. —Hebrew Standard.

BY ONE'S SELF.

Mutual association is a characteristic of our age. The power of combined endeavor never was appreciated so fully before, and the value of merely individual effort never was ranked comparatively so low. Not only do great corporations absorb the trade of the isolated merchant, but instruction and study rapidly are coming to be given and pursued according to the "Chautauqua" method. In religious matters the same is true. We are learning to put far more dependence than formerly, for the quickening and maintaining of spiritual life, upon institutes and less reports of them, with which even the secular journals abound at this season of the year, are sometimes wearisome by reason of their number.

We are very far from saying, or thinking, that this use of the principle of fellowship and united endeavor is a mistake. Undoubtedly in some quarters there is a tendency to overwork it, which needs to be she rarely failed to warn him against the in- guarded against, but in itself, and properly controlled, it is of very great value, and its beneficent fruits already have become apparent in many forms. But it must not be allowed to supplant that recognition of one's individual relation to Christ upon which the growth, and the very existence, of personal holiness depends.

A true Christian will desire and take pains to be alone with God at times. Daily, though but for a short time, he should go apart to meditate and pray. There is a certain spiritual development which he can secure only when he is by himself. No matter how loyally he does his share of the common work for Christ-which is urged upon him as his duty, and is recognized by him as his privilege, as one of the co-operative body of believers in his community—if he allow this loyalty to prevent, or even to seriously interfere with, his separate, private relation to his Saviour, he will suffer grievous spiritual loss. Christ never comes so close to his human disciple, never reveals so fully the unspeakable richness and sweetness of his love and grace, as in the communion of the closet.

Rightly appreciated, the Christian's union with his fellow-Christians, whether in study or work, must impel him to more frequent, conscientious use of his privilege of going by himself to be with Christ. So long as it has this result no harm, but only good, can come of it. But when one finds within himself a growing tendency in the opposite direction, when he is inclined to put such emphasis upon religious co-operation that he seems to lack time or inclination for private spiritual intercourse with God, then he should take the alarm. He is making a mistake which needs prompt correction. -- Congregationalist.

plantations. Out of those trees railway ties of the future. PROLONGED TRANCE.—Prol are frequently heard of in the but rarely a trance which is v medical men to have lasted over The patient, who fell into a le tion at the end of May, 18 woman belonging to a village ment of the Aisne, in France. she gave birth to a child, whi hour afterward, the mother b grounds not stated, accused of gled it. The woman, in a health, was so affected by the ficers of justice, that she had ous attack, subsequently to into the lethargic sleep, from has, since then, succeeded in Thus, for a period of three been kept alive by spoonfull milk, or wine, administered wi difficulty, for her teeth reclenched. The appearance of nate patient is described as co flesh is wasted away, the body ciated that it seems impossibl survive much longer. It retain normal warmth; the limbs are the breathing, though faint, is

tors who have watched this

case from the outset believe th

hears what is said around her,

absolutely incapable of makin

or of uttering a word.—Belfas

RELIEF FROM MOSQUITOES.

and labor combine to put an e

ence of decaying vegetable ma

habitations of men; when the

Moyular Şcil

A BAILWAY TIE NURSE

phase of railway industry is

nursery near the little town of

Kan, in the southern part of

is the largest artificial plants

trees in North America, and is

Southern Pacific. The diffe

have been planted, respective and six years. One-fourth is

silenthus, the rest with the

few of white ash. Those fire

now about twenty-five feet in h

about twelve. Some of the te

inches through the stem. Th

about 3,000,000 trees in full

swamps and provide us all pure water, mosquitoes will r scene because no longer need nature's great scavenger forc science and labor and capital weighty matters of the law of shall we do to be saved from t mosquitoes? We put wire o at our windows, and oblige the sionaries of the gospel of clea their message, "First pure, the through bars, so that their b cannot pierce us. We can keep tance by any strong odor, as a of pennyroyal or kerosene. strong perfumery would have t If we wish to sit upon our por outside the screens on a ple evening, we can give the mos aries a polite warning that th are undesirable by burning in a little smudge of chips close fumes are injurious only to they don't like it they have a flee to, and must not blame u ures of self-protection. One supply of rain water from their progeny by covering it with a little oil on the surface ter case draw the water from tom of the tank. Netting the impurity of the water is for the mosquito to take up by. The first water from t shower, should not be allow cisterns or tubs. Let the falls wash the roof and cleanse which it falls. Then if one charcoal, half a peck in the be no filter, and less in a ba and a bad taste may both be no call made for the services so near the house. - Good He

Fletcher, whose various for for gas heating of all kinds almost every civilized cou meeting of the Gas Institu a paper which was pregnan high importance to all who in the heating of water, eit or manufacturing purposes. the outset showed that, tak tle full of water as an exa never attained a high degre proved by pasting upon which remained without though played upon by the time the kettle was boiling therefore, was not acted to higher than 400° Fahr. (the ring point of paper). The principle the theory that which convected or condisorbed by any body is in di difference between its own that of the source of beat i with it, he devised the plat bostom of the metallic ventor of copper rode each passite water grow and being the brind water which give it is the water. The proof of the proof of

HEATING WATER RAPIDL

In the pocket of this jacket you will he money you have paid me take a cent of it. It is yours. You sep working and adding to it, so that a soon help your mother more. Go to now with a light heart, and grow up a light honest man. Tell your mother I has a fine son."

