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# Sabbath

Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1886.

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

VOL. XLII.-NO. B.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post

Methought if earthly cares were not so many. If little thorns did not our steps impede, If clouds would not so oft our pathway darken.

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON.

Our pilgrimage might then be blest indeed: That Christian souls might soar to God in worship With freedom, unbeset by worldly strife; That grace could then abound in hearts unfettere

By things that seem to mar our better life Then comes the thought, if skies were always cloud

Without a care, were all our wants supplied, We might forget the source of every blessing. And in our own exalted strength abide.

If transient joys were presented at our bidding. Did adverse fortune never on us frown, The cross of Christ would seem too great a burder Too distant would we view the heavenly crow

Tis well to prove how frail is human weakness, And feel how sweet on Jesus to rely, As through life's shadows we discern the glory While working, waiting for the by-and by.

#### DISESTABLISHMENT.

BY REV. WM. M. JONES.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

The nomenclature of the Church of England is a puzzle—a foreign tongue to people unaccustomed to her usages, and to a special native Isle, is au fait at a ready description of the various terms that make up English Church language. What, for instance, is the difference between a canon and a cannon? What is a prebendary, and what are the duties of a dean and an archdeacon? What is "a living," an advowson, a donative, a presentment, a patron to a living? What is extraordinary tithe, a baretta, a stole, a chasuble, a breviary, and what is a rector, a vicar, an incumbent, and a curate? Verily, the gospel of Jesus Christ was never de signed to strain a language so hard as this and even more, for the list of terms and phrases is a long one. I have been amused at the crooks and turns necessary to trans late these into Arabic, and the amusemen would be continued by any one conversan with Burmese, Chinese, and Mongolian But this queer vocabulary means machinery and skilled engineers, grandeur, and power

A prominent feature of the Establishmen is patronage. This means the right to present clergymen for induction into office of the Church of England-the appointment of a minister over a congregation or church History says: "The holy Church of England was founded in the estate of Prelacy within the realms of England, by the grandfather of Edward III. and his progenitors, and the earls, barons, and other nobles of the said realm, and their ancestors," and on this fact is based the claim that "the same kings earls, barons, and other nobles, as lords and advowees have had, and ought to have the custody" of these incumbencies when vacant, "and the presentiments and the collation of the benefices, being of such prelacies." 25 Ed. III. (1350). "It was the founding, not the man was respectably married, and feared the endowing of a church, which gave the to bring shame upon his family, and would right to patronage. Lords of manors who built churches gained for themselves and their heirs the choice of the priests who should minister to them; though the burden of supporting the priests was from the first laid upon the tenants and the freemen of the parish." Case for Disestablishment, p. 83.

During many centuries the right of presentation to a benefice—placing a clergyman over a church—had no money value. It was not intended to be property like land and cattle, but at the present day it has become such an article of merchandise that it is advertized for sale, and actually sold across the counter, or in the auction room, and this has come to pass in spite of the taking of solemn large number of parishioners. He might oaths by these very parties, against simony. The traffic is now sanctioned by law, so that which in the 40th conon (1603) was described as "execrable before God," is now done with the express permission of Parliament. The number of church-benefices subject to sale is about 8,000. The number advertised in her fold, church patronage is a "chamber of 1872, as being then in the market, was 1,497. | horrors," to end which divorce from the This number does not include those in the State is the only remedy. Already the comhands of agents who do not advertise, and mand seems to have been heard-pray, let whose doings never see the light of day. To | me Datchify it-"wekt de dooden op, werpen make this matter plainer, suppose the land | de duivelen uit."

ment of tithes or a tenth of the produce to some man who is an atheist, and who has inherited, through his ancestors the right to receive them, and to place a minister or vicar in or over the church at the Centre, the owner receiving the greater part of the tithes and paying the vicar a very small portion; or the same man not having a right to the tithes, but the right to place a clergyman who receives the tithes, and who is then called ``Rector."

In the first case, suppose a little ready

money is needed, this Atheist, or Christian, proprietor advertises the living for sale. Some gentleman who has a stupid son and does not know what else to do with him, comes forward, buys the right and places his son over the church. The common saying is, the smartest son is destined for the army, the second for the law and the stupid one is put into a living and over a church, from which the inhabitants of the parish cannot remove him. It seems an anomoly to us, as it will to our brethren, that the Mill Yard Seventh-day Baptist Church is a proprietor-receiving tithes from a tiny parish, and paying a small sum to the vicar whom the trustees of the Davis estate have the right to appoint, Whether they or the tenant exercises this right I am not informed. As might be expected this state of things acts in an unfavorable way on the clergy-clergymen of high standing, ex-colonial bishops, canons and other dignitaries do not seem to recognize study of Webster. Not every one in this, his the sale and purchase of advowsons as a sin. The practical working of the system may be fairly judged by an extract from the Bishop of Peterborough's evidence given before the Royal Commission, which shows how he was compelled to install persons who were really unfit for the discharge of ministerial duty. The Bishop said: "The first was that of a paralytic, in my judgment, incapable personally of performing the duties of the parish. The second was the case of a man who, some years previously, had been a no-

torious drunkard, but his drunkenness and the notoriety of it had occurred beyond the limit of the Church Discipline Act, two years, and I was advised that I could not refuse him institution. He was instituted to a parish within four miles of the scene of his previous drunkenness, which made him notorious, and which created a great scandal. The third was the case of a man seventy-five years of age, who obtained the appointment of a parish containing two considerable country towns, a laborious parish, and who, within six months after he was appointed asked me to give him permanent leave of absence on account of physical infirmity, and that man I was obliged to institute. The last was the case of a man who was obliged to resign his chaplaincy to a gaol because he dared not face the accusation of having been guilty of unnatural vice. That man was presented with a living by his father-in-law, who was a solicitor. He came into my study, and l told him that I had no evidence to prove the case, but I was morally certain of the facts, and the man did not venture to deny them to me. I told him I would endure anything has not loved or approved. The reason for rather than institute him. Happily for me not face a public trial, and he went away, and I heard no more of him; but I was ap-

his receiving institution." But among the worst scandals of the liv ings may be mentioned "donatives." Those who possess them are not required to seek institution from the bishop. owner of a donative might be the very worst person in England; there is nothing to prevent the very worst person in England buying a donative." The bishop of Peterborough after that man left my study he might have bought a donative with cure of souls, and a have bought it in absolute secrecy, and could then have become the incumbent of the donative, and I would have had no power, even as much as of asking him, 'Why do you go

To thousands of conscientious workers in

of the town of Alfred was subject to the pay- MILDHAY PARK, N., Dec. 24, 1885.

### DENOMINATIONAL INTEGRITY.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church in America is the child of a threefold persecution for freedom of conscience. First, from the Established Church of England, then from the Puritans of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and finally from the Baptist church of Newport, R. I. Stephen Mumford and his wife, members of the Bell Lane Seventh-day Baptist Church, London, England, located in 1664 in Newport, R. I. Through their faithful labors nine members of the Baptist church embraced the Sabbath. A long controversy followed. The vital point was whether they should obey God, and keep his Sabbath, or obey the church, and desecrate God's Sabbath. Four yielded to the pressure, and five remained true. The five, with Stephen Mumford and his wife, on Dec. 23, 1771, became the first Sab. bath-keeping church in America.

Did these seven persons do right in their act? The Sabbath was the only issue. Was that of sufficient importance? It had God's authority for its sacredness, and his blessing in its observance. Its substitute had neither. Should they obey God or man? They wish ed to remain in the church, but could not peaceably and be true to their convictions of duty, because of persecution. They regarded all of God's commandments as good and wholesome laws. The violation of the fourth was no less a sin than that of either of the others, Therefore they withdrew, and became a separate church. A violation of the second command in worshiping images, is regarded as a sin by all churches. A violation of the fourth, by substituting "the venerable day of the Sun, or Baal's day, in the place of God's Holy Day, has the same char acter. If, then, the violation of the second command is regarded as a sufficient cause for breaking church connections, a violation of any other one, having the same character should have the same treatment. If the church would exclude an idolater or murderer, or a blasphemed, how can it commend to the fellowship of a Christian church a violator of any other command. Or how can it fellowship an organized body of transgressors in any case? The mission of the church is to reconcile men to God through Jesus Christ. But how can it do this while endorsing disobedience to God: Christ came to do God's will, but not his own. His church has the same mission. Christian sympathy should not endorse disobedience. Policy, inspired even by brotherly kindness, is like Saul's offering as a sacri fice to God what he was commanded to destroy. God will not accept it, and the base offering will damage the policy dealer.

We have no right to exist as a church, separate from others, save to do God's will. Having so separated ourselves, we have no right to endorse the wrongs we have forsaken by any form of fellowship. We may not love others, at the expense of loving God and his truth less, or by endorsing their sins. We must not love what God our separate existence as a church, being justifiable, should govern all church actions. When any member ceases to be true to his church covenant, he arrays himself against the fundamental doctrine, on which that prised that I could not have legally prevented | church is based, and must be regarded as an offender. If he is passed over to another church of a different faith, that act becomes an acknowledgment of a wrong in our separate existence, and shows that our personal sympathies are greater than our love of the doctrines that separate us from other churches. Every such act weakens our integrity, and damages us in the estimation of others. If our faith is wrong let us abandon it. If it answered, "I suppose not. The very day is right, it should be vindicated by all our

In all our experiences none have ever left us because they have felt convinced that God or Christ required the observance of another day as the Sabbath. Some personal interest in some form has controlled them, and the act is a selfish and not a Christian act. The weakness that induces this act would induce other departures under similar pressures; and commending them to others is practi cally commending the downward tendency and is spiritually damaging them. Their and our, great fault is holding the truth in

conveniences or preferences.

divine truth quickened by the Comforter within, shall rule, no difficulties will arise to mar or break the unity of the church in its faith and practice as taught by inspiration. If divine truth pressed on the conscience, with brotherly kindness, and charity, fails to win an offender, it is better that the offender and not the truth be disowned. The worldly spirit in the ministry and membership may be the cause of troublesome irregularities. Let these be converted as a means of saving.

The above was mainly written before reading Bro. Langworthy's inquiries and, though not being direct answers, may possibly be helpful. J. BAILEY.

### PRIMARY-CLASS WORK.

BY JULIA H. JOHNSTON.

"I love God and every little child," was the formulated creed of Jean Paul Richter. We may not subscribe to it, in all its comprehensiveness, yet we recognize the claim of all little ones upon us. The prominence given to primary work is both tribute and testimony to the growing conviction of its

A five-minute paper cannot compass this subject in its wonderful scope, its far-reaching lines of thought and influence, its methods and manifold incidentals. Happily, this is as unnecessary, as it is impossible.

Bringing, therefore, but a fragment of the great whole, it shall be this-What not to do -an important bit of knowledge and often learned last.

To begin with. If you are a primary-class teacher, do not expect too much of yourself. Perhaps you doubt your ability, but if your putting you in it. Do not be discouraged by the repeated assertions that yours is the most | Albany. important and responsible class and work in all the school, and other like statements on the requisite qualifications. They are true, but they are overwhelming and, morbidly dwelt on, are thoroughly disheartening. that you think yourself efficient, proficient, and may learn of him.

the uttermost portion of time and labor, needed, for your high calling.

Do not expect too much of your class in the way of order, attainments, interest, or improvement. Remember that they are litmuch. The lessons we have, so royally full of truths, may tempt us to do this. Do not fail to make one definite impression, at least and do not count the hour lost if you succeed in this to any degree.

On the other hand, do not expect, or exact too little of your class. Do not imagine, because they are such morsels of humanity. that there is no room in their hearts for solemn and earnest lessons. We often underrate the capacities of children. The mothers can tell you what the little ones bring home, and how they imitate your voice and manner in the telling of it, too.

Do not forget that you are giving your scholars a part of your very self, while, with every faculty alert, your chief conscious thought may be to keep them decently in the lesson. Therefore, do not fail to be what it were not sustained and protected by law. you would wish them to see.

Do not feel appalled by any of the lessons in the course, as if the "strong meat" in some of them could not be cut fine enough for the children. It can, if we spend time and care enough upon it. Do not fail to have your lesson well in

hand. Distinct, definite preparation, familiarity with the lesson text and story, and a clear conception of the points to be taught, greatly help in any teaching; but a primary teacher, of all others, is liable to be thrown off her guard, or disconcerted, by unforeseen incidents, inopportune visitors and things of such sort, and needs to be certain of her les-It is true that happy thoughts and illustrations, often come at the moment, like inspirations; but they are more likely to spring lightly from a well-poised lesson, than to be sent to supplement imperfect prepara-

As Pansy so often urges, do not be afraid to use the blackboard, or a slate, even if you crooked one. You can hold attention by very crude dots and marks. You will not venture very elaborate work, unless you have unrighteousness and making it yield to our eyes in the back of your head, to serve you while thus engaged. Do not be disconcerted fully in my next letter. When the love of God, and Christ, and or disturbed, if, when making a square, for

instance, to represent a king's palace, a boy, with cheerful confidence, volunteers the information that he "can make a much better. better one than that!" You might let him try. It is sometimes well to let the older children make the marks and dots, but such experiments must be kept within bounds.

Training as well as teaching is part of primary work. Little children should be trained in Christian work, suited to themin bringing in new scholars, looking after the sick and absent, and in systematic intelligent giving-Oh, for a dozen lines of emphasis, under this last! Standing as you do, near the beginning of young lives, your opportunities are priceless, and you are not likely to overvalue them. When the characters are formed, the touch and trace of your hand may not be distinctly evident, but if it is there, in living, lasting influence, can you be thankful enough for your "recompense of reward."

We have none of us reached even our own standards. At best, we stumble along the path, though we have discerned the warnings and the way-marks. We may have learned what we should or should not do, but how to perform, or avoid, we "find not," to our own satisfaction. Nevertheless, with love and longing, in hope and trust, by "the good hand of our God upon us," we would "press forward" evermore.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 10, 1885.

## LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN.

ALFRED CENTRE, Jan. 31, 1886.

My Dear Friends,—I was speaking of the mingling of nationalities in our country. There are twenty-seven foreign nations represented in the population of this country. The foreign born, by census of 1880, was 6,679,-943; born of foreign parentage, 1,711,098, aggregating in number 8,391,041, making a population in our country of foreign nationalities, equal to the aggregate population of work has come to you, "Opportunity-end | fifty of our largest cities, including New York foremost," to quote Dr. Vincent, take that and Philadelphia, and sufficient surplus as a hint that God meant to fit you for it, by numbers to make two more cities equal in

Now when you observe that these people have come here full of ambition and energy. determined to build for themselves homes. and to accumulate wealth for their posterity. you must see that their presence here has no That you are in the position, does not prove small significance. They affect the whole tone of our national life. There are two or sufficient for these things. Do not forget | questions of vital importance to American that you sit at the feet of the Great Teacher, civilization, to which they stand peculiarly related. I refer to the drink question and Do not expect too little of yourself. Exact | to the Sunday question. Those nationalities exerting the most influence on these two subjects are the Irish and the Germans. The Germans naturally an intellectual. generous, liberty-loving people, numbering now about 2,000,000 in this country, have tle children. Do not undertake to teach too | done very much to increase the manufacture and use of malt liquors. They have accumulated vast fortunes and thus prepared to defend and perpetuate the business in every way that money can be made available. We do not give them the credit of all this business. by any means, but regard them as a large factor in this enormous industry. This general business of liquor manufacture and traffic has become a national question, inasmuch as the national government has become a party to the business. Laws are established and enforced by which hundreds of thousands of men are licensed and protected in the business, on condition of rendering a stipulated part of the revenue the government. It is very questionable whether such a business could be carried on in such giganorder, and give them some definite idea of | tic proportions in this Christian country, if Perhaps, young men, you are not fully aware of the magnitude of this business. Let me give you some figures from government reports:

Cost in time and industry, of the liquor business, in the year 1883, in this nation was. \$900,000,000; cost in insanity, \$36,000,000; cost in idiocy, \$42,000,000; cost in crime. \$36,000,000; cost in sickness in hospitals. \$10,000,000; cost in pauperism, \$50,000,000. Losses by accidents resulting directly from this business, \$50,000,000.

From careful statistics it is estimated that there are 1,760,000 drunkards now in this country, and 17,000,000 moderate drinkers. All this with its untold woes, and in return for it, 100,000 men are permitted to amass vast fortunes, and the government received, as its part of the revenue, in 1883, \$74,368,775 20.

Here, then, is an outline of one of the great politico-moral questions, forced upon us largely by our foreign population. The young men now coming into power will have cannot draw a straight line, or a respectable to meet it if they expect to honor God and lift up and save humanity. "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

Of the other question I will speak more

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

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

UNDER date of January 10th, Bro. W. K. Johnson, of Billings, Mo., writes that he was trying to introduce the Sabbath question into the city of Springfield, a place of 30,-000 or 40,000 inhabitants. The Adventists he says, 'I will give thee the heathen for have also labored there; and there is said to be much prejudice. Bro. Johnson and a of the earth for thy possession.' Animated Campbellite minister have agreed upon a joint discussion of the subject of the Sab- let all unite in prayerful efforts to secure bath; the debate to begin Feb. 21st, and this blessed consummation—and may God continue three days or more. The work, he | in his grace hasten the day—that they who says, seems to steadily increase in interest; and he hopes for bodily, mental, and financial ability to carry it forward.

These public religious debates are quite common in the South; and while we do not believe in them, they are occasions of great interest there, if nothing more.

nomination are in places of great responsifaith and practice.

