G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec., Plainfield, N. J. URDICK, Sec., Market, N. J. lar meeting of the Board, at Plainfield, N. second First-day of each month, at 2 P. M. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL

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Sabbath

Recorder.

PHBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 28, 1886.

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A WORD FOR TRUTH.

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON.

The pen is resumed with an effort, That many a day has been still; When cares for a season are pressing, The brain cannot rally at will. And yet, 'tis a grateful endeavor, Which pleasure we would not forego, To thus secure one little corner, Our own humble mite to bestow.

Words cannot express, dear Recorder. The blessings these pages impart; Our lives are made better and brighter. By precepts that strengthen the heart. These columns form precious communion With those armed for truth and the right, A beacon to banish the darkness

For hearts that are loyal to-day, Undaunted by man's disapproval, And dare not his word disobey We stand as a handful of soldiers Whose souls neither falter nor fail, Assured, though by millions outnumbered, That God and the truth will prevail.

Of souls who are searching for light.

Thank God for the Sabbath he gave us.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

BY REV. WM. M. JONES.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

Forty one years ago the Anti-State Church Association was formed. This is the society now known as the "Liberation Society"; its its full title being, "The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control." It has been through a long and tedious warfare that the Society has attained its present influence. It commands attention and respect. Still it is far from being in favor with earnest churchmen, as may be seen from the following suggested method of disendowment, issued by the Society:

"1. Fixing some date, on or after which the Church shall cease to be established by law and new appointments to office prohib-

"2. Dissolution of every ecclesiastical corporation, sole or aggregate.

"3. Abolition of Ecclesiastical Courts and "4. Exclusion of Spiritual Peers from the

House of Lords. "5. Granting of no faculty or charter which would re-create a privileged ecclesiastical body (as in the Irish case), but simply leaving Episcopalians to organize themselves in whatever way may seem to them best for the management of their affairs.

"6. Personal Compensation of bishops, clergy, patrons, and other individuals who have a special beneficiary interest in the Establishment, but not to any officials or others dispensing Public Patronage.

"7. Release of all such individuals from further obligations, and (this being taken into account) a varying scale of annuities for each—for instance, to aged Incumbents their present net income for life; to those of thirty-five or younger age, one-half their income; to those older than thirty-five a proportionately larger amount; to Curates, gratuities in cases where deemed entitled.

"8. To facilitate commutation of annuities —the issue of bonds for their payment.

"9. The grant of borrowing powers to a commission.

"10. Cathedrals, Abbeys, and other national monuments to be under the control of the Board of Works, and maintained for such uses as Parliament might determine.

"11. Retention for public purposes (or for disposal) of Episcopal Palaces and of Buildings appended to Cathedrals.

"25. Provision for the sale of tithe rent charge to the owners of land on the payment of 22½ years purchase.

"26. The power of levying church-rates, in any form to cease. . . .

"27. There may be no considerable surplus for years to come. . . The surplus may be devoted to education, to the maintenance of the poor, to effecting great sanitary improvements, to the reduction of the national debt, etc.

letter in this country, and it is very improbable that Disestablishment will have any ef | Board to secure laborers for this field. fect in resurrecting them into life. It will be of interest to our brethren to know that our Brother Elwall, member at Mill Yard, early in the last century, was one of the first in modern times to take the field in behalf of Disestablishment, there is before me a tract of forty-one pages written by him, entitled, "The True and Sure Way to Remove Hirelings out of the Church," London, | 1728, in which at the outset he says: "as Christ has declared that his kingdom is not of the truths we seek to advance. this world, so there never ought to be any worldly force to bring men into it, nor any forced maintenance to support it. All must be free, and not forced. We read of Christ's whipping the buyers and sellers out; but never in. All Christ's followers must be volunteers,—he calls, and they follow." May the Church-State yoke soon be broken.

DEC. 15, 1885.

To the Seventh-day Baptist Churches west of the Mississip-

A NEW ASSOCIATION PROPOSED.

Dear Brethren,-In the SABBATH RECORD-ER of Nov. 12, 1885, among the minutes of the South-Western Yearly Meeting, you will find the following:

"WHEREAS our Churches situated West of the Mississippi River are so far from the places where the sessions of the North-Western Association are usually held that the members of these churches are practically deprived of the privileges and benefits of these sessions, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that these churches should take steps to organize a

The record also shows that this resolution was discussed at some length before adoption and that "A committee to further the work proposed in the first resoultion was appointed as follows: Elders S. R. Wheeler. D. K. Davis, G. J. Crandall."

In the discussion of this resolution the number of churches and their membership, the financial strength, and the advantages of this movement should be carefully con-

THE NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP

The printed minutes of the last session of the North-Western Association (June, 1885) show reports from 14 churches west of the Mississippi river with a total membership of 780 and a resident membership 686. Seven of these churches are small, having a resident membership of 99. The other seven contain a resident membership of 587. There are also 6 other churches mentioned in the Minutes which did not report this year. Probably every one of the seven larger churches have facilities for, and would gladly welcome. a session of the Association.

FINANCIAL.

The cost of a delegate to the Sister Associations must be reckoned at \$100, and the cost of printing Minutes and other incidental expenses must be reckoned at \$20, making a total yearly expense of \$120. This is making allowance for a delegate every year. If a delegate were sent only once in two years the expense would be decreased in proportion. Restricting ourselves to the 14 churches reporting and to 686 resident members, to raise the \$120 would require a tax of about 17½ cents to the member-\$17 50 to a church of one hundred members. Let it be remembered, however, that the churches in this new association would be freed from all taxation by the North-Western Association, to which they now belong. This is a financial consideration to be particularly noticed; for the present tax by the North-Western Association is more than one-third of the \$120 estimated to bear the expenses of the proposed association. The amount apportioned by the last Association to these 14 churches (see Minutes, page 21) is \$48 45. This is more than one-third of \$120.

THE ADVANTAGE

of having this new organization is the main item in this question.

sister Associations to come west of both the "28. The succession to the Crown under | Mississippi and Missouri rivers. This would | to new apprehensions of some of the fundathe Act of Settlement, the laws relating to give our ministering brethren a more defin-Sunday observance [the italics are mine] the ite understanding of these Western churches appointment of army and gaol chaplains, and of this large and important missionary their own midet, and are offering to them mation form the Commissioners of the Dis-The Sunday laws are fast becoming a dead be less difficult for these churches to secure In our land is another phenomenon, un- and dollars in government bonds of the phering.

2. It would give these border churches, some of them made up entirely of recent converts to the Sabbath, and those within their influence, an opportunity to learn us as a people. This is no small consideration. As a denomination we are little know throughout the wide spread regions of the West, South and South-West. This want of knowledge allows all kinds of misrepresentations to have full weight against us, and

3. It would give the border churches a yearly meetings are a great help in the mat- country, populated entirely by foreigners. in the eyes of the old gentleman, although the ter: but an association would very much en-

and the truths we hold known to the utmost | Christian nation. I must close here. of our ability.

Beloved brethren, will not this our mission be the better acomplished by organizing this proposed association? This is the question to be considered by each church addressed in this communication.

The practical way to reach this question is this: Let each church decide whether it wishes to become a part of such an association. Let each church give full notice when this question will be considered so that it may be acted upon after mature deliberation By all means let this question be considered prayerfully, all personal interests being laid aside and simply the glory of God being taken into the account. Let it be further suggested that this action be taken as early as the first of May next-sooner if practicable, but not delayed beyond that date. Then let the action be reported at once to either member of the committee. The members of the committee being at quite a distance from each other, some time will be needed to communicate with each other and prepare a report for the North-Western Association, in

S. R. WHEELER, Nortonville, Kan., Com. D. K. Davis, Humboldt, Neb., G. J. Crandall, North Loup, Neb.,

LETTER TO YOUNG MEN.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1886. God moved upon, or was brooding over, the face of the waters," in like manner, I believe, his divine Spirit is brooding over the nations of the earth to-day. Some entire nations have discarded ther pagan institutions and are accepting the Christian religion and Christian civilization in all their progressive principles. Other nations and empires, which have walled out and absolutely prohibited free intercourse with Christpresent century, opened their ports, invited commerce with the most advanced Christian nations of the earth; have permitted Christian educators and Christian mission. 1. It would cause the delegates from the agencies of Christian civilization. The Christian nations themselves have awakened mental principles of pure religion, and have

permanent homes. They come so unob- to agree with him. trusively and scatter themselves so widely that we hardly realize what a mighty foreign | upon to pay for the cutting down of the avelement we have in our midst already. If enue in front of "Louise Home," an instituthe immigrants of each year should compact themselves together they could equal in an asylum for indigent ladies of respectable population a large city, and this, in fifty birth. As the property was injured, instead better acquaintance with one another. The | years, would build fifty large cities in our | of being improved, it seems pretty hard lines

large this knowledge of, and interest in, each | important recent movements among the peoother. The yearly meetings now organized | ples of the earth. I will mention some | Mr. Corcoran's 87th birth day took place the would probably not be disturbed by this new others in my next letter. I am referring to other day, and he appeared as hale and hearty move, unless it should be thought best to these facts to show you some of the vast make two yearly meetings out of what is | harvest fields which God has ripened, and into | example of a millionaire who has lived long now known as the South-Western Yearly | which he has called you and many others to | enough to see the results of his beneficence prepare to enter for the noble work. Dear brethren, as to numbers, we are a What you do must be done quickly. small people. Yet we believe we seek to Fifty years from now, when your day of paralled private bounties. advance those truths which must prevail in active life is over, the spirits of countless order to prevent the religious world from a millions, now suffering under their burdens still farther departure from the plain teach- of darkness and sin, will have gone from this ings of God's holy Word. We thus have a earth, saved, or lost. You and I will meet two-fold mission: The salvation of men at | them in judgment. Nor need you go far home and abroad, and also the work of show- away to find some mission work, there is ing the Christian world the necessity of obey- work here at hand. All these foreign naing the Word in all its fullness. To do this tions in our midst are to be assimilated by most successfully we must make ourselves education and a pure religion into one great

Write me at your earliest convenience. Very respectfully yours,

T. R. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan, 20, 1886.

For a second time a pall has been cast upon the gaveties of this not particularly gay sea son at the Capital. Vice President Hendricks' unexpected death made a break in the round of social entertainments; which was just beginning to be forgotten, and the season bade fair to be a joyous and agreeable one, even if it had not been equal, in point of enthusiastic gayety, to that of the previous administration.

Society in general was shocked at the sudden termination of a brilliant and impetuous leader. Miss Bayard was an unusually bright woman. Her bon mots were quoted everywhere. Added to this were charming graces of manner and person which secured for her the wide circle of devoted friends now mourning her departure. She was tall, fair-haired, blue-eyed blonde; not handsome but with sufficient dash and sprightliness to make her always winsome. Her costumes were marvels of taste and elegance and her fitness for the leadership of society My dear friends, -I am very strongly moved | was manifest in every thing she did. She to write you a letter this morning. Not that has been known to say that she wished to I have any new thought to communicate, die suddenly and not be a burden to her but simply to recall your attention to what family and friends by a lingering illness. your faithful pastor has so often repeated, The disease that accomplished this wish had 'More laborers needed." I am confident been preying upon her for some years and that no generation has ever lived with so probably her reckless disregard of the usual many advantages for effective usefulness and precautions against over exertion hastened with so many inviting and promising fields the end. Every one here has heard of her of labor open and waiting to be cultivated. | daring horsewomanship and narrow escapes As in the morning of creation, "the Spirit of from injury, and the tall, willowy figure on horseback, dashing along our suburban drives will not be soon forgotten.

President Cleveland, while averse to large parties, is exceedingly hospitable, and fond of entertaining his friends in a quiet manner. There is scarcely a day that he does not have two or three guests to dinner. Mr. Cleveland makes a delightful host. While dignified, he is affable, and seems desirous to make all feel at their ease. ian nations for centuries, have, during the business appertaining to the Presidential of fice is ever mentioned, but the topics discussed are similar to those that would be alluded to at any gentleman's table. Mr. Cleveland is well posted in the literature of aries to come and establish all the higher | the day, and seems to take delight in throwing off official anxieties by the perusal of our best authors.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the veteran philanthropist and millionaire, is very much disbroken the shackels of millions of slaves in turbed in his mind on account of an intiappointment of army and gaol chaplains, and of this large and important missionary their own index, and are officed, and religious trict that it will be necessary for him to pay heard, so great an aid is the due placing of would be an increased interest, and it would rights of free and honorable life.

pastors, and less difficult for the Missionary equalled in any other land on earth, or in funds which he has appropriated for the any of the past ages. I refer to the rapid | Corcoran Art Gallery. Mr. Corcoran does influx of foreign nationalities. Think of not think that a fund set apart for public more than half a million, representing porposes should be subject to taxation, and many of the nations of the earth, coming when it is considered that this money con-Into the bosom of our fair land every year, | tributes so much to public good, as an aid to make for themselves and their children to art education, most people will be inclined

> It is understood that he will also be called tion founded by Mr. Corcoran years ago as Now I have simply referred to a few of the \$10,000 assessment is but a drop in the bucket to his vast wealth. The celebration of and vigorous in his mind as ever. He is an and to enjoy the luxury of being blessed a thousand times by the recipients of his un-

> > General Logan is charmingly domiciled on Columbia Heights, just out side the boundary, overlooking the entire city. The house he occupies is called the "Stone Mansion." It is a large square building of about fifteen rooms, and has quite a history. During the early part of the war it was seized and occupied by the officers of a brigade encamped in the suburbs of Washington, near the estate of Mr. Stone. After the first year it was used as a hospital, and since the war has been rented by the Stone family for Summer boarders, owing to its commanding situation. The owners have, therefore, steadfastly refused to have their property subdivided into building lots, hoping to sell the entire tract for the Presidential Mansion, but as time went on and Congress did not take kindly to providing another mansion for the family of the Executives, they were induced to divide the ground into suitable building tracts. That on which the Stone Mansion stands was offered for \$50,000, and Senator Logan bought it for \$36,000 cash. Mrs. Logan is more and more pleased with the house, and declares that it combines all the advantages of city and country life and, notwithstanding she is somewhat removed from the center of fashion, her friends and admirers are constantly driving out to see her, and she has no cause to complain of

A peculiar feature of Washington life is the Carnival on Pennsylvania Avenue, when the first snow of the season appears. Last week our first snow storm came with the polar wave and furnished tolerably good sleighing. Notwithstanding the biting wind, thousands of sleighs appeared upon the streets, and very soon an impromptu carnival took place. Everyone entered into the spirit of it. The young dude and the old dude, the rich and the poor, high and low, swung into line with all sorts of turnouts, filled with masked merry-makers. No one would imagine there were so many sleighs. in the city. The livery stable keeper rejoices on these occasions, for then his harvest begins, four and five dollars an hour being charged for a single sleigh. The festive young masher heaves a sigh as he pulls out his last ten dollars and secures a sorry looking nag and painted dry-goods-box wherewith to give his girl the rare treat of the season, but he knows he is doing the correct thing, and no aristocrat can sniff at this grotesque vehicle, for everything that can be put on runners when snow comes—even an old clothes basket—can be ridden in by the toniest of the belles without incurring the suspicion of being plebian.

DOT YOUR I'S AND CROSS YOUR T'S .--What the compositor asks (but at present cannot obtain) is, not that the n and u be made alike, but that each have its distinctive shape; not that the t be made similar to l, but that it be crossed, or else formed after the fashion much in vogue, namely, a stroke more or less sloping with a loop in the center on the side farthest from the letter following it; and lastly, that the i be dotted, an omission which seems to meet with great favor among authors, though it is very tantalizing to the compositor, since in bad manuscript the undotted i may be taken to represent either c. e. or r. or even be supposed to form part of what in reality is the letter m. But if the i's were detted and the t's crossed, few complaints would, emanate

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

THE Texarkana Church recently received another addition to its membership; and, at the last covenant meeting, "had a good time."

In Corea, the Hermit Nation, the gospel is making very encouraging progress. Many of the people seem ready to receive the Christion religion with gladness.

WE wish to say that pastors or others who sign our annual financial circular and return it to the Corresponding Secretary, do not obligate themselves or promise to raise a certain amount of missionary funds. They simply promise to try to have a certain sum raised for our work, and forwarded during

THE Missionary Review, referring to a memorial and resolution adopted at our last General Conference, says: We are glad to see our Seventh-day Baptist brethren have the courage of their convictions in regard to the invidious and unrighteous treatment of our Chinese immigrants.

THE pastor of one of our youngest and smallest churches promises to try to have his church and congregation contribute \$35 for missions, in the present Conference year. If all pastors will do as well in proportion to their opportunities, our Treasurer will receive the \$10,000 asked for.

Few things afford more encouragement than the freedom and kindness with which terest and support of the people in our work. One of the last of these suggestions is, that we call for the personal experience of those who have practiced the duty of systematic giving, for publication in this department of the RECORDER. Our readers would be glad to know how persons have been blessed in giving, and how, many times, and in an unexpect means to give. The relation of such expeexample. "The keynote of this subject day Sabbath has exactly that history. once struck, I believe a responsive chord had its origin in sun-worship among the would vibrate in many hearts, that would | heathen and was Christened by Catholicism. yield a rich fruitage in increased funds for our depleted treasury."

We, accordingly, make the following requests, hoping that they may be granted. The names of those responding will be published or withheld, as the writer shall direct.

1. We should like to have pastors tell us the financial and spiritual results of systematic giving, as adopted and practiced in the church as a body.

2. We should like to hear from individual Christians, their experience in observing the duty of making regular offerings for the Lord's work.