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BY ONE'S SELF.

ual association is a characteristic of The power of combined endeavor as appreciated so fully before, and ne of merely individual effort never nked comparatively so low. Not only it corporations absorb the trade of the merchant, but instruction and study are coming to be given and pursued ng to the "Chautauqua" method. gious matters the same is true. We rning to put far more dependence rmerly, for the quickening and mainof spiritual life, upon institutes and tions of all sorts. The almost countports of them, with which even the journals abound at this season of the re sometimes wearisome by reason of

re very far from saying, or thinking, is use of the principle of fellowship nited endeavor is a mistake. Undly in some quarters there is a teno overwork it, which needs to be d against, but in itself, and properly led, it is of very great value, and its ent fruits already have become apin many forms. But it must not be to supplant that recognition of one's ual relation to Christ upon which the and the very existence, of personal depends.

e Christian will desire and take pains alone with God at times. Daily, but for a short time, he should go meditate and pray. There is a cerritual development which he can sey when he is by himself. No matloyally he does his share of the work for Christ—which is urged m as his duty, and is recognized by his privilege, as one of the co-operaly of believers in his community—if this loyalty to prevent, or even to interfere with, his separate, private to his Saviour, he will suffer grievitual loss. Christ never comes so his human disciple, never reveals so unspeakable richness and sweetness ove and grace, as in the communion

y appreciated, the Christian's union fellow-Christians, whether in study must impel him to more frequent, mions use of his privilege of going by the ba with Christ. So long as it has it no harm, but only good, can come had when one finds within himself a madency in the opposite direction, sendency in the opposite direction, is inclined to put such emphasis Merious co-operation that he seems or inclination for private spiritual ree with God, then he should take.

He is making a mistake which

I. N. Hornford has made a munic to the college library of Wellanday.

minpt correction.—Congregationalist.

Hoyular Science.

about twelve. Some of the taller are seven | Photography. inches through the stem. There are in all about 3,000,000 trees in full vigor on those plantations. Out of those trees will come the railway ties of the future.

PROLONGED TRANCE.—Prolonged trances are frequently heard of in the present day, but rarely a trance which is vouched for by medical men to have lasted over three years. The patient, who fell into a lethargic condition at the end of May, 1883, is a young woman belonging to a village in the Department of the Aisne, in France. At that date she gave birth to a child, which expired an hour afterward, the mother being, on some grounds not stated, accused of having strangled it. The woman, in a weak state of health, was so affected by the visit of the officers of justice, that she had a severe nervous attack, subsequently to which she fell into the lethargic sleep, from which no effort has, since then, succeeded in rousing her. Thus, for a period of three years, she has been kept alive by spoonfulls of broth, or milk, or wine, administered with the utmost difficulty, for her teeth remain tightly. clenched. The appearance of the unfortunate patient is described as cadaverous; her flesh is wasted away, the body being so emaciated that it seems impossible that she can survive much longer. It retains, however, its normal warmth; the limbs are not rigid, and the breathing, though faint, is regular. Doctors who have watched this extraordinary case from the outset believe that the patient hears what is said around her, though she is absolutely incapable of making a movement or of uttering a word.—Belfast Witness.

RELIEF FROM MOSQUITOES.—When science science and labor and capital neglect these weighty matters of the law of health, what mosquitoes? We put wire or cotton gauze at our windows, and oblige those armed miscannot pierce us. We can keep them at a distance by any strong odor, as ammonia or oil of pennyroyal or kerosene. Probably very strong perfumery would have the same effect. If we wish to sit upon our porches or piazzas outside the screens on a pleasant summer evening, we can give the mosquito missionaries a polite warning that their attentions are undesirable by burning insect powder on a little smudge of chips close at hand. The flee to, and must not blame us for our measures of self-protection. One can protect the supply of rain water from mosquitoes and their progeny by covering it with netting or repeat in full and abiding miracles.—Par with a little oil on the surface. In the lat- ker. ter case draw the water from near the bottom of the tank. Netting is better. But the impurity of the water is tacit invitation for the mosquito to take up her abode near be no filter, and less in a barrel, a bad odor and a bad taste may both be prevented and so near the house.—Good Housekeeping.