#### PROGRESS IN CHINA.

By the stipulations of the English Treaty made at Nanking in 1842, the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ning-Po, and Shanghai, were opened to trade.

The voyage to China was in sailing vessels around the Cape, and the passage was made in 100 to 160 days, the average being about 120.

A few missionaries went there to pursue their work with very limited opportunities, and in the face of great opposition and difficulties.

In 1858 the Russian, English, French and American ministers obtained a revision of the treaties, which placed Christianity on a great vantage ground in China; and missionaries and converts were entitled to pro tection in all parts of the empire.

In consequence of the enlarged facilities and opportunities secured by these revised treaties there has been great expansion in missionary labor since 1859. "Until," says Dr. A. P. Happer, in the Chinese Recorder, "missionaries now reside in seventeen out of the eighteen provinces in the Empire. The number of missionaries, male and female, not counting the wives of missionaries, is now 544. The number of stations where missionaries are resident is 120, with some 700 out stations. There are more than 400 together with the putting on the blinds of organized churches, with some 24,000 members. There are nearly 15,000 children gathered into Christian schools, including scriptions, but, of course, do not know how Sabbath-schools; there are more than 100 ordained native preachers, some 600 assistant preachers, more than 100 colporteurs, more than 100 Bible women, 270 church | Medical Account, in my name, as before. buildings for worship, and over 600 preaching places, or chapels. Some 150,000 patients are seen annually in the eighteen upon them, so that all the work may go on hospitals and twenty-four dispensaries. There are some 250 theological students in the 21 theological school.

"This measure of increase and enlargement | school-work, or to assist us. amidst all the difficulties and hindrances which have been met with may well increase the faith of God's people and stimulate the churches to yet increased efforts for the spread of the gospel among this multitudinous people. There has been a fulfillment of | I can give only now and then a day to solicthe words of the Psalmist, 'There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.'

"During the last eighteen months little ex. church services and have, in some places, the fact which has been stated that when ex-

will be a yet more rapid spread of Christianity in this land than at any time hitherto. How fortunate are they who are permitted to continue their labors among this people, and how especially fortunate are they who are commencing their labors, when the facilities and opportunities are so great in all parts of the land. What finite mind can forecast the progress, which, with the blessing of our blessed Lord, who has said, 'Lo, with increased earnestness and hopefulness have sown and they who reap may rejoice together."

#### FROM D. H. DAVIS.

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 13, 1885.

You will be interested to hear what I have Our brethren on the borders of our de- done toward the dispensary work, since I last wrote you. I spoke of getting up a nice bility, and where there are great opportuni- subscription book, with an appropriate introties for usefulness. And while we commend | duction. This completed, I sent it to the | lege, with Rev. Mr. Thompson. I expect their loyal zeal for Sabbath truth, we trust, | American Consul-general. After a few days that, by both teaching and example, they I was informed that he could not send it in how I can leave very well. Mrs. Davis will will keep it in its Scriptural place and im- to Toa-Tai, as a similar subscription book get on as well as she can during my few days portance in the great system of evangelical | had just been presented to him. So I called | absence. upon the Consul and simply requested him to secure the Toa-Tai's name and some sen tence showing his approval. The Consul consented to do this.

> returned to me with the Toa-Tai's name and a very good motto. I circulated the book and obtained a few subscriptions, and then called upon the Commissioner of Customs, H. E. Hobson, Esq., who offered to aid me in the circulation of the book. I was to call after two days. I did so, and to my astonishment he said, he had sent the book into the Toa-Tai and it had not been returned. I said it had been into the Toa-Tai once. anything. This is according to Chinese was to send it to me. It came to me on Sabbath-day, Sept. 26th, when you were at Conference, I suppose. There was accompanying it a letter containing a Chinese check for \$100, from Toa-Tai, and \$17 in money from others, \$10 of which was from Mr. Hobson. I wrote a letter of acknowledgment and thanks.

> Since the above I have been spending a good deal of time in soliciting. I have now, including the \$94 previously mentioned, some \$600, all but five or six dollars having been paid in. This is nearly all from Chinese. The balance of the debt and expenses since report, the Dispensary, will cost some over \$200.

I shall be able to secure some more submuch. I shall be able to get help for this work from year to year, I hope. I have deposited this money in the bank for the

I am doing this work of soliciting so as to aid the Board in the burdens that are I am sure that you will be interested in this item of intelligence. We do hope you were able to find, at Conference, some one for the

Yours in the work.

Shanghai, China, Nov. 2, 1885. I take this opportunity to write you again. Since my last writing I have increased the subscription for medical work to nearly \$800. iting, so I do not get on fast with it. I suspect I have caught about all the larger fish that are to be caught, and must now go for the smaller kind.

ternal progress has been made. The rumors | recently, but I have rented it for sixteen of war which have been so current and the | years, paying \$12 every four years. The first | ers, and seem to be very well reported of | the demand, but am willing to do all I can, outbreak of popular violence at Canton have | payment is \$15 and the second \$9, as they arrested all enlargements. The persecutions | were anxious to get a little more money on and trials which have come to native Chris- | the start. I am now putting up the fences tians have diminished attendance upon and having the low part filled in with soil; also putting up a small bamboo house, for scattered the members of the churches. But | Dr. Swinney's use, to keep Sedan chair, etc. There is not room enough in our present when cast into prison, affords just grounds | having the floors of the lower part varnished to believe in the sincerity of their profession | with Ning-Po varnish. They were painted

well. I should have had it varnished at first but for the want of money at that time. until the varnishing is over.

I am with you always even unto the end of it was arranged that Mr. Dalziel, now emthe world,' may be seen during the coming | ployed in the Presbyterian Mission Press, | from my circuit on the Berlin field. forty years. The promises are all yea and | should go with me the first of October; but amen in Christ Jesus. And whatever labor just before the time appointed to go we it may cost, and whatever difficulties may be heard of the sudden and sad death of Rev. encountered the promise of God is sure when Mr. Butler, of Ning-Po, also the death of his oldest son, from cholera, and thought it not thine inheritance and the uttermost parts | best to go away. Mr. Butler and family passed through Shanghai on their way to their yearly meeting. It seems that they had taken a native boat a part of the way on their journey. The oldest boy was taken first and then the father. They were both buried on the same day, and in the same grave. It seems very sad to us as we were well acquainted with him, and he had invited us to accompany them home on their return. What was the occasion of the death no one can tell. Mr. Dalziel and myself thought we had better defer our trip lest we might get some boat on which they had had cholera during the season. We are now invited to spend a few days at St. John's Colwe shall go this week, although I do not see

We are arranging for a few things to be sent, when Dr. Swinney's box of medicine comes. We will ask our friends to forward the box to you, or to arrange with you about Several weeks passed, and the book was it. When you ship them I wish you would send me a scythe and snath. The scythe l would like very short and thick and strong, I want it for cutting large weeds, of which there is an abundance here; and a scythe would be very useful. If you can do so without too much trouble, please send two scythes and one snath. They could be wound with straw and sent without any box, being simply labeled. When you are ready to send, you the Sabbath is important, should manifest a can write to Mr. Wm. H. Rogers, of Plain-"Did you not see his name?" "Yes," he | field, whom we have asked to buy some goods said, "but he (the Toa-Tai) did not subscribe and pack ready for shipment. We also asked that the bill be sent to the Treasurer for custom," When the book was returned he payment, the amount to be deducted from

> I have written in the mail to the Milton Excel Band, regarding the scholar who is to enjoy the benefit of their scholarship, and that the time we began the use of the scholarship would be Oct. 1, 1885.

Our mail continues to be very irregular, traveling around frequently for weeks in China to find us. It will not be strange if some mail is lost.

Hoping soon to hear the result of the Conference, I am most sincerely,

Yours for Christ.

## FROM JOS. W. MORTON.

GLEN BEULAH, Wis., Dec. 30, 1885. I have been here now since last Thursday, and have preached four times in the schoolhouse. The congregations have not been large, but they have been very attentive. ] also addressed the Sunday-school, at their Christmas Tree on Christmas evo, and reviewed the Quarter's lessons for them on Sunday afternoon. The people here are principally Germans, and some of them are Catholics, others Lutherans, or Reformed. ion. I called yesterday on a man who was for 30 years connected with the Seventh-day Adventists, and was a preacher among them. He has left the Sabbath, denies the inspiraof infidel." I talked with him a short time return to the fold. He is a man of considerable intelligence, and I can hardly account for his departure from the faith. So and Sabbath periodicals, etc. I tell you, I could not buy the land of which I spoke | Sabbath in this vicinity, except one family, among their neighbors. With persistent and am happy so to do. efforts, I think there might be converts won to our cause here. I leave to-morrow for Berlin and vicinity.

report of my labors at Rock River. I with the return of peace and quietness, there | concluded, as we had money, to have it done | est on the part of a few, and a desire for a re- | can be so arranged. The harvest is great, | Stone Fort, Ill., Dec. 7, 1885.

vival. After I was obliged to leave, Bro. Dunn, Bro. S. H. Babcock and Bro. Hamilton Dr. Swinney is now receiving her patients in | Hall preached for them, more or less, and the one of the rooms of the boys school building | nightly meetings were kept up nearly a week longer. I learn from Bro. Chas. B. Hull that I have anticipated for a long time the the religious interest seemed to increase all pleasure of getting away for a short trip in | the time. It seemed impracticable, however, the country, for a little missionary work and | for want of ministerial laborers, to continue change combined. In fact, several plans the meetings longer. I have promised to visit have been made but all failed. At one time | them again the latter part of January, or the beginning of February, when I return

> FROM HORACE STILLMAN, Missionary Pastor, Woodville and Niantie, R. I.

> > QUARTERLY REPORT.

ASHAWAY, R. I., Dec. 7, 1885. I have done about the usual amount of labor, heretofore reported, the present quarter, save that I attended the sessions of our General Conference, and was off from my field for four weeks. For the Sabbath of the Conference, both churches voted to have no services. For the next Sabbath I arranged for a supply; and for the two following Sabbaths I entrusted the securing of a supply to a member of each of the churches respectively; but they both failed in their efforts.

The attendance has not been quite as large as in the warmer weather, but there has been some interest that has been encouraging. We have had two additions to the church at Niantic, a young man and his wife, both converts to the Sabbath. They were members of the Baptist Church at Arcadia, but had become residents near Niantic, and when we visited them, presented the claims of the Sabbath, and invited them to attend our church at Niantic, we found them already considering the subject of the Sabbath; and they very soon made up their minds to keep it, and unite with our church. My deacons, Crandall and Langworthy, had, in an unostentatious way, done some seed sowing there which only required a little more light to germinate.

Are there not others who live in the vicinity of Sabbath-keepers who are thoughtful upon the subject, or might become so if we, little interest in their welfare, and present the strongest in numbers, be the best fields for working up Sabbath interests? They certainly would be if we were its loyal observers and advocates. Conscientious men will yield to the claims of the Sabbath when they are faithfully presented. Let us each inquire if we have not a personal work to do in presenting the claims of God's Sabbath to our friends and neighbors.

> FROM S. W. RUTLEDGE, General Missionary, Southern Missouri.

BIG CREEK, Texas Co., Mo., Dec. 1, 1885. To day I send to the Treasurer a financial statement for the quarter ending Dec. 1, 1885. I will also give you some statements: Weeks of labor, 12; name of church, Providence; other preaching stations, 2; number of sermons, 19; average congregations, 50; prayer-meetings and other meetings, attended, 18; visits, etc., 20; tracts distributed, 250 pages; amount received for preaching, 50 cts.

I expect this report will seem meager to the brethren who are not surrounded with many difficulties with which we have to contend. While the work of Sabbath reform is comparatively new in this country, one should remember that time and much patience are required to subdue the superstitions that occupy the mind, and in many instances the But a majority make no profession of relig- prejudice that fills the hearts of the people. Still our work widens out, and a spirit of investigation is manifest in every nook of

our country. As a minister I am almost alone, Brother tion of the Bible, and calls himself "a kind | Helm's physical strength not being equal to the work. I am pressed with calls from all and left him with the earnest invitation to the surrounding country, at least 75 miles each way, making my home the center for preaching, for Sabbath lectures, for tracts far as I know, there are no observers of the | brother, the interest demands attention, and if possible, should by all means be supwho are firm and consistent Sabbath-keep- ported and encouraged. I cannot supply

Within the last three months I have visited three different counties. There is a rising interest near Keysville, in Crawford county; another in and south of Salem, in I presume you expect me to give you some | Dent county, still another near Norwood, in Wright county; another near Summerville, posed to such trials none of the converts out-buildings. The blinds are also being made preached there six times, and had a good in Shannon county, and another here in have been known to deny their faith, even for the dispensary building; and I am also attendance of those who are in the habit of Texas county. This troubles nearly all our direct in this matter. I am of the opinion going to meeting. There are a good many | First-day preachers, but they will not force members of that church who seldom attend the issue. I have agreed to be with the of the gespal. After passing through such by the contractor, when built, but done very the meetings. A few of these were out once brothern in Dent, Crawford and Shannon ting old, and will soon pass away; younger severe ordeals, it may be anticipated that, badly, and would not stand any use; so I or twice. There seemed to be a good inter- counties as often as possible, monthly if it

the laborers are few. Lord, send more laborers unto thy harvest.

My tracts are all out, and I need a full supply. The Outlook and tracts that I have distributed will surely bring forth fruit in their season. I am encouraged in the work, with many professed conversions to Sabbath truth, and a good prospect for some additions to our little church soon.

FROM H. P. BURDICK, General Missionary, Western Association,

SHINGLE HOUSE, Pa., Dec. 1, 1885. At the time of my last report Andover Church had no pastor. They were much attached to Bro. Witter, and it seemed hard to give him up. But they now feel that the Lord of the vineyard has provided them with another earnest, faithful pastor, in the person of Eld. Socwell. A few weeks since I came back with the intention of holding some extra meetings. But as neither Bro. Kenyon nor Bro. Nye were ready, and the going was hard, I went to the other places. Now we are having meetings every night with considerable to encourage. I was to have been in another county the last of this week, but I have asked them to allow me to

remain here a week longer. Shingle House now has much the nicest school-house in Potter county.

Pray for us.

Bro. Burdick reports 32 sermons at 12 points; congregations from 30 to 300; 23 other meetings, about 90 visits; 1,000 pages of tracts etc., distributed; 2 additions to the First Alfred Church from the mission field; and participation in the organization of the Wellsville Church.

> FROM F. F. JOHNSON, General Missionary, Southern Illinois.

> > QUARTERLY REPORT.

Am very thankful to the Board for giving me assistance in the great work which I delight so much in. In consequence of sickness in my family, and other home duties, I have not been able to labor but six weeks during the quarter just past. Have filled about all my appointments and the interest is moderately good. Can report one convert to the Sabbath in the neighborhood of Park's school-house. Have made a regular to them the claim of the Sabbath? Why appointment for preaching once a month at should not the regions where our people are New Burnside, a thriving town five miles south-west, the place where Eld. Morton was refused the Baptist church to preach on the subject of the Sabbath last Winter. The Disciples or Christian order tendered me the use of their commodious house of worship to

Our yearly meeting, which was held with the church at Villa Ridge, was full of interest. Eld. Huffman, who preached the introductory sermon, and Eld. Ernst, of Farina Church, were there. They did most of the preaching. Eld. Kelly was chosen moderator and Bro. Arthur Hunting secretary. The interest increased right along from the commencement to the close, the churchhouse being packed to its utmost capacity. The yearly meeting adjourned First-day evening to meet Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in November, 1886, at Park's school-house. Eld. J. W. Morton was selected to preach the introductory sermon and Eld. Ernst alternate. Bro. Bartley Kelly was appointed to write an essay on Religion in the Family, and Bro. Arthur Hunting was appointed to write an essay on Religious Growth. Elds. Huffman and Ernst remained, and preached, over the next Sabbath. Three joined the church and were baptized. Several others professed a hope in Christ. The church was generally revived and I think substantial good was done. The church and people raised Eld. Huffman over twenty seven dollars. He then came to Stone Fort Church and preached seven times, remaining five days. His sermons were well received by the people. By request of one of our citizens, who is not a professor of religion, he preached one sermon on the subject of the Sabbath; I understood he said there was more authority in the New Testament for Sabbath keeping than he thought. It was generally conceded that he proved clearly that the Seventhday is the Sabbath still. One or more were converted and a great many manifested a desire to become Christians. There was a general expression of sorrow that he could not stay longer. The congregation contributed over fifteen dollars. Hope he may come again and remain longer, and this is the universal expression of the people.

Another feature that is very interesting to us is that Bro. Bartley Kelly believes he has a call to work in the ministry. We very much need more laborers in the vineyard in Southern Illinois. I understand he is making his arrangements to attend the Alfred school. May the great Head of the church that another brother has strong impressions in the same direction. Nearly or quite all

Sabbath

Remember the Sabbath ix days shalt thou labor, ar the seventh day is the Sabbat

THE LINK STILL

BY REV. A. H. I

Some very interesting to the knowledge of th the modern representat keeping Waldenses. Th an eye-witness, Rev. Mr. the German Reformed C N. J. Mr. Koechli was and missionary in Swi personal representatives scribed, in 1867, and history as follows: Several communities-

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> DECADENCE OF THE SEV OBGANIZA'

> > Yours truly,

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 2

To the Editor of the SABBATH RE The following from the Mo ing paper in New York, of est your readers, as being a r Errors." Room for correction the Mail and Express. The c

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INTERESTING AS RELICS.