3. We should like to have the experience of those who practice "tithing," or the giving of any specific part of their income for benevolent purposes.

Brethren and sisters, let us hear from you; and it may be that you will "provoke one another to good works."

ERRATUM.

In the Missionary Concert Exercise "History of the Netherlands," fifth paragraph from the last, for "10th century" read "18th century."

FROM S. D. DAVIS. General Missionary, West Virginia.

Again it becomes my duty, and I take great pleasure in it, to report to you. On the first day of October, 1885, I left home for Bear Fork of Cove Creek, by the way of Troy, a distance from my home of about 37 miles. Near Troy lives the widow McQuain who is keeping the Sabbath; and, at the earnest request of her and her daughter, I left an appointment to preach on my return. On the second day I preached two sermons, and on the third

very large, filling their large house (which | The very stormy weather and sickness in the | present. There is a very good interest at | ruined world, be equally, yea more, ready to has been made, by a donation of C. Potter, Jr., comparatively comfortable) to over flowing. The church here, numerically and financially weak and embarrassed by the mistakes of its leaders, had become discouraged; but at a meeting, previously reported, took steps, looking to the engagement of a share in the labors of Eld. Threlkeld, in which engagement, I fear from recent reports, they have been defeated. After preaching on Bear Fork, I returned in the evening to Troy, where there was a large gathering assembled, trip I traveled about seventy-five miles by private conveyance, and preached four times, and held one prayer and conference service. On the ninth day of October I started for

Robinson's Fork, of McElroy Creek, and

the next day preached two sermons at a

school-house, and held one praver and conference meeting at the house of brother Jonathan Bonnell, who, with his companion, were so infirm that they could not get out to meeting. These aged ones, though iso lated nearly all their lives, have held on God's holy Sabbath with a firmness worthy of imitation. On the 11th, I preached one sermon at the school house and one at the house of this aged pair, both of whom said they wanted to hear one more sermon before they departed this life. This appointment placed me and my large audience at great disadvantage, but to gratify these aged ones made up for all that. The next day I visited a sick lady on Paterson's Fork, made some calls, and came home on the 13th. There are four families of Sabbath-keepers living on Robinson's Fork, and I had not been able to visit them under last year's ap pointment. On the 18th I preached two sermons on Broad Run. Near this place is one family that keep Sabbath. Oct. 23d I went to Greenbrier, and the next day preached two sermons, and had a prayer and conference service. On the 25th I preached on Isaac's Creek. This was a point at which I suppose no Seventh-day Baptist had ever preached. The appointment was brought friends of missions, now and then, suggest about by the death of a daughter of parents to us how we can improve upon the way who had known me when children. On and means we are using to increase the in- reaching the place I called on a Methodist minister, to whom I was introduced as the minister that was to preach the funeral. He seemed kind but said there was nothing in a funeral. I told him that I understood the phrase, it had its origin in Catholicism, but my ideal of a funeral was not to affect the dead, but the living, by the comforts and warnings of the gospel. He said that preach ed manner, God has provided the way and the | ing funerals had its origin among the hea then, and was taken up by the Roman Catho riences would stimulate others to follow their lics. I replied, "excuse me, but your Sun The house was now pretty near filled with listeners and he began an argument, but as I was to preach in a few minutes on another subject I could not now engage in an argument and replied "I did not come in to argue with you but to warm by your fire, but if you are posted you know that what I have stated is true," and this statement ended the talk about funerals and the heathen Sunday. After the sermon I stopped for dinner with another Methodist man who treated me very kindly and insisted on my returning, and said he had heard me once and desired to again, and that their house was open for me at any time. Before we parted he desired to that region, is very great. Some neighborknow how we as Seventh-day Baptists stood on the subject of communion. I said "we are restricted communionists just as you are, only you restrict it at one point and we at another. We discussed the difference between Christian fellowship and church fel lowship. "You say you are a Christian; I accept that you are on your statement, and extend to you the hand of Christian followship. But the Lord's Supper is a church ordinance, and we extend it no farther than we can church discipline." And with tears of joy in his eyes and with marked tokens of delight in his intelligent countenance, he said and repeated it over and over, "that is the most reasonable statement on that question that I ever heard."

At Roanoke, in our meeting (which has been reported) we had a practical demonstration of Paul's statement, (see 1 Cor. 14 24, 25). It occurred on the day that ten persons were converted, the third day of the meeting.

three sermons and administered the com-

neighborhood were very much against the interest. Two only were converted and a goodly number of the church members were graciously revived. On the last day of this precious meeting, I preached three sermons at New Salem. At 2 P. M. I preached the funeral sermon of the aged man at whose house, on Robinson's I had preached in October. He died on Sabbath morning and had requested me, when I preached to him that "one more sermon," to preach his funeral at Salem before his body was entombed. and preached to them; and on the fourth | The congregation filled the house to overday of October returned home. On this flowing, and men stood in the vestibule and around the windows outside to listen to a sermon of nearly an hour's length. JANE LEW, W. Va., Dec, 1, 1885.

> FROM J. W. MORTON, General Missionary in Illinois and Wisconsin

> > QUARTERLY REPORT.

The month of September, with the exception of Conference week, I spent in Chicago, engaged in routine work, and preaching at the Mission on the Sabbaths. The Mission School, though not so numerously attended as at some former times, is, I think, in a healthy condition. The workers engaged in it are doing the best they can to make it successful, and have much reason to feel encouraged, though they have much to contend with. I have not been in Chicago since

Oct. 5th. Oct. 9th I commenced a series of meetings in Cartwright, Wis. These meetings continued until Nov. 1st, with only two evenings omitted; during which time I preached 28 times. On one of the Sabbaths we celebrated the Lord's Supper, with much apparent comfort and profit to all. This little church has been vacant since last June, when Bro. Socwell closed his labors there, with the view of going to Alfred to school. I found them united and in good working order. It is evident that there has been some good work done there by those who have been engaged in the work of building. Dea. Charles Hubbell and wife have joined them, from Dodge Centre, Minn. This will, I trust, be with the church at Cuyler Hill, in Courtland 11th. We shall be able to fill the Milton a great help to them. They now number | Co., where I preached six times. The next | Excel Band Scholarship very soon, I think. thirty-one members, two of whom are nonresidents, while a few others are temporarily absent. Some three persons professed conversion while I was there, one of whom commenced keeping the Sabbath. Two others members of the family of one of the sisters, have recently begun to keep the Sabbath. On Sunday, Nov. 1st, the last day of my stay at Cartwright, according to notice previously given, I preached on the Sabbath question, to a full house. Fully one-half of those present were nominal or real Sundaykeepers, including Bro. McChesney, a Methodist Protestant minister, and a leading man in his denomination in this part of the State. In the course of some remarks, he stated that he stood on this ground as a Sundaykeeper,—that Sunday is, most probably, the original seventh day of the week. I sincerely hope that this good brother, when held twelve cottage meetings, and baptized he gets tired standing in the "last ditch." will see his way clear to come out of the misty regions of probability, and embrace the certainty of the "sure word" of God's law. At present, the brethren at Cartwright, being a little in debt, do not feel able to call a pastor. There ought to be a good and strong man there and in the vicinity as soon as possible. The destitution, throughout all hoods have no regular preaching within from six to ten miles; I consider that a promising field.

While at Cartwright, I made a short visit to a brother and his wife, at Menomonee, who have been keeping the Sabbath, privately, for some months past. They have special reasons for postponing the public avowal of the change in their sentiments and practice, which are, probably, good and sufficient. I hope it will not be long ere they will be en-

rolled among us. As Bro. Hills finally decided not to go to Berlin, as it was expected he would do, I decided to go myself and visit those dear brothers and sisters, who, I knew, must be badly disappointed. Accordingly, I have spent nearly all the month of November at Berlin, English Island (where I preached once), Princeton, Marquette, Dakota, Coloma and Deerfield. I have not yet found a pastor for this field, though I have written to a brother, who would, I think, suit it very Nov. 20th I started for Greenbrier, by well; but have not yet received a reply. If the way of New Salem, where I preached a pastor cannot be obtained, I shall do the best I can to supply them a part of the time munion. On the night of the 22d, I began | myself. Another person (a sister) has comone. This was on the occasion of the death a series of meetings on Greenbrier, which menced keeping the Sabbath at Coloma. And should not the more enlightened and of one of the members of the Bear Fork closed the night of the 29th, with results We had a precious communion season at that pure consecration of Christians of this time,

the quarter; for which I render thanks and praise to the Giver of all good. I report 13 weeks of labor; sermons, 54; collected on the field, \$65; traveling expenses, \$14 90.

J. W. Morton.

FROM L. C. ROGERS. General Missionary, Central Association

I send you this my report, for the quarter ending Nov. 30, 1885, of labors as General Missionary in the Central Association.

I have, during this period, preached thirty-eight sermons, made seven addresses, and one-hundred and fourteen religious visits. These labors have been bestowed in as those of Miss Barber, her words are twenty-one different localities, and in ten different counties in the State of New York. The daily hour of prayer—three P. M.—has found me in sixty different places, so that I can say that my head-quarters have been in the field. I visited Adams Centre, the first Sabbath in September, and presented the claims of missions. A collection was taken for this object.

I next visited Ithaca, where I held several meetings, and broke bread for the church of our faith and order in that place. The charch took action upon the matter of representing themselves by letter in the General Conference. I next visited Elmira N. Y., where I held several meetings, and broke bread to the church of Sabbath-keepers, which resolved to represent itself in our General Conference, both by letter and delegates. From this place I went to our General Conference and other anniversaries at Alfred Centre, N. Y. Leaving home Oct. 8th for Otselic, Chemung Co., on the 10th and 24th of that month, I supplied the appointments of Elder P. F. Randolph, spending the intervening Sabbath with the churches of Preston and Norwich-being papers go around for a few days in Shanghai with the one church in the morning and the before we get them. We hope the present other in the afternoon. The last Sabbath in October and the week following, I spent | The last mail brought us your letter of Aug. Sabbath I was at quarterly meeting in Lincklaen-pleasant and profitable season. I now saw my opportunity to visit the new field in Otsego county, referred to in my last quarterly report. Here I spent six days, includ- of these eight. But I suspect this is not in ing the Sabbath immediately following the quarterly meeting referred to. I preached do not give for a scholar previously named five times and made ten religious visits in by you; but, for a scholarship that you are the towns of Exeter and Burlington, where to fill according to your own judgment." I found three Sabbath keepers, one of them formerly residing at Norwich, where he embraced the Sabbath during our gospel tent meetings. These labors included a carriage their scholarship is to be their scholar, in ride of about sixty miles. Bro. R. P. Dowse, of Leonardsville, kindly furnished the conveyance, free of charge. From this new and interesting field, I came directly to Norwich, N. Y., arriving on Sixth-day, Nov. 20th, where I have spent two Sabbaths, one convert to the Sabbath, the fruit of gospel tent meetings of six years ago. I remain here until the 7th inst.

Upon the particular fields visited during the present quarter, I see a growth in grace, and an increase of interest in the cause of missions at home and abroad. Hoping to be able to make a still more encouraging report from this field, at no distant future, I re-Yours fraternally.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Under date of Norwich, N. Y., Jan. 12 1886, Sister A. F. Barber writes:

My heart is deeply stirred in regard to our

necessity for means for both home and foreign work and also for the tract cause. And how applicable the words of Jesus in this, as in so many instances, "These ought unavoidably assumed, are to be met. Must those who habitually practice very strict report for the Treasurer, or a statement of economy, in order to make their annual contributions, resort to still more rigid selfdenial to try to help raise this debt; or, should not those, rather, whose means make it possible to indulge the luxuries of life, proportionately increase their already, perhaps, liberal donations, which could be done with comparative ease? And this thought has also come to mind: God's people, anciently under evil influence, and for a wrong purpose, readily parted with those things to which they were doubtless strongly attached.

Marquette, and, indeed, all through this make as great sacrifice, even the giving up of their various ornaments of gold, by which I have enjoyed excellent health all through the needed means could probably be more easily raised than in any other way? And, thenceforth, if all would sacredly observe the Scripture rule in regard to outward adorning, which is as clearly taught in the divine Word as is the Decalogue, how would the money thus saved swell our treasuries. making practicable greatly enlarged plans for good. And, beside, having thus placed ourselves as a people on more consistent Scriptural ground, where we could confidently claim the fulfillment of the divine promises, what might we not expect in the prosperity of the work committed to our

> While our own views are not as radical worthy, not only of respectful, but of serious consideration.

One of our pastors writes:

In response to your request for what we can do for the Missionary Society, I will say that the matter was referred to the church, and I was requested to answer, that we are organized for systematic work in the interest of the Tract and Missionary Societies and will do all that we can; but just at present we do not feel safe in promising any certain

Last year I was unable to awaken much interest in the work until near its close, when the Sabbath-school voted to take one share in the Shanghai Mission School Fund. There has, however, been a change in sentiment, which I trust will manifest itself in our work this year.

FROM D. II. DAVIS.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13, 1885. As you doubtless know, our mail from America has been coming of late by English and French steamers. This has caused a good deal of confusion, and our letters and condition of things will not last much longer. Since we have just taken in some, and now have eight (really we have taken nine, one has gone home, as she was not well and very young), it would be as well to give them one accord with their wishes, as you say, "They My second thought on the matter is, that they give for a scholarship and not any particular scholar; but the scholar supported by whom they will take special interest, and from whom they desire to hear from time to time. We will, therefore, designate the time of beginning their scholarship as Oct. 1, 1885.

The girl to whom we give their scholarship is named Tsv-Voong-Tsung, which means honest, happy, virtuous girl, we hope she may have all the good qualities her name expresses. She is certainly a very promising girl of ten years of age, and we pray she may become an honest, noble, Christian woman.

In starting the school it has cost a good deal to get the necessary clothing. They all come with as little clothing as possible. Mrs. Davis has been getting their Winter clothing ready. They have to have a good supply, as there is no fire in their rooms. The Chinese have no fires with which to keep themselves warm. They clothe themselves according to the weather. When the clothing is provided the current expenses will not be so great.

SPECIAL REQUEST TO MISSIONABIES.

The blank quarterly and yearly reports, ye to have done, and not to leave the other | prepared and sent out by the Corresponding undone." Yet it seems a very perplexing | Secretary, provide for a report of the amount query how these obligations, which have been of missionary funds raised on the field in the given quarter or year; but not for a financial account between the missionary and the Board. The overlooking of this fact by a few has caused some confusion and inconvenience. It is, therefore, the judgment of the Treasurer, with which opinion the Secretary agrees, that no order should be granted or salary paid, unless, in addition to the statistical report made to the Secretary, there is also a complete financial report or statement of account, separately prepared for the Treasurer.

With charity for all, with malice toward none, the Treasurer and Secretary join in requesting our missionaries to make out Church. The appointment had been pre- less favorable than the meetings at Roan- viously announced, and the congregation was oke, though it was by no means a failure. were about twelve adult Sabbath-keepers of forwarding the cause of Christ in our sin- venience of all concerned to do so. Sabbath Z

Remember the Sabbath-day Six days shalt thou labor, and d he seventh day is the Sabbath of

AFFAIRS IN ARKA

Sabbath-keepers in Arl statute protection from pen ing on Sunday, since the si legislature. We feel, how is protection to be found in religious liberty in the bill of in the constitution of the law, being the highest law i must prevail in the end; an fidence that the Supreme matter is reached, will set of the late statute, exempt of religious societies which day than Sunday as the Sa alties for working upon tha The Constitution of the Sec. 24, says:

"All men have a natural right to worship Almighty the dictates of their own man can of right be comp erect, or support any place maintain any ministry agai No human authority can manner, whatsoever control the right of conscience, an shall ever be given by law establishment, denominati worship, above any other." Sec. 25, same article, say

"Religion, morality, and

ossential to good governm Assembly shall enact suitab every religions denominati able enjoyment of its own worship."

The following points are believe, to be infringement of the Seventh-day Baptis day Adventists under the c State.

1st. Our "natural and to worship Almighty God conscience," as acknowledg ment, is denied in the law keep Sunday. For our con that we should work the fir week at honorable business of ourselves and our fam support of good governme should keep the seventh sacred to the Lord by abs secular labor, that is, upon

2d. It compels us, if we ute, to recognize Sunday than Sabbath, or Saturday our moral consent. It fo a religious belief not our preference to Sunday rath That is, it would have us right for the law to com Sunday, while it is not ris respect those who keep Sa

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4th. It is plainly a prosuch denominations as obs those which observe Sati preference to the mode or ious assemblages on Sunda semblages on Saturday.

5th. Under section 25 sembly has not enacted, or away, suitable laws to pr Baptists and Seventh-day peaceable enjoyment of t public worship; but the legislation upon this mat of the privilege of worship according to the dictates sciences, in the peaceable lic worship. Some may be curious

last legislature came to r that formerly exempted al ious societies or denominat other days as Sabbath the the week, or Sunday, from working on that day. lead me to believe most repeal is only the result o test between temperance ment, and intemperance The friends of temperan wise or tolerant toward nothing to do with the e now believe that our legi had any design to oppres ers of Arkansas, when the but it is more probable the Assembly were ignor of our people in the 8 were any people in the 8 urdsy, or the seventh day Sabbath. The Jews ho

(- 1 T. S.)

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PECIAL REQUEST TO MISSIONABIES.

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e Treasurer. h charity for all, with malice toward the Treasurer and Secretary join in sting our missionaries to make out reports as suggested above, assuring of all concerned to do so.

Sabbath Beform.