in the heating of water, either for domestic never attained a high degree of heat, as was proved by pasting upon it a paper label, which remained without discoloration, al-

half of the time needed by one of the old form, her face that gave it more than its youthful but through them; that they could not do or while at the conclusion of the lecture he, in a beauty, and in all the company there was be anything else than God made them—and A RAILWAY TIE NURSERY.—A queer strong four-quart kettle, weighing over six not so happy a couple as this husband and they see something divine and God-made in phase of railway industry is a railway tie pounds, boiled a pint of water in fifty seconds. nursery near the little town of Farlington, This was a very marvelous achievement, and Kan., in the southern part of the state. It renders it probable that, as we say, photois the largest artificial plantation of forest graphers may hope soon to be provided with toils and privations they had endured. trees in North America, and is owned by the an apparatus for quickly heating water for Southern Pacific. The different sections the many purposes for which it is needed by have been planted, respectively, two, four them—carbon printing, for example, with and six years. One-fourth is planted with numerous other processes—that will perform allanthus, the rest with the catalpa, and a its work in less time and with greater econfew of white ash. Those first planted are omy of fuel than is possible with any appanow about twenty-five feet in height; the last ratus yet introduced.—British Journal of

"HAVE FAITH IN GOD."

You believe in God; that is to say, he has a place in your intellectual notions; you could not on any consideration allow his name to be blotted out of your creed; you are intellectually sure that he lives. Now, be true to your own creed, and trust in him. You believe that the river runs to the sea, and that the sea is large enough to sustain your ship, -then act upon your faith and launch the vessel. If you keep your vessel on the stocks when she is finished, then all your praises of the ocean go for nothing; better never have built the ship than leave her unlaunched—a monument of your scientific belief, but also a testimony of your practical infidelity. This figure will serve us still further. This faith in God is truly as a sea-going ship. It is not a little craft meant for river uses, nor a toyboat to play upon the shore even of the sea, when the sun is shining and the south wind is as the sweet breath of a sleeping child; this faith is meant for the wide waters of the great deep, where storms have scope for their fury, where the stars are as guide-posts, and where the sun tells the voyager where he is and gives him the time of heaven. You have this great ship; she is well-built; you know her preciousness,—but there you are, hesitating on the river, running down to the harbor-bar and coming back again aghast as if you had seen a ghost. Have faith; pass the bar; leave the headlands behind; make the stars your counselors, and ride upon the great sea by the guidance of the greater sun; This is faith; not a mere nodding of the ascenting head, but the reverent risking of the loving, clinging heart. To have a God in your belief is to sit in a ship which is chained and labor combine to put an end to the pres- upon the stocks; but to have a God in the ence of decaying vegetable matter among the heart, ruling the understanding, the conscihabitations of men; when they drain our ence and the will, is to sail down the river, swamps and provide us all with plenty of enter upon the great ocean, and pass over pure water, mosquitoes will retire from the the infinite waters into the haven of rest. scene because no longer needed as a part of Trust in him at all times. This is a practinature's great scavenger force. But while cal religion. "What time I am afraid, I will trust in God. I will say of the Lord, he is my refuge and my fortress: my God; shall we do to be saved from the torment of in him will I trust." Religion is not to be selfish thought.—B. P. M., in the Old Brewoccasional, but continuous. In the daytime our faith is to shine as the sun; in the nightsionaries of the gospel of cleanliness to pipe their message, "First pure, then peaceable," the wedding-feast it is to turn the water into through bars, so that their barbed weapons wine; in the hour of privation it is to surround the impoverished life with angels of hope and promise; in the day of death it is to take the sword from the destroyer and to give the victory to him who is apparently worsted in the fight. It is not easy to do this. All this holy and happy issue does not come in uninterrupted sequence; great fights of affliction have to be endured, daily discipline has to be undergone, but, blessed be God, the issue is not a mere conjecture, a fumes are injurious only to insects, and if shining possibility which may or not be atthey don't like it they have all out doors to tained; it has actually been realized by countless numbers of holy men, and upon their testimony we build the doctrine, that what the grace of God has once done it can

A GENUINE LOVE STORY.