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

households that fear God and obey his com-

old custom. They crowd the Seventh-day

Baptist church here each Saturday and keep

up a vigorous organization. But it is not

the organization it was twenty-five years ago,

when the denomination was the strongest in

all Central New Jersey. One by one the

heads of the old families have died off and

pastures green. The younger generation of

Seventh-day Baptists, like the rising genera-

tion of Quakers, are forsaking the old faith

and adopting the tenets of the more popular

creeds. Perhaps one more generation will

principle of the sect.

THE LINK STILL UNBROKEN.

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

Some very interesting facts have just come to the knowledge of the writer, concerning the modern representatives of the Sabbathkeeping Waldenses. These facts are from an eye-witness, Rev. Mr. Koechli, pastor of the children have wandered in quest of new the German Reformed Church, at Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Koechli was many years a pastor and missionary in Switzerland. He met personal representatives of the people dehistory as follows:

Several communities—the number unknown to him-of Sabbath-keeping Baptists, reside in the counties of Pruntrut, and Delsberg, in the Canton of Berne. They | Seventh-day Baptists are forsaking their | brought to a sense of the day as it is. The are noted for uprightness, frugality and purity. In dress, they are simple, resembling the Quakers of the earlier time. Their home is in the heart of the Jura Alps. Previous to 1814 they were without civil rights, church. In the rearrangement of the local government of that part of Switzerland, after the invasion by the French in the last part of the eighteenth century, the authorities of Berne, held these people in such esteem, that an especial act was passed granting the rights of citizenship, and also the and performing marriage ceremonies, in ac- | sity and the other from belief, is very annoyly the descendants of the Waldenses, who fled to the northward when the swords of the Inquisition ravaged the Piedmont sec tion. The heart of the Jura Alps, less hard than their cruel persecutors, gave them shelter until this day. Thus God has kept not only the historic chain unbroken, but the living representatives of the earliest Sabthe Papacy, and never were an integral part of the apostate church, still remain to witness for the truth, whose re-hearing is yet to come, and already hastens.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 26, 1886.

### DECADENCE OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER.

The following from the Mail and Express, an evening paper in New York, of Jan. 2, 1886, will interest your readers, as being a remarkable "Comedy of the Mail and Express. The correction is being made. Yours truly, A. H. LEWIS.

"The Seventh-day Baptists are not quite so odd as the Dunkers, or so elaborate in ritual and belief as the Irvingites, both of which denominations I have had the pleasure of describing in these columns. But they are certainly as interesting as either of the other sects. And this city may be styled the head quarters of the denomination. There are more adherents to the peculiar belief in this city than anywhere else in the land. Not only is Plainfield the headquarters, but the entire region roundabout contains a great many of the faith that is strong here, but weak as a whole. Seventh-day Baptistism, if I may be permitted the phrase, is more of a relic than anything else. It abides, it does not grow or flourish. As a form of faith it is rapidly losing ground, along with Dunkerism and the half score of other peculiar phases of the Baptist creed that were so rife and abundant thirty or forty years ago. It is one of the remarkable features of modern denominationalism that it is centralizing in its character. The sects are unifying and harmonizing in these days. The different branches of the various sects are uniting, and in that way increasing their power and numbers. Gradually, through a course of years, the big denominations have been swallowing up the little. The Old School Presbyterians have absorbed pretty much all there is of Presbyterianism in this country. There are a few churches that cling to the branches, but they are not numerous. There is a church or two in Philadelphia and one or two in Pittsburg where only the Psalms are sung. There are a few congregations in the Cumberland valley who forbid the use of the organ. But these congregations are feeble and fast flickering out. It is only a question of time when they will be merged with the majority. What is true of Presbyterianism is also true of Methodism and of the Baptists. The tendency is toward centralization, toward a merging in one grand stream of all the branches. This may be prophetic of a time when, as many hope, all the sects will be combined in one great church

## of God that will rule the world. "The Seventh-day Baptists are therefore thousand, conduct themselves on Saturday

Sunday altogether from their religious cal OBSERVING THE DAY. Here in Plainfield, however, the Seventhday is observed by a great many of its believers. It so happens that the number and can close stores and drop business on Saturday. Probably there is no town in the world that presents a similar sight. Several thousand people, out of a population of eleven a relic. And like all relics they are interesting. So far as I can learn there are about sixty churches and 6,000 members in the United States. This is a decrease from the

Christian Sabbath. They claim that Christ

always observed the regular Jewish Sabbath,

and intended it should be perpetuated. Ac-

cording to their view, the later disciples and

the early Romish church were responsible

for the shifting of the Sabbath, and not the

Saviour. The Seventh-day Baptists do not

advance the same arguments advanced by the

Protestants, yet they separate themselves

from all other Protestant sects in order to

odd idea pushed and maintained by a few

ents. There may exist a technical belief in

the idea for some years, but practically it

Saturday idea, it cannot remain. Even the

Jews, who are much more numerous, and

earnest men. That such a tenet can last in

statistics of thirty years ago, and marks the istic features. As a matter of fact, these gradual but rather stubborn decadence of the | Plainfield Seventh-day adherents observe Satfaith. The belief in Saturday as the inspired | urday much more rigorously than the averand divinely ordained Lord's-day is cherished | age communicant in other churches observes mostly by the older families hereabouts. Sunday. The older members, especially, There never was a more respectable religious | cling to the old fashioned, pious observance. relic. These old-fashioned, but sterling They devote a great part of the day to reading the Bible and religious books of the old mandments are the ones that maintain the school. Many of them are very fond of the doctrines, and keep perpetually posted on all the peculiar principles of the various sects. They are close students of the Bible and have Scripture in readiness for quotation at all times. The entire day is spent in devotion and in church-going. Their church, as already mentioned, is a large one, and the pastor is an earnest disseminator of the truth as he holds it. To the stranger who looks on at this Saturday idea, it is all very novel and unique. He sees store after store closed, and in several sections of the town the regular Sabbath stillness reigns. At 10 30 o'clock scribed, in 1867, and gives their modern suffice to make the sect a relic of the past in the morning he sees scores of people, instead of a relic of the present. The young dressed in Sunday clothes, on their way to Quakers, who abound so largely in another church. The same thing happens again in section of this State, abandon the faith of the the evening. It is hard to imagine that it is fathers because they love the dress and friv- not the real Sunday. Only as the stranger olities of the outside world. The youthful goes into the main thoroughfares is he parents' creed, because they consider it whole atmosphere of one portion of the city wrong, and because it is so out of joint with is a day ahead, or six days behind, as you the times that they cannot adhere to it and | choose to put it.

thrive. For the clerks in stores and banking | It is very evident to this stranger, if he houses, who go back and forth as commuters | holds over another day, that the Seventh to and from New York each day, to cut out day Baptist is really enjoying or suffering because they would not conform to the State | Saturday from the calendar in order to at- two Sundays. For on the Sunday that the tend church, is out of the question. They masses keep, the Seventh-day disciple is left would lose their situations and imperil their in the cold. Secular employments are virtu business. Hence many of them have no Sun | ally cut off. There was a time, some years day whatsoever. The Sabbath that they have back, when the Seventh-day merchant kept been taught to revere and hold sacred from his store open on Sunday and had considerachildhood up cannot be kept by them. The | ble traffic. The Seventh-day community Sabbath that the majority of mankind celewas then large enough to warrant it. But brates is not kept because it is not the day such is no longer the case. There are one their faith tells them to keep. This dese- or two small stores open, I believe, and they privilege of holding their services, baptizing | cration of two Sabbaths, the one from neces- | catch a small seventh-day trade, but it hardly pays. As a matter of fact, the Plainfield cordance with their long-established faith ing to some of the older members, and Seventh-day merchant loses two business days especially to the clergymen. They perceive out of every week, and one of them is the and customs. Thus their value to the State | especially to the chergyment. They percent day when the most marketing and shoppings won at last what intolerance had denied them | young men, but it would not do to urge them | are usually done. The pocket so closely for centuries. These people are undoubted- to observe the first day of the week. That touches the practice in this life that it is not would be an abandonment of the fundamental | strange that several of the Seventh-day kind have of late years kept their houses open on For the belief in the seventh instead of Saturday and allowed First-day clerks to the first day of the week is really the dis- take charge of them. In the household Suntinctive feature, and the one distinctive fea- day is spent as secularly as it is possible to ture, of the sect. In other particulars the spend a day that all your neighbors are members of the creed are full-fledged Bap- | spending religiously. The washing that tists. They are Baptists of the order of most housewives have done on Monday is 1820, however, and not 1885. They still generally done by the Seventh-day folks on follow the old methods. They do not be- Sunday, as the clothes lines in various parts bath-keeping Baptists who never bowed to lieve in Sunday-schools or missions to any of the city attest. Socially among themextent. Some of the modern church inno- selves the day is spent by the Seventh-day vations have been introduced out of sheer Baptists as most people spend Saturday self-defense. The children will not be con- | The members call on one another, and din tent unless there are Christmas-trees or pic- ner and tea parties are quite common. But nics or something of that nature. They despite these little croppings out of the secumust be furnished attractions of some sort to lar spirit, it is evident the believer in Saturoffset the attractions of other churches. But day as the Sabbath is forced to observe virthese innovations take a mild form and are tually two sacred days out of every seven. only admitted part way. They come in The Seventh-day Baptist is so good a citizen through a door that is only ajar and never and so eminent a respecter of persons that he would not for the world disturb the wide open. These are minor points, however. The one salient feature that distin- quietude of his neighbor who keeps holy a guishes the denomination from all others is different day. It is this compulsion that its strange idea of Sunday. It is the old | tells on the Seventh-day faith. It is the ob-Jewish idea, with a Christian interpretation | serving of two non-secular days, that, more Errors." Room for correction has been promised by put upon it. The Seventh day Baptists than anything else, makes me believe the maintain that Jesus Christ did not authorize | years of the Seventh-day Baptist persuasion the changing of the Mosaic Lord's day. In this city, this State and this country are They dispute the passages in the Gospel numbered. LAWRENCE S. MOTT. which are generally quoted in support of the

## Education.

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

Among the items of business transacted by New York State Association of School Jews, yet they are the only believers, outside of the Jews, who maintain the sanctity of Commissioners and Superintendents, was the seventh day. They are Christians and the adoption of a resolution approving the stage, the regulation of the value of the draft of the proposed school law respecting follow a purely Jewish idea. That such a examinations to ascertain the qualifications doctrine should thrive at all in Protestant- of teachers in the public schools of the State ism is a wonder, and shows the influence not holding state certificates or diplomas through a number of generations of a single from State normal schools, and urging the passage of such an act by the present legisthe light of modern intelligence and criti- lature.

cism is impossible. Its influence is on the wane even among its most vigorous adher-AT the convention of the Modern Language Association, lately held in Boston, papers were read on "The Grammar Classics must soon be abandoned. Unless the denomination utterly issolates itself and estab. | as a Means of Education," "The Requirements in English for Admission to College," lishes communities where business and everything else is made subordinate to the and "The Real Gymnasium Question in Germany." Under the last paper it was shown that the real gymnasium institutions have social and business relations somewhat independent of the general world, cannot in Germany are developing among their maintain Saturday as a Sabbath in its integ- students a great degree of devotion to science, literature and learned professions in | proof library building and the purchase of rity. They are gradually dropping their Lord's-day, and many of them are striking the old schools. The importance of a thorough training in English grammar was strongly emphasized by the convention. Certainly no man should consider himself accomplished in the modere languages until he is not only master of the technicalities of respectability of the members of the his own language, but also able to use it and delicate health go hand in hand seems denomination will admit of such an observ- fluently. The importance attached to this ance. There are so many of them that they subject by this learned convention is truly gratifying.

### UNSUCCESSFUL EDUCATED MEN.

The Christian at Work, calling attention Rawle, a lawyer of Philadelphia, who discussed the educated men who are without regular employment and unable to earn a living, very naturally turns to consider this matter with regard to the ministry. It says:

There exists a bit of Methodist statistics on the subject of its educated and uneducated ministers in that denomination, but it is not published because the author of the tables declares that he dare not vet print it. The substance of the tabulations is that during the last twenty-five years the failures in the Methodist ministry have been almost entirely among non-college men. In a thousand men enter ing that ministry only one-hundred and seventy had a college education. In the thousand about two hundred have failed; of this number only five were college men. If they failed in equal proportions, there should be thirty five failures of college men. The delicate part of the matter is the failure which is known to everybody, but is not distinctly recognized as such by the church; for even when a man retires from the regular ministry he remains a local preacher, and he may or may not be a failure.

Our contemporary ascribes the want of success to character. It claims that "The educated men out of employment are men of defective character—fundamentally defective men-as a general rule, if not as a rule without exception. Too many such men get through college." Probably, if by "character" is meant the nature or habit of man, this may hold good. So far as our knowledge goes of unsuccessful educated men in the ministry, in blamelessness of life they have been superior to many others. Some of them have scarcely had energy enough to do anything blameable in overtaction. But | doctrine." The minister ought not to ask, What they generally have some defect which makes | will be popular with men? It is his duty to ask, them unacceptable. There are a few whose "bodily presence is contemptible," but there are far more whose manners are. We know a man whose actions at table are so lacking in good breeding that unfavorable comment is almost sure to follow wherever he supplies. A candidate for a vacant pul pit in a city church sometime since showed such disregard to the proprieties of behavior in a deacon's parlor that the wife had only to tell her story of his boorishness to other la dies to decide—though in the pulpit his matter was good and his elecution charmingthat he was not the man for their church. There are others whose sermons may be good but by their manifest self-esteem and selflaudation, they excite disgust. And sometimes a man carries a fund of anecdotes which may excite mirth, but which has too much "fcolish talking" and "jesting" about it to be profitable to his hearers or his own reputation. Then there are many whose delivery mars good matter, and some whose preaching is too scholastic for general edification. But, with all this, true education never hinders a man's success, while the lack of it is the great barrier in a hundred cases. The educated man, who is will ing to profit by the criticisms of his friends may in most cases conquer the difficulties which have prevented his achieving his de-

ALL who have ever fitted for college, as wel as all in any wise concerned in the process, must join in the appeal of the New England preparatory schools that the colleges endeavor to reach some agreement as to entrance requirements. If an intercollegiate alliance could find some commom basis and maintain the level throughout the course, it would do away with the naturalization process which always consumes a large part of the first year at a college for which one is not specially prepared. This is more noticeable to those who enter an advanced class. At the late meeting of the faculties, a committee was appointed to endeavor to secure such an arrangement, so that the certificate of one college would be valid at another. A most desirable effect would be the equal adjustment of the value of the academic degrees, and then, perhaps, as a far more advanced honorary degrees.

sires.—Baptist Weekly.

## CLIPPINGS.

The Thomas family have recently given \$10,000 for the establishment of a lectureship on science, art, or philosophy in Richmond College, Va.

It is said in England that one man in every 5,000 takes a university course, in Scotland, in every 512; in Germany, in every 213; and in America, in every 2,000.

Fifty thousand children go to the 187 ragged schools of England. That is a great many children, and that is a strikingly un-

The \$200,000 bequeathed to the Vanderbilt University by the late William H. Vanderbilt will be used in the erection of a firebooks for the same.

President Tuttle, of Wabash College, ascertained the ages of 2,242 ministers at death in this country, and found that they averaged over sixty-one years, and that one out of every seven attained his eighty-eighth vear. The old idea that ministerial piety to have been exploded.

The new Catalogue of Oberlin College, just issued, shows a total attendance of 1,302, of whom 50 are in the Theological Seminary, less because its sinner is willing to pay for 426 in the college, 446 in the Conservatory LAST year's income of the Girard estate in of Music, and 508 in the Preparatory Depart-Philadelphia was \$950,000. Its real estate ment. Thirty-seven States and Territories

No man can safely isolate himself, either intellectually or in practical matters. The self-trained scholar is usually incomplete. to a Phi Beta Kappa address by Mr. W. H. | Crotchets take possession of the solitary thinker, and peculiarities of character—that would have been kept in check, and might have become aids in the symmetrical development of the whole man, if they had been reduced and modified in society—get swollen into deformities in solitude.

## Cemperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright." "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

#### WHAT TO PREACH.

Many weak and absurd things are written concerning the duty of Christian ministers with regard to what they ought or ought not to preach, and as to what they ought and ought not to do. The fundamental doctrine on which to ground all ministerial duty and work is found in passages of Scripture like the following: "For this purpose the son of God was manifested that he might destroy the works of the devil." And this, "All unrighteourness is sin." And this, "preach the word; be instant in season, out of season, rebuke with all long-suffering and what is the will of God? The minister labors to build up God's kingdom; not a political party, not a sect, and not a privileged class of wealthy and worldly people. As to the questions that ought to be discussed in the pulpit, Bishop Janes once said: "Ministers ought not to preach partisan politics, they ought not to discuss questions of finance, tariff, or other kindred subjects; but all moral questions should be preached with unmistakable clearness and emphasis, whether these questions are found in politics or elsewhere." At the time these words were spoken a certain class of men objected to the introduction of slavery, war, reconstruction and all other politico-moral questions growing out of the great struggle for the overthrow of slavery and rebellion.

Were the ministers right in preaching against the evils referred to? or were the men right who cried, "You are destroying the church by preaching politics?" Let the history of twenty-five years answer the question. It is always safe to do ri therefore it is always safe to obey God. In the light of all this, how weak and cowardly the statement that "heart-burnings and strife result from preaching "certain moral questions, because these questions "also have a political relation." The question to be asked and answered is, On which side of these questions does God stand? The question is not answered by asking, "are there not good men who believe differently on these questions?" Men are fallible, and therefore make mistakes; God is infallible, and therefore always right and unchangeable. Thirty years ago the majority of Christian people in this country so far tolerated slavery and bowed to its behests that they shaped church legislation and political platforms to please the slave owners and their followers. Then some ministers said slavery is a divine institution. Will any minister say that now? Has God changed? Has the Bible been reconstructed? The revised Bible contains all the doctrines of the old version. But there has been a Who has changed? Men have change. changed. Why? We have more light; we understand God better; we comprehend the golden rule more fully, and we understand Paul more perfectly when he says, "And liath made of one blood all nations of

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Is it not this, that God is always right, that good men often make mistakes and that the question for us to ask is not, where do our great and good men stand, but where does God stand? If the non-partisan movement on the temperance question is right with God, we want to know it in order that we may get over there as quickly as possible. It is right if it will hurt the liquor business more than the third party movement, for we know that God is against the liquor business. But if it is only a compromise to bolster up the waning fortunes of any class of politicians we are satisfied that it is wrong. Paul said: "and the times of this generous name to apply to the schools which | ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." God, so to speak, winked at our ignorance on the slavery question, but when the greater light appeared, God said "repent," and we repented. Now the light shines on the liquor traffic as never before, and God says, "repent." Will we obey? If so, what will we do? We will stop licensing and regulating wrong; we will break the bands of wickedness and let the oppressed go free; we will strike down the rumseller, and give freedom to the victim of alcoholism by removing the temptation from his path. May the all-wise God help all good people to see eye to eye on this great question, and may we have grace to do right. Is it God's will to let the liquor crime continue? Is the sin the privilege of sinning? If a man sells liquor contrary to law, before God he bears the responsibility. If a man sells liquor

## The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, February 4, 1886.

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

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> "I AM never lonely While Jesus standeth by ; His presence always cheers me, I know that he is nigh."

By some imperfection in the working of our mailing machine, a number of our subscribers did not get the RECORDER of Jan. 21st. Some have notified us of the omission. If all will do so, we will gladly supply the missing number.

A PARAGRAPH in the Missionary department of the RECORDER informs our readers that Bro. Main is spending the Winter at Daytona, Florida. Perhaps it is not known to all that this course is taken by the advice of several physicians in the hope of avoiding what threatens to become a serious bronchial difficulty, unless speedily counteracted. Many hearts will earnestly pray that his recovery may be speedy and effectual.

cording to the time-honored custom in such | comforts and conveniences of the home lifecases. has resigned. The Queen is consult- | Whether West Florida will turn out as well as formation of a new Cabinet. The situation | can tell best who, ten or fifteen years hence, not possible to forecast. Our own national government is formed on many of the principles contained in the government of Great | as mechanics, are thinking of going to any part Britain; but we may well be thankful that no of Florida, or any other new place, our graour fundamental law.

A PASTOR of a little church had labored earnesly for several years without seeing any encouraging fruits of his labors. One night at a little neighborhood prayer-meeting, a good sister arose and said that her heart was burdened for the salvation of souls. and that she had long been praying for a revival of the work of the Lord. That was the little cloud no larger than a man's hand, but it was the sure forerunner of the abundant rain. Other hearts took up the burden and soon the church was revived and the unconverted were brought to Jesus. God blesses the heart burden bearers, and through them blesses others. Would that our churches were full of them!

A Precious work of grace is in progress within the First Alfred Church, which is remarkable for, at least, two things. It is entirely free from everything of a sensational chraracter either by the leader or members of the congregation. None of the usual, or unusual, special revival methods are employed. Evening after evening the people come together; the pastor, in a few simple sentences, based upon some familiar passage of Scripture, reasons of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come; Christian people quietly pray, or speak, or sing, the backsliden in heart with firm resolve come back to God and duty; and sinners, with the same deep conviction of sin. resolve come to Christ and find him precious. Evidently God's Spirit is at work here. We have seen many revivals that were more rapid and demonstrative than this; we have seldom, if ever, witnessed one which moved with a deeper, stronger undertow. The second remarkable feature of this work is that, from the start, it has seemed to take hold upon the numbered among its earliest conquests some grow broader and deeper, we feel sure, will of the battle we as a Christian people are

#### FLORIDA.

We have received a number of communi cations in the shape of letters, clippings, or manked articles from other newspapers on different sides of the Florida controversy. These were evidently sent with a view to their possible publication in the RECORDER. As they have been written with strong local colorings and prejudices, we have deemed it best not to publish any of them. On the one hand, the reader will be told that West Florida possesses many charms and promising resources, that that portion or the State is being rapidly settled, and that the great wonder is that it has remained a terra incognita so long, and more of the same sort. On the other hand, he will be informed that all this is a boom to further the schemes of speculators, that many innocent and unsuspecting per sons are being deceived thereby, and that the only Florida paradise to which any reasonable man could desire to go is on the Atlantic coast. Now we know nothing of either side of

the question, except by the report of those who are supposed to know; but we venture, unsolicited, a few suggestion. First, it is more than likely that neither section will afford a man a very abundant subsistance unless he takes it with him, or is willing to earn it after he gets there. Any man who expects to find a ready made paradise in any part of North America, whether it be in Florida, or Dakota, or Rhode Island, will sometime find himself wofully mistaken. Second, East Florida has the advantage of the western part of the State, by at least ten THE new British ministry has suffered a or fifteen years of priority in the effort to dedefeat in the House of Commons, and, ac- velop her resources and gather together the ing Mr. Gladstone with reference to the the eastern part of the State has now done, he is a critical one, the outcome of which it is | lives to look over the ground and compare results. Third, if any of our readers, who are comfortably situated either as farmers or such unstable element as this has come into I tuitous advice is, don't break up your present home until you know for yourself whether the proposed change is likely, on the whole, to improve your condition. Fourth, so far as this matter touches the interests of any of our own people and our cause, let us remember the pacific words of one of only brethren." It may seem unfortunate that while we have a little church struggling into existence on the Atlantic coast, an effort should be made to start another interest on the Gulf coast, and the result may prove that it is so; but if each section possesses material resources which, with determination, patience and money can be wrought into comfortable homes, and we believe they do, we see no reason why, with the true spirit of consecration to our work as a Christian people, there may not eventually be a good strong church in East Florida and another in West Florida. In other new States, new Seventh-day Bapitst Churches have sprung up and flourished within less than two hundred miles of each other. Why may not the same thing come to pass in the land of or-

## PRAYER.

anges and alligators?

Much is said nowadays about prayer tests. As if men could pray to God by way of experiment, and as a means of settling questions of theory or opinion among themselves! It is needless to say that God does not answer prayers offered for such selfish and unholy purposes. He has instituted the throne and with the same thoughtful, purposeful of grace and made it accessible to the penitent, believing soul that it may find the joy of forgiveness and the pleasure of fellowship with God.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the philosophy of prayer; we can well afford to leave that for the doctors of systematic theology, for those whose province it is to defend the faith on its theoretical young men of the congregation, and has and scientific basis. That it has such a basis on which it can be maintained we most whom we thought the least likely to be reach. | earnestly believe, but we prefer to note some ed—another evidence that the work is of of its practical fruits. This is the Master's

God and not of men. That this work may test, "By their fruits ye shall know them." 1. The spirit of prayer is the spirit of be the prayer of many Christian hearts in good-will to men. When the Lord directed other churches and homes than in Alfred, Ananias to inquire, in Damascus, at the for here are gathered many of the youth of house of Simon, for Saul of Tarsus, he was our denomination who, in a few years at afraid, remembering how violent Saul had him to go alone. God he and most wonmost, must be bearing the burden and heat | been against the Christians; but Ananias was reassured by the words of the Lord, called to fight in the world. May this work "Behold, he prayeth." There was no longer back an answer which, if the not the exact go on until every home and every church any occasion for fear, for the profane, vio- thing he sought, he seek that yet see, is represented in Alfred shall receive a lent man had become a man of prayer. This infinitely better than he is rectations blessing from it! May God send a like is not to say that every man who uses a form or desires. blessing to all the churches of precious of prayer is a man of good-will to his neighbor; for some men sometimes mock God preciate more

with empty forms which they call prayer, neighbors. But every man who feels his need of divine help, and who in penitence of heart seeks and finds the forgiveness and love of God, loves also his fellowmen. The spirit of prayer to God is, therefore, the universal peace-maker among men.

2. Men of prayer are not soon, or easily moved from their steadfastness. The goodwill which is characteristic of them is not a momentary impulse, but a temper of soul which continues as long as the spirit of true day Baptist Church of New York City, Wm. prayer prevails with them. The same is true with every other good thing about men every noble impulse, every holy desire, bath, Jan. 23, 1886. The ordaining counevery true endeavor to live a godly, right- | cil was composed of the pastors and deacons eous life remains firm so long as the man of the Plainfield and New Market Churches maintains the spirit of true prayer. When and the pastor of the church at Westerly, this spirit goes out of a man's heart, the R. I. Members of the council in attendance spirit of selfishness, worldliness and ill-will were as follows: O. U. Whitford, Wescomes in. Apostasy from the faith and un. | terly, R. I.; Rev. J. G. Burdick, New holy living both alike begin in a neglect of | Market N. J.; Rev. A. H. Lewis, Plainfield, the altar of prayer.

to the weak. Next to the Lord Jesus himself, of New Market; and Thos. H. Tomlinson, there is no other character in the New Test- Thos. F. Randolph and J. D. Spicer, of ament so strong, so self-centered, so resolute | Plainfield. The council met on Sixth-day, and so enduring in purpose and endeavor, as | Jan. 22d, at 3 P. M., and was organized by this same Saul, of whom it was said, "Be- the appointment of of A. H. Lewis moderhold he prayeth." That which was said of ator and J. D. Spicer clerk. The examinahim in the house of Simon, at Damascus, I tion was public and a good audience was was true of him during all his subsequent | present. The topics upon which the candilife; so that no man may say that the spirit date was examined were as follows: and practice of prayer are suitable to children in the vigor and prime of strong manhood. All alike need it. All alike are made strong tions to man. and beautiful by it.

This he does by a law as necessary and as unchangeable as the law by which his muscles are strengthened by constant and proper use. It is the law of intimate association and fellowship. Every Christian parent the preacher and the preaching of the gospel. knows the danger to his child, of continued association with the low and vicious. even though that association be not at first one of sympathy and choice. Familiarty with evil | punishment for sin, here and hereafter; | church proper was undergoing repairs. blunts one's sensibilities to it until one comes | future existence, character of, resurection, | Some hundreds of dollars have been exto like it because he is like it. This is the etc. This included a general discussion of pended in these much needed repairs, which law of assimilation, or like coming to like. On the other hand, we are always glad when those who are pure and virtuous, both because it indicates good testes and inclinations 7. The Church; What it is, its officers, be called on February 13th, to convene in entry place heart oos partons of the good without being drawn to kiese in personal likeness. In like manner, it is not possible for one to commune much with the Lord Jesus in personal admiration of his pure and godly life without being made more like him in personal purity and holiness. This influence upon our lives is intensified by as much as our relations to him are those of personal dependence. While we remain below the severe, as well as most interesting, examin-

us in Jesus, there is need of prayer, of com-

munion with him, in order that we may an-

proach nearer and yet nearer to that perfect

standard. Should we ever attain to that

exalted position, continued fellowship with

Jesus will be the light and joy of all that 5. God hears and answers prayer. Up to this point we have treated the subject entirely independily of the thought expressed | God shall give you opportunity?" under this head. Whether the doctrine of have said under the preceding divisions of last proposition is true, is attested by direct | God may demand?" scripture teaching, "Ask and ye shall receive," "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, I will give it the examination. examples of scripture like those of Elijah, Christian men and women at all ages of the ferred to the clergymen of the council. church. We do not underlate to affirm that prayer is always answered the exact time by the New York Church to preach the serthe petitioner desired, for petitions are out as follows: Sermon, O. U. Whitford; always offered in weakness and much ignorance; but God hears in water, and often to candidate, A. H. Lewis; Hand of fellowdenies the thing we ask, the may do a ship, O. U. Whitford. better thing. Paul prayer area times that a "thorn in his flesh" miss be removed, and the Lord answered the cry with, "My grace shall be sufficient in thee." It was better that Paul should from that infirmity, whatever it have God with him and supporting him that would have been had God granted his propert, and left derfully answered his press. So now no man truly prays to God will does not get

stantly, our privilege to carry everything to and are unkind toward, and unjust with, their God in prayer. Our lives will be sweeter, purer and stronger for it, and in answer to the life of faith and prayer we live, God will shower blessings on the world about us.

## Communications.

#### OBDINATION OF W. C. DALAND.

Pursuant to the request of the Seventh C. Daland was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at Plainfield, N. J., on Sab N. J.; Deacons I. D. Titsworth, Nathan 3. Prayer is as appropriate to the strong as | Vars, Isaac H. Dunn and Henry V. Dunham,

- 1. Personal Christian experience; converor to women, or to old men, but not to men | sion to the Sabbath and call to the ministry. 2. God; his nature, attributes and rela-
- 3. Christ; his nature, attributes, relations 4. The man of prayer grows Christ like. | to man, his mission to earth, his place in
  - 4. Holy Spirit; his nature, office, work, relation to human ignorance, sorrow, weakness and sinfulness, his special relation to
  - 5. Man; his nature, powers of choice as a moral being; as a sinner—origin and defini- our Sabbath services in the small session tion of sin-his redemption from sin, his room on the back of our church, as the
- 6. The Bible; authenticity, inspiration, is rendered more comfortable and much our children choose their companions among | relation to science, authority of, preacher's | more attractive. relation to it, etc.
  - its members, its ordinances, its mission, nature of the minister's office to it, his work in the pulpit, in the community, among the office of deacon. people, relations to moral reforms, etc.

This report does not attempt to give more than a mere outline of the topics. The examination continued for two hours or more, and was sustained with increasing interest to the last. One of the "mothers in Israel" stated to the writer that it was the most standard of perfect excellence presented to ation she had ever witnessed. It was closed with the following questions:

the ministry, do you promise to abide by moved to more earnest action, and that conthe Word of God as your ultimate authority in all matters of faith and practice, searching it continually that you may learn more and more of truth?"

"Do you promise to teach its truths faithfully, without fear or favor, to all men as

"Do you promise to tenderly care for the this fifth point is true or false, all that we sick and suffering, to comfort the scrrowing, weeping or rejoicing with your people, in this article can be maintained. That this Christ-like sympathy, as the providence of

When the council retired a motion was quickly made, expressing the entire satisfac-This motion was adopted unanimously and Daniel, Paul, etc.; and by the experience of details of the ordination services were re-

and manner and with the results which mon, the order was arranged and carried furnished with stoves, seats and tables. Ordaining prayer, J. G. Burdick; Charge

The attendance was large, and the services the candidate. The pulpit and platform were extremely beautiful with hot-house flowers and plants, which formed a pleasant contrast with the Winter outside: but best whole service. There was no idle curiosity, no effort at effect, but the power of the Most High was evident throughout. Both the morning service and the Sabbath-school services in the afternoon, seemed to be oversh adowed with the divine benediction.

The writer would be glad if he could conrey to the readers of the RECORDER a share of the spiritual profit which those in attendto ap- line of the events.

J. D. SPICER, Clerk of council.

## Home Hews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

Thursday, January 28th, was the day for prayer for the colleges and academies of our land, and was observed by the school here. At two o'clock in the afternoon, President Allen preached from 2 Kings 2: 20-22-the healing of the waters by Elisha at Jericho. The aim of the discourse was to show why prayer should be offered for colleges, viz. they are the fountain heads. If these be pure, the life will be pure also. The sermon was a clear and forcible putting of the duties and Christian responsibilities of students. Many besides students heard and enjoyed the sermon.

In the evening, the service at the church was a prayer-meeting for colleges, with special reference to our own schools. Nearly three hundred persons were present, and many earnest and fervent prayers were offered, by young men and others, for young men and women now in course of training for fields of usefulness in the years just before us. It was a meeting of deep spiritual power, and must bear fruit to God's glory.

Mr. Amos C. Lewis, A. M., M. D., an old student of Alfred University, and an almost life-long resident of this town, has gone to New York to have charge of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Ford. ham Heights, in that city. Since the death of his father, Deacon Alfred Lewis, it has fallen to him to take charge of the farm about a mile out from our village. Mr. Lewis has proven himself a worthy and trusted citizen, being, at the time of his appointment to this new position, a member of the Board of Supervisors for Allegany county. His friends wish him success in his new field of labor. R. R.

#### ANDOVER.

For several months we have been holding the doctrine of eschatology, or last things. | are now complete, and our house of worship

By a vote of the church, a council is to our church for the purpose of examining and ordaining Bro. D. L. Langworthy to the

The Salvation Army have rented one of the skating rinks in our village, and have been holding meetings each evening for a week. The result is, as I am told, the conversion of quite a number of our young people. One man said to me last night. "There have been more conversions here in Andover in the last week, than in all the churches in the last year." I do not know how true this statement may be, but I sin-"If you should be ordained to the work of | cerely hope that our Christian people will be versions in the churches will be of more common occurrence.

> As to the plan of work of the Salvation Army, I know but little, as I have not been able to attend their meetings yet, but my earnest prayer is that they will prove true Christians, and effect a far-reaching and permanent work of grace among the people of Andover and in the surrounding country.

> > SCIO.

The friends of Eld. A. A. Place, of Scio, N. Y., gave him a splended donation on the evening of Jan. 27th. We were invited there to give a lecture or a sermon on the occasion, which we attempted to do, and had a large and attentive congregation.

The M. E. Church, of Scio, very kindly offered their church to our people for the Bro. O. U. Whitford having been invited doings, which was thankfully accepted; it was very convenient, having a basement all

We understood that nearly two hundred took supper, and about one hundred and eight dollars were received; but there was something much better than the dollars given, it was the expression of love and friendelicited intense interest from the opening ship for the minister and his family. Brother anthem by the choir to the benediction by Place preaches to a congregation of First day people once in two weeks, some four miles from Scio: he also has been assisting Eld. Rice in meetings at Scio, since the week of of all was the deep spiritual power of the prayer. We suppose that his labors with these congregations account for the large attendance on this occasion, which everybody appeared to enjoy. We never saw more harmony and better feelings expressed than on this occasion. May God bless the givers and the recipients.

We also received ten dollars, but for what, we cannot tell; whether it was for our failance enjoyed, rather than this meager out- ure in our sermon, or for our good looks; but we guess the latter, so we will let it rest, thanking the givers for the same. J. E.

The Seventh-Day Baptist of De Ruyter rendered a very gramme New Year's eve, to of a large and attentive audi At the close of this pleasar

exercise, a splendid ship, sails and flying colors, arrive the command of Capt. Nones with an assortment of good the safe anchorage of the sh a man some past 50, tall, som gray, yet of majestic mien, an ample corps, of helpers eraft, and distribute the coneager crowd, much to the de pecially, of those who were to be the recipients of packs dressed to them. The affair cess and gave universal satisf

Our Sabbath school reorg 1st Sabbath in the year, by ment of J. Clarke, Superin Babcock, Assistant; Minnie ry; George Johnson, Treasu Clarke, Librarian.

> New Jersey. PLAINFIELD.

The trustees mindful of the ness of the congregation, he heater replaced with a new o ble church is the result.

Last Wednesday evening w ular monthly sociable. Afte a very pleasant literary progr dered, including a "paper" inal poem." At the next soc will hold a sale.

> West Virginia. RITCHIE.

Since Eld. Threlkeld closed here at the time of Conferer not had any regular preach maintained their Sabbath good attendance and a growin

Their Sabbath services are that they have aroused more interest, and have been very the members.

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But while they are thus cu gifts and graces, they are not without a pastor, but hope to Spring. To this end Dea. . and Bro. F. J. Ehret have desirable property for a pa consisting of a two-story ho ten acres of land, so that th shall have a good home. members I was greatly ples desire expressed that they pastor's entire support by sy so as not to have to ask the M to help them.

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Ohio. JACKSON CENT

It has been a very please far, although we have had Every thing has been quite interesting with us, for both Our dear brother Huffman

be around, and preached a n sermon last Sabbath. Wh Ronayne to the train several horse took fright and ran them both out. This ac Eld. Huffman to his bed an the time until now.

By a kind Providence Ele not injured much. His p was a great encouragemen hope to see him with us as future.

Our Sabbath-school is ver profitable to both old and been our privilege to have Superintendents for the pa L. D. Segar, to whose until labors our success is due church and Sabbath-school class in voice culture, also union class and teaches Both our own and First-da gage in these classes with D

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## Home Mews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

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ANDOVER.

ld of labor.

ral months we have been holding th services in the small session the back of our church, as the oper was undergoing repairs. dreds of dollars have been exthese much-needed repairs, which mplete, and our house of worship more comfortable and much

to this new position, a member of

His friends wish him success in

of Supervisors for Allegany

R. R.

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DE RUYTER.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Sabbath-school of De Ruyter rendered a very interesting programme New Year's eve, to the gratification of a large and attentive audience.

the safe anchorage of the ship, the Captain, entertainment soon. a man some past 50, tall, somewhat spare and gray, yet of majestic mien, proceeded with an ample corps, of helpers, to unload the craft, and distribute the contents among the eager crowd, much to the delight of all, especially, of those who were so fortunate as correspondent. to be the recipients of packages plainly addressed to them. The affair was a fine success and gave universal satisfaction.

Our Sabbath-school reorganized on the 1st Sabbath in the year, by the reappoint-Babcock, Assistant; Minnie Coon, Secreta-Clarke, Librarian.

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD.

ble church is the result.

ular monthly sociable. After refreshments the Nation. a very pleasant literary programme was rendered, including a "paper" and an "original poem." At the next sociable the ladies | and Thursday evenings, Jan. 19th, 20th and will hold a sale.

#### West Virginia. BITCHIE.

Since Eld. Threlkeld closed his pastorate here at the time of Conference, they have not had any regular preaching, but have maintained their Sabbath meetings with good attendance and a growing interest.

Their Sabbath services are conducted so that they have aroused more than ordinary interest, and have been very profitable to the members.

One week beforehand they select some in regard to it, and especially its practical application to the church and to individual lives. They have found that it does good, 1st. In giving all something to think about and study upon through the week. 2d. When they gather on the Sabbath they all know what the text is about, and have an interest in it. 3d. Those who are appointed to lead have searched the Scriptures so that they can present the different bearings of the subject. 4th. It awakens great interest because the subject is presented in so many different lights, and illustrated and applied by so many different persons.

But while they are thus cultivating their gifts and graces, they are not satisfied to do without a pastor, but hope to get one in the Spring. To this end Dea. A. F. Randolph and Bro. F. J. Ehret have bought a very desirable property for a pastor's residence, consisting of a two-story house and nearly ten acres of land, so that their next pastor shall have a good home. And among the members I was greatly pleased to hear the pastor's entire support by systematic giving, 80 as not to have to ask the Missionary Board to help them.

Ohio.

JACKSON CENTRE.

It has been a very pleasant Winter thus far, although we have had some cold days. Every thing has been quite lively and very interesting with us, for both old and young.

Our dear brother Huffman is again able to be around, and preached a most interesting | 24th. sermon last Sabbath. While taking Eld. Ronayne to the train several weeks ago, the horse took fright and ran away turning | running of street cars and trains. them both out. This accident has kept Eld. Huffman to his bed and room most of the time until now.

By a kind Providence Eld. Ronayne was not injured much. His presence with us was a great encouragement to all, and we hope to see him with us again in the near

Our Sabbath-school is very interesting and profitable to both old and young. It has been our privilege to have one of the best Superintendents for the past five years, Mr. L. D. Segar, to whose untiring and efficient labors our success is due largely in both church and Sabbath-school. He has now class in voice culture, also a large chora union class and teaches our day school. Both our own and First-day young folks en-

gage in these classes with much interest.

tainment on the 11th of this month, which was well attended. The programme was quite lengthy, consisting of dialogues, declamations, orations, select readings, speeches, music and tableaux. The proceeds will go for At the close of this pleasant and profitable the benefit of the church. The officers are exercise, a splendid ship, with unfurled as follows: Mr. L. D. Segar, President; sails and flying colors, arrived at port, under Mrs. C. F. Kennedy, Vice President; Miss the command of Capt. Nonesuch, heavy laden | Lora Akers, Secretary; Miss Mecie Hughes, with an assortment of good things. After Treasurer. They expect to have another M. B. D. H.

> Wisconsin. MILTON.

The life of Milton has run its usual course. though unchronicled for some time by your

School progresses well, with an attendance of over 150, a good class of students as a whole.

President Whitford recently gave two lectures which are worthy of mention, the ment of J. Clarke, Superintendent; J. H. | first, "My Three Baths," before the Iudna Lyceum; and the second, "A Sunday ry; George Johnson, Treasurer; and Jennie among the Mormons at Salt Lake," in behalf of the College Library. To those who may wonder if these three are all the President ever took, we may say that these were in the Grand Canyon, in Salt Lake, and at The trustees mindful of the physical weak- the Hot Springs in Arizona. The lecture ness of the congregation, have had the old on the Mormons gave a very good descripheater replaced with a new one; a comforta- tion, not only of the city and outward appearance of the Mormons, but also of their Last Wednesday evening we held our reg- | feelings and purposes, especially in regard to

The Annual Jubilee Sessions of the Literary Societies occurred Tuesday, Wednesday 21st, with usually good programmes. The sessions were quite well prepared. From the orators on the different programmes, a committee of five selected two to represent the college at the State Oratorical Contest to be held here next month. The committee awarded the first honor to L. C. Randolph and the second to O. P. Hull, who will accordingly represent the college at the contest.

This community was greatly shocked recently, to hear of the death of Mr. Albert Benjaminson, a student who was away a young man not quite twenty, had gained Bible doctrine and assign it mutually to dif- an enviable reputation as a student, prompt, ferent persons to present the Bible teachings cheerful, correct in all his deportment, and almost absolutely perfect in scholarship. The loss of such a young man cannot be esti-

Aunt Jane Platts, 93 years old, has recently had her fourth attack of paralysis, yet, strange to say, she is recovering somewhat from its effects, and may yet live to be old. Sabbath afternoon, Jan 23d, Rev. E. Ronayne gave a Bible-reading in our church, which was fairly attended-well-considering the weather.

Snow, snow, and 30° below zero is the record on weather. On Friday the railroad here was blocked with snow so that no trains passed from 10 A. M. until evening, and the eastern train not until Sabbath morning. And still many last Fall prophesied an open

Several years ago one of our citizens H. H. Waterman, was injured in a railroad accident since which time, he has been entirely helpless, not only unable to walk, but even to sit up for any length of time. Recently desire expressed that they should raise the his suit against the company was decided in his favor, giving him a verdict of \$22,000. Unless the company through appeals, defeats this action, Mr. Waterman will get some compensation for a ruined life. P.

> Condensed Alews.

Earthquake shocks were felt in Ulster, Greene and Dutches counties, N. Y., Jan

There has been another heavy fall of snow in Baltimore, seriously interfering with the

The court of claims has announced its decision in the Choctaw cases, rendering a verdict in favor of the Indians for \$40,000. Incesant rains of the past week have caused

the streams in California to overflow and half of the town of Fresno is under water. The damage amounts to \$20,000. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company

of New York has filed a certificate of increase of capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,-000 with the Secretary of State at Albany.

The Gloversville, N. Y., strikers have boycotted the skating rink owned by H. H. Pettitt, a glove manufacturer, who has not yet signed the new schedule.

The jury in the case of John P. Thomas. switchman, against the Buffalo Creek railway for \$10,000 damages for the loss of his many, married in Philadelphia and came to Virarm, has awarded him \$7,000.

The Excel Band of the Seventh-day Bap- in New York. He will travel in the west tist Church gave a very interesting enter- the coming Spring and Summer.

Mrs. Secretary Bayard died suddenly, Jan.

The bad weather of the past week and other causes reported to Bradstreets, had the effect to check trading; and had a depressing effect on the business of the country gen-

At New York the annual report of the Society to Suppress Crime shows that 233,504 obscene pictures, 36,926 pounds of books, 2,159,200 pool tickets, and 275,833 lottery tickets were seized.

The San Francisco Alta says that grasshoppers in myriads have hatched out along the Mokelumne river. They are not larger than fleas, but the cold weather has not had the anticipated effect of killing them off.

The Sixth avenue horse car drivers were notified, Jan. 25th, by the company that hereafter their hours of labor would be shortened to twelve, and they would be paid at the uniform rate of two dollars per day.

General Crook, says the hostile Apaches have at last been driven out of the department and have taken refuge in the Sierra Nevada mountains of Sonora, where they are being pursued by the troops of both re-

Joseph Leitner, an influential citizen, was driving home recently, near Joliet, Ill., when he ran into a snow drift with sufficient force to throw him from his sleigh and render him insensible. He was found in the morning frozen to death.

In the vicinty of Walhalla, S. C., there is intese excitement over the open preaching of polygamy by two Mormon elders. The young men have organized and served warning upon the elders that they will be roughly dealt with. It is alleged that fifty converts are ready to go to Utah.

#### Foreign.

A dispatch from Berlin to the Telegraph says the Greek ministry has resigned.

General Barriolas has been elected president of Guatemala. A new cabinet has been

In the late vote the powers agreed to prevent any war-like steps in the Balkans or territorial modifications. The Irish Times says the Parnellites rely

the settlement of the Irish question.

Thirty thousand Martini rifles from America have been forwarded to Turkey and thence to the front. The fleet is taking on

board three months' provisions and a large supply of ammunition. The governor of Senegal telegraphs that he has completely defeated the false prophet, Samory, and driven him on the Niger country. The country is still disturbed and busi-

ness is at a standstill.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal is jubilant over the defeat of government and says: The action of the leaders of the national leage in defeating the government emphasizes the fact that there is a new force in politics which parliament has to consider.

All reports agree that this is the hardest winter Scotland has experienced in twenty years. The snow is two feet deep. Sheep are starving and perishing and wild birds are flocking to towns and villages to obtain food. Railway traffic is much impeded.

Reports from the south of France state that serious floods prevail in that region, and railway communication between Lyons and Geneva has been stopped by the freshet. Considerable damage is reported from points along the Seine and the Rhone.

Bulgaria insists upon a war indemnity. The Servians are busily fortifying between Nissa and Pirot. The inhabitants living on the frontier have been ordered to retire into the interior, as it is expected war will be renewed in spite of the armistice. Servian troops are massing on the frontier and erecting earth works.

Two thousand striking employees at one of the iron works in Decazville, department of Averyan, attacked the house of the manager of the works. They broke in the door, entered the building, seized the manager and threw him out of the window. He was then trampled to death by the angry crowd. Troops were sent to quell the disturbance and restored order, but not until several of the rioters had been killed, and a number wounded. The strike grew out of a question

## DIED.

In Willing, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1886, of pneumonia JESSE JUNE, in the 66th year of his age. He has left a wife, one child, and a large circle of other At Lost Ceeek, W. Va., Nov. 16, 1885, ELIZA-

BETH JANE, daughter of Judson and Rheulina Golden, aged 18 years, 4 months and 9 days. When twelve years old she made a profession of religion and joine the Lost Creek Church with a large number of happy converts. For nearly twelve months she lingered with consumption, patiently and quietly, till at last she gently breathed her life away, in hope of the life beyond. She selected the beautiful text in Lamentations 3:33, 40 as expressive of her faith in God and trust in the Saviour.

At Berea, Ritchie Co., W. Va., Oct. 28, 1885, JOANNA M., wife of Jacob Ehret, aged 80 years. 1 month and 16 days. Sister Ehret was born in Ger ginia in a German colony in 1843. In early life she was a member of the Lutherin church, but com-General Sherman has decided to sell out menced to keep the Sabbath in West Virginia and

In the town of Westerly, R. I., Jan. 12th, suddenly of heart disease, Mr. SAMUEL G. BABCOCK, aged 52 years. He was a devoted and faithful member of the Niantic Seventh day Baptist Church and lived a consistent Christian life.

In Charleston, R. I., Jan. 15th, of consumption Mr. CLARKE BURDICK, aged 64 years. In Flandreau, Dakota, Jan. 6, 1886, Mrs. Lizzie E. Brown, daugnter of W. N. and C. E. Severance,

aged 21 years, 9 months and 15 days. She leaves a husband, two little daughters, father and mother, brothers and sisters and a large circle of relatives to mourn her departure.

#### Books and Magazines.

THE Tribune Almanae for 1886 is before us. contains a fund of information on a great variety of subjects. To the politician and to the student of governmental matters generally, for the past year, the Almanac is of great value. Its tables are a taken from official sources, and are, therefore, relia ble. It contains the new postal rates, a list of the present Congress, and its committees, a digest of President Cleveland's inaugural address, etc. Price, 30 cents per copy.

SEED CATALOGUES this year are abundant and seem to be conveniently arranged and attractively printed. This time it is from Jas. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass. He will send it to any person who may be wanting flower or garden seeds, and whose name and address may be furnished him.

THE principal article in the American Antiquarian for January is, "Animal Figures in Art." This is followed by "The Study of the Narhuatl Lan guage. The department headings give a faint suggestion of the curious studies of the magazine: "The Museum," "Notes on European Archæolo gy," "Notes on American Ethnology," "Notes from the Far East," "Ethnologic Notes," "Liter ary Notes." The publishers announce that they are about to combine another magazine of the West with the Antiquarian, when they will add the "Review," department. F. H. Revell, 150 Madison St., Chicago, Ill,

It is now time in the year to study the flower question with reference to what shall be raised the coming Summer. The Ladies' Floral Cabinet for January contains some readable articles on Roses Cannas, Begonias, etc. The departments of "Home Decorations," and "Housekeeping," contain interesting and instructive hints in their respective provinces. Ladies' Floral Cabinet Co., 22 Vesey St.

THE series of juvenile magazines, published by D. for help on Gladstone alone. They believe | Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., is, as far as we know, that he will make them an offer looking to absolutely without a rival. The February number of Our Little Men and Women is before us. It contains Lord Salisbury has instructed Admiral six full-page illustrations and numerous smaller Hay, the commander of the English Medi- ones. The articles on "The Adventures of Columterranean squadron, to employ force against bus," with portrait, and "A Land where it is always Skimmed....... 7@8 teaching for the Winter. Mr. Benjaminson, the Greeks whenever they attack the Turks. | Summer," (New Guinea) are instructive bits of history; and "Insect Life" is a little study in natural

One of the most interesting studies of to day to the American student is that of governments. It is hardly possible to understand the simple news dispatches from day to day without some knowledge of this important subject, Edward Alton, is "Among the Lawmakers," in the February St. Nicholas, gives a glimpse of the English constitu tion, as well as of our own, by a comparison of the two. The "Historical Biography, George Wash ington," by H. E. Scudder, is continued, and "New Bits of Talk for Young Folks," from the gifted pen of the late Helen Jackson is in its third number. The full amount of story, poetry, and illustration is found, while the Editorial Departments are fresh and bright. Century Publishing Co., Union Square, New York.

THE Pulpit Treasury for February is on our table. It is full and suggestive. Its sermons are principally on practical topics, and are to be studied by the preacher as models of fervor and power in presenting the gospel, rather than as a means of instruction as to what the doctrines of the gospel are That is, they are practical sermons and not theological disquisitions or reviews. The number is also suggestive and must be helpful in the departments of pastoral work, the prayer-meeting and the Sabbath-school. E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway, New

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contributions to either the Tract Society or Missionary So ciety, 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 Sabbath, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sabhath school follows the preaching service. Sabbath keepers spending the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially invited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially

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

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

his household effects at St. Louis and locate in New York. He will travel in the west the coming Spring and Summer.

Was one of the constituent members of the Ritchie Church, organized by Elder Giffette. Her last sicking her happy spirit the coming Spring and Summer.

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The farm in Hartsville known as the Palmiter Part of the Church, organized by Elder Giffette. L. B. S.

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The farm in Hartsville known

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

THE next regular Quarterly Meeting of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Seventh-day Baptist Churches will be held with the Rockville Church, commencing Sabbath evening, Feb. 19, 1886, at ? o'clock, with the following programme:

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

2. Sabbath morning, at 104 o'clock, sermon by O. U. Whitford, followed by communion, administered by L. F. Randolph and J. R. Irish.

3. Evening after the Sabbath, a Sabbath-school 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 Hor-

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.

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

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Jan. 80, 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, 18,708 packages: exports, 2,113 packages. We quote:

Solid silky grain-fed fresh Elgin creamery 34 @35 Fancy, fresh, grain-fed, Eastern creamery 33 @35 Heavy-bodied, grainy, high-flavored dairy, Fair to good dairies [nominal]............12 @15 Western creameries, fancy Summer make...16 @17 

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 23,696 boxes; exports, 15,232 boxes. We quote: Fancy.

Factory, full cream.. 91@10 9 @91 Night's milk.

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 7,168 barrels; imports 2.942 cases. The market is demoralized and prices lower and nominal. Trade is very light and supply of all grades large. We quote:

Poultry.—We quote: Dressed turkeys, per lb................. 9 @18 chickens, per ib...... 8 @10 geese, per lb...... 9 @10

GREEN APPLES continue to arrive freely and have light sales. Finest Greenings and Baldwins relling at \$1 65@\$1 75 per barrel, fair to good lots offered at \$1 50, while common lots are nominally 75c, 2\$1

BEESWAX sells at 25@26c.

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

Evaporated apples, fancy...... 7 @71

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 fo. our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property.

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

## RARE BUSINESS CHANCE. The advertiser, having a manufactory demanding his dire time, will sell his retail

## Furniture and Undertaking Business

in Westerly, R. I. Business has been established eighteen years, has the largest trade of any similar store in that section, with a fine Undertaking Business. For a Seventh-day Baptist the location is unexcelled. For particulars, inquire of the editor of this paper, or address

E. B. CLARKE, Westerly, R. I.

OTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Clarence A. Farnum, E.q., Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against TRUMAN C. PLACE, late of the town of Alfred, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administrator of the said deceased, at his residence in the town of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., on or before May 1, 1886.

Dated Cct. 20, 1885.

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

J. A. GREEN.

ADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. \$7 to \$10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

E WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary cravelvanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY,

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, lows.

FARM FOR SALE.

## Selected Miscellany.

## "THOUGH IT TARRY, WAIT FOR IT."

BY REV. JOHN A. GRIFFIN.

(HAB. 2: 3.)

Be still, impatient heart, Control each trembling chord; Right bravely play thy part, And tarry for the Lord,

What though no springing blade Reward the sower's care, What though no dawning light Break on the night of prayer,

What though a b azen sky Forbid the hope of rain, What though the yearning eye Watch for the cloud in vain.

What though the faithful hand Grow weary in the fight, What though the courage flag In warring for the right.

The vision swiftly nears For which thy spirit longs; Joy speeds to end thy tears In "more than conquerors" songs.

For ashes, beauty comes; For mourning, fragrant oil; For labor with its cares, Sweet recompense of toil.

Then wait the destined hour For blessings from the Lord; His strength shall give thee power; His love untold reward.

-Baptist Weekly.

#### THE PODUNCK SOCIETY MEETING.

BY "A COUNTRY PARSON."

The regular Society meeting of Podunck Church was called for Monday evening. This was an annual meeting, at which time the business of the church for the year was transacted. It was quite often the case that the attendance was miserably small; hardly a quorum present for the legal administra-tion of the usual business. Podunck Society, like many others, in ordinary times allowed its matters to go on without much interference. But an extraordinary occasion had arrived and the Society was well represented. Deacon Joel was there from the "hill" and Uncle Daniel from the "street." The people from the "butternuts" were all on hand, led by the colonel, who kept rubbing his gray head, as if uneasy. Deacon Noah Higgins must not be forgotten. He was the pillar of the church. To-night he

ed as personal property. The Rev. John Morehouse was "stated supply," an ecclesiastical position never contemplated by the polity of any church. Because of the hardness of people's hearts it has been allowed, resulting in brief pastorates and church quarrels. It has a pleasant suggestion of the farm, in a rural community, when the word goes about that "we have hired our minister again." The oldfashioned relation of pastor and people is obliterated; a feeling of uneasiness possesses both parties. Parson Morehouse understood all this, but he could not change it. One or two narrow-minded men really decided the policy of the church, although it belonged to an order that rejoiced in a republican system. Rev. Mr. Morehouse had ministered at Podunck for ten years—a long pastorate in these degenerate days-years of good, honest, prayerful work; years when beaten oil had been brought to the sanctuary and offered as unto the Lord. This good man had not remained a country parson be cause he was not intellectually equipped for a larger field, prepared by grace to minister to many souls. He was an original preacher in the best sense. He had a large spiritual insight, and every sermon he wrote he tried to do his best. He believed that not only

are sinners to be invited to Christ, in the work of preaching, but Christians are to be instructed in divine things. With these ideas of his work his study was a place of toil. Deacon Joel said "ministers had an easy time. It was no work to write a sermon when you were trained for it." Uncle Daniel had added, "He thought ministers what they had got, and they knew their duout to labor like the disciples. without a salty. The resolution was passed, a committee him." As the weeks passed by, Letty's ary. If they were engaged in spiritooal work they should be spiritooal themselves." Uncle Daniel always put a quarter into the contribution box, and prayed "thy kingdom come." Aunt Betsy who heard this remark, told Uncle Daniel "if the congregation were more spiritual their minister would have a quorum, and voted the salary without displeasanter time." Our good brother was trying to educate

his children on a salary of eight hundred a year. He found it called for the grace of contrivance to approach it. To supplement his salary he wrote for the press in his leisure moments, and his wife had taken two boarders in the summer months. The peo-It had been talked up about the parish for and sisters by her own exertions. six months. Uncle Daniel said "some action must be taken at the annual meeting." Some of the sisters remarked, "if Mrs. a festival to help raise the salary." "Yes," said Aunt Betsy, with a peculiar gleam in

But Monday evening came as all Mondays do. They had heard a suggestive sermon the day before on the text, "Ye know not | "What has happened, child?" what a day shall bring forth." They were going to do their part in illustrating the troubles me. I've been reading such a lovely always repeated a verse of Scripture as a chant of Venice" graduated. Here, at the had smitten the whole army of the Chalde-

proud of his abilities. They did not desire to be mean. They wished to get the gospel cheap. They would have been better suited if they could have had it "without money and without price." The brethren assembled and chose Deacon Noah Higgins as Moderator. He was the most influential member. Somewhat narrow-minded and set in you to ways of self-sacrifice." his way, he was sound at the core and had writin' and boarders the parson must be lay- things.' ing up money. Deacon Joel was worth fifty thousand dollars, and not a chick or | Letty. Learn to discharge the every-day duchild in the world. He paid twenty dollars | ties of life, down to the smallest and hum toward the salary. Uncle Daniel said if their | blest of them, in an honest, upright, truthminister wished to write for the papers, and ful, and loving spirit."
his wife take boarders, he had no objections, "It seems as if it would be very nice to was taken by the horns, and the meeting auntie." was well under way. One brother said the minister never visited him; he wanted a man Another remarked that he saw the minister | Saviour said." playing lawn tennis with some of the young else thought a clergyman should not wear she went away. blue flannel. So the word went about. The Society meeting is the safety-valve for chronic ever recalled them.

After they had expressed their minds should advise him to go where he will be that Pete, her father's new boy, was stand better appreciated. He can command a ing in the barn polishing the harnesses. large salary. He is an unusual preacher. He has a family of children to educate. You before, but that afternoon his face had a have not one honest thing against him. You wish to drive a sharp bargain and make a hundred dollars. Our young people all like him because he is one with them. I wonder | she asked, by way of making conversation. he can afford even blue flannel with your penurious policy. If you reduce the salary you will lose your minister, and deserve to." John Hicks was a young man, the superin- | speak of." tendent of the mill. He paid seventy-five dollars on the subscription. The clear com- do what you can about the place mornings mon sense of his remarks struck home. The and nights," and Letty was so enthusiastic meeting began to look at the other side of that she was going over to the store that thought of losing him. They thought he school. would bear a little more from them. They appeared to hold a secret which he regard- had tried him a good deal. They would not I'd rather you wouldn't say anything to your as she raised herself upon her elbow. see his like again if he left them. Deacon father about my going to school. He can't Higgins had said nothing through all this spare me, nohow, and then I'm so backward discussion. That he had kept up a power- in my books, Miss, I would be ashamed to go ful thinking was evident by the expression now. The boys would laugh at me. It was on his homely face. He never talked unless not none of my fault because I did'nt go to he had something to say. "Brethren," said school: I never played truant, nor any of the deacon, "I hold in my hand the resigna- them kind of things; but father he died, and tion of the Rev. John Morehouse. The gos- mother she's worked awful hard, and somesip of the last few months has not failed to how I've had to be took out of school as soon reach his ears. He is a sensitive but con- as I got in." scientious man. He desires to relieve the "Pete's grammar was very bad," as Letty church of the burden of raising eight hund- thought to herself, but he was to be pitied the good sense of this Society I should have | for improving his verbs and adjectives. read this resignation at the opening of the meeting. We have obliged our pastor to ny's shining bridle in his hand. Letty looked steal hours from his sleep to earn money to at him, and thought how forlorn he appeared. support his family. His good wife has be- He was a tall, thin, awkward boy, with long come a kitchen servant to educate her chil- hair and freckled face-nothing prepossessdren. This church represents half a million ing in his appearance, surely. dollars. We cannot afford to be so mean. Brethren, I move this resignation be not accepted and that we raise one thousand dollars that very moment, for when we try to find for our minister's salary, and that he be opportunities to do work for him, he always asked to be regularly installed."

There was silence for a moment, silence that could be felt. Some looked ashamed, a taking it in. Deacon Noah Higgins spoke self." with authority. He was a force, a godly man. He had said as he sat down, "I will double my subscription, but it may be too late. There was a committee to hear our minister last Sabbath, and they were greatly pleased." Then the people took it in. It is strange how precious a thing grows if some one else wants it. Podunck people knew appointed to wait on the minister and the

meeting adjourned. Podunck church did not receive its just deserts, for the parson stayed; but the people had learned a needed lesson. When the Society met the next year they had barely a sent.—N. Y. Observer.

## THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

## BY SUSAN TEALL PERRY.

Letty Mayhew had been reading a very interesting book from the library, entitled ple of Podunck were sure their minister was | "Self-Sacrifice." In it the heroine, a little | Their young companions were congregating making too much money. He might reduce | girl about her own age, had supported a sick | in places that were full of temptations many his salary a hundred dollars a year very well. father, and clothed herself and her brothers a night when Letty's scholars were safe from

could be a heroine and get into books, too. But her surroundings and circumstances ies, and how earnest they were about them. Morehouse had any time she ought to get up | were so different from the girl's in the story | Their rough manners became softened, too, book; Letty's father had a good business in a and their grammatical errors became less New England village; her mother and brothers frequent. But more than that, Aunt Laura her eye, "it is her duty to keep her hus- and sisters were liberally provided for in evalways came in a short time before school band's house and beg, too."

"Letty, dear, how troubled you look," said Aunt Laura, coming in at that moment.

"Nothing, dear auntie, and that is what And when she said good-night to them, she thought of the sermon. A church society in its | book, about a girl that did so much for her | help and comfort. can stultify itself without any effort. Podunck people liked their minister. They were be a grand character myself."

In pand comfort.

Never despise the day of small things, the statue of the statue of the the famous Helene Lucretop of the staircase, the oright little girl saw mained but wounded men among them, yet the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of the the famous Helene Lucrethey despise the day of small things, the statue of t

ing others and doing your Master's work a pure, unselfish motive—I think I can help

"I am sure away down in my heart, auntie, great weight among the people. Deacon dear, that my motive is to do good for the glory. All she wanted was to have the good Joel made quite a lengthy speech. Times sake of doing good. Only you know these were hard; it was a purty close year; he didn't | wonderful achievements we read of in books | for him, so she could honor him in it.—The have eight hundred to live on. Minister's do discourage one from trying to make effolks should be more economical. With forts, especially when one can only do little

"Despise not the day of small things,

but they ought to be relieved of paying so live in a large city where there are hospitals large a salary. He proposed it be reduced to visit, and industrial schools, and all sorts one hundred dollars. No one had the cour- of charitable things to help in. I wish I age to propose this before, but now the bull | could occupy one of the high places,

"The light set in a low place shines as faithfully as that which is set upon a hill, should stay all day and spend the night. | Letty. 'Do good as ye have opportunity,' our

Aunt Laura was going out to tea, so she put people. He was greatly grieved. Somebody on her bonnet, and bidding Letty good-bye, "'Do good as ye have opportunity.' and

'Despise not the day of small things,' "Letty croakers and penurious members. Many said over and over to herself. I suppose I would be ashamed of their remarks if they ought to be looking out right here all the time for something to do.

It was a beautiful Autumn day, and Letty quite freely John Hicks got up and spoke as | went out to gather some of the pretty leaves follows: "My friends, you seem to be quite which had dropped from the maple tree near ready to part with our minister. Indeed, I the barn. As she passed along she noticed

> She never paid much attention to his looks troubled expression on it, as if he had something on his mind that worried him.

"Do you like to clean harnesses, Pete?" "Yes, Miss, I don't care what I does, very particular, only I wish I could go to school this Winter: I hain't got no learning to

"I'll ask papa to let you go to school, and the question. They had never seriously moment to ask her father to let Pete go to

"Please, Miss, if you won't take no offense,

red dollars a year. If I had not believed in for that. He had found no opportunities

Pete stood by Letty's side, holding the po-

A sudden thought flashed into Letty's mind; probably the good Lord sent it there puts some in our way.

"Pete," she said very pleasantly, "I have a project. If you will come into the kitch few angry, others pleased. But they were en one hour every evening I'll teach you my-

> "Oh, Miss, you are too good, but I'm afraid you'll get tired of it. I am quite dull of learning."

"Well, we will decide that after I have begun to teach you," Letty replied laughing. Letty began her school of one scholar the next evening. Pete was slow in getting knowledge, but he was persistent and sure. school increased to five scholars-boys like Pete, who had been obliged to work, and were so far behind other boys of their age, that they were ashamed to go to school Sometimes Letty got discouraged with her task, but she persevered in it, and when it was necessary sometimes for her to be absent from home in the evening, she gave double time to her scholars the next evening. But it was a serious matter to Letty, and she was determined to make a success of it, so she refused all the invitations to go out in the evening that she possibly could. Besides teaching these boys, Letty was doing a good work for them that she did not know of. evil influences, because she was teaching As Letty closed the book, she wished she them in the warm, cosy kitchen. It was wonderful how the boys enjoyed their stud-

"I hope your motive for doing good is not gone to the farm work. "You have given because you want to get a name, or to be those poor boys something that no one can tunities for doing good, for the sake of help- either. With perseverance the very odds and richly deserved. ends of our time may be worked up into results of the greatest value."

Letty said she didn't care anything more about getting into books or to seek her own Master give her some such lowly work to do Evangelist.

#### "BY AND BY."

There's a little mischief making Elfin, who is nigh, Thwarting every undertaking, And his name is By-and by. What we ought to do this minute, Will be better done," he'll cry, "If to-morrow we begin it"—
"Put it off," says By-and-by.
Those who heed his treacherous wooing,

Will his faithless guidance rue: What we always put off doing, Clearly we shall never do. We shall reach what we endeavor, If on now we more rely; But into the realms of never,

Leads the Pilot By and by,

## ONLY A SCRAP OF PAPER.

Oh! mother. The days are so long! wish I had something to read, while you are at work. I am sure the hours would glide more swiftly!" These words were spoken by a slight, pale girl, who lay with folded hands upon the lonely bed in the corner of a scantily furnished room.

By the window sat a care-worn woman whose brown hair was already heavily birthplace of Virgil, she repeated the lines threaded with silver, striving to make the from Dante, in which the poet is made to most of the light of that dreary November day, as she wearily plied her needle.