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

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Sabbath-keepers in Arkansas have no statute protection from penalties for working on Sunday, since the sitting of the last legislature. We feel, however, that there is protection to be found in the guaranty of religious liberty in the bill of rights contained in the constitution of the State. Organic law, being the highest law in our government must prevail in the end; and I have full confidence that the Supreme Court, when the matter is reached, will set aside the repeal of the late statute, exempting all members of religious societies which observe any other day than Sunday as the Sabbath, from penalties for working upon that day.

The Constitution of the State, Article II Sec. 24, says:

"All men have a natural and indefeasable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. No man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent: No human authority can in any case or manner, whatsoever control or interfere with the right of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment, denomination, or mode of worship, above any other."

Sec. 25, same article, says:

essential to good government, the General Assembly shall enact suitable laws to protect every religions denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public

The following points are to be taken, as I believe, to be infringements upon the rights of the Seventh-day Baptists, and Seventhday Adventists under the constitution of the State.

1st. Our "natural and indefeasable right to worship Almighty God according to our conscience," as acknowledged in that instrument, is denied in the law compelling us to keep Sunday. For our consciences teach us that we should work the first six days of the week at honorable business, for the support support of good government; and that we should keep the seventh day of the week sacred to the Lord by abstaining from al secular labor, that is, upon Saturday.

2d. It compels us, if we abide by the statute, to recognize Sunday ministry as better than Sabbath, or Saturday ministry, against our moral consent. It forces us to observe a religious belief not our own, and to give preference to Sunday rather than Sabbath. That is, it would have us to say, that it is right for the law to compel observance of Sunday, while it is not right for the law to respect those who keep Saturday as the Sab

3d. It is human authority in a forcible and in a particular case interfering with our rights of conscience, and an attempt to control conscience.

4th. It is plainly a preference given to such denominations as observe Sunday, over those which observe Saturday; and also a preference to the mode or manner of religious assemblages on Sunday, over that of assemblages on Saturday.

5th. Under section 25, the General Assembly has not enacted, or rather has taken away, suitable laws to protect Seventh day Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists in the peaceable enjoyment of their own mode of to twenty-five dollars, to twenty-five to one public worship; but the whole tendency of hundred dollars. They plead that as the legislation upon this matter is to deprive us of the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our own consciences, in the peaceable enjoyment of public worship.

Some may be curious to know how the last legislature came to repeal that statute that formerly exempted all members of religious societies or denominations which observe other days as Sabbath than the first day of the week, or Sunday, from the penalties for working on that day. My investigations lead me to believe most sincerely, that the repeal is only the result of that deadly contest between temperance and good government, and intemperance and lawlessness. The friends of temperance are not always wise or tolerant towards that which has nothing to do with the evil. Yet I cannot now believe that our legislature, as a body, had any design to oppress the Sabbath keepers of Arkansas, when they repealed the law; but it is more probable that a majority of the Assembly were ignorant of the existence of our people in the State, or that there were any people in the State who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as the prosecutions. Sabbath. The Jews hold that Saturday is

the Sabbath and ought to be kept holy; but of the General Assembly is summed up about empt from penalties for doing business on | perance out of the land. Sunday because of being members of a relig-Jews of this State do not as a people, or re-Sabbath, the claim of those who did business presented itself more as a pretext than as a matter of conscience. The reasons for its appearing more as a ptetext than a matter of conscience arose from the following circum-

Sunday is the day when the masses of the people are idle. Its sacredness as a day to be spent in the worship of God is not acknowledged in the consciences of but comparatively few, and as they are restrained from labor except on public works, railroads and steam-boats, the larg est amount of dissipation and genera "Religion, morality, and knowledge being vice is invited. The vicious lay their plans for vice to be carried out upon that day; the gay and thoughtless, unrestrained by the hallowed influence of religion, easily fall in nets set for their souls, and readily spend their money for pleasure to gratify their fleshly desires. While the law has closed the business houses of honest merchants, grocers and tradesmen, who cannot afford to run the risk of paying fines for keeping open shops, the saloonists cooly calculate, and safely, too, that profits of Sunday business, when the idle crowds are seeking some pastin. and amusements, will far exceed the profits of any other day of the week, even after paying a fine. These fines they manage to have put at the minimum allowed by law. It is a rule, generally observed in our courts, that where a voluntary plea of guilty is entered by law-breakers, the lowest fine allowed and usual costs attached are assessed and so these saloonists go on Monday mornings and by voluntary confession secure this benefit of the custom of the courts.

In a great number of cases it is well understood to be a fact that magistrates be come particeps criminis, by previous ar rangements, to this wholesale violation of law. But in the case of the Jews before mentioned, they attempted to evade the force of the penalty of violating the law against Sunday business, by claiming exemption from fines on the ground that they were members of a religious denomination observing another day than Sunday as Sahbath. Other saloonists who claimed no such exemption felt forced by these circumstances to do business ing. on Sunday to retain patronage. It was an incitement to a general violation of law.

The Womens' Christian Temperance Union looked at the matter in this light, and to bridle the evil at any cost, they managed to get a bill into the Senate proposing a repeal of the statute of exemption to Sabbathkeepers; which was supposed to be only for the benefit of the Jews, with a clause to increase the fines for violations of this kind from ten Jews did not, as a people, practically keep Saturday, it would not be an abridgment of Louisville, Ky., at the International Conrights to require them to observe Sunday in vention of Young Men's Christian Associacommon with Sundayists, especially as the tions, and organized an inter-collegiate object was the suppression of the liquor business on Sunday. The bill passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor, Senator Thornton's desk was handsomely decorated with flowers next morning by the ladies, as a kind of canonization for manipulating the bill.

So I restate my belief that the design of the legislature was not to suppress the conscientious keeping of the Sabbath by those who observe it in a religious manner, but to beard the lion intemperance in his new intrenchment. However, it leaves us, as things now exist, in a situation to be annoyed by civil prosecutions, as though the whole thing was meant for us, and the decision of the Judge of Fayetteville, passed upon the statute law, which was his only prerogative in that court, was in accordance with the law. The remedy is in taking the matter before the Supreme Court to decide the constutionality of the repeal, or of the

A review of what has followed since action 1,215

it is a sad fact, and I dislike to say it, they thus: The whisky men go on about the are, with a very few exceptions, practically, same in their wholesale violations of the law, in this State at least, no Sabbathists. Every- either evading, or paying the minimum where they are found, they do business on | fines under the former custom, and this exthe Sabbath on the plea that it is the best | tends all over the State, while the few Sabday of the week for business and that they | bath-keepers, in only a few places, trying to cannot afford to lose its advantages for trade. | follow their honest occupations without In this their loyalty to mammon is far | molesting any one, are forced to endure angreater than to Jehovah. But the real noyances and suffer prosecutions from men ground of repeal seems to have arisen out of who would do more to suppress those who the fact that certain Jews engaged in the religiously differ from them on the Sabbath liquor and drink business claimed to be ex- than they would to destroy the evil of intem-

The Grand Jury of Miller county finished ious denomination that observes another day its sittings in December at Texarkana. It of the week than Sunday as Sabbath, and then | took no cognizance of our people's working boldly did business on Sunday, claiming the on Sunday, and the people generally concede protection of the statute made and provided | that we ought to be protected in our religin such case. As the facts showed that the lous belief and practice. There is no doubt that a few evil men would like to see us ligious denomination, keep Saturday as the prosecuted, but the counsels of the better self with the Christian men by uniting with class happily prevail.

J. F. SHAW.

CATHOLIC DECLARATIONS ON THE SABBATH.

A year or so since we attended Confirma tion at the Catholic church in Dunlap, where a class of about thirty were being ex amined by Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, when a conversation, in substance as follows, took place: Bishop.—What day did Christ rise from the grave? Young lady.—On Sunday. Bishop.—What day is the Sabbath? Young lady .- Sunday. Bishop .- No! Saturday is the Bible Sabbath. The church keeps Sun-

A little later a boy, on the opposite side of the aisle, was answering his questions about the ten commandments. After reciting the fourth commandment (third in their Bible), the Bishop said: Which day is the Sabbath? Boy.—Sunday. Bishop.—No! did'nt you hear what I told the girl over here? Saturday is the Bible Sabbath. It is kept by the Jews and Seventh-day Baptists. We keep Sunday to commemorate Christ's resurrec-

I will also add a quotation from a small Catholic book entitled "Plain Talk," about the Protestantism of to-day, from the French of Mgr. Segur, (Boston, Patrick Donahue, 1868,) p. 225: "It is worth its while to remember that this observance of the Sabbath -in which, after all, the only Protestant worship consists-not only has no foundation in the Bible, but it is in flagrant contradiction with its letter, which commands rest on the Sabbath, which is Saturday. It was the Catholic Church which, by the authority of JESUS CHRIST, has transferred this rest to the Sunday in remembrance of the resurrection of our Lord. Thus, the observance of Sunday by the Protestants is an homage they pay, in spite of themselves, to the authority of the church." G. M. COTTRELL.

Education.

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

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE Y. M. C. A. MOVEMENT

BY L. D. WISHARD, College Secretary.

Our readers will find much to interest them in the following report of Secretary Wishard, prepared at the request of many pastors, and presented to them through the press, as an aid to the churches in the observance of the Day of Prayer for Colleges:

In June, 1877, twenty five students from twenty-one colleges in eleven States, met in department of the Y. M. C. A. The purpose of this movement is the formation of Young Men's Christian Associations in every higher institution, and the union of these Associations for mutual helpfulness, in cultivating the entire field of Christian work | for Christ. among students.

The college delegates at this convention devised a system of inter-collegiate co-operation, and at their request the International Committee secured a College Secretary to prosecute the organization and development of college associations. He began his work in September 1877.

THE FIELD. The following table indicates the number of young men in the Protestant colleges and higher institutions of the United States, and the extent to which Christian work has been organized in them under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association:

Young men. Associations No. institutions. 45,000 800 Colleges, 25,000 275 Normals 150 Preparatory Schools, 10,000 12,000 15 000 90 Schools of Science, 150 Medical Colleges, 200 Commercial Colleges, 45,000 50 Law Colleges, 155,000

These men will, because of their education, do more for or against Christ than any other class. If they are saved it will be through the influence of the men with whom | cost of \$1,000. A \$50,000 building will soon they are more immediately associated than they ever will be with men after leaving college. While statistics are somewhat difficult | in a short time. to obtain in most of these institutions, it has been clearly ascertained that less than half

of the young men in the 300 colleges are professing Christians. It is the testimony of many educators that an exceedingly small per cent of men who leave college unconvert- | colleges, not over 15,000 of whom are professed, ever accept Christ. In order to do this | ing Christians vast and critical work, the entire Christian force in our colleges must be so organized and distributed that every Christian student will do definite work for a definite person. This the College Young Men's Christian Association aims to accomplish.

PURPOSE AND PLAN.

This is six fold: First. Individual Work. Every new student is approached as soon as he enters col lege and is warmly invited to associate himthe Association. By doing this, he takes a pronounced stand for Christ at the very beginning, and if he is not a Christian he be comes associated with them and finds his college fellowship among them. This individual work is done throughout the college year, not only to lead men into an organization, but to win them for Christ.

Second. The Bible Training Class is an essential part of the work. In this men study the Bible with the definite purpose of learn ing how to use it in dealing with the uncon verted, in removing their objections and lead ing them to Christ.

Third. Devotional Meetings are held week

y and oftener for, and led by, students. Fourth. Missionary Meetings are held, in which the condition and needs of the foreign day to commemorate the resurrection of and home field are considered, and men are led to confront the practical question of their responsibility to the salvation of all men, not only as prospective ministers, but as medical

Fifth. College neighborhood work in Sunday-schools, prayer-meetings, hospitals, jails, almshouses, etc., is overseen.

Sixth. Inter-Collegiate Co-operation. This is one of the most distinguishing features of the College Association movement, and by it every other department of the work receives valuable stimulus. Correspondence is interchanged by committees appointed for the purpose; publications are circulated; con ventions are attended, which invariably impart helpful influences to the colleges; and visits are exchanged, which secure the most practical methods of work to all.

THE WORK OF THE COLLEGE SECRETARY.

His business is to organize the Associa- The demands of this work are so great that

The prosecution of his work for the past eight years has involved:

First. A correspondence of 4,100 written and 7,600 papyrograph letters, in which innumerable questions have been asked and answered concerning every phase of the work. This correspondence has extended to every American college.

Second. Department of Publication. Forty seven numbers, or 167,300 copies, of the College Bulletin, besides 15,000 pamphlets and many circulars relating to the work have been distributed by the International Committee, through his agency.

Third. Conventions. He has attended seventy-nine conventions, including international, national, State, provincial, district, and exclusively students' conferences, in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland and Germany. In these conventions he has met 13,000 students from over 200 colleges, and has by public addresses and individual conversation instructed them in the work. An equal number of students attended as pray that more laborers may be speedily many other conventions, where they have been dealt with by other Secretaries of the a peculiar liberty in making this appeal to International Committee and by State Sec

Fourth. Visitation. He has made 402 visits to 217 different colleges in thirty States and in Canada. This agency is more valuable than any other. By it the College Secretary meets the students face to face, talks with them collectively and individually about their work, helps them to overcome difficulties, opens up new departments of work, and, in a word, seeks to arouse them to a full sense of their Christian duty, and lead them to a whole-hearted consecration to its discharge. Thus far his visits have been mostly devoted to Christians, arousing and setting them to work. He has, however, sought every possible opportunity to impress upon unconverted students the importance of decision

RESULTS.

It is impossible to estimate the exact results of such a work. It is also impossible to overestimate the results.

The College Secretary receives annual reports from every college association, the summary of which affords a pretty correct idea of the progress and condition of the work. strengthen your intellect, I would pray that The following summary is gleaned from the all these buildings might slide down this last report, and indicates the condition of the | hill and into yonder lake. Do not try to be work in May, 1885.

1. There are 210 college associations, over 185 of which have been organized since the work was inaugurated in June, 1877.

2. The total membership of the Associations exceeds 10,000.

3. All of the associations conduct devotional and business meetings, the majority addressed you, and I repeat it again. In no maintain missionary meetings and meetings other place in this country is there such a for Bible study, and a large number report | course presented as here. Attend them all. work done in the college neighborhood.

devoted exclusively to their purpose. ligious character."

Princeton College Association has a building valued at \$20.000. The Association of Hanover College, Indiana, has one erected at a be dedicated in Yale, and the Toronto University Association will enter a new building

5. 115 Associations observed the day of prayer for colleges, the last Thursday in January, and 101 the day of prayer for young men, the second Sunday in November.

6. There are about 40,000 students in these

7. Over 1,700 students professed conversion last college year, and nearly 10,000 have professed conversion during the past eight years. Careful inquiry shows that a large percentage of these conversions was a direct result of college association work.

8. 2,370 students in these colleges are reported as candidates for the ministry, 116 of whom have been converted since entering college, 35 of whom were converted last year. 102 of these are reported as having been influenced in their decision for the ministry by the College Association.

9. 187 are reported as intending to be foreign missionaries, several of them medical missionaries. 11 of these have been converted since entering college. 41 are reported as having been influenced in their decisions for the foreign field by the work of the College Association.

The following facts deserve special men-

First. The formation of the College Young Women's Christian Association, already numbering eighty organizations, and enlisting 2,000 college girls in the same kind of work which the College Young Men's Christian Association does for young men.

Second. The Medical Students' Missionary Conferences, which are held in the leading cities where medical colleges are located. These conferences have been the means of laying before 2,000 medical students the nature and needs of medical foreign missions, and physicians have gone and are going abroad as a result.

Third. The Bible Training Class. There has been such an increasing demand for help in the study of the Word in dealing with the unconverted, that the college secretaries have recently issued a printed outline of Bible study for the training class, which is being widely circulated. Classes of about twelve are being formed in many colleges, and in a number of colleges several such classes are at work. In this way students are being qualified to use the Word of God in convincing their fellows of sin, and of the claims of Christ upon their hearts, to overthrow their excuses and establish them in the truth.

tion in the colleges and develop the organiten men could be fully occupied in it. One additional secretary, has recently been secured, Mr. C. K. Ober, of the class of '83, in Williams College, and his remarkable adaptability to the work, and very successful beginning, assure greatly increased results.

Through the influence of Mr. Moody, the International Committee has secured a tour of visitation in a number of our leading colleges by Mr. J. E. K. Studd, Class of '83, Cambridge University, England. He was Captain of the University Cricket Eleven, and exerted the great influence his position afforded him in earnest Christian work. His account of the great religious movement in the English and Scotch universities, and the recent departure for China, as missionaries, of a band of Cambridge's best men, and his earnest testimony for Christ, produce a deep impression wherever he goes.

But what are three men among 150,000 students, scattered through all our States? They cannot cover one quarter of the wide, white field. If this ripened grain is not garnered, it will go to ruin. Will the churches sent into this harvest? The college boys feel the churches, for this movement is directly traceable to the Day of Prayer for colleges. Let the faith of the church be rekindled by the fact that ten thousand students have professed Christ during the past eight years, as a result of this work, and may it be increased ten fold, because of the awful fact that during these eight years fully one hundred thousand men have left college unconverted. We must reverse these figures. It ought to be done-it can be done, and it shall be done if the church will pray with increased faith, observing not only one day of prayer, but many, and consecrate a larger part of her treasury to the enlargement of this work.