A young clergyman and his bride were inby. The first water from the roof, in any vited guests at a large party given by a shower, should not be allowed to run into wealthy parishioner. In all the freshness cisterns or tubs. Let the first water that and elegance of her bridal wardrobe the falls wash the roof and cleanse the air through | young wife shone among the throng, distinwhich it falls. Then if one hang a bag of guished by her comeliness and vivacity and charcoal, half a peck in the cistern, if there rich attire; and when during the evening her young husband drew her aside and whispered to her that she was the most beautiful no call made for the services of the mosquito | woman in all the company, and that his heart was bursting with pride and love for her, she thought herself the happiest wife in the world. Ten years later the same hus-HEATING WATER RAPIDLY. -Mr. Thomas | band and wife were guests at the same house, Fletcher, whose various forms of apparatus where was gathered a similar gay company. for gas heating of all kinds are known in The wife of ten years ago wore the same almost every civilized country, read, at a dress she had worn on the previous occasion; meeting of the Gas Institute, on June 9th, and of course it had been altered and rea paper which was pregnant with matter of made, and was old-fashioned and almost high importance to all who take an interest shabby. Toil, and care, and motherhood, and pinched circumstances had taken the or manufacturing purposes. The lecturer at roses out of her cheeks, and the lithe spring the outset showed that, taking a copper ket- out of her form. She sat apart from the tle full of water as an example, the metal crowd, careworn and preoccupied. Her small hands, roughened with coarse toil, were ungloved, for the minister's salary was ring point of paper). Taking as a guiding up, she caught his earnest gaze, and noticed

water in a new-form kettle in little more than | happiness filled her heart, a light shone in | feeling that the greatness is not in them, wife, their hearts and faces aglow from the every other man they meet, and are endlessfigured and ennobled and glorified all the Ruskin.

THE STORY OF A WORD.

At first it was a little cross, selfish thought in Johnny West's heart. If the heart had been full of the love of Jesus, the thought wouldn't have had any room there. Johnny had never asked Jesus to give him a clean heart, and this naughty thought was only one of many that were always springing up and making trouble.

The thought grew very rapidly, and somehow slipped into Johnny's mouth, and when it reached his lips it changed into a word a loud, hateful, cross word to his dear, baby

Although it was only a word, it made the baby cry, and brought a shadow to his moth-

"O my son!" she said, "How can you speak so to your little, sick sister."

Johnny went to school and was very unhappy. He wished that he might call back the word. But no! The swiftest horses could never overtake it. It was going on and on; and God knew that it belonged to Johnny West.

Johnny went home at noon. His mother was very pale.

"The baby is worse," she said. Johnny bent over his mother's lap and kissed the baby. She was such a pretty baby, and had just learned to walk! When she saw Johnny she was afraid of him, and turned with a little cry, toward her mother. "She remembers how you spoke to her

this morning," said the mother. Johnny went out and sat on the kitchen doorsteps, and wondered why the sun didn't shine any brighter. It seemed as if that word was between him and the sunshine.

That night the angels came for the baby. When Johnny saw the sweet, still face and tiny, cold hands, he cried as if his heart would break. But the tears could not bring | 52 pp.

back the little sister. "O, mamma!" he sobbed, "If she will only come from heaven I will be so good to her." "O, if I hadn't said that word!"

"God will forgive the word for Jesus' sake, and take away the naughty heart it came from," replied his mother.

from," replied his mother.

"But it will always hurt," mound Johnny.

And though he started that day, by the baby's coffin, to be a Christian, and lived baby's coffin, to be a Christian, and lived many years doing good, his heart often to be a company years doing good, his heart often to be a company years.

"Topical Series.—By Rev. James Bailey.—No. 1, My Holy Day, 28 pp.; No. 2, The Moral Law, 28 pp.; No. 3, The Sabbath under the Apostles, 12 pp.; No. 5, Time of Commencing the Sabbath, 4 pp.; No. 6, The Sabbath, 24 pp.

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"Topical Series.—By Rev. James Bailey.—No. 1, My Holy Day, 28 pp.; No. 2, The Moral Law, 28 pp.; No. 3, The Sabbath under the Apostles, 12 pp.; No. 6, The Sabbath, 20 pp.; No. 6, The Day of the Sabbath, 24 pp. many years doing good, his heart often ached, even when he became an old man, over the word that was once but a little

A MONSTER SAFE.

There is about to be erected in the premises of the National Bank of Scotland, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, the largest steel strong-room, or safe, ever manufactured. Its external dimensions are fifty feet long by twelve feet broad and ten feet high, and a careful computation shows that within it might be stored about 1,250 tons weight of gold bullion, equal in value to \$550,000,000. It is heavy in proportion to its size, weighing 100 tons. Its walls are believed to be thicker than those of any other steel room of similar proportion in use in the United Kingdom. With the view of insuring greater security A than has hitherto been obtained, its walls are composed of a triple series of plates, similar to those which the firm have for many years used in the manufacture of banker's safes. These plates are so toughened and hardened as to be practically impervious alike to the force of blows, leverage and the cutting by drills. This "compounding of the plates," as it is termed, involved an enormous amount of drilling, no fewer than 1,000 holes being pierced in each section. Admission to the interior of this strong-room is obtained by means of three massive doors, each seven inches thick and weighing a ton and a half, but on the hardened steel pins on which they are hung they swing with the greatest of ease. Apart from the great thickness of compounded hard and milled steel plates in these doors, the principal feature they present is the patent diagonal bolt. These bolts, of which there are twenty in each door, shoot out from the edge of the door at opposing angles of forty-five degrees, and thus powerfully dovetail the door into the frame at either side. Thus, any attempted wedging between the door and its frame simply tends to bind these bolts tighter into their holes.