They had once been blessed with every comfort. That seemed ages ago, when a loving hand had provided; but the husband and father had met with reverses, quickly followed by death. Helen taught school in the village, until one day she fell upon the icy steps. Since then, the mother toiled for

"Yes, child, I wish you had a paper. I would be nice to hear you read. Yet I think used to rise an hour before the time specithey are only for the rich. We cannot have them, at least," and the mother sighed, while a hard look came into her face.

"Isn't there a scrap of paper that came around your work to-day?" Helen asked, "Yes, so there is, dear. Only a bit, yet

it looks clean." Helen took it eagerly; she read one little item after another—coming to the little tress, reading them at night for her pastime. poem entitled "Trust," beginning with Then she took up Shakespeare, a very hard Build a little fence of trust." Lines with which nearly every one is familiar.

The voice of the girl trembled with pathos | Juliet, or Beatrice, of Imogen and of Portia, over the sweet words; to her they were a ornament her private rooms. blessed reality. But the mother had grown hard and skeptical over the weariness of ic and musical girl. She shed many tears

I don't just understand, but it sounds beau- eight languages. Let even a very good lin-

Once more the daughter read, with a it is even to count fluently in two. prayer in her heart for a blessing. Then, for a time, silence reigned, broken at length by the mother, who said:

"I wish I could build that fence of trust, but, some way, I've always been peering and to play the Italian instruments—the through the bars at the bitterness to come mandoline and guitar as well as the piano. on the morrow."

"Dear mother, if you only could! God would help you! It's all the way I've endured the losses and disappointments." Some way the dreary day took on a

brighter tinge, seeming shorter than those After Helen read in the little Testament that night, the mother whispered: "Pray that your mother may build the fence, darl

The soul of the little girl seemed to soar to where a gleam of the glory beamed through, and when the mother arose, the hardness had died out, never again to return. As she kissed Helen good night, she said:

"I think your mother has found the Trust,' dear. By God's help I'll strive to keep it. I'll always bless the day the torn oit of paper came to our home, I'm sure." How insignificant the means, we think, God sometimes takes to perform such grand results. We finite creatures call them "infinitesimal," yet in Omnipotence the veriest

## A LEARNED QUEEN.

seeming may have ends eternal. - Grand-

mother's Children.

Genoa, who fell at the battle of Custozza, day. In truth, the conutversy between fighting bravely. His two children, a girl truth and error is never done with. Truth and boy, became the wards of their noble will start up from her grave to grapple with uncle, Victor Emmanuel, who determined error upon the throne. Her controversy to marry the pretty Marguerite to his own can never be settled by compromise.

rate the young Princess had been most carefully educated, and showed always remarkold city of Padua with her governess, Miss Arbessor, a learned Austrian lady, she visited boys, warning them against evil companions, and inculcating good principles in their minds, which would help them in after life.

with fluency; was besides a poetess, a musician, a writer of mathematical and astropublished in book form before the world, take away from them, and you didn't have nomical dissertations; was laureated with a Letty. If you really want to have oppor- to go a step from your own door to do it, Doctor's degree of the University, which she

Miss Arbessor noticed that her little charge looked very thoughtful as she wand. ered about the great halls. "Why are you so melancholy, my Princess?" she asked.
"Because, Rosa, I fear I shall never be as learned as she was." "But you can try," said the governess.

And when they returned to the old Palace at Monza, where the Iron Crown of Lom. bardy is kept (Monza is a little village near Milan, but it has in it a curious old Palace. where the queen comes now for a part of every Autumn, because it was there that much of her industrious girlhood was spent), inspired by the example of Helene Lucretia, she divided her day into six parts, and gave faithfully certain required hours to certain studies. When a girl of fifteen, she attract. ed the attention of learned men by the varietv of her information. Amongst others who noticed her was the learned Mr. Marsh. our American minister, who spoke of her, "as knowing a great deal for so young a girl;" and his own niece, Miss Crane, was often invited to spend four or five weeks with the Princess that she might speak English with her. She studied German, Spanish, French and Russian with native teachers, and music (which to-day is her chief employment) under the best masters.

Meantime history, which is an important study for every one of us, engaged her deep. est attention. She became profoundly learned in the history and literature of her own magnificent Italy, which holds invaluable art treasures in every little town. It is said that on her first visit to Mantua, the give an account of himself. She was only twelve years of age then. She held the hand of her royal uncle, Victor Emmanuel, who said to her:

"My little maid, you shall one day be the ueen of United Italy."

She had a natural tendency toward order and system, self-denial and a wonderful love of books, but she had not a remarkable memory. This she resolved to cultivate, and fied, to study dates, verbs and tables, in order to strengthen her mind in this respect. To this judicious habit she owes her present wonderful command over her memory—although even now she refers often to her friend, the Marchesa di Villamarian, for a name or date —but never for a fact.

Of the Italian classics, Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto and Tasso, she early became mispoet for an Italian girl to master; but so fond of him has she become that statues of

Mathematics came very hard to this poetover her multiplication table and her algebra; "Read it again, Helen dear. Some way but she conquered both, and can count in guist try that, and he will see how difficult

While all this hard elemental knowledge was being acquired, sometimes with headaches, often against her pleasure, she was being taught to ride, to drive, to dance, to fence She has lately added to her acquirements by taking lessons on the banjo.

Before marriage, which took place when she was seventeen, she had written papers comparing the genius of Goethe with that of Shakespeare, Dante and Milton, and a very clever paper on the "Ducal Courts of the Middle Ages." Truly a royal girl! worthy to stand by the statue of Helene Lucretia Piscopia, in the University of Padua!—M. E. W. Sherwood, in January Wide Awake.

## TRUTH ETERNAL.

It is a tradition of one of those dreadful battles which were fought by the barbarians who had overthrown the Roman Empire, that during the night that followed the day of slaughter, the myriads of the slain arose from death, and in the darkness renewed the combat. It was as if death itself could not quite extinguish the fiercy lust of battle which burned in those warrior hearts, nor quench the flames of hatred which had raged throughout the day. It is the comfortable idea of some people that the old theological controversies are no longer seriously contested, and that the tremendous earnestness displayed Marguerite of Savoy was the daughter of by an Athanasius, an Augustine, an Anselm, Victor Emmanuel's brother, the Duke of a Calvin, a Knox, are all out of place in our

son Humbert. The son has become Duke of Every doctrine of Scripture is a sword; and Genoa.

Genoa. Perhaps there had been a promise or in- be found again by the living. Some wantention of this kind beforehand. At any derer over the bloody field will light upon it; as Luther had the old sword of justification by faith put into his hand, that with it able love of learning. Going once to the he should smite the ancient lie. The fabled Arthur, in dying, hurls his sword into the sea; but ere it sinks, another arm has caught the Paduan University known to all of us as it. No part of God's truth shall utterly the famous place where Portia in the "Mer- perish from the earth. "For though ye top of the staircase, the bright little girl saw ans that fight against you, and there re-

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION TRACT OF MEAT.—K. B. Centr., 1885, 665). Neither potassium salts, even when doses, has any specific ac scrength or regularity of action which has been obs

general reflex action of all s

ach and intestines. The con

tion of large quantities of

up to one per cent of the

the body, had not an ill,

**H**oynlar **S** 

very favorable, effect. THE phenomenon of solid upon the melted metal has ral supposition that the more dense than the solid is less dense than water. E by Mr. Thos. Wrightson, Lees, England, with appara late Inventions Exhibition. that cold iron is in all ca melted, by from 2 to 3.4 p there is a plastic condition j when it is lighter than in by from 3 to 7 per cent. solid iron placed in a vesse

PHOSPHORESCENCE is ob variety of marine animals, McIntosh remarks that the luminosity cannot yet be ex ditions under which it app diverse. The numerous v been advanced to account i escence itself range over a its production by electrici agitation of the water, by imbibition of light, to its n vital action in the animals, phosphorescent substance.

Uses of Sulphuric Act

will float before it melts.

Pasteur's latest experimen that water containing two centrated sulphuric acid po erty of destroying bacteria, of acid and water is recomn fecting efficaciously the mangers, cattle stalls, cour dwellings, dust bins, etc. properly diluted, is a value astringent remedy. It is certain decoctions or infu dilute acid (in most countri acid, nine parts water ) is ev ally. Ten to twenty-four lute pharmaceutical acid w able acidity to one quart other liquid. As many f fed principally on milk, ca never to give liquids conta acid or acid lemonades of a after milk has been given, produce unpleasant sympton In France, an alcoholized sometimes used. It is made centrated sulphuric acid, 1 hol (of 85 per cent), 300 p rally colored red by the a of the petals of the red p lemonade is made from this formula:

Alcoholized sulphuric acid..... Simple sirup.....

This is also known as "m -Chemist and Druggist.

CARBONIC ACID GAS LIQ IDIFIED. -At a recent me man "Verein zur Beforder fleisses," some interesting by one of the speakers as the manufacture of liquefie which is becoming quite a ness. The idea of raising means of carbon dioxide w at was stated that this not so far successfully carried known that Krupp, at Esse carbon dioxide as a means pressure on steel casting tion. Another use is that outer rings from conde Experiments were made at ing the entire gun, and then tube intensely and rapidly carbon dioxide. Complete success was o

tube contracting so muc rings could be easily remov ly owing to the improveme of manufacturing the liqui were worked out at Essen, ic supply on a commercial veloped, first by the firm Co., of Berlin, and later by has taken up their ousi largely used in the prepar ter, etc., and for pressir casks in the cellars to th sold. At present the com ing eighty bottles per day each bottle containing 8 costing 19s. The daily man lent to 320,000 liters of are of wrought iron, and atmospheres pressure. So ... made by allowing liquid tainer to become gaseou

uency; was besides a poetess, a mua writer of mathematical and astroal dissertations; was laureated with a r's degree of the University, which she deserved.

Arbessor noticed that her little looked very thoughtful as she wand. bout the great halls. "Why are you lancholy, my Princess?" she asked, ecause, Rosa, I fear I shall never be ned as she was."

ut you can try," said the governess. when they returned to the old Palace nza. where the Iron Crown of Lomis kept (Monza is a little village near but it has in it a curious old Palace. the queen comes now for a part of Autumn, because it was there that of her industrious girlhood was spent). ed by the example of Helene Lucretia. vided her day into six parts, and gave ully certain required hours to certain s. When a girl of fifteen, she attractattention of learned men by the variher information. Amongst others oticed her was the learned Mr. Marsh. merican minister, who spoke of her. nowing a great deal for so young a girl;"

is own niece, Miss Crane, was often d to spend four or five weeks with the ess that she might speak English with She studied German, Spanish, French dussian with native teachers, and music h to-day is her chief employment) une best masters.

intime history, which is an important for every one of us, engaged her deepttention. She became profoundly d in the history and literature of her agnificent Italy, which holds invalurt treasures in every little town. It that on her first visit to Mantua, the lace of Virgil, she repeated the lines Dante, in which the poet is made to n account of himself. She was only years of age then. She held the of her royal uncle, Victor Emmanuel,

ly little maid, you shall one day be the of United Italy."

aid to her:

had a natural tendency toward order ystem, self-denial and a wonderful love oks, but she had not a remarkable ry. This she resolved to cultivate, and o rise an hour before the time specistudy dates, verbs and tables, in order engthen her mind in this respect. To idicious habit she owes her present woncommand over her memory—although now she refers often to her friend, the nesa di Villamarian, for a name or date never for a fact.

the Italian classics, Dante, Petrarch, to and Tasso, she early became misreading them at night for her pastime. she took up Shakespeare, a very hard or an Italian girl to master; but so of him has she become that statues of , or Beatrice, of Imogen and of Portia, nent her private rooms.

thematics came very hard to this poetmusical girl. She shed many tears ner multiplication table and her algebra; ne conquered both, and can count in languages. Let even a very good lintry that, and he will see how difficult ven to count fluently in two.

ile all this hard elemental knowledge was acquired, sometimes with headaches, against her pleasure, she was being t to ride, to drive, to dance, to fence p play the Italian instruments—the oline and guitar as well as the piano. as lately added to her acquirements by g lessons on the banjo.

ore marriage, which took place when as seventeen, she had written papers aring the genius of Goethe with that of espeare, Dante and Milton, and a very paper on the "Ducal Courts of the Midges." Truly a royal girl! worthy to stand statue of Helene Lucretia Piscopia, in niversity of Padua!—M. E. W. Sherin January Wide Awake.

## TRUTH ETERNAL.

a tradition of one of those dreadful s which were fought by the barbarians ad overthrown the Roman Empire, luring the night that followed the day ighter, the myriads of the slain arose death, and in the darkness renewed the at. It was as if death itself could not extinguish the fiercy lust of battle which d in those warrior hearts, nor quench mes of hatred which had raged throughhe day. It is the comfortable idea of people that the old theological contros are no longer seriously contested, at the tremendous earnestness displayed Athanasius, an Augustine, an Anselm, vin, a Knox, are all out of place in our In truth, the conutversy between and error is never done with. Truth tart up from her grave to grapple with upon the throne. Her controversy ever be settled by compromise.

ery doctrine of Scripture is a sword; and t word fall out of dying hands, it will and again by the living. Some wanover the bloody field will light upon Luther had the old sword of justificaby faith put into his hand, that with it ould smite the ancient lie. The fabled ir, in dying, hurls his sword into the ut ere it sinks, another arm has caught To part of God's truth shall utterly from the earth, "For though ye mitten the whole army of the Chaldehat fight against you, and there reed but wounded men among them, yet se up every man in his tent, urn this city with fire."—Watchman.

## Popular Science.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF LIEBIG'S Ex-TRACT OF MEAT.—K. B. Lehmann ( Chem. potassium salts, even when taken in large ican. doses, has any specific action on the rate. scrength or regularity of the pulse. The action which has been observed is only the general reflex action of all salts on the stomach and intestines. The continued consumption of large quantities of the extract, even up to one per cent of the whole weight of the body, had not an ill, but apparently a very favorable, effect.

THE phenomenon of solid cast iron floating upon the melted metal has led to the general supposition that the fluid metal was more dense than the solid, the same as ice is less dense than water. Experiments made by Mr. Thos. Wrightson, of Stockton-onlate Inventions Exhibition, in London, show that cold iron is in all cases heavier than melted, by from 2 to 3.4 per cent, but that there is a plastic condition just before fusion, when it is lighter than in the melted state by from 3 to 7 per cent. Thus a piece of 30lid iron placed in a vessel of molten iron will float before it melts.

PHOSPHORESCENCE is observed in a great variety of marine animals, but Prof. W. C. McIntosh remarks that the functions of the luminosity cannot yet be explained, the conditions under which it appears being very diverse. The numerous views which have been advanced to account for the phosphorescence itself range over a wide area—from its production by electricity, by continued agitation of the water, by putrefaction, by imbibition of light, to its manifestation as a vital action in the animals, or a secretion of phosphorescent substance.

Uses of Sulphuric Acid.—Some of M. Pasteur's latest experiments have proved that water containing two per cent of concentrated sulphuric acid possesses the property of destroying bacteria, and this mixture of acid and water is recommended for disinfecting efficaciously the floors of stables, mangers, cattle stalls, court-yards, areas of dwellings, dust bins, etc. Sulphuric acid, properly diluted, is a valuable cooling and astringent remedy. It is used to acidify "When the fulness of the time was come, certain decoctions or infusions. Only the God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, dilute acid (in most countries, one part pure acid, nine parts water ) is ever used medicinally. Ten to twenty-four drops of this dilute pharmacentical acid will give an agreeable acidity to one quart of the infusion or other liquid. As many fever patients are fed principally on milk, care must be taken never to give liquids containing sulphuric acid or acid lemonades of any kind too soon after milk has been given, otherwise it may produce unpleasant symptoms of indigestion. In France, an alcoholized sulphuric acid is sometimes used. It is made by adding concentrated sulphuric acid, 100 parts, to alcohol (of 85 per cent), 300 parts, and is generally colored red by the addition of 4 parts of the petals of the red poppy. Sulphuric lemonade is made from this according to the

Alcoholized sulphuric acid..... 
 Simple sirup.
 60

 Water.
 1,000

This is also known as "mineral lemonade." -Chemist and Druggist.

CARBONIC ACID GAS LIQUEFIED AND SOL-IDIFIED.—At a recent meeting of the German "Verein zur Beforderung des Gewerbfleisses," some interesting details were given known that Krupp, at Essen, employs liquid | the Father's bosom. carbon dioxide as a means of exercising great pressure on steel casting during solidification. Another use is that of removing the outer rings from condemned ordinance. Experiments were made at Essen by warming the entire gun, and then cooling the inner tube intensely and rapidly by means of liquid

Complete success was obtained, the inner ly owing to the improvements in the method of manufacturing the liquid dioxide, which were worked out at Essen, that its systematic supply on a commercial scale has been de-veloped, first by the firm of Kuhnheim & believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of ter, etc., and for pressing beer from the born of God, and it becomes him even in the casks in the cellars to the taps where it is feeblest state to know his Father. sold. At present the company are delivering eighty bottles per day of liquid dioxide, sins he spoke of God as his Father. By each bottle containing 8 kilogrammes, and costing 19s. The daily manufacture is equivathan one hundred times in the Gospel of lent to 320,000 liters of gas. The bottles John. On the cross he cried out, not my are of wrought iron, and are tested to 250 Father, my Father, for never was he nearer atmospheres pressure. Solid carbon dioxide to the Father's heart than in that dark

through an outlet over which a porous bag | the cross he gave Mary the commission, | TTELPING HAND Centr., 1885, 665). Neither this extract nor into a substance like chalk.—Scientific Amer

#### "FATHER!"

The Superintendent of an excellent asylum for deaf and dumb children had a little girl and high social position. No doubt he loved her all the more tenderly because of her affliction, and often he had longed to hear even one word from her lips. But, while she possessed beauty and riches and the fervent affection of a heart that would have withneither speak nor hear.

her father, he returned to his distant home, to the University before the death of the and did not see her again for several months. | devisor, she receiving the interest during her Lees, England, with apparatus shown at the Meanwhile by constantly imitating the lifetime. The University now enters into movement of her teacher's lips she had full possession. learned to pronounce one word. At length her father, who knew nothing of her attainment, announced that he was coming to see his child, and with intense eagerness she waited for the time of his arrival. On the watch for his appearing, he had no sooner left his carriage at the entrance of the grounds, than she flew along the walk to meet him, and he hastened forward with a smile on his face, and with his arms outstretched to catch her to his bosom.

> Her hair was lifted by the breeze, her cheek was flushed with excitement, her eye kindled with delight, and it is not strange that in the joy of beholding her again, he forgot for a moment the great sorrow that darkened her young life. Just as she reached him, and he was in the act of pressing her to his breast, she looked up, and ex claimed, "Father!" So sudden, so unex pected was the sound, he fell to the ground overcome by his emotions, and wept and cried aloud for very gladness at hearing from those sweet, dumb lips the word "Father!"

> Has it ever occurred to the doubting Christian that he could give joy to the great loving heart of God by looking up into his face. and saying in the confidence of an unfaltering faith, Father? Was it not the purpose of our Lord in going to the cross than the tongue of the dumb should speak? "For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption [or rather, the son's place], whereby we cry, Abba, Father," (Rom. 8:15) made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." (Gal. 4:4--6).

Surely it cannot be right, then, to sup press and smother this cry in the heart, for it is an important part of the Holy Spirit's office to teach believers to call God their Father. It is needless to say that his teaching does not refer to the flippant use of "Father," so often heard on the lips of the worldly and ungodly in the vain repetition of "the Lord's prayer," that, as commonly employed, has no more meaning nor merit than if spoken by a parrot. But through Jesus Christ both Jew and Gentile who believe "have access by one Spirit unto the Father" (Eph. 2:18); and he is ever seeking to lead us into the most holy place, "with a true heart, in full assurance of faith," (Heb. 10:22).

Hence he seems to take it for granted that the youngest and weakest believer will know the Father, however ignorant in other respects. In the First Epistle of Saint John he divides the family of God into three classes, fathers, young men, and little children or babes; and says, "I write unto you, little children, because ye have known the by one of the speakers as to the uses and Father," (1 John 2:13). They might not the manufacture of liquefied carbon dioxide, know any one else, they might not know the which is becoming quite an extensive busi- deep things of God, they might not know ness. The idea of raising sunken vessels by the lessons learned in a large and varied exmeans of carbon dioxide was spoken of, but perience, but at least they knew enough to it was stated that this notion had not been recognize the Father's footsteps and voice, so far successfully carried out. It is well and to stretch out their arms to be taken to

It is not by a figure of speech those who believe on Jesus are said to be the children of God, but they have a nature which is as literally and truly born of God, as their fleshly nature is born of their earthly parents. "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the tube contracting so much that the outer flesh, nor of the will of man, but of rings could be easily removed. It was main- God," (John 1:12, 13); "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," (John 3:6)
"Ye are all the children of God by faith in Co., of Berlin, and later by a company which God," (1 John 5:1). It is a fact that the has taken up their business. It is being believer is born of God, not that he may be, largely used in the preparation of soda wal or is trying to be, or hopes to be, but he is

Until our Lord reached the cross with our is made by allowing liquid dioxide in a con- hour, but "My God, my God, why hast thou tainer to become gaseous and rush out forsaken me?" (Matt. 27: 46). After

is secured. A large portion of the gas es- "Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I capes as such through the sides of the bag, ascend unto my Father, and your Father; but so much heat is absorbed that another and to my God, and your God," (John 10: portion solidifies, and is caught in the bag 17). Since that time we sustain his own relike snow. This can be made, by pressure, lation to the Father, and the Father delights to hear us calling him by his precious name. A few hours before the sudden death of Dr. Chalmers, while sauntering through his garden, he was overheard by one of his family, in low but very earnest tones, saying, "O Father, my Heavenly Father!" It was the dear child uttering the one word the Father so loves to hear, and in a little while placed under his care. She was about twelve he was in the Father's bosom. May many G. VELTHUYSEN, years of age, and seemed to be the idol of dumb lips, if they can be taught nothing her father, who was a gentleman of wealth more, learn from the Spirit to make God happy by calling Him Father!—Gospel Book And Tract Depository.

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## INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1886.

FIRST QUARTER.

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

Feb. 13. The Handwriting on the Wall. Dan

Jan. 16. The Faithful Rechabites. Jer. 35: 12-19. Jan. 23. Captivity of Judah. 2 Kings 25: 1-12. Jan. 80. Daniel in Banylon. Dan. 1.8-21. Feb. 6. The Fiery Furnace. Dan. 3: 16-28.

5:1-12,25-28.

March 27. Quarterly Review.

Feb. 20. The Second Temple. Ezra 1: 1-4; 3: 8-18. 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.

LESSON VII.—THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

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

For Sabbath-day, Feb. 13th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .- DANIEL 5: 1-12; 25-28. . Belshazzar the king made a great feast to a thousand 2. Belshazzar, while he tasted the wine, commanded to chadnezzar, while he tasted the wine, commanded to bring the golden and silver vessels which his father Nebuchadnezzar had taken out of the tempie which was in Jerusalem: that the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concubines, might drink therein.

3. Then they brought the golden vessels that were taken

out of the temple of the house of God which was at Jerusa-lem; and the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concu 4. They drank wine, and praised the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone.

5. In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand. and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace: and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote 6. Then the king's countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were

loosed, and his knees smote one against another. 7. The king cried aloud to bring in the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers. And the king, spake and said to the wise men of Babylon, Whosoever shall read this writing, and shew me the interpretation thereof, shall be clothed with scarlet, and have a chain of gold about his neck, and shall be the third ruler in the kingdom.

8. Then came in all the king's wise men: but they could not read the writing, nor make known to the king the interpretation thereof.

9. Then was king Belshazzar greatly troubled, and his countenance was changed in him, and his lords were asto-

10. Now the queen, by reason of the words of the king and his lords came into the banquethouse; and the queen spake and said, O king, live for ever: let not thy thoughts trouble thee, nor let thy countenance be changed:

11. There is a man in thy kingdom, in whom is the spirit of the holy gods; and in the days of thy father light and understanding and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him; whom the king Nebuchadnezzar thy father, the king, I say, thy father, made master of the magicians, astrologers, Chaldeans, and soothsayers;

12. Forasmuch, as an excellent spirit, and knowledge, and rederstanding interpretations of drawing and showledge, and understanding, interpreting of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel, whom the king named Belteshazzar: now let Daniel

be called, and he will shew the interpretation.

25. And this is the writing that was written, MENE,
MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

26. This is the interpretation of the thing: MENE; God
hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.

27. TEKEL; Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.
28. PERES; Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the

TIME.—B. C. 538. PLACE.—Babylon.

RULERS.—Belshazzar, last king of Babylon, 555-538, B. C. Cyrus, king of the Medes and Persians, Servius Tulius, lat Rome.

## OUTLINE.

I. The great feast. v. 1-4. II. The writing on the wall. v. 5.

III. The terrified king. v. 6-9.

IV. Daniel called for. v. 10-12.

V. The interpretation of the writing. v. 25-28.

## INTRODUCTION.

The last lesson gave an account of the delivery of Daniel's three comparions from the furnace. About fifteen or twenty years after that event Daniel is again brought to notice by his interpretation of a wonderful dream of the king. From that event another long silence intervenes in the history of Daniel, when the event recorded in our lesson occurred, which brought him out in a very remarkable manner. The circumstances were as follows: Nebuchadnezzar's reign had passed away, several very short reigns had also passed, when Nabonidus the son-in-law of Nebuchadnezzar, and his son Belshazzar were the joint rulers of Babylon. They had accumulated power and renown by their successful victories until, finally, the Medes and Persians had besieged the great city. Nebonidus, the senior king, had made very large expenditures in rendering doubly secure the city, by the strongest possible walls and fortifications. He had also laid in vast stores of provisions, sufficient to supply the people for many years. Thus fortified and supplied. the king was comparatively safe from any besieging army. But when the army of Cyrus began to gather around the city, Nabonidus, for some reason went out with a small detachment to meet his soldiers scattered in flight. This event left the yet. young king Belshazzar, sole ruler in the city. Every provision for safety had been made; even the banks of the river Euphrates, which flowed through the city, had been fortified by massive walls and strong gates. So Belshazzar felt perfectly secure, and not without some reason. When Cyrus brought his army around the city about two years previous to the event of our lesson, he saw plainly that it would be impossible to storm the city and take it in that way. Finally, he stationed his army some miles above the city on the banks of the river, and secretly dug large canals into which the water of the river could be turned at any time and thus leave the empty bed of the river under the walls as an endition in order to execute his plans. He must take | king. inside the city will be open and unguarded. Such a time soon comes, Belshazzar and all the tens of thousands of the Babylonians were absorbed in the excitements of a great feast. Those inner gates along the banks of the river through the city, were

city, while the king and all his nobles and courtiers were intoxicated with their festivities. What a truthful picture of the stealthy way the foe always takes to capture the citadel of the human heart. He comes in the night when externally the protecthe heart are all open and unguarded. This brings us to the lesson before us.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. The king made a great feast to a thousand of his lords. This had long before been predicted. See Isa. 21:4, 5:45:1. This feast is supposed to have been made on the occasion of one of the annual festivals. Doubtless Cyrus anticipated it and made his preparations in view of it. Great numbers of the high officials had collected in the city for its defense, and the young king would show them honor by a special feast. This was probably given in one of the royal palaces, of which there were two, one near each extremity of a stately bridge spanning the Euplrates. Drank wine before the thousands. This matter of drinking wine was no new thing with him. But for a young man, sixteen or seventeen years old to make such a demonstration, probatly seated on his throne, or some elevated position, in the presence of a thousand of lords, all much older than himself, showed a spirit abandoned to revelry.

V. 2. While he tasted the wine, commanded to bring in every wine cup a little sly demon ready to suggest to the drinker some deed of folly, or malice, or foul crime of which the victim would never be guilty if he would keep the wine cup away from his lips. The king has drank his first bowl of wine, now his wives and concubines must drink with him from hose sacred vessels brought from the temple in Jerusalem. Thus he desires to profane, in his mind, what is sacred, and insult the worship and law of

V. 3, 4. Drank in them, and praised the gods of gold and silver. Thus they were celebrating their victories over the Jews and striving to exalt their gods who they thought had given them this victory, high above the God of the Jews. They little realized that Israel's God had used them to punish the long continued sins of the Jews, and that even at that very hour he was leading into their walled city an army to destroy their kingdom on account of their heaven-provoking sins.

V. 5. In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand and wrote . . . upon the plaster of the wall. Here was a distinct and yet fearful demonstration before the eyes of the king. Some unseen power was using the visible hand of a man to write a dreadful sentence on that glittering wall of his royal palace. And what renders it the more appalling is that it is done in the blazing light that fills that great banquet hall. All can see that mysterious hand tracing out those fearful words.

V. 6. His thoughts troubled him. He had carried his profanity and defiance to a fearful extreme and Chas. Spicer, one would think that whatever of conscience he Geo. P. Barber, GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thou art weighed in the might have possessed would be completely drowned Thos. W. Boss, balances, and art found wanting."—Dan. 5:27. by the revelry and intoxication of the past, but no, a silent voice is speaking to his guilty soul. All his earthly power and security, is no defense when that righteous, and yet unseen power addressed his guilty soul in that way. Granite walls and brazen gates may protect the body for a day or year, but there is no earthly protection for a soul that continues to rebel against a righteous God.

V. 7. The king cried aloud to bring in the astrolo gers, etc. The king was terror stricken and yet he Ira B Crandall was not fully satisfied as to the definite meaning of | C. Latham Stillman, the words. He demands from the combined wis D. H. Taylor, dom of his wise men, the interpretation and to induce them to exercise their utmost diligence, he A. A. Stillman, offers the largest reward at his disposal. The second | Walter Price, highest reward had long before been conferred up. Kate E. Bonham, on Daniel. He was evidently in great haste and Martha Maxson,

V. 8. They could not read the writing nor make | John G. Vaughan, known the interpretation thereof. Their difficulty in Merton E. Stillman, reading is best explained by the supposition that the A. N. Crandall. words were ancient Hebrew words, a language Franklin Clarke, which they had despised on account of their con- Wm. D. Wells, tempt for the Hebrew religion.

king. That a supernatural communication should | Mrs. Arnold Saunders, be written for him in a language which neither he Lyman Kenyon, nor his wise men could read was a double mystery.

thoughts trouble thee. As the custom dictated she Milo M. Clarke, had not come into the banquet; but now word is O. U. Whitford, brought to her from the king and his lords that they

the spirit of the holy gods. The young king's mother remembered an event which took place many years before in the experience of her father, the young king's grandfather. This former king had a dream which none of the wise men could tell or interpret. A young Hebrew was found who recalled and inthe enemy. He was defeated and taken captive and | terpreted the dream. That man is in thy kingdom | Lucetta A. Crandall,

> V. 12. Forasmuch as an excellent spirit, etc., . . ates those marvelous gifts and powers "the holy gods" had given to him. In this way she sought to strengthen the young king's confidence in Daniel. Now let Daniel be called and he will show the interpretation. All other resources had been tested and failed; the suspense is terrible, the emergency is fearful and this is the last resort with any hope in

V. 25. Daniel first read the words: Numbered. Numbered, Weighed and Divisions. But giving the indivioual meaning of each word would still leave the united meaning and application a profound mystrance into the city. Now he awaits one other con- tery to the king. That must be interpreted for the Mrs L. D. Carpenter, Medway,

his opportunity when the gates in the river walls V. 26. This is the interpretation: Mene, God hath Mrs. Phebe Downey, Akron, numbered thy kingdom and finished it. The word is repeated to indicate emphasis and immediate fulfill-

art found wanting. The first word indicated the end J. C. Fuller, Indianapolis, Ind., all open and unguarded. This was the time for the of the kingdom as well as the reign. Tekel, seems Mrs. R. W. Crumb, Belvidere, Ill., foe to enter and take the city. Cyrus turned the to charge the disaster upon the unfaithfulness of R. Potter. waters into the canal and his army entered and took | the king. He has been weighed, tried, God has | C E. Potter full possession of all the avenues and palaces of the given him an opportunity; but he has proved recre- A. Satterlee,

ant, has utterly failed, found wanting. His opportunities have been wasted in wicked and profane

the Medes and Persians. Peres, is the singular form, tion may be all sufficient; but internally the gates to of which Upharsin is the plural. This word declares the immediate result; the army of the Medes and Persians are already to enter the city and divide the kingdom. Surely this is sudden and terrible retribution, coming like a thunderbolt from an apparently clear sky. So it always comes to a finally incorrigible sinner.

#### LESSON.

The impossibility of escaping the judgments by means of human power and defense. The true and faithful children of God escape all harm even in the midst of the destruction of the nations.

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very persistent in his demand.

V. 9. This led to the deeper perplexity of the Chas B. Maxson,

V. 10. The queen spake and said, . . . let not thy J. Morton Hiscox, are in trouble and cannot interpret. She, with a Mrs. Mary A. Langworthy, Ashaway, 2 00 mother's heart, is anxious to help her son, the king.

V. 11. There is a man in thy kingdom in whom is

were found in the same Daniel. Here she enumerit. Daniel is called.

V. 27. Tekel, Thou art weighed in the balances and Mrs. Esther Fenner, Cuba,

reveling. Now all is suddenly lost forever.

V. 28. Peres, Thy kingdom is divided and given to Mrs. G. W. Butts,

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works of the Establishme

SEIZURE OF HO

"By the direction of the eron, a number of hop-po sold under a distress morning for the recover tithes at Mr. A. May's Shoreham. After the si meeting, called by place Church in Danger,' was great excitement, a resolu tion of tithes was carried. farmers was present." In closed the Conservative charged with trading with Parnell, the publicans and foregoing, and intimidat tics, have brought out the priestly defenders of Chu

"Surely oppression m

man mad." The Disestabl

but the protest of million oppression during man though Church-State were ment, the salvation of sou say the dinners of the c sermons and pamphlets cles begin to fly about like It is pitiful to read, as f God-fearing men, such "The tithe is not a tax; England never was a chu "principle of the union of was divinely established abrogated," etc. It is clergy quote Judaistic eco their purpose for power put far from them the for which is for all men. B in Old Testament time Prayer Book, no Patron was not the supreme hea earth. The "Church" king through thick and no church rates and the in an auctioneer and d dinary tithe. There wer no Archbishops with £ Solomon did not build the levied on coal. King son, Charles II., (" of persecuted men whose they worshiped God in fore the arrival in En Agustine, A. D., 597, existed in Britain, which of each other and had r tine overpowered these sword and established a Rome. First fruits and the Pope, and Rome was of Appeal. That chur

> of the churches are many in Italy itself! To treat more closel argument it is necessary lished churches have liberty—ever hostile to applies with force to England as by law esti votes of the Bishops in -votes cast since 1810. of them as being sufficient mus of the Church.

> England, reformed, let

against which the Bish Shop-lifting Bill (to ishment for stealing from the value of five shilling Education: Parochial