PRESIDENT A. J. WHITE is not a clergy. man; but he does not believe in shutting all religious teaching out of our chartered colleges. Let our young men listen to what he said in his valedictory address to the students of Cornell University:

"I must speak on another question. If I thought this University was simply to smart, but do everything that comes to your lot in a faithful and satisfactory manner. It is the object of Cornell University to strengthen men, both intellectually and morally. Do not fail to attend the sermons that are given in this chapel. I have spoken feelingly on this point every time that I ever You cannot help but receive an impetus that 4. Forty-four have rooms furnished and will help to elevate young manliness and re-

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, January 28, 1886

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

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> I ask thee for the daily strength, To none that asked denied, And a mind to blend with outward life While keeping at thy side; Content to fill a little space,
> If thou be glorified."

Ir would be difficult to find a more sensible bit of advice to young men than that suggested by Mr. Merideth at Tremont Temple the other day on the study of the reign of Josiah. Maintain your self-respect. A young man whose consciousness of the rectitude of his own thoughts, aims and conduct makes him respect himself will seldom need to make any special efforts to obtain the respect of others. A self-reproaching conscience is a very disagreeable companion. If my neighbor is not agreeable to me, I can move away from him; but I cannot get away from my self. I know of no fate more to be deplored than to be compelled to endure the continual presence of one whom I cannot respect, and especially if that one is myself.

THERE can be little doubt that the solution of the labor question lies in some system of arbitration. Neither the employer nor the employe can be expected to make the satisfactory adjustment, for the opposite positions which they occupy, and the conflicting interests which they represent disqualify each alike to view the subject from the other's stand-point. A state board of arbitration has been suggested as the remedy for the evils which threaten the country, growing out of this complex question. A wiser suggestion, we think, is that of Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, that the surrogate of a given district be empowered to appoint a board of arbitration for such cases as may arise within the limits of such district.

THERE is an argumentum ad hominem in the following incident, related by Doctor Cuyler, that it will be difficult to answer. If a man is ever honest with himself it is when he stands face to face with his eternal destiny. If a man finds the consolations of the gospel his one great need in his dying hour, why should he not seek those consolations when all his faculties are clear and strong, and when he has something of life to give to God in return. "When the richest American of his day was in his last fatalsickness, a Christian friend proposed to sing for him, and the hymn he named was 'Come ye sinners poor and needy.' 'Yes, sir, replied the dying millionaire, 'sing that for me, I feel poor and needy.' Yet at that moment the stock markets of the globe were watching and waiting for the death of the man who could shake them with a nod of his head. 'Poor and needy!' How the sand sweeps from under a man's soul in such an hour as that!"

family at Webster, West Virginia, writes us a business letter which yet breathes so much of the true spirit of loyalty to Christ and of the fuller and divinely blessed experience, the work he has given us to do, that we venture to make a few extracts from it, hoping | in the love of Jesus, then have we something to stimulate others to a like zeal. "My fa- | worth bringing men to. In this two-fold ther has been a constant subscriber to the experience we find our highest incentives to RECORDER for nearly 30 years and has taken | Christian work. it most of the time about 40 years. We value it very highly and would not be with- found in open and inviting fields of work. out it. Times are very hard here and we It may be the duty of the Christian to sow have had much sickness in our family so beside all waters, and not be over anxious that we have had but little money that we about the harvest; it may be his duty to labor can use either to pay for the SABBATH RE- | whether he sees any prospect of immediate CORDER or to assist in our benevolent enterprises. I hope the Woman's Executive Board of his toil; but it is difficult to find much will live and do much to advance our common cause. Hope to do something before long | hand, when those whom we would bring to for our benevolent work. We are trying to | Christ, and whom we would lead in paths of let our light shine here as Christians. The visit of Eld. S. D. Davis here was well received. If some one of our ministers could is an incentive to labor which nerves hand come here and hold a series of meetings, I feel certain much good could be done. Pray | tion which lifts one above the point of wearifor us, lone Sabbath-keepers."

the horrors of the social evil in the city of earnest Christian endeavor. It is a time pling of some of our most promising benev- feel any poorer. I can live without these Wirter of 1856-7. Since then I have visited

London continue to attract the attention both of those who are laboring for the dethose who have the knowledge of the facts make them known. It is perhaps sufficient at present to know that in these cities regular systems of licensing prostitution prevail, other states of our Union young girls over against those who would seduce them to vice houses of ill-fame regular systems of procurvirtuous have remained ignorant of these begun which can never rest until, at the the doctrines we teach. very least, the weaker sex, and by far the tely this reform movement has its organic common than we are at first aware. The work is Miss Frances E. Willard, the presiby Mrs. E. E. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, ted to this noble work. It is ably edited hearts must ever pray.

INCENTIVES TO CHRISTIAN WORK.

The quality of any work depends almost entirely upon the incentives which move the workman, or the inspirations he feels in his work. The work of the Christian is no exception to this rule. Conversely, a clear view of the incentives will sometimes lead to more and better work. Let us, then, note some cable to us and our time:

1. First of all is to be mentioned a clear conception of what the Lord Jesus has done for the saved soul. This is the first great incentive in all Christian activity, in all ages of the world. The strength and clearness of this conception rests upon the question of our individual needs, and the cost at which these needs have been supplied. The man who calls himself a Christian, who yet never had any deep sense of his own needs as a lost sinner and who, consequently, fails to see any very vital and necessary connection between his salvation and the blood of the divine Saviour, is destitute of the first, most fundamental incentive to all truly Christian work. The first element of Christian work is thus vitally connected with right doctrinal conceptions of sin and the atonement. When we have learned, out of our deepest experience, to sing that most Scriptural hymn, A SISTER from a lone Sabbath keeping | "I need thee, oh, I need thee," then may we appreciate the need of our fellowmen, calling to us for sympathy and aid; and when, out we have found our own needs more than met

2. A second incentive to Christian work is harvest, or whether he lives to see any fruit inspiration in such work. On the other truth and obedience, seem not only ready to accept the truth, but anxious to find it, there and heart for valiant toil; there is an inspira-

when men are thinking much, some under olent operations goes on, it is liable to enforce one impulse, and some another, but all more their suspension. struction of the evil, and of those who seek or less anxious to know the truth respecting to hide from the public gaze its enormity. the religion of Jesus. Almost any state of all and much more than we are now doing. of its good things as the Lord permits me We have no doubt that revelations equally thought or inquiry is preferable to that of They will be available when faith, self-denial revolting could be made of the same evil in stagnation or total indifference. But a time and love of truth, are brought up to the grateful heart and in their enjoyment, and the larger cities of our own country, if only of thought and inquiry is a time demanding measure which God in his providence has the most earnest effort and the most consist- indicated. We ask all to pray for his blesshad also the disposition and the courage to ent living on the part of a Christian public. ing upon the efforts to make the income equal The demand is for men who have deep re- to the burden we are called upon to bear for ligious convictions, whose faith has taken the publication of his truth. hold upon divine verities, and brings to perthat in New York State, and in several fection the fruits of godliness. These prin- feel their force and be aroused to action. We ciples are as applicable to our life, as a feel compelled to urge them again and again. ten years of age have no legal protection Christian people, as they are to individual The work grows constantly on our hands. Joy more of its sweets than we had before effort. It is safe to say that there never was | Constant increase in the demands is the inevand ruin, and that to maintain the licensed | a time of more earnest inquiry respecting | itable price of success. If we would, we the true doctrine of the Sabbath and its could not have it otherwise. ing inmates are carried on. Too long the relations to the Christian life than at the is what every one desires. With it comes the present time. This fact should furnish us a perpetual enlargement of the scale of operathings, or knowing them, have kept silence strong incentive to every endeavor to place tions. Not to push the work would be great for very shame. It is gratifying to all who before the reading, thinking public, the truth denominational disgrace, and greater sin love purity and virtue and who have a touch on this subject, and to supplement this proof charity for the unfortunate victims of this | mulgation of the truth with such pure, beastly vice, to know that efforts have been | Christian lives as will attest the excellence of | pray for guidance, for strength and conse-3. A third incentive to earnest Christian

same protection under the law which is now labor is necessarily brief. Some of us who enjoyed by the stronger. Not inappropria- have not yet ceased to call ourselves young | bring richest rewards. Nothing worthy and | the sting of every thorn, and as in the past, men, have lived long enough to observe the orign under the National Woman's Chris- entire course of one of our number, from its tian Temperance Union, for the social evil | beginning, through a period of much labor and the drink curse have more elements in and usefulness, to what seems to be the end of a public ministry. How swiftly have the Superintendent of this branch of the Union's | years, since we were school-boys, passed away! Some of us may hope for other years of active | other branches of Christian work, go together. dent of the Union, and she is ably seconded | public labor, but they too are on the wing. It is | The divine plan includes means as a needful a solemn thought that, so far as human agency part. This is illustrated many times in the Mich., formerly of Alfred. A monthly pub- is concerned, the salvation of one generation | Scriptures. The following is a group of inlication known as the Philanthropist, is devo- of men depends upon the efforts of the same stances: generation of Christian workers. If the and numbers among its contributors philan- | heathen in other lands and the unsaved in thropists, physicians and clergymen among our own land of the present generation are whom is our brother, Dr. A. H. Lewis, of saved at all, in so far as that salvation is by Plainfield, N. J. The irreproachable char the instrumentality of Christian endeavor. acter, the purity of life and the eminent abil- it must be by the Christian people of the loaves. God saved Noah, but Noah's faith make for the next year which commences ity of those who have courageously under- present generation. When our day of labor | built the ark. God gave victory to David, | the first of March. If you, as churches and taken this work are good omens of its ulti- shall have passed, their day of grace will but David gathered the stones, and slew the Sabbath-schools, cannot pay just now what mate success, for which all true Christian | have passed also. They will not tarry to re- | giant. A hook was cast, and caught a fish | you have made up your minds to pay, give to the final account, and the final reward. | triumph, on an ass, the beast of peace, in- | trust that this much needed help for the May God help us to be true to them, to our- stead of a horse, the beast of war," the dis- educating and saving of our young people to this subject, by these generalities. While our generation, as such, may fill out its full measure of years and of labor, our opportunities, as individuals, may be terminated in a of the incentives to Christian work appli- | day, a week, or a year. To each of us the words of Jesus to Judas should come with solemn suggestiveness, "What thou doest, do quickly." Our day of labor may soon be over; or those whom it may be ours to influence for truth and righteousness, by our diligence, may pass from our reach if we loiter by the way; or both alike may end in a day.

These, then, are some of the incentives to earnest Christian endeavor. We have been saved with a mighty salvation, and God has commissioned us to tell the wondrous story; he has opened, and is opening continually, to us the doors of opportunity, as individuals and as a people, which invite our toil and promise abundant harvests; but these opportunities will surely slip from us if we loiter, and our own days of labor speed away, and with work well done or undone we hasten to our account. May these considerations move us to heed the counsel of the Wise Man, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Communications.

NOTES OF APPEAL.

BY J. B. CLARKE.

is about to visit, by course, such of the faith, abiding trust in an overruling Provichurches of the Eastern and Central Associ- | dence, in the tender watch care of the loving ations as he has not yet canvassed. Let it | Father can give the troubled soul peace, and be remembered that he comes to find patrons | enable it to rise above the defeats we have for our publications, make collections, get encountered in the world, its vanities, its subscriptions to the SABBATH RECORDER, | pride and haughtiness, its lack of sympathy. and increase the contributions for the relief | And then if we are enabled to see how good of the Society's treasury. He hopes to present the claims of the Sabbath cause in Rhode Island as follows, if agreeable to the churches there: The first Sabbath in February, at Westerly; the second, at Ashaway; the third, at Hopkinton; and the fourth, at Rockville. Will not every one at those points, and elsewhere, who ought to aid, be prepared to do so in some way, especially by giving to the on in your pursuit of the enjoyment of riches, ness and discouragement. It may not be General Fund. If not ready now, our peo- build large your palatial mansions, revel in said that such an attitude of receptivity ple should get ready at once for a united all that can delight the eye and gratify the THE revelations, made by Mr. Stead, of awaits all Christian endeavor to-day, but movement to enlarge the receipts all along senses. I do not envy your temporal prosthe Pall Mall Gazette, and his associates, of there is, even here, abundant incentive to the line. Every one can see that if the crip- perity; your abundance does not make me attended those early efforts; and again in the

Our resources are ample, as a people, for | me and hold me in its possession. So much

Some things need repetition until all shall against Christ, our Lord: We entreat each to my soul "Peace be still." one of our readers who believes all this to

greater sufferer from this evil, shall have the work is found in the fact that our time of and give us grace to do it. It may, it will He will be better to me than my fears, my doubtless, cost self-sacrifice, but this will really blessed was ever done without selfsacrifice. Let us not then shirk any self- the bestowal of so much of the sweets which sacrifice required for the truth's sake, but meet it cheerfully, and "count it all joy."

> Furthermore let us not forget that faith and works, in Sabbath reform, as well as

Hezekiah prayed and God heard, and healed him, but Hezekiah applied the plaster of figs. Christ took a few loaves of bread | know just what is to be paid towards liquidand fed the multitude. Christ provided the ating the debt on the Visitor immediately, blessing, but a little boy supplied the barley- so that they can know what arrangements to ceive instruction, and to be brought to Jesus | with money in its mouth. The money was | us the amounts of your pledges, and pay by those who come after us in the fields of | God's gift, but the hook and fishing were | just as soon as you can, We have thus far Christian endeavor. They will go with us Peter's. "Christ rode into Jerusalem in received about two hundred dollars. We selves and to him. Let us not lose sight of ciples shared the triumph, but not until they our individual responsibilities and relations furnished the ass, and the palm-branches, and the garments that were spread in the way. The teaching is plain. God wrought with

the obedient, who trusted, and made faithful use of the means at hand. If we provide smooth stones from the brook, and swords and spears, and barley-loaves, and nets and hooks, and palm-branches for the needs of the great mission committed to us, we shall contribute not in vain to the conquest of the world to the Lord and his truth. JAN, 24, 1886.

··FAITH THE TRUE ANAESTHESIA OF THE SOUL.

RY REV. E. M. DUNN.

So said Dr. MacLaren, and rarely has there been uttered a truer statement.

There are many events in life that occasion grief, many circumstances that cause friction and annoyance, which, like sand in the eye, grate on the delicate tissues of the soul and keep one forever weeping-we would have it otherwise, but we cannot. There are many apprehensions for the future, remorse over the mistakes of the past, as we dwell upon how it might have been had we done differently, and as we see how it is and imagine it may be worse. And as we compare our situation, our condition and environments with others, seeing only the best that they enjoy and feeling the sting that is our thorn in the flesh-how can we bear it all? How can the soul preserve its equanimity amid all these painful emotions that The Soliciting Agent of the Tract Society | are aroused within the heart? Nothing but God has been to us in the past, checking our worldliness by disappointing us, and hedging up our way, when that way was leading down to death, bringing to us joy out of our sorrow, victory out of our defeat, strength out of our weakness, then it is our faith grows strong and we are enabled to say to a vain, proud, sneering world, Ride

things, my trust is in the living God. I have overcome the world, it does not absorb to enjoy, I shall receive and enjoy with a use of the world, I will rise above it and by means of it into the enjoyment of spiritual communion and trust and peace with my maker. Oh! the marvelous mercy of God that can first crush us, or rather permit us to be entangled in the web of our own weaving, and then lift us up out of our enslave. ment to the world and give us to really en. though we were rushing hard after them: and render our rational and Christian use of the world a stepping stone to the joys of the spirit and immanence with God. Let the world seethe on, let the hearts of men be lashed into fury and madness in their unrest and pursuit after its vanities, I will say

He who by his spirit hath said "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all other things will be added unto you" May the Lord help us to see our duty | will not withhold from me any good thing. faith will make me measurably insensible to so in the future, he will surprise me with the world can give, as will be good for my soul, and the grace to rise through their use into a keener appreciation of the loving kindness and beneficent watch care of him in whom my faith is fixed, and by a growing faith I shall gain a completer victory over the

OUR SABBATH VISITOR FUND.

It is very desirable that the S. S. Board may be cheerfully given that the future of the Visitor may be secured.

In behalf of the S. S. Board,

H. C. Coon, Pres.

Home Mews.

New York.

BERLIN.

It may be of interest to our beloved Zion to know of the Lord's work in Berlin, N. Y. We had long been praying that the blessed Lord would visit his people, and with many the desire had risen to the altitude of a hope.

In the early part of December last, brother L. C. Rogers came among us, by invitation of the church, to assist in a contemplated series of meetings, and continued with us nearly six weeks. His preaching was clear, convincing and Biblical, and the effect upon the people was most salutary. The membership of the church has been greatly revived, wanderers from God reclaimed, some have been restored to the fellowship of the church, alienations of long standing, and of a very grievous nature, have been healed. Ten have followed Christ in the ordinance of baptism, two of them heads of families. There are still others who, we hope, will follow the same divine example in the near future. As a church, we feel that we have very great reason to praise our kind heavenly Father for this gracious outpouring of his Spirit; and we feel assured that our bretheen and sisters throughout the denomination will rejoice

Pray for us that we may glorify God in the use of all the means bestowed.

By the request of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of this place and of their pastor, Eld. B. F. Rogers, I have assisted them in a series of meetings. I concluded my humble labors last evening, but the meetings will be continued. The pastor and people are of one heart and one mind; the feeling seems unanimous that the work should go on. Almost the whole membership of the church is in good working order. I have enjoyed these meetings very much.

It was with this people that I began my work in the ministry, thirty-three years age last August. A precious revival of religion Berlin but occasionally. gave a few discourses here u of the Tract Society. I am find some fruits of that lit versions to the Sabbath.

The meetings now held ha blessed to the membership and to the healing of di producing fellowship and with them all. I have been the Lord and wonderfull work of grace. The con bright and clear example Ten have, by the pastor, be the fellowship of the Seve Church. This church is is churches of like faith, but cient strongholds of our b has many good gifts in it.