HUMILITY.

I believe the first test of a truly great man is his humility. I do not mean by humility painfully small. A little apart the ten-year doubt of his own power, or hesitation of though played upon by the flame the whole husband stood and looked at his wife, and as speaking his opinions; but a right undertime the kettle was boiling. The latter, he observed her faded dress and weary atti- standing of the relation between what he therefore, was not acted upon by any heat higher than 4000 Febr (that heigher than 4000 Febr (that heig higher than 400° Fahr. (that being the char- faithfulness came over his heart. Looking sayings and doings. All great men not only know their business, but usually know that principle the theory that the speed with that his eyes were filled with tears. She they know it; and are not only right in their sorbed by any body is in direct ratio to the mutely asking for an explanation of his emo- they are right in them, only they do not difference between its own temperature and tion; and when he tenderly took her hand, think much of themselves on that account. that of the source of heat in absolute contact and, placing it on his arm, led her away Arnolfo knows he can build a good dome at with it, he devised the plan of studding the from the crowd, and told her how he had Florence; Albert Durer writes calmly to one bottom of the metallic vessel with a number been thinking of her as she looked ten years who has found fault with his work, "It canof copper rods, each passing through into the before when she was a bride, and how much not be better done; "Sir Isaac Newton water space, and being there flattened to a more precious she was to him now, and how knows that he has worked out a problem or broad head, which gives its heat up rapidly much more beautiful, for all her shabby two that would have puzzled anybody else; to the water. The proof of the value of this dress and roughened hands, and how he ap- only they do not expect their fellow-men, novel invention was shown before the audi-ence, by Mr. Fletcher's boiling a quantity of for him and their children, a great wave of They have a curious sense of powerlessness,

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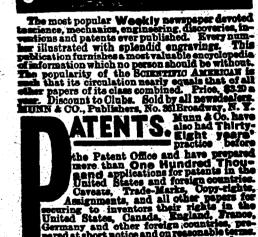
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FOURTH QUARTER.

Oct. 2. Jesus Betrayed. John 18: 1-14, Oct. 9. Jesus before Pilate. John 18: 28-40. Oct. 16. Jesus delivered to be Crucified. John 19: 1-16. Oct. 23. Jesus Crucified. John 19: 17-30. Oct. 30. Jesus Risen. John 20: 1-18. Nov. 6. Thomas Convinced. John 20: 19-31.

Nov. 13. Peter Restored. John 21: 4-19. Nov. 20. Walking in the Light. 1 John 1: 5-10: 2: 1-6. Nov. 27. John's Vision of Christ. Rev. 1: 4-18. Dec. 4. Worshiping God and the Lamb. Rev. 5: 1-14.

Dec. 11. The Saints in Heaven. Rev. 7: 9-17. Dec. 18. The Great Invitation. Rev. 22: 8-21.

LESSON I.—JESUS BETRAYED.

For Sabbath-day, Oct. 2d.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—John 18: 1-14. When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth

it. When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples.

And Judas also, which betrayed him, knew the place: for Jesus oft-times resorted thither with his disciples.

Judas then, having received a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns, and torches, and weapons:
4. Jesus therefore, knowing all things that should come

5. They answered him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am he. And Judas also, which betrayed him,

anto them, I am he. And Judas also, which betrayed him, stood with them.

6. As soon then as he had said unto them, I am he, they went backward, and fell to the ground.

7. Then asked he them again, Whom seek ye? And they said, Jesus of Nazareth.

8. Jesus of Nazareth.

9. That sanswered, I have told you that I am he. If therefore ye seek me, let these go their way:

9. That the saying might be fulfilled which he spake, Of them which thou gavest me, have I lost none.

10. Then Simon Peter, having a sword, drew it, and smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. The servant's name was Malchus.

want's name was Malchus.

11. Then said Jesus unto Peter, Put up thy sword into the sheath: the cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not

12. Then the band, and the captain, and officers of the Jews took Jesus, and bound him,
13. And led him away to Annas first, (for he was father-in-law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same

Year.)

14. Now Caiaphas was he which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the peo-

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. Mark 14: 41.

TIME.—Immediately following the last lesson. PLACE.—The Garden of Gethsemane, on the Mount of Olives, and the palace of the high priest in Jerusalem.

OUTLINE.

I. Departure from Jerusalem. v. 1, 2.

II. The agony in the garden and betrayal. v. 3-9. III. Peters courage and rash zeal. v. 10. 11. IV. Jesus bound and deserted of his disciples. v. 12

V. The preliminary examination. v. 18, 14.

INTRODUCTION.

At the close of the long interview in which our Saviour gave many instructions to his disciples, and finally engaged in an earnest prayer, they went out of the room and turned towards the Mount of Olives. This place was reached by passing out of the eastern gate and down a declivity across the brook Cedron. The garden named Gethsemane was a small enclosure, up a little way on the slope of the Mount of Olives.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. 2. He went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron. This expression implies a definite starting place from which he went out. This was doubtless the upper room where he had been conversing with his disciples and where he had offered his long and earnest prayer. The work rendered brook signifies a "winter torrent." There is no stream here except during times of heavy rain falls. The distance traversed by the little company may be appoximated by the following measurements: 1st. from St. Stephen's gate, through which they passed out, to the brow of the descent is 135 English feet; 2d, to the bottom of the slope, 415 feet; 3d, across the bridge, level, 140 feet; 4th, northwest corner of Gethsemane's slight rise, 145 feet; 5th, to northeast corner of the same, 150 feet. Where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples. This is called Gethsemane; that is, oil-press, doubtless because there was sometime such a press connected with it. This serves to specify the particular spot to which the company retired. And Judas also, which betrayed him, knew the place. Judas is here spoken of as then carrying into effect his treacherous plan. For Jesus ofttimes resorted thather with his disciples. Evidently Judas with the other disciples had frequented this place.

V. 3-9. Judas then, having received a band of men. This term band in the original signifies "cohort," numbering six hundred soldiers. But in this case is probably meant a detachment led by their commander. And officers from the chief priests and Pharisees. This indicates that the Jews had em_ ployed Roman soldiers to apprehend Jesus. Cometh thither with lanterns, and torches, and weapons. Taking the lanterns and torches would seem to indicate that they expected to make a search for him, exploring shady recesses or rock-caverns and that should come upon him, went forth. In this is Park. Ill. indicated the perfect readiness of Jesus to meet the events of the hour. He certainly knew that his enemies were approaching for the purpose of taking him. See Matt. 26: 46. Whom seek ye? This question is made for the purpose of drawing out from themselves the exact purpose for which they came. Jesus of Nacareth. This answer fixes the responsibility upon the company, and hence upon Judas, who stood with them. As soon then as he had said unto them, . . . they went backward, and fell to the ground. It is evident from this that they were filled with consternation. This effect was intended by the Lord. He would have his assailants understand that only by his free consent could they accomplish their purpose. Then asked he them again, Whom seek ye? In repeating this question while

except as he submitted to be taken. I have told you

that I am he. If therefore ye seek me, let these go their taken, but he requests that his disciples, who are surrounding him in fear, may be permitted to go away without molestation.

V. 10, 11. Then Simon Peter, having a sword, drew it, and smote the high priest's servant. The word then signifies therefore, that is, because Peter felt that he, with the other disciples and Jesus, were in danger. And with the expectation that by striking down one of their number he should put them to flight, he drew his sword and made the attempt. This servant was not an officer, but merely an attendant, coming more, perhaps, out of curiosity. Then said Jesus unto Peter. Put up thy sword into the sheath. These words of Jesus were occasioned by the act of this impatient disciple. This prompt rebuke and restraint were necessary if the eleven were to escape seizure. The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it? This question bore a deep meaning of reconciliation and spirit of submission to the will of the Father. The great divine plan of suffering for the sins of the world filled his mind, and he gave expression to it in this

V. 12. Then the band, and the captain, and officers of the Jews took Jesus, and bound him. The emphasis is finely expressed here by the enumeration of the him. A very natural though needless precaution terror and confusion made them anxious to see the manacles on their prisoner's hands?

V. 13, 14. And led him away to Annas first. This implies that he was led elsewhere afterwards, but it is unnecessary to regard it as a "tacit correction of previous narrations. For he was father in-law to Caiaphas. This circumstance is mentioned to account for the fact related. Annas appears to have been a politic and powerful man. He had been high priest seven years, but at this time Csiaphas was acting high 'priest. To him, then, was Jesus first led and subjected to an informal examination, with a purpose, no doubt, of ascertaining what would be the best method of procedure in the legal process before the Sanhedrin. Now Caiaphas was he which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient, etc. This statement is made simply to prepare the reader's mind for what was to follow Jesus was to be judged by Caiaphas and his fatherin law, Annas. This fact that Caiaphas had given counsel to the Jews was virtually a pre-judgment against the prisoner, and the Jews must have so understood it.

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There has been received to Sept. 17, 1886, to pay the \$600 pledged by Conference, from:

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Books and Magazines.