Several of the descendan Satterlee are living here, and church. One of his grands recent converts. Bro. B. F somewhat worn with pastor care of an invalid wife, is st hearty in the work of the Lor it exceedingly pleasant to be him in this revival labor. this dear people, and their be owned and blessed of Go

JAN. 19, 1886.

Our open Winter has clo are in use once more. indicated from 34° to 4° be ing to locality.

VERONA

No extra meetings have either church this Winter, fully enough to do withou though it would please him terest felt and help from ab a series of meetings. A few ance lectures and sermons are immediately to be respon visiting on the field has bee tory to leaving, as is now e hearts are found who symps pastor and his work. Many fered and words of cheer fro It is a pleasure to labor Christ's sake with such disc

In the Second Verona chu has not diminished. Those w a year ago are faithful. Th good and gives the preacher ment. The Sabbath-school attendance and interest. superintendent, is doing his that interest. The school tak many Helping Hands as the

As this church joins with church in supporting a past over half as much according entitled to pastoral labor Owing to the distance from pastor, it has not received but he has endeavored to ciency by giving it the same smons. Could one devote h this church and society it advantage, as well as furnis for him, including occasion turing.

The First Verona Societ meeting voted that, in view financial embarrassment, ask its pastor to labor on t ing year. April 1st will I labors of three years and Verona. This is a source faithful ones who have s amid many difficulties. sidered as justice to the on field, is far from being First Church as a whole, a ted by the Second Church some one may find it con here, who can, by outside the financial deficiency. this dear people one of st who shall win to truth the converted about us.

A few sheaves have bee Lord and evidence of div altogether lacking. Am has been the regular serv 'Corners, where scores of f been found. Methodists Baptists have united in s try, and though the truth has often been pro friendship remains. Res God. He called us to the though we have done by feel unworthy, we propo the work so long as worl and body can be kept to next field of labor will b we feel sure that he w centinue to open the wa The Young People's I has its regular sessions a

give a public entertainm

my trust is in the living God. I vercome the world, it does not absorb d hold me in its possession. So much good things as the Lord permits me oy, I shall receive and enjoy with a al heart and in their enjoyment, and the world, I will rise above it and by of it into the enjoyment of spiritual union and trust and peace with my Oh! the marvelous mercy of God in first crush us, or rather permit us ntangled in the web of our own weavid then lift us up out of our enslaveto the world and give us to really enre of its sweets than we had before, we were rushing hard after them: nder our rational and Christian use of rld a stepping stone to the joys of the and immanence with God. Let the seethe on, let the hearts of men be into fury and madness in their und pursuit after its vanities, I will say soul "Peace be still."

who by his spirit hath said "Seek first ngdom of God and his righteousness other things will be added unto you" t withhold from me any good thing. l be better to me than my fears, my ill make me measurably insensible to g of every thorn, and as in the past, ne future, he will surprise me with towal of so much of the sweets which ld can give, as will be good for my d the grace to rise through their use keener appreciation of the loving s and beneficent watch care of him in my faith is fixed, and by a growing shall gain a completer victory over the

OUR SABBATH VISITOR FUND.

very desirable that the S. S. Board est what is to be paid towards liquide debt on the Visitor immediately, they can know what arrangements to r the next year which commences of March. If you, as churches and schools, cannot pay just now what e made up your minds to pay, give mounts of your pledges, and pay oon as you can, We have thus far about two hundred dollars. We at this much needed help for the g and saving of our young people cheerfully given that the future of tor may be secured. half of the S. S. Board,

H. C. Coon, Pres.

Home Mews.

New York. BERLÎN.

be of interest to our beloved Zion of the Lord's work in Berlin, N. Y. I long been praying that the bless. would visit his people, and with desire had risen to the altitude of

early part of December last, broth-Rogers came among us, by invitahe church, to assist in a contemries of meetings, and continued learly six weeks. His preaching convincing and Biblical, and the on the people was most salutary. bership of the church has been evived, wanderers from God resome have been restored to the felf the church, alienations of long and of a very grievous nature, healed. Ten have followed Christ inance of baptism, two of them amilies. There are still others ope, will follow the same divine the near future. As a church, at we have very great reason to kind heavenly Father for this utpouring of his Spirit; and we d that our bretheen and sisters t the denomination will rejoice

us that we may glorify God in all the means bestowed.

equest of the Seventh-day Baptist this place and of their pastor. Rogers, I have assisted them in a cetings. I concluded my humble evening, but the meetings will be The pastor and people are of and one mind; the feeling seems that the work should go on. Alhole membership of the church working order. I have enjoyed

ngs very much. ith this people that I began my ministry, thirty-three years age A precious revival of religion cos early efforts; and again in the

Berlin but occasionally. Ten years ago, I vave a few discourses here under the auspices of the Tract Society. I am much cheered to find some fruits of that little effort, in conversions to the Sabbath.

The meetings now held have been especially blessed to the membership of the church, and to the healing of difficulties, and in producing fellowship and unity. I rejoice | for them, than our Seventh-day Baptists. with them all. I have been made happy in the Lord and wonderfully blessed in this work of grace. The converts have been bright and clear examples of conversion. Ten have, by the pastor, been baptized into the fellowship of the Seventh-day Baptist Church. This church is isolated from other churches of like faith, but is one of the ancient strongholds of our beloved Zion, and has many good gifts in it.

Several of the descendants of Elder Wm. Satterlee are living here, and are active in the church. One of his grandsons is among the recent converts. Bro. B. F. Rogers, though 30mewhat worn with pastoral work and the care of an invalid wife, is strong in faith and hearty in the work of the Lord. I have found it exceedingly pleasant to be associated with him in this revival labor. My prayer is that this dear people, and their pastor, may ever be owned and blessed of God.

L. C. ROGERS.

JAN. 19, 1886. VERONA.

Our open Winter has closed and sleight are in use once more. Thermometer has indicated from 34° to 4° below zero, according to locality.

No extra meetings have been held in either church this Winter, the pastor having fully enough to do without such effort, though it would please him to have such interest felt and help from abroad to conduct a series of meetings. A few calls for temperance lectures and sermons in the country are immediately to be responded to. Much visiting on the field has been made prepar tory to leaving, as is now expected. Warm hearts are found who sympathize with the pastor and his work. Many prayers are of fered and words of cheer from the faithful It is a pleasure to labor and suffer for Christ's sake with such disciples.

a year ago are faithful. The attendance is good and gives the preacher great encourageattendance and interest. Bro. Hunt, the that interest. The school takes and pays for as many Helping Hands as there are members.

As this church joins with the First Verona church in supporting a pastor, paying a little over half as much according to its size, it is entitled to pastoral labor in proportion. again. wing to the distance from the home of the pastor, it has not received quite as much, but he has endeavored to supply the deficiency by giving it the same number of sermons. Could one devote his whole time to this church and society it would be a great advantage, as well as furnish sufficient work for him, including occasional outside lec-

The First Verona Society at its last annual meeting voted that, in view of the present financial embarrassment, it could not justly ask its pastor to labor on the field the coming year. April 1st will probably close his labors of three years and four months in Verona. This is a source of grief to the faithful ones who have stood by the ship amid many difficulties. This, though considered as justice to the one laboring on the field, is far from being the desire of the First Church as a whole, and very unexpected by the Second Church. It is hoped that some one may find it convenient to settle here, who can, by outside labor, make up the financial deficiency. May the Lord send this dear people one of strength and faith, who shall win to truth the large class of unconverted about us.

A few sheaves have been given us of the Lord and evidence of divine favor is not altogether lacking. Among the pleasures has been the regular service held at Green's Corners, where scores of faithful friends have been found. Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists have united in sustaining our ministry, and though the Sabbath and other truth has often been proclaimed, yet their friendship remains. Results we leave with God. He called us to this blessed work and though we have done but little and often feel unworthy, we propose to continue in the work so long as work is found and soul and body can be kept together. Where the next field of labor will be we know not. but we feel sure that he who led us out will

continue to open the way. The Young People's Literary Society still give a public entertainment. The last meet- by anybody, by paying a toll of a nickel.

ing was held at W. C. Perry's, where an interesting programme was presented.

Four of the district schools in this immediate vicinity are taught by our young ladies, who have the preference nearly every year. One field at least seems open to Sabbath. keepers, and that is teaching. None have had better success, with schools always open

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

The first week of January was observed by the church as a week of prayer; the weather was quite unfavorable during the early part

of the week, and but few attended; but later, the weather was more favorable, and the attendance improved.

The Bible-school held, as usual, a Christmas gathering. The musical and literary exercises were excellent. No time or labor were spared in decorating the house with evergreens, which appeared in form of anchors, crosses, crowns, and other devices, to fill in the various nooks and corners. On each side of the deak there was an evergreen tree, extending from floor almost to ceiling, both of them covered with presents from bottom

The time for election of officers is the first Sabbath in January. The election passed off very quietly, there being but one change in the officers, and that was made necessary by the resignation of the Secretary.

The school will make an effort to raise thirty-five dollars for the Missionary Society, and thirty-five dollars for the Tract Society.

Arkansas.

TEXARKANA. Though a little late, I would like to let the readers of the RECORDER know how our little folks at Texarkana enjoyed our New Year's arrival. On the eve there were quite a number of little folks, and several larger ones, met at the residence of Deacon C. G. Beard, where a very pretty New-year's tree -a neat ever-green holly-stood waiting, loaded with gifts for them. Soon after the In the Second Verona church the interest | arrival of the guests, "Kris-Kringle" and has not diminished. Those who put on Christ his attendant came in. There was quite a confusion when they entered. Some of the children cried and some clapped their hands ment. The Sabbath-school has an increased | and shouted for joy-the latter had seen the jolly old man before, and remembered that superintendent, is doing his best to add to he was always the children's friend-and before the evening was far spent the dear old man had made friends of all the children. I think all the children who were there will not forget their funny old friend, and he will receive a hearty welcome when he comes

Our church hope to do something for missions this year.

> Respectfully, EVA SHAW.

Condensed Mews.

Snow slides, destructive to human lives and much property, are reported from Colorado, and other Western points.

General W. R. Rowley, General Grant's old military secretary, is dangerously ill at Chicago, and is not expected to recover.

At Natchez, Miss., the mail boats in the Mississippi river are detained by running ice which is the heaviest known for fifty-

The Colorado Press Association adopted a resolution, Jan. 18th, protesting against any effort to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar.

It is said by well informed people that President White, of Cornell University, will be elected president of Yale College at the next meeting of the corporation.

The Singer Sewing Machine works at Elizabeth, N. J., and the Elizabethport Cordage works, resumed operations Monday, Jan. 18th, giving work to 3,500 hands.

The will of Daniel A. Jones, of Chicago. was recently admitted to probate. He eft an estate worth \$1,250,000, a large amount of which goes to charitable institu-

Notices have been posted in the Lonsdale company's mills, at Lonsdale and Ashton, R. I. of an increase in wages of five per cent, February 1st. A similar notice was put up on the Beskley mills.

The New York State Forestry Commission held a meeting lately and, the opinion of the Attorney general being sought, he decided that the Commission had absolute control of the Adirondacks and other State lands, and were empowered to grant privileges to individuals on such lands.

The Pan-Electric Telephone company of St. Louis, have put their telegraphic sys tem into operation and have given an exhibition of its workings. It differs in several ways from the other tolephones and includes has its regular sessions and expects soon to a plan by which communication may be had

lady in Rhode Island, daughter-in-law of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, and granddaughter of Samuel Ward, died at her home in Middletown, Jan. 17th, aged 102 years, two months and nine days. Mrs. Greene retained her faculties up to

the Peoria, Ill., whisky pool are cutting | wife of Silas Clapson. rates. The trouble in the pool seems to have originated from the fact that not enough money has been subscribed to pay for surplus goods. An effort will be made to fill the depleted treasury of the pool and whip the cutters into line.

At Orangeville, O., a dynamite cartridge which had been placed at the door of th residence of Police Magistrate Monroe, exploded causing great damage to the building. The inmates were uninjured. This is the second attempt that has been made to blow up the police magistrate, who has been in flicting fines for breaches of the Scott temperance act.

Foreign.

A Bengal native regiment has started for Burmah to reinforce British troops at Man-

rebels is advancing against the alien garrison It is stated that Turkey has agreed to dis-

arm when it becomes evident that Servia and Greece do not intend to break the peace. The pope has conferred upon Canovas del Costillo, the Spanish premier, a decoration similar to that conferred upon Prince Bis-

the name Sadiek Pasha, formerly a general in the service of Turkey, has committed

It is reported that Sir John MacDonald, on his return to Canada, will unconditionally pardon all political prisoners now undergoing sentence in the northwest in connection with the recent Riel rebellion.

Owing to the pressure brought to bear by the powers on Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria he has agreed that negotations for peace between Servia and Bulgaria shall be carried on at Bucharest.

The St. James Gazette says that the labors of both the foreign office and the premiership are straining the health of the Marquis of Salisbury and it is probable the foreign of fice will soon be placed in other hands.

The government of Spain has drawn the and asked her to prevent any hostile demonstrations against Spain from French territory.

The London Daily Telegraph has advices stating that the Russian government has dispatched 16,000 more troops to Asia Minor, and that 1,000 Russians are crossing the Caspian sea on their way to the Tekke coun-

The London & Northwestern railway company has decided to substitute metal sleepers for the present wooden ties throughout the system. This change will give an impetus to the iron trade. Other railways will follow the Northwestern's example.

Emperor William held a reception Sunday, Jan. 17, which was attended by hundreds of persons who had received honors and decorations from his majesty. A state banquet, at which there were 800 guests was given in the evening, followed by a gala opera per-

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride, in Little Genesee, N. Y., on the evening of Jan. 20, 1886, by Rev. Geo. W. Burdick, Mr. HERMAN B. SLADE and Miss ET-TIE M. Brown, both of Little Genesee.

In the Seventh day Baptist church in Lincklaen Centre, N. Y., on the evening of Jan. 17, 1886, by Rev. Experience F. Randolph, Mr. Henry W. PHILLIPS, of DeRuyter, and Miss AMANDA M. JUSTICE, of Linckleen.

January 11, 1886, at the residence of S. L. Gleason, Portville, N. Y., by Guv Lowry, Esq., Mr. Edwin S. Gleason and Miss Cora E. Maxson, both of Ceres.

In the town of Independence, N. Y., on the morning of Jan. 1, 1886, of dropsy, Mrs. ALCINDA, wife of Thomas Nye, aged 72 years. As the new year dawned, this aged mother who had been totally blind for three years, opened her eyes on scenes celestial. An aged husband, and a large family of children and grandchildren, were present at the funeral, which was held at her late residence, Jan.

In Troupsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1885, of inflammation of the lungs, Zora B., infant daughter of Luther and Nettie Skinner, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 22 days.

ASA LANDPHERE, Esq., one of Paw Paw's oldest and most respected citizens quietly passed away at 12 o'clock, Sunday, Jan. 3, 1886, aged 75 years. He had suffered for years from heart disease and asthma, which increased in severity the last year. He passed away so peacefully that his aged wife thought him to be sleeping He was one of eight children, and the oldest son of the late Asa Landphere, of Plainfield, N. Y., where he was born. Two sisters only survive him, Mrs. Rev. J. Clarke, of DeRuyer, and Mrs. S. R. Burdick, of Leonardsville, N Y. He was an ingenious and efficient mechanic, and an enterprising citizen. He made a profession of religion in early life, and had long been a valuale member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He leaves, in the loneliness of widowhood, the wife with whom he had lived more than fifty years, and one daughter in Dakota, with numerous kindred and friends to suffer an irreparable loss. J. C.

In Verona, N. Y., Jan 18. 1886, suddenly, of pneumonia, W. Eugene, son of Henry E. and Ella R. Davis, aged 11 months and 9 days.

Miss Susan E. Crandall, youngest daughter of Mrs. Emeline Crandall and the late Mr. Joseph Crandall, died in Westerly, R. I., January 4, 1886,

Mrs. Anna Maria Greene, the oldest | ly a dozen years, and which was borne with such patience and cheerfulness as to make the memory of those years pleasant to her intimate friends and rela'ives-years indeed, probably, to them and to her, the most useful and profitable of her life.

CORRECTION.-In RECORDER of Jan. 14, 1886, in the notice of the death of Mrs. Silas Clapson, for incomparable articles from many practiced pens, town of Plainfield, N. J.," read, In the town of It has been learned that the members of field; and for "wife of Samuel Clapson," read

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 Sabbath keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially

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 Cen-

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

THE New York Seventh-day Baptist Church holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 3, Y. M. C. A. Building, corner 4th Avenue and 28d St.; entrance on 23d St. (Take elevator). Divine service | Heavy bodied, grainy, high flavored dairy, at 11 A. M., Sabbath-school at 10.15 A. M Michael Czaykowski, better known under | Strangers are cordially welcomed, and any friend in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to attend the services.

> THE Chicago Mission Sabbath school is great ly in need of a new supply of singing books W have but a few, and those are in very bad condition We need fifty or more copies. Are there not som of our larger schools that have a quantity of singing books which they have laid aside? If any exports, 18,085 boxes. Our market has ruled about school is disposed to supply our need in this way, same as last week. Exporters have been liberal please address the undersigned at Morgan Park, | buyers of Winter make skims, and took 5,000@6,-Ill., stating name of book, number on hand, and | 000 boxes at 3@31c. Night milk skims sold at 6@ condition. I need not add that the favor will be 71c. We also note sale of large line of white cheese greatly appreciated by our school,

C. E. CRANDALL.

REV. U. M. BABCOCK requests that, after Feb. 1st, his correspondents address him at Daytona, Volusia Co., Fla.

THE next regular Quarterly Meeting of the attention of France to suspicious movements | Rhode Island and Connecticut Seventh-day Baptist | ports 1,266 cases. The market has of Carlists and Republicans on the frontier, | Churches will be held with the Rockville Church, commencing Sabbath evening, Feb. 19, 1886, at 7 o'clock, with the following programme:

1. Sabbath evening, sermon by L. F. Randolph, followed by a conference meeting.

2. Sabbath morning, at 101 o'clock, sermon by O.

U. Whitford, followed by communion, adminis tered by L. F. Randolph and J. R. Irish, 3. Evening after the Sabbath, a Sabbath-scho Institute service, conducted by O. U. Whitford.

4. First-day morning, 101 o'clock, sermon by I 5. First day afternoon, 2 o'clock, sermon by Horace Stillman. 6. First day evening, at 7 o'clock, sermon by O.

D. Sherman, followed by a conference meeting. O. U. WHITFORD, Secretary. THE next regular meeting of the Board of

Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held in the vestry of the Pawcatuck Seventh day Baptist church, Westerly, R. I., Feb 10, 1886, at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

O. U. WHITFORD, Rec. Sec.

In accordance with the custom of the day, the BURLINGTON ROUTE is now running California Excursions from the Missouri River in connection with the Denver and Rio Grande, Central, and Southern Pacific Railroads, connecting at Omaha and Pacific Junction with regular trains from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and other Eastern points. Both first class and cheap rate Excursions are run, leaving the Missouri River on the following dates: First Class-Feb. 3d and 17th, to Los Angeles March 3d, to San Francisco.

Low Priced-To all California emigrant points, on Wednesdays of every week until June 30th in-

THE Joseph Harris Seed Company, Moreton farm, Rochester, N. Y., has issued a neat catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds, which will be sent free to any one making application for it. It also contains practical suggestions for planting and cultivating the different varieties catalogued. The Companv warrant their seeds to be fresh and selected from the best specimens of the fruit of last year.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio from Feb. 2d to 9th. inclusive.

Books and Magazines.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February maintains the strength which characterized the December and January numbers. Every article in it makes point. The illustrations leave nothing to be desired, and the variety of its contents is as noteworthy as their excellence. Besides the continued articles, the number treats of a variety of subjects from the "Condition of the British Navy," to the "Blue Grass Region of Kentucky." There are two papers on the educational problem-one "Manual Training," the other, "Education as a Factor in Prison Reform." The editorial departments are maintained with their usual vigor and freshness.

A SAMPLE copy of Babyland is on our table. It is a monthly magazine for the very little ones, published by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass. We have just read it through and feel more than ever like singing, "Make me a child again, just for to-night."

If you have little ones in your family, send for it, addressing publishers as above. Price, 5 cents a single number, or 50 cents a year.

CLAREMONT COLONY!

CLAREMONT COLONY!

A New House every 16 days in the last 6 years. Our village, only 32 months old, has 5 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, achool, newspaper, factory, foundry, 4 steamboats 2 trains and 2 mails daily. Land rapidly advancing. Send, send, send, by all means, send for circulars with 4 maps, 36 Photagraphic cuts of houses, all about the wonderful growth of our colony, its soil, climate, markets, business opportunities, health, prices, terms, and 96 other distinct subjects. Farms for \$300 on monthly installments to those having employment, without leaving their situation.

Address J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va.

THE Pulpit Treasury for February is promptly on our table. Its contents display impartiality to the evangelical denominations. This magazine gives honor where honor is due, treads with firm step the good "old paths," touches with clear light many doctrinal and practical themes, and affords by its the very aid so many pastors and Christian workers need in their different fields and in their multifarious forms of labor. Yearly, \$2 50; to clergymen, \$2; single copies, 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 771 Broadway, New York.

THE Homiletic Magazine of London (\$3)-an American edition is now published at the office of The Pulpit Treasury—both are sent to one address

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Jan. 23, 1886, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 49 and 51 Pearl Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 21,128 packages; exports. 1,980 packages. One cent more of a drop, and prices on common butter will be the same as for lard, and still another cent would bring it to a tallow basis—41/205c. for tallow, 6@7c. for lard, and 7@ 81c. for common butter. Fresh Elgin creamery grain-fed make of butter sold at 35c., and as near the same grade of goods as may be, brought 32@ 33c.; even New York State fancy Fall, quick-flavored butter, either creamery or dairy (if it could be found), would bring 26@27@28c., and at the moment there is scarcely fine fresh butter enough to go around. We quote:

Solid silky grain-fed fresh Elgin creamery 33 @35 Fancy, fresh, grain-fed, Eastern creamery 33 @35

[. s	fresh	.25	@27
- 1	A strictly fancy Delaware dairy, entire	.21	@22
ıs	Fair to good dairies [nominal]	.12	@15
0	Creamery New York State butter	. 9	@12
	Fine Summer firkins	.—	@20
_ [Fresh Western imitation creamery	.22	$\tilde{\omega}_{25}$
. 1	Western creameries, fancy Summer make.	.16	@17
	" good held butter	10	@15
e	" store packed butter		
ı. ˈ	Winter make, common roll butter	. 9	@ 13
Δ.	Grease		
~	Carron Bossints for the most of		_

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 21,669 boxes; for same account at 91@91c., and finest colored at 9100. We quote:

Fine. Faulty. Fancy. Factory, full cream.. 9½@10½ 9 @9½ 6 @8 Night's milk. Skimmed...... 7 @8 4 @5 2 @3 Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 11,322 barrels; im-

to worse all the week. Prices started Monday at 26c., and with very light demand gradually declined, and to-day, Saturday, sales are at 22@221c. We note sales on 'Change to-day of 25 cases freshlaid eggs at 22c., and 25 barrels State limed at 194c. We quote:

Limed eggs, per dozen................. 18 @19

POULTRY AND GAME. - There was an abundance of all kinds of poultry, and prices were knocked down 203c. per pound all through the list without being able to clear the receipts. Game was in fair demand, and prices were well maintained. We

Dressed turkeys, per fb...... 9 @12 chickens, per 1b...... 9 @10

 " geese, per lb.
 9 @10

 Quail, per doz.
 \$ —@\$2 00

 Partridges, per pair.
 75@\$1 00

 Grouse, per pair.....

GREEN APPLES continue to arrive freely and have light sales. Finest Greenings and Baldwins selling at \$1 65@\$1 75 per barrel, fair to good lots offered at \$1 50, while common lots are nominally 75c.@\$1

BEESWAX sells at 25@26c.

EVAPORATED APPLES were more freely officred. Exporters taking fair to choice fruit at 61@61c. Home trade is very light and stocks accumulate.

common.....nominal

BUTTER. CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively 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.

ATENT Obtained. Trade Mark, Label, Print and Copyright protection secured. Good work, good references, moderate charges. Send for pamphlet. R. G. DU BOIS & CO., 916 F St., Washington, D. C.

WANTED.—A Sabbath-keeping painter, a man of good address and wide awake, a first-class sign writer, to take a half interest in a general house and sign painting business, in a city of 4,000 inhabitants. Business thoroughly established by a painter of over twenty years experience. Three different societies of Sabbath-keepers in the vicinity.

Address C. E. GREGG, Marion, Linn Co, lowa.

FARM FOR SALE. The farm in Hartsville known as the Palmiter Farm is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

Address
J. E. B. SANTER, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Selected Miscellany.

THE LOVE OF GOD.

Glad in the sunshine, All things lift their voices To the Giver of good; And the whole world rejoices Because of the love Of the Father above.

Hearts sad with sorrow, And hands that are weary, Grow restful in God, And are hopeful and cheery; For his love will last, When all else shall be past.

Oh. wonderful kindness! Tis inconstant never, And does not grow tired, - But endures all forever ; No love is so strong, No love lasts so long.

Then let all his children

Who knows his forgiveness Will evermore render A tribute of praise; For his love is so tender That words fail to show What our grateful hearts know.

Rejoice without measure; The great love of God Is our solace and treasure. Since he holds us dear What is there to fear? -Marianne Farningham.

AN INVESTMENT IN THE BANK OF PROVI-

radiant pennons over the velvet slopes of the here 'tis, and mind you don't lose it." Fairhaven farm—the river, murmuring softly over the pebbly bottom, flashed up like a sheet of silver—and the purple fields of clover, nodding ready for the scythe, filled the warm air with slumberous scents.

"Fine weather for the hayin'," said Eliakim Fairhaven. To his material nature God's sunshine and the grand glitter of earth and sky were but the instruments to fill his pockets with sordid gain-mere accessories to a "good crop!" Alas! is not this world full of Eliakim Fairhavens, in one shape or

Miss Comfort Fairhaven sat beside him watching the cumbersome frolics of a pair of twin lambs, deserted by their heartless mother, whom she was "bringing up by hand."

"Yes," she said, with a mechanical glance in the direction of the beamy west. "Who's that a comin' up the path, I wonder?"

"One of the new hands, I calculate," said Eliakim, screwing up his eyes. "I didn't 'gree to give 'em their supper and board into the bargain, a night afore the job beginsand I'm blessed if there ain't a little gal

fort, rising and going down the steps to meet above occurred. "But I can't starve, nor I a child nine years old, who was leading a | won't beg; so what's there left? We had a pale, bowed-dowed man, who walked with good farm once, but my brother could not difficulty, leaning on a crutch.

whose kindly nature involuntarily sympa- of a good place as housekeeper, or matron thized with all who were suffering or in dis- in an asylum, or general overseer, I don t tress, what ails you? and what do you want | much care where or ______, here?

"Please, ma'am," began the child, eagerly, "if you could give us a night's lodgingpoor papa is so sick and tired --- "

"No, I can't!" abruptly broke in Eliakim Fairhaven. "This ain't no almshouse, nor vet a charity place. If ye can pay your way, well and good; if ye can't, go, the sooner ye go about you business the better!"

"We have no money," timidly began the child, while the man, as if stunned and bewildered by the heartless fluency of the old farmer's speech, leaned up against the fence, pressing his hand on his forehead, "but---"Then clear out and be done with it!"

said Eliakim, resuming his seat with dogged

"If I could just get 'em a bowl of milk,

Eliakim, and, and—

this sort of thing. Once begin, and you'll Avenue mansion, surrounded by silken chairs, never leave off, you soft headed women-folk!"

turned and plodded their way down the in liquidized gold, so rare and costly were broad, dusty road—the languid footsteps of they. the invalid scarce keeping up with the tripping pace of the child.

"Oh, papa, papa!" sobbed the little girl, | give satisfaction here." turning her blue, wistful eyes to the white, worn face, "how cruel people are!"

He placed his hand upon her curly, uncov-"Never mind, Essie," he said, with a mournful, tender pathos in his voice; "it will soon end. It cannot be for long, as far as I am concerned, poor child. But for

you—" He stopped, his voice husky with the courtesy. They had walked what seemed to little Esther Bell a weary way, when there was a rustle among the wild rose bushes that over- | being thrown around her neck.

hung the wall at their side, and a voice called hurriedly to them to stop. "It's me," said Miss Comfort Fairhaven, reckless of her grammar. "Eliakim—that's my brother—he's gone over to the class meeting at Squire Dundas's, and I cut down through lots to overtake you. I tell you I can't | ling on her eyelashes.

somehow get your father's face out of my mind. You're sick, ain't you, mister?" "I shall soon be quite well," he answered calmly-and Comfort Fairhaven's more ex- Essie Bell you gave that five-dollar bill to in

perienced eye detected the hidden meaning | the twilight by the wild rose bushes, years | which the little girl never once suspected. ago-Yes, he would soon be well, but it would be

"We are going to my grandpa's", said little Essie. "Grandpa was vexed with mamma for marrying papa and going to England, but papa thinks he'll take care of me now. But I won't stay with him unless papa stays too.

And she resolutely tightened her grasp upon the thin, fever-burning hand. "I suppose you want to get to Lonsdale?"

said Miss Comfort.

The man nodded. "Is it far?"

"Eleven good miles yet," said Miss Com fort; "but I tell ye what: I'll make Joab get out the wagon, and with a good buffalo robe over the seats you will ride easy enough. They'll be back before Eliakim gets through, and while you're awaitin' I'll bring down a travel on an empty stomach."

And five minutes later Miss Comfort was carrying her hospitable intentions into effect, greatly to the delight and appreciation of the hungry child.

with the comfortable farm wagon and stout old horse, "I don't guess you've got more money than you can use?"

." We have only enough for our railroad tickets," said Essie, her countenance falling " but——"

"I thought so," interrupted Miss Comfort, "and here's a five dollar bill I've laid aside out of my butter money that Eliakim don't know nothin' about. I'd laid out to have a new mouse colored merino dress this The yellow haze of midsummer hung its | Fall, but I guess you need it more'n I do; so

The child's eyes were brimming as she looked up in Miss Comfort's honest, hardfeatured face.

"Will you let me kiss you just once?" she whispered, standing on tip-toe to bring her blooming cheek close to the spinster's wrinkled lips.

Kissing, as Miss Comfort might herself have remarked, had she had leisure for a re mark, was not much in her way; but she could not resist the sweet, wistful entreaty.

"There!" she said, with a strange moisture in her eyes, "run along, Joab's waitin'," "Oh!" cried little Esther, as she sat on the buffalo-draped seat, "I wish I was rich and grown up!"

"Why, what 'ud you do?" demanded honest Joab.

"I'd buy a diamond necklace and a pink dress for that good lady."

Joab chuckled. "I don't know as they'd become her!" he said, with grim jocularity. "So gee up, old Doll!"

"I know I am pretty old to be lookin' ar-"Tain't no hayin' hand," said Miss Com- ven, seven years after the incident described rest till he spekilated it all away; and now "Heart alive, child," said Miss Comfort, he's gone, and I'm all alone. So if you know

> The intelligence-office keeper, with a slight shrug of his shoulders, broke in on the torrent of Miss Fairhaven's explanatory elo-

quence:

"What wages do you ask?" Poor Miss Comfort! The blank word 'wages" called a rusty glow to her cheek.

"I ain't particular about that, so long as it's a good home." "Here's a place that might perhaps suit inquired Irwin.

you: 'Housekeeper wanted at Mr. Duponceau's, No.—Fifth Avenue. You might try | voir on the top, supplied with water from it, although I hardly think a person of your | the river Euphrates. This river ran through appearance would suit."

fort, with a sigh; "but there's a deal o' tough | The high gates and broad walls were menwork left in me yet. Give me the address-Miss Comfort looked appealingly at her I shan't give up and starve without tryin' for their height, thickness and strength." for it!"

Yet, spite of all her philosophy, Miss Comfort's heart, like that of the Queen of Sheba | pa?" "Stuff and nonsense," sonorously ejacula- of old, grew faint within her as she sat in gilded tables, flashing mirrors and pictures, Slowly and wearily the two travelers whose radiant skies might have been painted

> "I'm a' most sorry I come!" thought Miss Comfort. "I don't fairly believe I can

> While the thought was passing through her mind, the door swung open on its silverplated hinges, and a tall young lady in a blue silk morning robe entered—a young lady with golden brown hair looped after the fash-

Miss Comfort rose and dropped a stiff lit-

"I've called to see-" she began, but to luminated by huge wood fires. Before this her amazement the rest of her speech was time mariners were warned at night of their abruptly checked by the young lady's arms approach to land by wood fires that were

"Oh, I'm so glad to see you," she cried out, ecstatically. "I thought I never should see you again. I went to the old farm, but you had gone away, nobody knew whither!"

And she hugged Miss Comfort more enthusiastically than ever, the bright tears spark-

Why," demanded the bewildered spinster, "who are you?"

"I'm Essie. Don't you remember little

rounded by all that luxury could devise or it was considered a misfortune for anyone little voice, while her companion tittered and art invent.

"And I have longed to see you again," added Essie, "for if it had not been for your kindness, papa never could have reached his home! And you shall live with me now, and be my darling old friend!"

"No," said Miss Comfort, gravely, shaking her head. "I've come to apply for a situation as housekeeper, and if you won't give | throne holding thunderbolts in one raised | wife or sweetheart. it to me, why I must go elsewhere."

Essie was obliged to consent. "But mind," said she nodding the golden

masses of her hair, "I shall give you whatever wages I please! Grandpa always entrusts those things to my management!" So Miss Comfort Fairhaven stayed, nomi-

nally a housekeeper--really the trusted and smack o' bread and meat. 'Taint good to revered head of the establishment; and her declining years were surrounded by a peace and luxury she never dared to dream of in her loftiest aspirations.

Miss Comfort Fairhaven had invested the five dollar bill advantageously. She had "Now, see here," said Miss Comfort, cast her bread upon the waters, and after drawing the child aside, when Joab drove up | many days it had returned to her.—Banner.

THE WONDERFUL WEAVER.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

There's a wonderful weaver High up in the air, And he weaves a white mantle For cold earth to wear. With the wind for his shuttle, The cloud for his loom; How he weaves, how he weaves, In the light, in the gloom! Oh! with finest of laces

He decks bush and tree; On the bare, flinty meadows
A cover lays he. Then a quaint cap he places On pillar and post; And he changes the pump To a grim, silent ghost! But this wonderful weaver Grows weary at last; And the shuttle lies idle That once flew so fast. Then the sun peeps abroad.

It all, just for fun!" -Independent.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

On the work that is done;

And he smiles: "I'll unravel

"Grandpa," said Irwin, as they were sittold us to-day that we ought to know all | bought the brass and loaded 900 camels with

Fred, who has just left college, to tell you \$150,000. At the present time the harbor of about them."

him, and he said such an inquisitive boy as quakes." I am was one of the greatest wonders that he knew anything about."