THE removal of Prof. W. R. Harper from Morgan Park to Yale College does not, as some may have thought it would, remove him from the editorial charge of the Old Testament Student. The sixth volume of this invaluable aid to the study of the Old Testament is begun by the September number. Every number has grown in interest and usefulness, until the magazine fills a most important place in the study of Old Testament themes. Besides the learned discussions of themes which interest scholars, there are plain adaptations of the current Bible school lessons such as the average teacher tombs, where the supposed fugitive might have con- may use with profit to himself and his pupils. \$1 00 cealed himself. Jesus therefore, knowing all things a year (ten numbers) Am. Pub. Soc. Heb., Morgan

> D. LOTHROP & Co., of Boston, Mass., lead the van with magazines for little people. Our Little Men and Women and Babyland for October, are both bright and sparkling. Their stories are instructive as well as entertaining. The engravingsfull-page and smaller size—are all very fine. Our Little Men and Women is for those who can read, while Babyland is for very little people. The former is \$1 00, and the latter 50 cents, a year.

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our advertising columns steady work on salary for dence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. K. Davis, way. This is saying that he freely submits to be the coming fall and winter to honest, energetic both of Humboldt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARRANGEMENTS for reduced fare to Conference have now been made as follows: 1. ROADS WEST OF CHICAGO.

The Chicago and Alton; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Illinois Central; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and Wisconsin Central. will give the round trip for one and one-third fare. The Chicago and North-Western, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, will give the round trip for one and one fifth. The Secretary of the Chicago Railroad Association says of this arrangement: "This rate is granted on condition that there shall be at least twenty-five delegates in attendance at the meeting, and that they shall procure from the agent at the railway station from which they start going to the meeting, a receipt for the full fare paid, which receipt, when filled up and countersigned by you (I. J. Ordway), certifying that the holder was a delegate to your meeting, and has been in regular attendance at such meeting, will be honored, by the ticket agent at the return starting point, for return tickets at one third fare. on or beparties engaged in the act of seizing Jesus. Bound | fore Oct. 22, 1886. If delegates pass over two or more lines en route to your meeting, they should proagainst escape. Is it possible that their momentary | cure receipts for the full fare paid going over each line, as return tickets will only be issued locally by each company. Blank forms for the above purpose are in the hands of all the station agents, and will be issued as receipts for full fare paid on application." If agents say they have no forms, any receipt stating the fact that a ticket has been purchased from to --- and that for the same \$--- have been paid, will answer the requirement.

2. From Salamanca and Buffalo to Chicago. The following announcement is made by W. H. Hurlburt, General Western Passenger Agent: "Circulars have been issued by the Central Passenger Association giving rate of one fare and a third from Buffalo, Salamanca and stations west thereof. Passengers pay full fare going and are returned on certificate furnished by the ticket agent when they purchase their tickets, which must be signed by the Secretary, at Milton, before they are permitted to purchase return tickets at one-third rate."

3. FROM NEW YORK, ETC., TO BUFFALO AND

Arrangements have been made with the Lehigh Valley to carry from New Market, N. J., on the basis of one and one-third fare to Chicago, and one and one-fifth from Chicago to Milton Junction, and return, including transfers in Chicago. No rates could be made with the Erie to connect Central New York with this trip. Rates, however, are given on the same basis from Alfred and return. Arrange ments are being made to stop the Lehigh train at Alfred about 8.30 o'clock Monday morning, Sept. 20th, which will bring all who go by the Lehigh train into company from Alfred forward. For this trip tickets must be purchased from New Market or

4. WESTERLY TO NEW YORK.

Excursion tickets can be procured from Westerly to New York and return for two dollars and fifty cents (\$2 50), provided there are twenty five to go. From New York to New Market, is a break of an hour's ride, which will have to be bridged in the usual way, by all who wish to go by the Lehigh

The Committee have not been able to make as good arrangements, in some cases, as they hoped to do, but they have done the best they could.

THE subscriber will give fifty cents for a copy of the Conference Minutes for 1813.

ASHAWAY, R. I.

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

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

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

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J. G. BURDICK, Alfred Centre, N. Y. THE next Quarterly Communion of the Richburg Seventh-day Baptist Church will commence on Sixth-day before the second Sabbath in October, (Oct. 8th), at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue over the Sabbath. All members are invited to be present. If any cannot attend, please write us a letter, that we may hear from all. We also invite any of our brethren and sisters of sister churches, who can do so, to meet with us and help make it an enjoyable and profitable season.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents, in Richburg, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1886, by Rev. B. E. Fisk, Mr. WM. H. BASSETT, of Alfred Centre, and Miss MYRTA S.

J. P. DYE, Church Clerk.

At the Seventh day Baptist church, Adams Centre, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1886, by Rev. A. B. Prentice, Mr. GEO. E. BRITTON, of Massena, N. Y., and Miss HANNA GREENE, daughter of Dea. O. D. Greene, of

Adams Centre.