THE HANGING GARDENS. "Well, one of the ancient 'wonders' was

the Hanging Garden at Babylon." "Did they hang in the air like the Brook-

lyn bridge?" inquired Irwin. royal palace, and were about four hundred over the other; and the top, which was about seventy-five feet high, was covered with a large mass of earth from which grewflowers, shrubs and even large trees."

"How did the people water the gardens?"

"There were fountains and a large reserthe city of Babylon, and the two portions of "I ain't young, I know," said Miss Com- | the city were connected by a strong bridge. tioned in the Bible, and the walls were noted

"What was another of the wonders, grand-

"Well, the Pharos at Alexandria, was the ted the farmer, "I ain't a-goin' to give in to the luxurious reception room of the Fifth first light bearing tower that we have any record of. It was built of white stone, and stood upon a craggy rock on the island of Pharos, near Alexandria in Egypt. It was three hundred feet high, and its light could be seen for many miles. Josephus states that its 'beaming summit' might be seen for 'three hundred stades,' or forty English

"Who built the Pharos?"

"It was twelve years in building. Sostratus was the artisan, and he immortalized his name by inscribing it upon the Pharos; but it was erected under the reign of Ptolemy ionable style over her brow and deep blue Philadelphus, B. C. 332, the same king who commanded the Septuagint of the Old Testament to be undertaken in the Hellenic versions. The Pharos, or light-house, was ilbuilt on prominent headlar ds."

THE STATUE OF JUPITER.

"Well, grandpa, what was next of the Nellie? Te he."

wonders? "The Olympian Zeus, or the colossal statue of Jupiter at Olympia, which was the last great work of Phidias. It was a seated statue, made of ivory and gold, and inleuding the throne was fifty five feet in height. Its temple was built on the model of the Parthenon at Athens. Jupiter was consid- speech of the merry girls. ered the king and father of the gods, and was supposed to have universal power in the earth "Oh, o-o-h!" exclaimed Miss Comfort. and air. He gave the rain, the thunder and in that country where the inhabitants never say, "I'm sick."

Say, "I'm sick."

And here she stopped, nearly strangled by were supposed to be under his control. This are usually the last to know what is going the afternoon in good humor, feeling, as he for the stopped are supposed to be under his control. This are usually the last to know what is going the afternoon in good humor, feeling, as he for the stopped are supposed to be under his control. This are usually the last to know what is going the afternoon in good humor, feeling, as he for the stopped are supposed to be under his control. "Where are you going?" asked kind Miss Essie's renewed embraces, while she listened statue was erected between B. C. 438 and on among their own young people.

to die without having seen the master-piece | looked out of the window. of Phidias."

"The worship of Jupiter was universal, though his name varied with the country that | graph, and looked at it sadly. sacrificed to him. You perhaps remember that when Paul went to Lystra he found a temple of Jupiter before the city. Jupiter was generally represented as seated on a hand, a scepter in the other, with an eagle at his feet."

TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.

"Irwin, do you remember that when Paul was at Ephesus, a riot was created by Demetrius among the craftsmen?"

"Yes, grandpa, he was afraid the people would believe Paul's words, and then his trade of making silver shrines would be gone."

"And what did they cry?" "The mob cried, 'Great is Diana of the

"Yes, the Temple of Diana was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic States. It was 425 feet long, 225 feet broad and was supported by 127 columns of Parian marble; each column was 60 feet high, and each furnished by a different king. This temple was burned on the night of Alexander's nativity, and was then rebuilt. Diana was believed to have fallen down from heaven, and the public games were connected with her worship. Especially was the month of May sacred to her, and a large manufactory grew up at Ephesus of portable shrines of Diana, which were sold to strangers and carried with them, on journeys, or set up to worship in their homes"

"You have now told me about four of the wonders, grandpa, and if you are not too tired I would like to hear about the rest of them."

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

"I am only too glad to see you interested in your studies, and will speak of the Colossus of Rhodes. This was a gigantic brass statue of Apollo, or the sun-god. It rested on moles on each side of the beautiful harbor of Rhodes, and vessels passed between its brazen legs. It was over one hundred feet in height, and there were winding stairs by which it was ascended. The statue held in one hand a light for the direction of mariners, and it was completed 280 years before Christ. It was thrown down, presumably by ting by the open grate one Winter evening, | an earthquake, and never rebuilt; but the grandpa, will you please tell me about the | fragments of the statue remained nine hun-Seven Wonders of the World?' Our teacher | dred years. At length a Jewish merchant

"Perhaps you had better ask your brother | "The value of the brass was estimated at Rhodes is nearly spoiled, and this island has "He don't know, grandpa, for I did ask | many times suffered severely from earth-

THE MAUSOLEUM.

"Do you know, my son, what the word you want ismausoleum came from?"

"I don't know that I do," replied Irwin. "Well, Mausolus was king of Caria, and after his death, his widow, Artemisia, erected n bridge? "inquired Irwin. a magnificent tomb to his memory. Indeed, Hayseed" arose to depart, when he quietly "Oh, no; they were connected with the it was so wonderful, and surpassed all other handed his card to the commercial man, who structures so much in its appearance and sat glum in his seat, and in a peculiarly comfeet square at the bottom, being supported grandeur, that the name mausoleum came to | ical way remarked: "Young man, when you on several tiers of open arches, built one be the generic term for a costly tomb. It travel on your cheek, don't get havseed in remained standing for a number of centuries, your eye. See?" and then was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1404 the Knights of Rhodes built a castle | The superscription was—"Josh Billings." from fragments of the mausoleum, and as late as 1856. Mr. Newton, under the auspi | cheek had to find a seat in another car to cies of the English government, found the escape the "run" on him by his compansite of the ancient tomb, and the fundimental outlines of the building. According to tradition, Artemisia mingled the ashes of Mausolus with her wine and died of grief."

THE PYRAMIDS. "There is but one more wonder, grandpa, to tell me about, and I know that must be the Pyramids, for our teacher said that they were than was Gen. Henry Havelock. Those the most marvelous of the 'seven wonders,'

and you have not spoken of them yet." "Yes, you are right. The Pyramids required the labor of thousands of men for many years. It is supposed they were the The Queen had conferred upon him the tisepulchers of the kings. They are in several | tle of baronet, but he was dead before the groups, some distance from each other, on honor reached him; and her majesty was the banks of the Nile. There are about forty pleased to bestow the title upon his eldest of them, many being small and in a ruined condition. The great pyramid of Gizeh, or Jeezeh, is 450 feet high and covers an area of thirteen acres."—New York Observer.

DESERVED REPROOF.

There is a lesson for both parents and husband, and said, daughters in the following extract from the Detroit Free Press.

There was a stir at a railroad station, and since morning. two pretty girls came aboard. They laughed and giggled; threw kisses to their friends at | ing to his feet, "he's standing on London the depot; gave silly messages and good byes, | Bridge, and in this cold too. I told him to and as the train started, they took a seat be there at twelve o'clock to day, and wait behind the commercial traveler. There | till I came; and, in the presence of business were other seats vacant, but they preferred at the War Office, I quite forgot the appointthis, and rustled into it with a series of little | ment." shrieks and giggles.

"Did you see Tom Barlow watching us.

back, see if he isn't ,Kitty! Ha! ha! "Say, he's a drummer," giggled Nellie,

hunching her friend toward the front seat. "A swell, ain't he? Oh, my!" The traveler's lips were compressed, and he replied by no look or motion to the rude

These were young ladies, dear reader, whose fathers and mothers would have been

Comfort, her voice growing husky in spite of to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

10 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

11 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

12 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

13 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

14 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

15 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

16 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

17 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

18 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

19 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

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10 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself.

10 to the story of papa's death, and how grand herself. "W-would you be so kind, sir, as to tell | der, he knew it was all right.—Baptist Week-

The next move was made by the gentleman. He took from his pocket a photo.

The two young ladies did not see the photograph, or recognize whether it was man or woman, but they te-hed, and even specu. lated in a low voice as to what it might be__

The commercial traveler heard what they said, and turning and holding the photo. graph so that the young ladies could see it. he said quietly but sternly:-

"That is the picture of my little daugh. ter, a child of six years; she is very ill, and I am summoned home, perhaps to see her die. But let me tell you that I would rather a thousand times know, at this moment. that she must now be laid in her grave, than to think she could ever grow up into a silly. dishonest woman, tempting and toying with souls to feed their own wicked vani-

The two girls sank back out of sight, mortified and angry, yet conscious that they had found, in one traveling man, an honestminded friend, who had dared to give them a word of needful warning.

ANECDOTE OF JOSH BILLINGS.

The late Josh Billings was once on a pas. senger train bound for his old home at Lanesborough, Massachusetts. On the train were several commercial travelers, who, to while away the time, proposed a game of whist. A fourth man was wanted, and a gentleman sitting near was requested to take

"No; I do not play. But there is an old fellow who is a capital player; try him" pointing to the "old fellow," who sat demurely on the seat in front.

"Good player, is he?" said the commercial man. "Then we'll have some fun with old Hayseed" and, accosting the quiet, farmer-like passenger, the young man, whose cheek was his fortune, blandly said: "My venerable friend, we would like to have you take a hand in a game of cards with us, just to while away the time. Will you oblige

Looking the young man in the face a moment, "old Hayseed" answered, "Ya-as, we'll be there in about three hours." "You don't understand, my friend, we

want you to take a hand-" "Ya-as, the stand o' corn is very good -oncommon randsome."

The commercial man was annoyed. "Speak louder," suggested the man who sat behind. "He is somewhat hard of hearing."

"My friend," shouted the young fellow, "will-you-take-a-hand-in-agame?" "Ya-as, game is oncommon plenty; all

"Oh, go to Halifax! You're as deaf as a post!" and the young man of cheek subsided, amid the laughter of his companions.

When Lanesborough was reached, "old

The young fellow glanced at the card. Josh got off the train; and the man of ions.—Harper's Magazine for January.

A MODERN CASSABIANCA.

It is not saying too much to say that England never furnished a military captain more generally and warmly beloved by his soldiers who were readers at the time (1857) will remember his death in Lucknow, India, during the terrible times of the Sepoy mutiny, and will also remember how the nation mourned.

son, who figures in the following anecdote. During the year 1851, Havelock, then a colonel, was at home on a visit; and, on a certain occasion, an American officer of distinction, who narrates the incident, was invited by the colonel to dinner. In the course of conversation, Mrs. Havelock turned to her

"By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen

"Upon my soul," cried the colonel, start-

"Father and son were to have met at twelve o'clock, at noon, and it was now seven o'clock in the evening. Yet the father "He'll be there to meet us when we go seemed to have no doubt that Harry was at his post, and ordered that a cab should be called; and as he excused himself to his visitor, the latter ventured to ask if he felt sure he should find the boy on the bridge.

"Yes, sir," answered the colonel, prompt-"You may depend so far upon the discipline of a soldier's family!"

In the course of an hour, Havelock returned with poor Harry, who had been found greatly astonished to learn that their daugh- | faithful at his post; and who, though someexpressed it, that, since he had father's or-

Hoyular §

A NOVEL application of compressed air, has been me Sweden. In running a tu tion of the city, an extens wet gravel was encounter were a number of large h disturbing the foundation Captain Lindmark decide gravel, and tunnel it in the This was successfully acco use of cold air machinery, being kept up until the lin was in place.

THE Scientific American goods, and all articles dved ors, faded from exposure t as bright as ever after be chloroform. The comme will answer the purpose ve expensive than the purified

USING THE EARTH'S HEA' dant reason for believin crust is very thin, asser Gardner, and it seems no some means may be devise intense heat of the molten is already being done, in fa an artesian well having be to obtain warm water for From a depth of about quantity of water, heated Fahrenheit, pours forth; a be continued until water vielded.

DAMMING THE POLAR

current passing between I foundland appears to defle from the shores of the U the British Provinces, in wall of water between the warmth of the current By building a dam across of Belle Isle—about ten eraging 150 feet in dep Goodridge, Jr., suggests t might be turned aside Then, it is believed, the skirt the American cos change its climate from Newfoundland, freezing t rence from icebergs, and Scotia the mildness of Ca EAST GREENLAND. C

cently returned to Copen

spent two years and a hal almost unknown region o Greenland. Although te tions have set out for Eas past two centuries, almor search of the lost Norsen posed to have settled th ever reached the coast. sometimes hundreds of perpetually piled up again kept explorers from Ea after all other Arctic las known. With three assis landed at Cape Farewell some 400 miles. He has collections representing geology and anthropolounknown portion of t He found in those cold isolated from the world, had never heard or know ized nations of the ear lead happy lives, and liv way in hamlets. They guage and physical char Esquimaux of West Gre Monthly.

GOLD IN THE OCEAN. delivered by the Rev. R ver, Col., he said: "Se the water of the ocean rate of one grain or abou to every ton. At this r feet of ocean water con lar's worth of gold. If erage depth of one mile bly greater), it contains nish \$15,000,000 to ever child in all the world, 000,000 to every famil rate, if figures do not ocean water contains worth of gold. "What it!'do you say? Yes, that you and I cannot g it would spoil all the ful ple got their shares, longer be a precious m have to keep right living. "The ocean and let me say confider plenty of unstaked cla Two practical difficulti the working of those difficulty of getting water, and the other storing the water alrea are treating the rest. genius will solve even the time comes that th

THE GL

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Popular Science.

A NOVEL application of refrigeration by compressed air, has been made in Stockholm, Sweden. In running a tunnel under a portion of the city, an extensive layer of light, wet gravel was encountered, above which were a number of large houses. To avoid disturbing the foundations of these houses. Captain Lindmark decided to freeze the gravel, and tunnel it in the frozen condition. This was successfully accomplished by the use of cold air machinery, the refrigeration being kept up until the lining of the tunnel was in place.

THE Scientific American states that plush goods, and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, will look as bright as ever after being sponged with chloroform. The commercial chloroform expensive than the purified.

USING THE EARTH'S HEAT. -There is abundant reason for believing that the earth's crust is very thin, asserts Mr. J. Starkie Gardner, and it seems not impossible that some means may be devised for utilizing the intense heat of the molten mass below. This an artesian well having been bored at Pesth to obtain warm water for public baths, etc. From a depth of about 3,000 feet a large quantity of water, heated to 161 degrees Fahrenheit, pours forth; and the boring is to be continued until water at 178 degrees is vielded.

DAMMING THE POLAR SEA.—The polar current passing between Labrador and Newfrom the shores of the United States and the British Provinces, interposing a cold warmth of the current from the tropics. By building a dam across the narrow straits of Belle Isle-about ten miles wide and averaging 150 feet in depth-Mr. John C. Goodridge, Jr., suggests that the icy stream might be turned aside into mid-ocean. Then, it is believed, the Gulf Stream would Scotia the mildness of Cape May.

EAST GREENLAND.—Captain Holm re-Greenland. Although ten or twelve expedisearch of the lost Norsemen, who were supever reached the coast. The great ice masses, sometimes hundreds of miles wide, that are perpetually piled up against the shore have tion of these ice rivers was revealed a few kept explorers from East Greenland long after all other Arctic lands were fairly well charming guide, who forty years before had swedish language. known. With three assistants Captain Holm | fallen into a crevasse several miles from the known. With three assistants Captain Holm landed at Cape Farewell and then went north some 400 miles. He has returned with large collections representing the flora, fauna, and the familiar hand was again grasped by goolegy and anthropology of this hitherto. geology and anthropology of this hitherto the associate of the lost guide, who had beunknown portion of the earth's surface. come a gray-haired man since the fatal sep-He found in those cold and dismal regions, isolated from the world, a race of people who had never heard or known of the great civilized nations of the earth. They seem to lead happy lives, and live in a communistic way in hamlets. They differ entirely in language and physical characteristics from the Esquimaux of West Greenland.—Demorest's

GOLD IN THE OCEAN. —In a recent lecture delivered by the Rev. R. A. Cross, of Denver, Col., he said: "Scientists tell us that freshen the waiting meadows and to build the water of the ocean contains gold at the and support the busy cities it creates. The feet of ocean water contains about one dol- fields are most scorched by the drought, lar's worth of gold. If the ocean has an average depth of one mile (though it is probably greater), it contains enough gold to furnish \$15,000,000 to every man, woman, and child in all the world, or more than \$100,-000,000 to every family of seven. At this rate, if figures do not lie, a cubic mile of ocean water contains about \$140,000,000 worth of gold. "What a pity we cannot get his treaty with the Indians. The tree on it!' do you say? Yes, it does seem a pity Boston Common, where, tradition says, that you and I cannot get our shares. But seven tories were hung. Elm tree on Camit would spoil all the fun if all the other peo- | bridge Common under which General Washple got their shares, too. Gold would no ington first drew his sword as Commanderlonger be a precious metal, and we would have to keep right on working for a Charter Oak. Pine tree hear Fort Edward, living. "The ocean is a rich gold mine, N. Y., where Jane McCrea was murdered by and let me say confidentially that there are the Indians. The thirteen trees planted by the working of those claims. One is the States. The oak tree at Franklin, N. the time comes that the ocean gold is need- Lee. - Magazine of American History.

THE GLACIER.

and from one to four wide. They cover an | ment which leads to the notion that to substiand endowed with a kind of fluidity.

of an invisible shower, the pattering of myrwill answer the purpose very well, and is less | ble, and the music becomes louder as they | stone. blend in the larger brooks which trace their unseen path in the depths beneath your

You have put your ear to the heart of the glacier, and have learned that It is alive; that it throbs and pulsates with a mysterious circulation. Well then, if it lives, it must move. Impossible, you say, as you gaze upon this immobile mass, as natural to suppose is already being done, in fact, to some extent, that the material pent up in an ice house could move of itself. Nevertheless, as Galileo said of the earth, it moves for all that. Now it circles lofty promontories with its serpentine coil; now it accommodates itself to a more straitened channel, with a speed varying with the incline of the valley. The Mer de Glace is found by measurement to move at the rate of two feet daily. With its herculean shoulders, this mighty river in its downward motion, grinds vast masses of foundland appears to deflect the Gulf Stream | rock and sand from the mountain sides, which, as they fall upon the margin of the glacier, form what are called lateral moraines. wall of water between the land and the genial These moraines, rising sometimes to the height of 100 feet, are mantled with a rich growth of trees, flowers and mosses—delicate flora blooming on these rugged heaps, as in clergymen of America. former days they adorned the crumbling walls of the Coliseum. At the confluence of two glaciers these moraines are melted-lying upon the bed of the widened stream like skirt the American coast and materially a giant's causeway. Thus combined they change its climate from Cape Hatteras to are called medial moraines. There are be-Newfoundland, freezing the Gulf of St. Law- sides these the terminal moraines, made up rence from icebergs, and giving to Nova of the rock and sand which the glacier pushes before it, and which are piled up as if in successive intrenchments. In addition to the daily motion of the glacier, there is what might be called an annual advance or cently returned to Copenhagen after having retrogression—dependent upon the amount spent two years and a half in exploring the of water deposited during the year. A series almost unknown region of the east coast of of dry and hot Summers, lessening the supply and increasing the demand, has withtions have set out for East Greenland in the drawn the foot of the Mer de Glace more past two centuries, almost all of them in than a half a mile. In one of the Alpine 52 pp. valleys, a century pine was cut down by the posed to have settled there, only one ship advance of the glacier, which followed a number of wet and cold seasons.

A striking confirmation of the daily moyears ago, in the discovery of the hand of a come a gray-haired man since the fatal sep-

Nowhere is the ice river seen to better advantage than when it leaps over a precipice torn and rent into yawning chasms, it looks like a Niagara, suddenly arrested by the intensest cold—its gashed and stiffened waves, witnesses of its hopeless struggle to

But the freedom comes at last, when the river, so long fed by myriads of unseen tributaries, issues in full volume from its icy portal, and starts on its gladdening path, to then are these exhaustless fountains most literally unsealed, and the streams they feed most generous in their supply.—C. C. Salter, in Christian Union.

HISTORICAL TREES.

The tree under which William Penn made in-Chief of the Continental army. The plenty of unstaked claims on it and in it. Gen. Alexander Hamilton on his estate near Two practical difficulties, however, hinder New York, representing the original thirteen difficulty of getting the gold out of the H. on which Daniel Webster, when a boy, water, and the other is the difficulty of hung his scythe and said to his father, storing the water already worked while you "Now the scythe hangs to suit me." The are treating the test. No doubt Yankee apple tree at Appomattox under which Gengenius will solve even these problems when eral Grant received the surrender of General

THE OLD FOUNDATIONS.

For those who believe that the old founda-

area of 1,000 square miles, with a depth tute a blind mechanism for the hand of God varying from 300 to 1,500 feet. Above the in the affairs of life is to enlarge the scope of altitude of 8,000 feet, they are mostly com- remedial agency; that to dismiss the highest posed of snow; below that height the snow. of all inspiration is to elevate the straint of through pressure and heat, becomes ice, not | human thought and life; and that each of us a coherent mass, but a granular compound, is to rejoice that our several units are to be disintegrated at death into "countless mil-Would you learn somewhat of the mystery lions of organisms;" for such, it seems, is the of this seemingly silent monster; take a walk latest "revelation" delivered from the fragile along its banks towards the everlasting urns tripod of a modern Delphi. Assuredly on of snow, which are the source of this still the minds of those who believe, or else on the river. Even to the top of Mt. Blanc, the minds of those who after this fashion dissurface of the snow responds to the rays of believe, there lies some deep judicial darkthe sun. There is no spot that is hid from ness, a darkness that may be felt. While dis the heat thereof. In your ascent, amid the | belief in the eyes of faith is a sore calamity, awe inspiring solitudes, you hear the music | this kind of disbelief which renounces and repudates with more than satisfaction what is iads of drops upon the walls and floor of the | brightest and best in the inheritance of yawning fissures that cleave the glacier. In man, is astounding, sad might be deemed the midst of the rain you detect a noise incredible. Nay, some one will say, rather like of far-off thunder, as the huge rocks than accept the flimsy and hollow consolations that were resting on the surface of the stream | which it makes bold to offer, might we not plunge into the hidden abysses. Stepping | go back to solar adoration, or, with Goethe, upon the glacier, invisible rivulets are audi- to the hollows of Olympus?—W. E. Glad

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"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1886.

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Jan. 2. Josiah and the Book of the Law. 2 Kings 22: 1-13. Jan. 9. Jeremiah Predicting the Captivity. Jer. 8: 20-22 Jan. 16. The Faithful Rechabites. Jer. 35: 12-19.

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

LESSON VI —THE FIERY FURNACE.

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

For Sabbath-day, Feb. 6th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-Daniel 3: 16-28.

16. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, answered and said swer thee in this matter.

swer tnee in this matter.

17. If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king.

18. But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou heat set up.

nast set up.

19. Then was Nebuchadnezzar full of fury, and the form of his visage was changed against Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego: therefore he spake, and commanded that they should heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be heated.

20. And he commanded the most mighty men that were in his army to bind Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, and to

cast them into the burning fiery furnace.

21. Then these men were bound in their coats, their hosen, and their hats, and their other garments, and were cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.

22. Therefore because the king's commandment was urgent, and the furnace exceeding hot, the flame of the fire slew those men that took up Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-

nego.
23. And these three men, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, fell down bound into the midst of the burning fiery

furnace.

24. Then Nebuchadnezzar the king was astonied, and rose up in haste, and spake, and said unto his counsellors, Did not we cast three men bound into the midst of the fire? They answered and said unto the king, True, O king.

25. He answered and said, Lo, I see four men loose, walking in the midst of the fire, and they have no hurt; and the form of the fourth is like the Son of God.

26. Then Nebuchadnezzar came near to the mouth of the burning fiery furnace, and spake, and said. Shadrach, Meneral Shadr

28. Then Nebuchadnezzar came near to the mouth of the burning fiery furnace, and spake, and said, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, ye servants of the most high God, come forth, and come hilber. Then Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, came forth of the midst of the fire.

27 And the princes, governors, and captains, and the king's counsellors, being gathered together, saw these men, upon whose bodies the fire had no power, nor was an hair of their head singed, neither were their coats changed, nor the smell of fire had passed on them.

28. Then Nebuchadnezzar spake, and said, Blessed be the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed nego, who hath sent his angel, and delivered his servants that trusted in him, and have changed the king's word, and yielded their bodies, that they might not serve nor worship any god, except their own God.

GOLDEN TEXT.-" Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning flery furnace.",—Dan. 3: 17.

TIME —About B. C. 587; possibly a little later. PLACE.—In the plain very near Babylon.

RULERS.-Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon Zedekiah, last king of Judah; Pharaoh Hophra, king of Egypt.

PROPHETS.—Jeremiah, at Jerusalem; Ezekiel Babylonia; Daniel, in the city of Babylon.

OUTLINE.

- I. The decision. v. 16-18.
- II. The king's fury. v. 19-25. III. The deliverance. v. 26, 27.
- IV. God acknowledged and honored. v. 28.

INTRODUCTION.

In our last lesson, we studied Daniel's characte

in an incident which occurred during the early part of his training with his companions in the king's courts. This lesson carries us forward a few years to a time when the four young Hebrews had passed their examination, and had been promoted to high positions in the king's service. It had occurred to the king to have a very impressive dream, which he could not recall and much less interpret. He had summoned his more experienced wise men to interpret it for him, but they had utterly failed. Then young Daniel was summoned to the important service. The Lord revealed the wonderful dream and interpretation to him, and he unveiled them to the king. The king was so impressed with Daniel's su perior wisdom that he immediately made him chief ruler of the province of Babylon. When estab lished in this position, Daniel requested that his three Hebrew companions might be promoted to high positions of service under him. They had continued in these honorable services about sixteen years, when the event narrated in our lesson occurred. The king had triumphed over many of the ling the fearful bidding of the angry king. Eastern nations, and was acknowledged to be a his victories, and, at the same time, to unite all these conquered nations in a great religious festival at Babylon. For this purpose he caused to be erected a great golden image. It was placed in the plain of Dura, a few miles south east of Babylon. The country about this city is almost perfectly level. so that any brilliant object, with very little elevasupposed to have been in human form, and, standing on its pedestal, was about 90 feet high; the on the pedestal. This image was covered with gold, supposed to be plated gold, and was very brilsymbol, it probably had a two-fold significance, not only for the world power, but also to its gods. The great men and officials from every part of his might have several motives for this worship and livering power of the God whom the Hebrews worfestival. It would be an acknowledgment of his shiped and trustingly served. It would establish the central seat of political power | where he could become perfectly certain of the Mrs. S. Marshall, DeRuyter,

at Babylon, all of which would be exceedingly flattering to Nebuchadnezzar. But when the signal every doubt was driven from his astonished mind, was given, and all the thousands bowed down in and his first impressions were confirmed, spake, and adoration, there were three young men who stood said. . . . Ye servants of the most high God, come Mrs. M. M. Allen, Wirt Centre. erect, and refused to worship the image. They forth. Whom their God delivers with such power, high positions of honor and trust in the govern- as the servants of the supreme God; but this is by ment, and dependent on the king for their positions, they would not for one hour worship or counte nance the worship of his image, even under the most fearful penalty. They were soon summoned into the royal presence, and informed that they must bow before the image, or be cast into the fiery furnace. But their courage was equal to the trial. They promptly chose the furnace rather than the crime of disloyalty to God. This brings us to our

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 16. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego. These were the heathen names given to the three young men who, with Daniel, refused to defile themselves with the food from the king's table, because it was meat that had been offered to idols. Chap. 1:6, 7. It is very evident that Daniel was not with them on this great occasion, for he would have been as conspicuous as any of them in his refusal to bow before the image. Answered and said, ... we are not careful. Revised Version, "We have no need to answer thee in this matter." As much as to say, "Your mind is made up; so is ours." A very calm and determined expression of their resolution to remain firm to the decision expressed by their action. Therefore, they were not full of care about the result, to avoid or change it.

V. 17. Our God . . . is able, . . . and he will de liver us. Their God was the mighty creator, and upholder of the universe, and surely he is able to do what is best for his children, if they trust in him; and these three young men knew in their souls that they did trust and believe his promises. Our God whom we serve. Here are two contrasts implied. "Our God" who made the heavens and the earth, and everything in the universe, is con trasted with the king's god which created nothing. but is itself made. "Whom we serve." Here their service is sharply contrasted with the service rendered to the glittering image set up by human hands. Though they did not know just in what way they should be delivered, yet their God was infinitely wise, and would do for them according to his love and wisdom. Such a faith enabled them to stand before the king perfectly fearless of anything in his power to inflict upon them.

V. 18. But if not, . . . we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image. The king had threatened to cast them into the flery furnace. Now, if their God should not see fit to deliver them from that, he would deliver them in some other way, and they would submit to be cast into the furnace be fore they would yield to his demands. Here were brave, prompt, and decisive words from hearts made heroic by the indwelling of the love of God. | Mrs. H. Letter, If rank and position in government employ had any power to tempt them to seek a compromise, they must have been tempted to render the farce of homage to the image. They might have plead many excuses and examples for it. But no, their loyalty to God was as deep as their life, and could E. C. Satterlee, State Bridge, N. Y., not be turned from the way of truth.

V. 19. Then was Nebuchadnezzar full of fury. His own authority had been set aside as of no consequence compared with that of the Hebrew God. Nor would these dependent Hebrews condescend to show any regard for the god who, as he supposed, had given him all his victories and his great power. He determined to make their punishment as sure and as intense as possible, hence the unusual heating of the furnace. It almost seems that he was fearful that their God would deliver them from burn-

V. 20. He commanded the most mighty men. He would guard against their possible escape, by putting them into the hands of the stronge:t and most hardened soldiers, to bind securely and hurl into the

V. 21. Bound in their coats, their hosen, etc. Reference is here made to their usual garments, or dress, probably in view of the fact that, in the result, not even the smell of fire adhered to these inflammable materials about their bodies.

V. 22. The flame of the fire slew those men that took up Shadrach, etc. The intense anger had resorted to such intense measures of vengeance as to overdo the matter, and destroy those who would destroy innocent men. When the doors of the furnace were opened and these bound men were hurled in upon the floor of the furnace, the flames burst forth in such fury as to consume these strong soldiers do-

V. 23. These three men . . . fell down bound into powerful monarch. This of course gratified his the midst of the burning fiery furnace. They were pride and ambition, and he determined to celebrate | hurled in prostrate and bound so that they could not help themselves. But the point here to be noted is that they were hurled into the very midst of the furnace where the heat was most intense.

V. 24, 25. Then . . . the king was astonied, . . . and said unto his counselors. Here was the display of such power in counteracting his fearful plans of punishment as he had never seen before. As he sat at tion, can be seen a long distance. This image is a proper distance from the furnace, watching the process, he saw through the open door of the furnace a fourth person standing with the three Hestatue itself, probably from 54 to 60 feet, stood erect | brews, and they all were free from bonds, walking about in the furnace. He could scarcely believe his own sight, and appealed to his counselors. And liant under the rays of the sun. As a religious they have no hurt. While he was looking to see them consumed, behold they were unharmed by the both in honor of the king and of the sun-god. Kell | intense fire. The form of the fourth is like the Son thinks that the statue was a symbol of the world of God. As the king knew nothing of the Son of power established by Nebuchadnezzar, so that fall | God promised in the Hebrew Scriptures, it is rea ing down before it was a manifestation of reverence | sonable to suppose that he here refers to a fire-god who, as they supposed, could protect from fire. Some think his language should be understood as a dominion were summoned to this celebration, and, at a given signal, were commanded to bow down of the true Son of God, which, no doubt, this Mrs. Stella M. Perine, Welton, Ia., and worship it, under penalty of being cast into a fourth person was. In my own view, the king was furnace of fire. It is easy to see that the king here compelled to acknowledge the presence and de-

power over all the nations represented. It would V. 26. Then Nebuchadnezzar came near. He ap- E. E. Crandall, Potter Hill, R. I., compelloyelty of all these peoples to one religions. Prosched to B. nearer position, perhaps, a side door. B. F. Rogers, Berlin, N. Y., pel loyalty of all these peoples to one religion; proached to a nearer position, perhaps a side door, F. O. Burdick, Scott,

wonderful appearances in the furnace. And when F. S. Whitford, Alfred, were the same young men who had been the com- and honors with his presence in the hour of their panions of Daniel all these years. Though holding | trial, the king is compelled to honor and recognize no means any assurance that he will espouse their religion and worship their God.

V. 27. The princes, governors, and captains . . saw these men, upon whose bodies the fire had no power. This demonstration of divine power and deliverance became very public, and must have greatly influenced the treatment of the Jewish captives after

V. 28. Blessed be the God of Shadrach, etc. The king recognized many gods, and some he revered more than others. Now he was willing to recognize the God of the Hebrews, and ascribe honors to him with the others. This was probably the extent of his piety. Still he is willing to make a record of three marks of the divine power of their God as superior to anything exhibited by the gods of the

LESSON.

God's protection, deliverance and honor for those who fully trust and honor him in every trial and temptation.

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ALL FOR TH

Methought if earthly cares w If little thorns did not our If clouds would not so oft ou Our pilgrimage might then

That Christian souls might se With freedom, unbeset by That grace could then about By things that seem to man Then comes the thought, if al

Without a care, were all of We might forget the source o And in our own exalted str

If transient joys were present

Did adverse fortune never The cross of Christ would see Too distant would we view Tis well to prove how frail is

And feel how sweet on Jes As through life's shadows we While working, waiting for

DISESTABLISH

BY REV. WM. M FIFTH ART

The nomenclature of the land is a puzzle—a foreig unaccustomed to her usas study of Webster. Not ev native Isle, is au fait at of the various terms tha Church language. What the difference between a co What is a prebendary, an ties of a dean and an arch "a living," an advowson sentment, a patron to a extraordinary tithe, a barvicar, an incumbent, and the gospel of Jesus Chi signed to strain a language and even more, for the phrases is a long one. I at the crooks and turns late these into Arabic, as would be continued by with Burmese, Chinese

But this queer vocabulary

and skilled engineers, gr

is patronage. This mean

A prominent feature of

sent clergymen for indu the Church of Englanda minister over a congr History says: "The holy was founded in the estat the realms of England, of Edward III. and his p earls, barons, and other realm, and their ancesto is based the claim that earls, barons, and other advowees have had, and custody" of these incum "and the presentiments the benefices, being of Ed. III. (1350). "It w the endowing of a church right to patronage. Lo built churches gained their heirs the choice should minister to them of supporting the priest laid upon the tenants an parish." Case for Disest

sentation to a beneficeever a church—had no not intended to be prope tle, but at the present such an article of merch vertized for sale, and ac counter, or in the auction come to pass in spite of oaths by these very part The traffic is now sanct which in the 40th conon * "execrable before Go the express permission number of church-bene about 8,000. The nu 1873, as being then in t This number does not hands of agents who d whose doings never see

During many centuri

make this matter plain

of the town of Alfred w