In Wakefield, R. I., Sept. 16, 1886, by Rev. I. L.
Cottrell, Mr. Amos. L. Burdick, of Ashaway, and T. R. Williams, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. Y.
E. S. Bliss, Tressurer, Richburg, N. Y. Miss JEHNIE DOYLE, of Washburn, Me.

R. G. Chase & Co., of Geneva, N. Y., offer in Near Humboldt, Neb.; Sept. 5, 1886, at the resi-Mr. PRESTON KEISER and Miss ALICE O. DAVIS,

DIED.

In the town of Ward, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1886, ELIZA E. wife of Christopher Crandall, in the 65th year of her

In De Ruyter, N. Y., Sept. 14, of complication of diseases, Sister CARRIE CARDNER DYE, in the 48th year of her age. The deceased was the daughter of Ephraim and Mary A. Cardner, was born in Philadelphis, Feb. 12, 1839, came to De Ruyter in 1848, was married to R. S. Dye, Jan. 1, 1865; and, after an illness of four months, passed away, Sept. 14, 1886. She was baptized by Eld. J. Clarke and joined the Seventh-day Baptist Church of De Ruy ter thirteen years ago last winter, with a company of seventeen others, after a revival meeting; and has ever since sustained her faith in Christ. In the absence of a pastor at De Ruyter, her funeral was conducted by the pastor of the Scott Church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Leary, of New Woodstock. Text. 2 F. O. B.

AT request of friends we repeat, with some corrections, the following notice:

ALZINA JONES, daughter of Gardner and Damaris Coon, was born at Portville, N. Y., Jan. 17 1849. She moved with her parents to Walworth Wis., Oct. 14, 1849. Under the labors of Eld. C. M. Lewis, she became a member of the church December 5, 1869, she was married to A. R. Jones. and moved to Owatonna Minn, where she died Aug 1886, leaving a husband and two children.

In Humboldt, Neb., Aug. 4, 1886, G. W. Hur LEY, aged 46 years. For many years he has been an active member of the Long Branch Seventh day Baptist Church. D. K. D.

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AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

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PHALISMED BY THE AMERICA

VOL. XLII.-NO. 39.

The Subbuth L

Entered as second-class mail n

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y. For the SARBATH RECOR OUR BLESSINGS

BY ANNIE L. HOLBER

A form that has watched o'er ou A heart that has loved us thro Dear hands that performed, with Kind acts we may often recall That one who was ready to liste And share in our hopes and o Whose eyes, with emotion, wou And oft, for our sake, shone t Who deems his life little possess While mother's love, wafted i Beseeches a heavenly blessing To rest on her child everywhe The grave may have hidden the Of her who once loved us the Yet watching in heaven's bright She beckons our soul to its res

And loves which the bosom he Its limit our happiness measures The heart's purest joys center If palace or cot be his dwelling Of wealth or of little possesse Whose spirit with home-love is In home's sacred treasure is b A book of divine inspiration.

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The Bible, our light and our Discourses the way of salvation A blessing whose joy will abi Its promises never were broken. Its precepts can never grow of God's infinite wisdom is spoken In words which its pages enfo It tells of that blest institution, The Sabbath, he wisely ordain

To-day by the mock substitution Of Papistry's Sunday profane As Christians, enlightened by re And guided by God's holy law How can we commit this bold to Accounting the Scriptures a f The Sabbath is truly a blessing, Man's weak substitution a cri God's truth and man's error con Oh turn to that sanctified time The world has its joy and its so But soon with its scenes we n He only true comfort can borro

Who gives to the Saviour his Who looks but through nature's Sees only the shadows of nig Revealed in the light of religion Whatever he orders is right. Oh, sacred to God is the union Of souls to re-echo his praise, The church, which holds blessed Pledged ever to walk in his w Sweet tie, which wrong only sh Of hearts linked in brotherly

A door through which wandere May seek for a passport above Fond mother, how true is thy n How sacred the word of God Home's altar-fires ever are burn The Sabbath no action can bl The church, born of all that is l Itself must a blessing compr To make our lives stronger, and

To ripen our souls for the skies SCIENTISTS IN CONVI

BY THE REV. GEO. H. I

We have had a week of city, much to our profit an American Association for t of Science has closed an int The attendance has been and the papers read gave research, careful analysis, j cation and profound deduc S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., riched the occasion with re and learned. He spoke class of educated mind, a Iuture schievements in scien upon civil and religious ins people generally. He said had more clergymen that the most prosperous and bes to live: that the province of to search for truth, collect and leave theologians and s

ply them and deduce theo

conomy and religion. The papers read reached to presented a most varied fea suggestion, and curious inq attacks on magazines of nat J varied, lingunious, persist to force a disclosure of its dering up of its treasures. not in vain. Points great s al and minute, are subjects nation and scourate est Means only is science parted confully utilized. Here is The second of th ark seek the scuttering Control of the second s A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR