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

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THOUGHTS.

As I wander in the woodlands. O'er the stubble, by the meadows. Sere and brown the leaves and grass blades Rustling with the winds of Autumn Seem to whisper thoughts of sadness; I seem to see the flowers of Summer Droop and die, or dry and wither At the coming of the frost king. Life, my inward thoughts are saying, It is but the season's flower, Buds upon a bright Spring morning, Opens with the soft, sweet showers Of the glorious Summer weather, Blooms, and is, but for a season. Then upon the blasts of Autumn Comes the ruler of the Northland, And, as frosts cut down the flowers. So Death's scythe takes off the fairest, Or if, by strength or chance they linger Past the 'pointed time of harvest. Yet they seem to dry and wither, Sending fancies melancholy O'er our spirits, and with shivers Look we on them as the signals That our days are also numbered. Still, amid these thoughts of Winter Comes the fragrance of the Spring-time,

Even so, in thoughts and fancies Of Death's icy hand about us. Softly o'er our senses stealing. Thoughts of joyous Spring eternal Come, though mixed with doubts and fearing Then our hearts, though dry and withered, Rustling with the winds of trials, Seem to ay, in peace rejoicing, Patience, child, 'tis not forever, And has not the God that made thee, Power into his realms to take. And, beside the living waters, To a life eternal plant thee?

And we know 'tis not forever.

THE FIERY FURNACE.

BY REV. E. M. DUNN.

The Sabbath-school lesson which we all had Sabbath, Feb. 6th, contains an incident of Old Testament History which has an appli cation for us Sabbath-keepers, which it might be well to pause a moment to notice. There is hardly any feature of religious not view the question as I do, is either a practice, which brings one into antagonism knave or a fool." It seems foolish to me for with the world, and Christendom as well, as our observance of the fourth commandment.

second commandment was the test of their loyalty to Jehovah, with us it is the fourth. We are summoned by the world, and by a large part of the Christian church, to violate be looked for only by those who have a sen the fourth, as they were bidden to violate the second. 'Tis true, and thanks be to God it is so, there is no fiery furnace awaiting our non-compliance, but the temptations to many are great; the prospect of worldly advantage, the finger of ridicule, the invidious conspicuousness into which we are brought, the isolation to which we are subjected-all conspire to influence many to bow to the custom of the world. Shall we hold fast and trust in God? And there is a more insidious temptation than any I have named. How shall I state it? Young persons are usually tempted to abandon the observance of the Sabbath, not because the Bible arguments in its favor are not sufficiently clear and strong. In their view they are clearer and stronger than they like. They wish they were less so. They start out with a desire to conform to the custom of the world, if they can possibly do it and satisfy their consciences. On this line, they attempt to chip away the Bible argument, and weaken its force; and then they persist, on the other hand, until they are content to let their conthen a compromise is effected, not between the two opposing forces of a distorted interpretation of Scripture and a weakened conscience, for these are in the same line, but a compromise between these two on the one hand, and a desire, a felt necessity to be in tian church and the world. Now there are Christians, a few who are young, more that are older and more thoughtful, who observe | be canceled? the Sabbath, and desire to continue doing so. Instead of prefering to make the Sabbath feel the sacrifice involved in its observance, to require; but sometimes, they feel a little shaken in their position by an intimation

critic seems to have thrown doubts upon an interpretation of Scripture, upon which they contemning that mode of exegesis which interone's practice, and swinging quite likely in the other direction, impelled by great fairscholarship—the interpretation of such an one threatens to remove one of the props in such a case? Do not get excited, be not your own judgment as to the meaning of the supply for perishing souls. Scripture, when that judgment is illumined by the Holy Spirit, whose assistance you have a right to expect when sought for. I have a great veneration for reputed scholar- any purpose, I can more consistently oppose ship myself—it may be my weakness, but of scholars are liable to prejudice in their interpretations of Scripture, and second, that the opinions of the most reputable scholars, such as Lange, Meyer, Alford and others. upon all portions, so voluminous is their er ray of light will let their light shine by ing, have long since learned that there is no an ordinary man of good sense, upon some one portion of Scripture in which he is deeply interested, and which he will take the saving of souls. pains to investigate. After following these directions, if you then feel compelled, in all vent you from bowing to the custom of the have used without sinning. world. I have always stated this matter to my own mind in this way. The Bible argu- | will, and then help us to "grow in grace Sabbath—that sounds weak to some: it suits dient children. me better than to say: "The man who does people to talk that way, yet they do. The foregoing proposition is strong enough to In the case of the three Hebrews, the hold me; it is strong enough to hold anyone who has a sensitive conscience, and who will follow it; and the observance of the Sabbath, in this day and age of the world, is to

> sitive conscience. There are three propositions, which in my judgment are indisputable, and which ar also pregnant with hope for us who observe the Sabbath. First, The Sabbath is one of the essential bulwarks of Christianity. Sec ond, Neither the church, nor the world will hold undeviatingly and continuously to the observance of a sabbath which has not the seal of divine authority. Third, The Seventh-day is the only day which the Word of God recognizes as the Sabbath.

> With these propositions clearly in your mind, you may say to king Nebuchadnez zar: "I will not bow down to the golden image, whether God shall deem it best, or otherwise, to save me from the fiery fur-

SHALL WE MEET IT SQUARELY?

Sister Barber asks, "if the enlightened time, for the important purpose of forwardscience go in a measure unsatisfied. And | ing the cause of Christ in our sin-ruined | world should not make them ready to give

and the sober second thought shows that "grows in grace," the more completely will that possibly the Sabbath argument may not | the interests of the person become identified |

honest to make it different from what it ing. A person who is a child of God has really is. Some scholarly and fair-minded | no right to spend money for ornaments while | church and, indirectly, to the nation. Varisouls are perishing for lack of means by which to furnish them the "bread of life." have relied for support. Heartily and justly There are those who have expensive articles of luxury which they would not have thought | saloons and theaters on Sunday, as if these prets Scripture to conform to, or to strengthen | it right to purchase in their financial circumstances, but others purchased and presented them, therefore they must keep them, ness and biased, possibly, in favor of reputed | and their possession and use creates a demand for many articles not otherwise necessary, and the possibility of putting funds inthe Bible argument for the observance of the | to the Lord's treasury is nearly or wholly tak-Sabbath. This is the insidious temptation en away, and, it may be, the making of those to which I refer. What shall be done in presents has so crippled the donors that they too must, or do, withhold the Lord's share of affrighted! Examine the Scripture in dis- | their income, when if only needed comforts pute as well as you can for yourself. Culti- had been supplied there would have been vate more confidence in the decisions of enough in either purse with which to swell

Again, there is power in a consistent act, much more in a consistent life. A lady once said, "If I never enter a skating-rink, for its influence so long as I can find no good are responsible for the degree of true in- as the Christian Sabbath. telligence which exists upor these subjects. If those to whom has been granted a cleartask, is no more reliable than the opinion of acts and words, there will be others who will come to the light and, seeing, will accept, and walk in it, and that will lead to the

Yes, dear sister, no matter how economical we may have been, if the Master's calls fairness, to let go one of the props of your are not met, we may be responsible for the argument, you will find you have enough ruin of some soul should there be one means left to hold you where you are, and to predof self-denial left unsued which we might in preserving its observance longer than

ment is clearly in favor of the Seventh-day till we accept the whole service as loving, obe-

LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN.

NUMBER IV.

My Dear Friends,-The question of Sunday desecration is coming to be one of very serious importance.

First. It is important in its direct relations to the social interests of any people. Sound morality, pure and ennobling social life cannot be maintained by any people ignorant of the fundamental principles of the true religion. Though civil government has nothing to do with religion in the way of defining or enforcing its institutions and precepts, yet it is primarily dependent upon a sound morality, and this grows directly out of a pure and true religion. Hence what militates against pure morality and true religion militates against the integrity and perpetuity of the higher forms of civil government. How often this has been demonstrated in the history of France. But it needs no argument to show that the desecration of the day regarded as the Sabbath is demoralizing in all its tendencies, and hence is indirectly antagonistic to a just

and righteous government. Second. This question is of vital import ance in its direct relation to the strength and stability of the Christian church. The membership of the church need constant in and pure consecration of Christians of this struction in the divine principles of true re ligion, and they need the spiritual culture of sacred worship. With the great mass of men, to neglect these means of grace is to up their various ornaments of gold as there- | become spiritually dead and utterly careless by the needed means could be more easily of the interests of the church. It takes but raised." Then she brings before us the Script- little foresight to see that a Sabbathless ure rule regarding the outward adorning | church must very soon lose its vitality and and also asks if those who habitually prac- in no long time, its existence. Now this conformity with the great body of the Chris- | tice close economy to make their usual con- | the peril that is beginning to face the Chris tributions must resort to more rigid self- tian church in this country. Millions of denial, that the debts of our Societies may foreigners have come to our country and the great body of them have come thoroughly To my mind, these are pertinent questions, impressed that Sunday is only a holiday aged pair, many congratulations, tokens of argument any weaker than it is, they want | they lay hold of Scripture truth right sharp- of the Roman Catholic Church. Here there | them. Prayer was offered by Dea. Palmer, it as strong as a fair interpretation of Script- ly, and bring home thrusts where they are is no State or national church to enforce the then a bountiful repast was served, after ure can possibly make it. They admit and most keenly felt. These Scripture state- observance of Sunday, so the most reckless which he read a poem prepared by himself ments are given for our instruction, and are freedom is practiced. Millions of people for the occasion. but they feel amply compensated by the sat- a guide by which the followers of Jesus may pay no religious regard to Sunday. It is isfaction that they are doing what God seems | be known. The nearer the heart comes to | the day of all the week for sensual indulaccepting the Saviour, and the more it gence, and exciting amusements, travel and be present, as only their daughters, Mrs. J. public resorts for pleasure.

It is not unreasonable then, that the most Belle Babcock, a grand daughter; and Mrs. be as strong as they thought it was; not so strong as they wished it was, yet too and hence in harmony with Scripture teach-

ous measures are urged with a view to correct this growing evil and threatening danger. Some insist on closing all the drinking were the sources of this great and defiant evil. Others would appeal to State legislatures and city authorities to prohibit travel on Sunday and enforce its observance, as if the public carriers were the authors of this desecration. But the law-makers of our States and cities are perfectly helpless, bound to party interests, even if Sunday Years. desecration were a legitimate subject of legislation, which it is not, nor ever could be, from the very nature of the case. If it is the Sabbath, it is so by divine appointment, and is to be kept holy as to the Lord God. If it is not the Sabbath by divine appointment and to be kept sacred as an act of lieveth not shall be damned." "Go, therepiety to God, then it is not the Sabbath in law to enforce its observance. The simple fact is that every thoughtful student of the two things I am assured; first, that the best | in its use." There is a right and a wrong in | Bible on this subject has learned that there is all these matters, and Christian people no divine authority for Sunday to be observed

Protestant Germans, second to no Christian people in theological and Biblical learn-Bible authority for Sunday as the Sabbath. They know that it had its origin in the Roman church, and as Protestants they have too much self-respect to regard it. The Reform churches of Switzerland, England, and Scotland, brought off from the mother church this institution of Sunday without questioning its validity and have succeeded Protestant Germany. That heroic band of May God help us to see clearly what is his | pilgrims and Puritans who finally found an asylum in New England have preserved the Sunday as a day of worship down to our time. But at last the truth in regard to the origin and authority of Sunday is coming to the surface all over the Christian world, and this is the source of this widely prevalent

> disregard for Sunday. If it were a political or civil institution then it would be legitimate for civil law to define and enforce, as in the case of all human rights. But every man knows that to observe a day as a Sabbath is to observe it to the Lord God. Therefore human legislation has nothing to do in defining, limiting or enforcing it, more than it has in defining prayer, or any other expression of piety. Here, then, is a deadlock on the Sunday question. The true solution of this question will deliver the Christian church from fearful infidelity and peril.

T. R. WILLIAMS. ALFRED CENTRE, Feb. 14, 1886.

BUBY WEDDING

On the 29th of January, a venerable company assembled at the residence of H. D. Babcock, two miles north of Nortonville, Kansas, to aid in celebrating the 60th anniversary of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Reynolds. The day was fine, sleighing good, and the guests entered into the spirit of the occasion with such a relish that it was a rare treat. The exercises were interspersed with such a fund of wit and humor that one could scarely realize that more than three-fourths of a century had left its impress of toil, care, joy, sorrow, sunshine and shadows upon their yet fair brows, for to me each face looked handsome; and I thought as I gazed upon them, that in the Spirit Land their faces would beam with that heavenly beauty which our livliest imaginations cannot paint. May God grant that not one of the assembly may be left out of the grand reunion in our Father's mansion.

Although no rubies were presented the with no higher religious authority than that love, and words of cheer were bestowed upon

The happiness of the day was only marred by regrets that all the dear ones could not W. Culver and Mrs. H. D. Babcock; Miss

serious apprehension of great evil to the great-grandchild, residing in the East, were not present.

Below are given the names and ages of the

·	
	TRS. MOS.
Mr. Perry Stillman	95 1
Mrs. Hannah Saunders.	A2 4
Mr. Foster Reynolds.	89 7
Mrs.	70 7
Mrs. Lucy Kandolph	78 .
Dea. Paimer	75 1
Mrs. Palmer	74 0
Mr. D. P. Marsh	. 17 D
Mrs.	

United ages 675 years, average age 75

SPIRITUAL MINISTRY.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, he that before, and teach all nations, . . . and lo any sense, and there is no human or divine I am with you alway, even to the end of the world." "Preach the word; be instant, in season, out of season, reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine." "It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." This language shows the spiritual work of the minister. It is appointed by Jesus Christ for the salvation of sinners. It has the pledged presence of the Head of the Church alway. Its early workings proved that it was the power of God unto salvation. Down through the ages it has been the same. It has the pledge of its author to continue till the end. It has salvation for its object and sinners dead in trespasses and sins for its subjects. It is spiritual in its character, in its workings and results.

Those who present the gospel are consecrated to it as a life-work, by solemn prayer and imposition of hands. The consecration is complete, without reserve. The vows are registered in the department of the King in Zion, and will be called up, with the final settlement, when the Judge shall order, "Give an account of thy stewardship." The instruction is "Go preach the gospel." The promise is, "lo I am with you alway." It is a special mission, having divine energies pledged for its success, and the King's treasury for its support, and the salvation of souls for its reward. Its praise is "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things!" A trail of glory hallows and rests on their mission of saving. With such a mission, with its inherent power, and resultant glory, all worldly and personal interests fade away. Personal ambitions, worldly power and wealth are worthless. How can any thus consecrated leave their holy work, and do other work for other purposes. To be the greatest minister at a definite age—to be a thousand-dollar or sixhundred-dollar minister, or to shine in some other calling is sadly degenerating. To take the vows and not keep them will never secure the "well done" of the Master. The spiritual armor cannot be substituted by any other, nor will any message but the divine one answer. "The livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil" is out of place. and ruinous in its results. How shall the gospel be preached with success outside of its own order? How shall they preach except they be sent? The world calls for a spiritual ministry. PILGRIM.

TRUE CONVERSIONS.

It cannot be denied that many "revivals" offer little cause for gratulation. Large additions are often made to the membership of the churches which, in a few years, seem to have vanished or to have left only grief and annoyance in calls for discipline. That there are spurious conversions and spurious revivals is painfully certain, but, nevertheless, there can be true revivals and true conversions, and for such we ought earnestly to labor and pray.

There can be no question that in many cases the belief of an individual's conversion is based on very slight grounds. Some who labor in revivals seem to indicate that the one thin is for a person to profess a willingness to accept Christ as Lord. If they will only "confess him," they are regarded as passed from death unto life. That, in many cases, this may be the important act may be admitted; and there are many people whose great conflict between the conscience and the will has been on the matter of acknowledge

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

THE interesting letter from Bro. Velthuysen, published this week, adds one more to the multiplying indications that the Lord is calling us to greater and greater work. And that our Holland brethren are not only loyal Sabbath-keepers, but truly evangelical in spirit is shown by their interest in our China mission: for they are among our contribu-At Bro. Velthuysen's urgent request a short historical sketch of our Shanghai Mission will be published in this department. More details will be given at the earliest practicable day.

WE learn, through what seem to be reliable sources, that the motive on the part of those who helped Mr. C. T. Lucky to go to Austria last Fall was to get him "out from under Sabbatarian influence;" that he has displeased them by not ceasing to preach the Sabbath doctrine; that he has had a number of conversions while over there; and that his heart is with our people and our work, and he expects to return in April. May heavenly wisdom direct in this matter, that is, apparently, so fraught with great possibilities.

THE missionary pastor of two churches writes:-The circular letters for two churches were received, but I do not know how to fill them out. The people here have been used to nothing like any system in giving, and so it. I am trying to educate them up to it. We have a monthly missionary day, and a collection for missions. They have done well so far; and we shall probably get by September, some \$8 or \$10 from each church. I hope the Sabbath-school will do

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE UNITED PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH.

stations, 18 foreign missionaries, 33 female spond with it. missionaries, 1 medical missionary and wife, 8 native ordained ministers, 16 licentiates, were \$71,787 96, besides \$4,691 62 that and completes it in heaven. were borrowed, and the gain in receipts was **\$6,283 24.**

cheering. A re-enforcement of six ordained | an important request. missionaries and eight unmarried female missionaries is called for.

purposes, were \$28,082, and through the about this glorious result. foreign mission treasury, \$8,365.

men in them, has 12 colporteurs, and, the the same, whether there be few or many in Manderin, and we were able to underpast year, sold and distributed 37,615 volumes, about 9,000 being copies of the Scriptures. The American and the British and Foreign Bible Societies meet the expense of this Bible work.

The twenty-sixth annual report of this Board is thus concluded:

SUGGESTIONS.

1. That in view of their Christian privileges and of all the gospel has done for them, all the members of our churches ask themselves what they ought to do on behalf of this cause.

2. That the Annual Reports be circulated as far as practicable in every congregation, and that information on the subject of missions be given as widely as possible among all of our people.

3. That the members of our churches will still, as has been so appropriately and usefully done by many heretofore, remember this great work in their last wills-doing for it while they live, and providing thus for its being carried on when they are dead. No one can tell the good that we have reason to believe has been done and is now being done by such loving and grateful acts.

4. That, as much may be accomplished by combined effort, and that all may have most promising special objects in view, it is earnestly recommended:

First. That the Sabbath-schools of our church undertake to raise the funds for carrying on our Training schools at Sialkot, in India, and Asyoot, in Egypt, and thus to bring forward a well qualified native ministry and other laborers for the millions of people in both Egypt and India, and

Second. That the women of our church undertake to raise the means of supporting our women foreign missionaries, and carrying on the women's work of our church among the heathen.

Most earnestly do the Board urge that much prayer will be offered on behalf of this cause—that conscientious and regular offerings will be made by every member of our church for it—and that more and more all will expect great things from God for it, and faithfully attempt great things for God in

BY REV. H. D. CLARKE.

The Lord's Prayer is not a mere form for something, and I think the ladies will help utterance, nor a complete model; for there The ladies have just organized. The are four elements in a complete Christian great need is a system. How much patience | prayer: (1) adoration, (2) thanksgiving, (3) and perseverance it requires to accomplish confession, (4) petition. Yet there is a wonderful fulness of meaning in it; and our Lord commands us to pray "after this manner." Every true believer then, prays for the coming of God's kingdom. That prayer This church supports two missions, one cannot be acceptable to God nor answered, in India, the other in Egypt. There are 115 except the action of the petitioner corre-

First, there is implied some understanding of the nature of this kingdom. In the and 235 teachers and helpers, making a total | phrase, "kingdom of God," some reference of 312 laborers. There are 26 organized | may be had to the condition of things in the churches, an average attendance of 4,878, | future world. To enjoy such a blessed con-3,363 communicants—an increase of 715, dition, preparation must be made in the 2,099 Bible-school scholars, and 7,400 mis- church of God here. We are now in a presion-school scholars. The value of mission | paratory state, in which Christ must reign. property is \$183,296. The receipts last year | Christ begins his spiritual reign on earth

Effectual prayer, then, must be an intelligent prayer. "Thy kingdom come:" In India, notwithstanding opposition and | What is this kingdom? When will it come?

In Egypt there have been agitating rumors second thing implied in the Christian's together by way of a change and rest, but of war, but the schools have been well at | prayer is a willingness and a desire to work | all of our plans seemed to be impracticable. tended, and the churches increased in mem- | with God in setting up this kingdom. Any | Finally we were invited to become the guests bership. This field asks for two male and shirking of duty or responsibility here makes of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. E. Tomson, of the two female missionaries, to be added to the the prayer a formal, hypocritical utterance. | P. E. Mission at St. John's, which invitation The calls for funds to meet increasing de- knees full of desire and purpose. He has enjoyment of it. We came here on Nov. mands are urgent, and the church is exhort- expressed a wish that God through Christ 5th, and have had a very pleasant time ined to furnish the needful means. Two of may reign throughout the world, that the deed. The weather has been delightful, and the women's missionary societies have pro- gospel may triumph everywhere and God's our hostess, Mrs. Tomson, has made us feel vided the means for sending out two women law be the standard of action. If he has at home, providing every thing we needed who will labor to save their ignorant and un- prayed intelligently and earnestly, he be- for our comfort. St. John's, as you doubtless happy sisters in India. The contributions lieves that the gospel will triumph and that will remember, is the headquarters of the P. of the 372 women's societies last year for all he himself is one of God's agents to bring E. Mission in China. The Bishop and sev-

a single offering is made to the cause. "If men into this kingdom? Matt. 28:19, 20, the day would only come when every mem- | Mark 16:15. (Please read.) Here, then, for it, there would be ample means for all tize. Where? "Into all the world,"ever, the encouragement that, in many fami- America, and the islands of the seas. Where-

he pays you well for it in promissory notes hai colloquial (our native tongue), and of to be redeemed at the bar of God. You are course we could enjoy this and understand

praying for the coming of the kingdom cannot "go into all the world," but he can procure a substitute. So, doing what you can in your own circle or among your own people, be sure you send the gospel to all

God's people is a missionary people. He prospers most those who labor for others' good. That church receives the greatest blessing that obeys the divine command.

Among Seventh-day Baptists we observe many small churches struggling for existence; but those who struggle most, and hope to come off conquerors, are such as are systemmissionary enterprises. Receiving themselves aid from our Missionary Society, they in turn keep in view the truth that honest sin. Sending the gospel to others brings divine blessings upon themselves. Blessed truth!

churches, large or small, that are looking visit Ze-Ka-Way, where the Jesuites have, only to themselves, appropriating all their perhaps, one of their strongest missionary funds for their own selfish benefit, are strug- stations in China. It is at least the head gling nearly in vain. They have forgotten quarters of this and one of the adjoining their obligation to others, and life is slowly provinces. Strange to say, although this going out of themselves.

One church, large enough and wealthy enough to support a pastor, and do well for missions besides—attested by the fact that in the past it had done so and there is yet | so. I was, therefore, very ready to accept no decrease of wealth to amount to very much—has nearly yielded to an opposition to systematic contributions to our great work as God's agents in the conversion of the world, and the result plainly seen is that the church is fast going to decay temporally and spiritually. Its doors are soon to be closed against the regular preaching of the gospel and the light God set there years ago, and which has burned so brightly, is destined to go out, leaving scores of Sabbath keepers without the means of grace as afforded by public services; and the abundant property which ought to be used to the glory of God, turned into another channel. That some are willing to shoulder such a terrible responsibility presents a dark picture. But God stands ready to revive that church and to prosper it; for it has the elements of strength, and God surely will bless it once more and breathe life into it if it returns to obedience and obeys the divine injunction.

O what sermons in the sentence, "Thy kingdom come!" What blessing to the church and the individual that prays thus, acting in harmony with it!

Shall the Seventh-day Baptist denomina tion prosper? Only in proportion as it heeds the Lord's command and becomes a missionary people.

FROM D. H. DAVIS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Shanghai, China,

You will notice that I head my letter differently from usual. I am now at St. John's first looked at the barometer which is persecution, the interest in the schools has Where? Why? Questions the Christian College, some four or five miles from the been great, and the number of converts should settle in his mind before making such city of Shanghai, enjoying a few days of rest with my friend, Mr. J. Dalziel, whom I men-God acts through agents. What is done tioned in one of my previous letters. We on earth he does through his people. The had made several plans to spend a few days Hence the true Christian arises from his we gladly accepted, and are now in the full eral missionary families and single mission-The prayer offered, the purpose formed to aries reside here. All the various depart-There has been a regular increase in the act with God, what next? Such a vast work ments of mission work are being carried on number of givers for the work of missions; cannot be undertaken without first settling at this point. There are two things, which still there are whole congregations where not | this question: How does God intend to bring | are new to me, of which I will briefly speak. The first is a new church edifice, built of red and gray brick in the gothic style, with ber of our church would make a contribution is the commission: Go, preach, teach, bap- arched windows and stained glass on the west, in the chancel. The cost of this buildthe work we have in hand." There is, how- Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South ing was \$6,000, and a very nice and com- we visited the industrial department, or, fortable church it is. We have attended as they called it, the orphanage. Here we ilies, Bible-schools, churches and presbyter- ever a human being is found, proclaim the several services in this church, and while we ies, an increasing attention is being given to gospel. Will the world accept it? No mat- are not familiar with the Episcopal form of the work of missions, in the way of conver- ter. God did not say how many should be service, and could not keep up with all the sation, reading, prayer, giving and organiza- gathered in. If only a half-dozen souls are changes, we enjoyed the practical sermon, saved it will pay for all the effort. One preached by Rev. Mr. Partridge, on Sunday

stand nearly all the Bishop said. In the Brethren, you are working for Christ and afternoon a service was held in the Shangmissionaries. God takes care of the results. I it better. This church was built by money But you cannot all "go." Every one contributed by a wealthy family of Clarksons. It is called E. Memorial Church. This same family of Clarksons furnished the church when built with organ, bell, etc.

The other item I wish to mention is the

infant home, or orphanage, recently started

in connection with this mission. We visited

the building. It is a small two-story house

furnished with all necessary baby furniture. There were eight babies, one only five days old. There is accommodation for about twenty. These children are supported by friends of the enterprise. A wealthy Chinese visited the place the other day and pledged by the next mail, which we shall receive himself for the support of two of these or- next week. Please excuse this hastily writ. atically contributing to the support of our | phans. The cost is about \$30 per year. It is hoped that these infants, taken and trained up under Christian influences will be entirely free from the influences of idolatry, work prospers best when their hearts and as far as can be in a heathen land. I regard purses go out for the whole world lost in the undertaking very worthy and one which will in time bring its reward. The College seems to have a good number of young men and boys in attendance. Having remained But another fact we observe: Struggling here a few days it was arranged for us to place is only two or three miles from our own mission I had never been able to find a convenient time to visit it, although it had been my purpose on several occasions to do this opportunity to visit it with these friends. After dinner we set out on our journey of four miles, with horse and carriage, to see this great institution of the Romanists. Rev. Mr. Partridge was to be our guide, inasmuch as he spoke French We arrived about two and one-half o'clock: and entering, we met one of the fathers who cordially received us, asking us to tarry a moment, when there would be a person to

show us about the premises.

We were told that work had been in prog-

ress at this place for forty-three years, that

there were now one hundred priests con-

nected with the institution, scattered

through the two provinces. Many of these

came to this place to recruit during the

Summer. We were shown into the school where there were 100 boys studying the Chinese classics. Many of these when through with their education find employment in various parts of China and in various occupations. Some studied for the priesthood. The dormitories were nicely arranged, so that the priest in charge could look down through the glass door and see all that was going on in these departments. These students are never out from under the eve of the priest. The various audience rooms were very similar to all Roman Catholic places of worship. There is a very large library of Chinese and French books also connected with the institution. We next went to the observatory department. The priest in charge here could speak English and we could get on a little better. We connected in some way with a windmill whereby the velocity of the wind is determined. This is all recorded by the apparatus on paper. We next visited the transit. The man in charge said it was very accurate. This observatory is connected with Shanghai by means of the telephone. Every day at noon the time is signaled for the time ball same church saw the truth of the Sabbath, in Shanghai to rise, and precisely at M. an | walked in that light and told in his congreelectric key is touched in this observatory which causes the ball to fall in Shanghai. | a Sunday man. Some agitation, even trouble, Several chronometers are kept in perfect was caused by that declaration. The minisorder, and observations are constantly being ter demanded the going out of the church made and recorded, all of which are printed of our Sabbath-keeping brother, but he himand carefully preserved. Next we saw the self did not like to do so. Perhaps he soon method by which they determined the de- will see that the Lord calls him to do so, pression and variation of the magnet. In and that the minister will have his wishes the center of the room were arranged in a performed. tight box three cylinders, upon which or over which passed sensitized paper; these cylinders were kept in constant motion by a kind of clock-work. From each of these was made a tunnel some twelve or fourteen feet long and at the terminus was a box in which the magnet was suspended on a silk thread, and to it was attached a small mirror. From another point there was another tunnel connected with the magnet box. Through this the light of a lamp struck the mirror and from thence was conveyed to their respective cylinders of sensitized paper, upon which were printed any variation which might occur. We learned that the magnet is now slowly traveling westward each year. Next. found carpenter and carving work in great profusion. Tailoring and printing and painting were all being carried on in great order. Those in the industrial department ner. are not taught very much outside of their trade, save the forms of worship. Those in this department are expected to go out and for the good of the world. May God grant In Egypt there has been a growing demand for the Bible and other publications.

This mission has 8 book depots, employs 9

The morning service was confind their own employment wherever they ducted in Wung Le, (Chinese Classical landour doings before the Christian will be the same, his purpose guage). The sermon was by Bishop Boon, were not admitted to the Carmelite Monk

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Department. As we passed by some one shoved back the little door cut in the gate, and looked out through the bars as much as to say "we are religious people in here and do not allow the intrusion of the world." We had not much inclination to give them a call as we were already quite weary with our other visits. We remarked on coming away, that we liad been seeing the very best part of the Jesuites' work in China, i. e., that which was the most commendable When will Protestants wake up to the necessities of the work? When will they begin to manifest a greater practical interest in the evangelization of the Chinese? I hope the day will yet come when there will be many Christian industrial schools in China. It seems to be one of the great necessities of the present time. I should be greatly pleased if we might have in connection with our work something of this kind. I expect to return home this week and begin work again. Hope to hear from the Conference

Most respectfully yours in Christ.

FROM REV. G. VELTHUYSEN.

HAARLEM, HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1886.

By the goodness of our heavenly Father. I may send you the good tidings that in our chapel on the last Sabbath-day of the past year was baptized a brother who is living at Katendrecht, near Rotterdam. The man had a hard struggle, but he overcame by faith. Formerly he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, but was excluded because, by studying the Bible, infant-sprinkling lost its sacredness in his eyes and the baptism of believers came to its right in his esteem. He never met with anybody who walked in that way till a copy of our Boodschapper came in his hands. Then he wrote to the editor of that paper asking for some information concerning the historical course of infant-sprinkling in the church. As well as I was able to do, I gave him what he asked, but sent him at the same time a parcel of our tracts on the Sabbath question, without saying a word about it. The result has been his rejecting of Sunday-keeping, like he formerly gave the infant-sprinkling its discharge. Some weeks ago he was with us some two days, and afterwards asked for paptism, and now he is a member of our little church. At Rotterdam four members of the Dutch Reformed Church have embraced the Sabbath of the Lord. One of them, a dealer in fruit, having closed the first time his shop on the Sabbath day, saw when on the Sabbath evening he was opening his shop, a crowd of people before his house and finally policemen had to drive them away. "Jew" and some uglier nicknames were heard, and even insolent things done.

That brother and still another there who keep now the Sabbath have been a long time members of the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, and so their "falling away" made a deep impression. The ministers have been dull enough to preach against the Sabbath. I wish they would have a public discussion.

If I'm not mistaken in my judgment about the mind of those four Sabbath-keepers at Rotterdam, they will be baptized ere long.

During this month I hope to give four lectures at Rotterdam on Sabbath truth; besides, I intend to give some gospel sermons

In company of our dear Bro. Bakker, of Frieschels, I visited several towns and villages in Oost Friesland (Prussia), and in our province, Groningen, we baptized an elder (you say deacon) of the Free Gospel Church at Winschoten. Another member of the gation that he henceforth could be no longer

Yesterday I received a letter from Oost Friesland, telling me that the Baptists there are forbidden by their leaders to have again any meeting with Bro. Bakker and me. In case of disobedience they will be excluded. Nevertheless they asked us kindly to come again. If possible I hope to go there anew February. Daily I pray the Lord for help and means.

At Weener (Oost Friesland) and Onstwedde (Groningen) we had meetings on the Sabbath question, very lively discussions. At several other places we gave lectures and and had gospel preaching. Since I gave you my former report some time more than I wished had gone; but, dear brother, I may assure you my labors are always very pressing, perhaps too much. And so weeks are passing on rapidly. Besides, I saw in the RECORDER some mention made of what I wrote to Bro. Hubbard and Bro. N. Ward-

May God's blessing rest on this new year, on the whole brotherhood, and on all efforts

Sabbath

Remember the Sabbath-Bix days shalt thou labor, and he seventh day is the Sabbath

ENCOURAG

The following letter was Shaw, at Texarkana, Ark.; for publication. Bro. Shaw se ple of many letters that I rec encouragement to faithfulness BULCHER, Cooke Co., T Dear Brother-Yours

with pleasure. Would have but have been prevented business. You had been with regard to my positio I certainly could have no have chosen the motto of J and my house we will serv cording to his own comman of the doctrines of men. Bible only, is my rule of f striving at all times to truths from beneath the de dition; and, my dear brothe ing as I am to cut loose fro inational training and the truth, we would find each other's society.

I became a member of Baptists at the age of six Texas fourteen years ago, with the M. E. Church So was no other church in My attention, soon after, Sabbath question by the SAH a number of which fell After a thorough investiga ject, accompanied by a fer mind, I became a Sabbath-l my family. I was afterwa withdraw from the church Sabbath opinions. I have the Protestant Methodists. to do all I can for S Hope you can find time to and give us a series of meet here are like one of old, " ed." Thank you for tracts distributed them. Come t ble. Many things I would cannot with pen. Yours, JNO. S.

> ABANDONING GOD' BY A. H. LEWIS

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"My friends, I have a p this morning's sermon, th and me good. If I ha certainly have, to stir yo thinking, it has been only your stimulated thoughts till they reach the core of ter; that we may come scope, that we may fix our longitude: that we may in ciples by which we are ind in the premises and that hold this question of the] its pertainings, at the foc thinking, at the burningintense and devout suplice

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"I want to impress upo Christian people of this the only way to preserve integrity, with all its enl lewing possibilities, is to edged isolation from time am not advocating the re Sunday, although be it for a word in disparagemen We can easily regret the perity, but will not begin till we have ourselves gro men that in moral tone a allel them—men, the lit was bigger than the whol their traducers who cari old New-England ancestr to estimate their fibre or their moral proportions.

Sabbath Reform.

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FROM REV. G. VELTHUYSEN.

Hope to hear from the Conference

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

ENCOURAGING.

The following letter was written to Bro. J. F. Shaw, at Texarkana, Ark.; and forwarded by him for publication. Bro. Shaw says, "It is but a samnle of many letters that I receive." It is a great encouragement to faithfulness in our work.

Bulcher, Cooke Co., Texas, Jan. 13, 1886. Dear Brother-Yours at hand and read with pleasure. Would have answered sooner but have been prevented by professional husiness. You had been correctly informed with regard to my position on the Sabbath. I certainly could have no other position. have chosen the motto of Joshua, "as for me and my house we will serve the Lord," according to his own commandments, regardless of the doctrines of men. The Bible, and the Bible only, is my rule of faith and practice, striving at all times to dig out its glorious truths from beneath the debris of human tradition; and, my dear brother, if you are as willing as I am to cut loose from early or denominational training and prejudice to find the truth, we would find great comfort in each other's society.

I became a member of the Missionar Baptists at the age of sixteen, removed to Texas fourteen years ago, associated myself with the M. E. Church South, because there was no other church in ten miles of me. My attention, soon after, was called to the Sabbath question by the SABBATH RECORDER, a number of which fell into my hands. After a thorough investigation of the subject, accompanied by a fearful struggle of mind, I became a Sabbath-keeper, alone with my family. I was afterwards compelled to withdraw from the church on account of Sabbath opinions. I have since lived with the Protestant Methodists. Would be happy to do all I can for Sabbath reform. Hope you can find time to visit our county and give us a series of meetings here. Many here are like one of old, "almost persuaded." Thank you for tracts sent. I at once distributed them. Come to see us if possible. Many things I would like to say, but day? We assume that it exists, for the facts cannot with pen. Yours,

JNO. S. POWERS, M. D.

ABANDONING GOD'S LAW.

BY A. H. LEWIS, D. D.

On Sunday, Jan. 24, 1886, two prominent Presbyterian pastors in New York, preached upon the Sabbath question. The Tribune reports the first one as follows:

"The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. preached yesterday morning on 'The Lord'sday.' In explaining the origin of the day now held as sacred by the Christian world he said that the fourth commandment does not cover the Christian Sabbath. It is neither broad, firm, nor spiritual, nor Christly enough to cover it. The Christian Sabbath is the Jewish Sabbath converted."

The Tribune ends its report with the following closing words of Mr. Parkhurst:

"My friends, I have a prayer in regard to this morning's sermon, that it may do you and me good. If I have attempted, as I certainly have, to stir you to more active thinking, it has been only to this end,—that your stimulated thoughts may bore inward till they reach the core of this critical matter; that we may come to appreciate its scope, that we may fix our own latitude and longitude; that we may interrogate the principles by which we are individually actuated in the premises and that we may steadily hold this question of the Lord's-day, and all its pertainings, at the focus of our keenest thinking, at the burning-point of our most intense and devout suplication."

If Mr. Parkhurst be correctly reported, he evidently attempted what so many now attempt: to cast away the law of God, in order duce its shadow, on which to build some aureport show the results of such a theory, which results Mr. Parkhurst evidently and he can be consistent, and find firm footing. justly considers as great evils. He says:

"I want to impress upon the minds of the Christian people of this congregation that the only way to preserve the Sabbath in its | mand the enactment of more stringent and integrity, with all its enlightening and hal- particular laws by the State, or the enforcelewing possibilities, is to hold it in sharp- ment of more rigid and personal discipline edged isolation from time that is secular. I by the church. That is the road on which am not advocating the return of the Puritan | the Pharisees traveled. It is narrow-gauge, Sunday, although be it far from me to utter | single track and leads nowhere, The creaa word in disparagement of the Puritans. | tion of laws which are not supported by the We can easily regret their severity and as- sentiment of the community and cannot be perity, but will not begin to cheapen them | consistently executed is no gain, but a setill we have ourselves grown a generation of rious loss. It demoralizes the public conmen that in moral tone and tension can par- science. What we need is to stimulate allel them-men, the little finger of whom and strengthen the public conscience!

matter of Sabbath observance seem to us ex-

Only this last week I spoke with a lady who said that she would not ride on the horse-cars on Sunday. Perhaps we should consider that extreme. But at any rate there was this to be said in her behalf: she had a principle in the matter, and she was pledged to that principle. So long as she lives there will be such a thing as the Sabbath, not in name only but in fact. She was like a rock jutting out into the sea, and every time the tide surges against it the rock splits the sea. Sabbath is to her a great and holy thing full of immense meaning. And it is the lack of iust Sabbatical stamina that is one of the occasions of disheartenment in the case. There prevails a want of settled policy, a loosening from former anchorages. Men are changing their Sabbath habits—that is not what excites our anxiety-but they are changing their Sabbath habits without being able to assign to themselves any reason fo the change. Things that once they would on no account do on Sunday, they have earned to do with facility on Sunday, with no reason that they can state by way of explanation; they are afloat and adrift and go in and out with the tide; their Sabbath action shapes their Sabbath views and not their Sabbath views their Sabbath actions; unprincipled from first to last and worth only so much sand as a barrier to the incoming flood of secularism."

This loose, characterless, indefinite and aimless tendency is unavoidable when men cut loose from the law of God. When we plead for a return to the law of God, it is that the church may have some anchorage which will check this ruinous drifting. Rud derless and unanchored, society, religious and irreligious, must go upon the rocks. The need of the hour is not more wailing the awakened consciences of men to the law

On the same day, in the Brick Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. H. J. Van Dyke, Jr., preached from the text: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Our readers will recall a significant is reported as follows:

prove it. It is recognized by the State as well as by the church. We assume also that the great majority of the people believe in it. Any open and avowed movement to reduce Sunday to the level of the other days of the week would raise a shout of indignation from mine and factory, from field and forest, in which the thin voices of a few foreign agitators and diletant atheists would be swallowed up like the chirp of crickets in the roar of the storm. The question for us is not whether we shall establish a Sabbath, but, now that we have one, how and why shall we defend it? Honesty requires me to say that I do not believe this can be safely and successfully done by arguments based upon the supposed transference by the Apostles of the obligations of the Mosaic Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. This defense breaks down at its most important point. The words of Jesus Christ teach us how the new day is to be used and defended. The Sabbath is a divine institution with a humane purpose. The ground on which we are to stand for the maintenance of a sacred day of rest for al and of worship for all who will, is the broad solid, generous ground of the necessity of

If Mr. Van Dyke were not under the necessity of throwing aside the Sabbath for the sake of the Sunday, he could do just what God did in giving his law, and what Christ did in obeying and magnifying that law, viz: bring it forward to teach men their need, and to enforce obedience to their evident necessities. God knew this broad ground of man's necessity, as well as Mr. Van Dyke, and gave the fourth commandment which Mr. Van Dyke tosses aside, in order to teach man this self-need. This is the purpose of all law. The imperfect Jewish conception to get rid of the Sabbath, and then to repro- of the Sabbath, and of the commandment, Christ put aside; but he did not lessen the thority for Sunday. Other passages in the command, nor the Sabbath it enjoined. If Mr Van Dyke will follow Christ's example.

Under the second head, Mr. Van Dyke is quoted thus:

"We do not need, and we ought not to de-

encounter people whose views upon the books they must read, and what means of calling for reformation upon this subject, conveyance they must use, and what kind of | then it is safe to keep it. food they must eat on Sunday, and then to discipline all recalcitrants. It would only tor worked on the first day of the week and promote strife, or self-righteousness, or hy- rested on the seventh day. Is it not very pocricy. It would not convert anybody. It | safe to do just as our Creator did? Will he would not make the Sabbath a delight- | shut us out of heaven for doing just what he more of a misery. The movement that we himself did? Safe side again. And is it not need is not legal and negative, but positive and | quite safe to follow Jesus, and do as he did? spiritual."

> This is well, and truly said. It will be a glad day for Sabbath reform when the lead. ers generally advance to this position. But here again an end is proposed which can be attained only by the Sabbath as a God-ordained, sacred day, taking grip on the conscience by authority outside the soul as well as within. It is true, indeed, that civil law, and church penalty are useless. But the recognition of our own needs, and the gaining of spiritual heights come only by agencies. The grand agency which the New the heart, not abrogated and removed, but clarified and intensified by impact upon the redeemed soul, and inbraiding with the choices and actions of human life. Not a restraint from without, but a controling power from within. Such a law, thus written, will teach men to know their needs, and show how to attain all needful remedy.

On the same day the Rev. R. Heber Newton, of All Soul's Protestant Episcopal Church, preached upon "The Superstition of the Sabbath." His sermon dealt mainly with the use of Sunday, as a means of recreation for the poor and overworked. His words are reported as follows:

"Now things are again needing ventila-

tion. The time has come for a protest. because society is thus adrift, but rather a | The strict observance of the Sabbath stands mending of the rudder chains which will tie in the way of physical progress to hosts in our city, who need it to redden their blood and cheeks. It stands in the way of morality. Our dark and over-crowded tenements should have the day in which to go out and come back with sunshine enough to last a whole week. It stands in the way of the intellectual progress of man. How many libraries are open? How many museums or art galleries stand inviting young men and article from his pen which appeared in the boys to stop looking at stones on the streets January issue of the Outlook. Mr. Van Dyke and come and look at what will ennoble and enlighten them? What power has barred their doors? Was it the love of Jesus, or of the "First. On what grounds shall we defend | Sabbath? I have yet to learn that ignorance our existing institution of the Christian holy is the mother of religion or that stupidity ever begets piety. I do not know that looking at a dodo or an ichthyosaurus will inspire any love to God, but I do know even these are better than idly staring at things in the streets. It stands in the way of moral

Considering the facts as they are, facts which show that, to the great mass of men, Sunday is a mere holiday, Mr. Newton speaks wisely. No man will observe Sunday, or the Sabbath, religiously, who has not a conscience toward God in the matter. If then, the State permits, or compels him to remain idle one day in each week, society is bound to protect him against the dan-gers which come with that idleness. Whatever ought to be, the fact is that the devil and rum have captured Sunday, for the purpose of tempting and debauching the irreligious thousands who do not, cannot, and will not go to the churches. If a museum, a library, a picture gallery, will lure any of these away from aimless wandering, or the devil's class-room, the saloon, good would be attained. It is not an answer to say that this would open the the way for other things. Viewed from the stand-point of Sunday Sabbath-keeping, the worse things are constantly opening ways for themselves. When business and travel by railroads and steamers is unstinted and unchecked; when Sunday newspapers and Sun day mails fly in every direction; when more than 700,000 people find regular employment in Massachusetts, home of Puritanism, on Sunday, it is too late to forbid museums and libraries to the masses, because it will endanger the future of Sunday.

found in a church, conscienceless on the Sabbath question; and not in an open library or museum. It is answered that the working men do not want this. This may be true, because, overworked, they prefer to seek physical rest alone, or depraved, they prefer the inviting saloon and dance house.

SABBATH-KEEPING SAFE.

It is best to be on the safe side. Keeping the seventh day is on the safe side of the Sabbath question. If, as many argue, keeping a seventh part of the time is all that is necessary, then to keep the Sabbath is safe, for that is a seventh part of time. If, as others argue, it is not necessary to keep any bath for we need some day of rest. If time was bigger than the whole thigh of some of The best tonic is education. The same thing there is the most evidence—the one which is ality that once was theirs. The Prime Min- malt liquors for strong alcoholic drinks retheir traducers who caricature their grand is true of the church. It would do no good, generally accepted as the seventh day. If, ister of Prince Alexander and many of the move the evils of intemperance to such an old New-England ancestry without any tact even if it were possible, for the church to as many others firmly believe, the seventh intelligent residents of European Turkey extent as to make further prohibitory legisla-

Again, none can deny that God our Crea-How often he says, "Follow me." Now, suppose we should follow Christ on the Sabbath and the first day of the week, where would we go? Let us see: His father was a carpenter. He himself worked at that trade till he was about thirty years old. Mark 6: 3. What did he do and where did he go on

came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up; and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read." Chap. 4: 16. Returning to his native town, it was observed that he did just as he had always been accustomed to do: he went to the house of God upon the Sabbath and took his usual Testament proposes is God's law written in place. Now if we follow our Saviour upon the Sabbath-day, where will we be led? Not to the field, nor to our work, but into the house of God, to worship. That is just where Sabbath-keepers go, and just what they do. Will Jesus shut us out of heaven for doing just what he himself did? Certainly not. This is the safe side again.

the Sabbath? Luke tells us: "And he

But where was Jesus on Sunday, the first day of the week?—Hard at work at his bench, with his hammer and saw, or in the field. If, then, we follow him on Sunday. where shall we go?—To our daily work. Will he reject us for doing what he himself | man who bought de porterhouse steak. I did? Surely not. Safe ground again. In fact, keeping the Sabbath is safe all the way through. Friends, come over on the safe side.—D. M. Canright, in Review & Herald.

Education.

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

THE "American School of Classical Studes at Athens," Greece, is caried on under the auspices of thirteen of our chief colleges. It has now entered upon its fourth year of activity under the direction of Frederick Allen, Professor of classical philology in Harvard University. Its primary object is to foster and direct that intelligent appreciaton of the varied lessons of antiquity which is rapidly increasing in this country. But though the object of the school is primarily to form teachers, it does not neglect the work of exploring the rich fields of the Levant. Mr. Sterrett, one of its students, who traveled through Asia Minor with Wolfe's expedition last Summer, brought back with him over six hundred new inscriptions. So great an authority as Dr. Memmsen says that the publication of this collection by America will mark an epoch in the history of epigraphy. A most desirable piece of land in Athens has been presented to the school by the Greek government.

SAYS the Journal of Education: "Industrial education in its relation to the public schools has had a fresh impulse given to it in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Boston and other cities, by the lectures of Pro-fessor Woodward, of St. Louis, who has been on a tour to the East, and has for the first time presented his views in his native State. Professor Woodward's grand work at St. Louis has attracted the attention of thinking men in all parts of the country, while that work, as he says, owes its inspiration and suggestion to Professor Runkle's contributions to American handicraft, obtained by him at the Vienna Exposition of 1873."

A GENTLEMAN who has been many years Baptist and a teacher declared his belief that next to our schools stand our papers as educators. More is in this statement than we first thought. Let us look at the two for a moment: Our schools develop and train the thinking powers, in the acquisition of knowledge. The text books and literature of the past are made the subjects of study and observation. Intellectual, moral and physical culture are all embraced in the various processes of school education. Now the newspaper comes to us loaded with a knowledge of passing events, incidents and transactions of the day of the present time. With these, The one greatest danger of the hour is the eye, the ear, the understanding, the judgment, the will, the memory; all have to do—to the consideration of these all the powers of thought and observation are evoked. Who will not say that the newspaper is indeed an educator?

CLIPPINGS.

The trustees of Syracuse University report that the productive funds of the institution have been increased during the year reading by a vote of 64 to 31. It provides \$73,585. At the last meeting of the trustees a gift of \$25,000 was acknowledged from of one-fourth the registered voters, shall be a friend of the college who refuses to allow his name to be made public. There are 391 | prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, students in the University, three more than | wine or beer, within the county. at any previous time.

Robert College, planted on the Bosphorus day, then it can be no harm to keep the Sab- by an American merchant, benefactor of his race, is the real source from which the Bulis lost, and we cannot tell which is the true garian people have drawn the spirit and the day, then it is safe to keep the one for which intelligence to rise and reassert the nationto estimate their fibre or any genius to gauge tell her members exactly what they must do day is still holy and binding, then it is safe are graduates of that institution, where they tion unnecessary?" The vote was remarkable in their moral proportions. We now and then and what they must leave undone; what to keep it. If, as others hold, God is now have drunk deep in the spirit of liberty.

Cemperance.

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

WHICH WILL YOU BUY?

Two colored men were at work in a barber shop. The younger took off his apron and started to go out.

"Gwine to get a drink, Jim?" said the elder man, a fine looking specimen of his race, and owner of the shop.

"Yes," answered the young man, "a feller has to brace up wid a drink once in a

"Yes, yes," replied the other, "I know how 'tis. I used to do dat thirty years ago. When I was fust married and tryin' to get along and be a decent man, there was a gin mill right long side o' my shop. I used to spend 'bout two-thirds of all I arned in that hole ebery day; thought I must brace up? on gin and whisky, you know, just as you der. Wal, one day I was in a butcher's shop a tryin' to find something cheap enough to buy for my family, when in came de man what kept de gin mill. He marched up to butcher, big as all out-doors, and sung out like a king, 'Gib me ten or twelve pound o' porterhouse steak!' He got his steak and left. I sneaked up to de butcher, and had to ask for ten cents' wuth o' liver, for I had given all the rest o' my day's wages to de went home wid my mean liver to my hungry family and went out in de back yard and did up a little thinkin'. Dat was de last money I ever give gin mill keepers to buy porterhouse steak wid. I and my family eat porterhouse steak ourselves now. Now, Jim. you go right' long and get that drink to brace up' wid, and you'll help de gin mill keeper to eat porterhouse steak while you kin eat liver. Go right long, Jim, if you want to."—Sel.

PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

Temperance appears to be making very rapid advances in the South. Local option s constantly showing victories for prohibition. After a tremendous struggle, Atlanta, Georgia, was carried for prohibition, but measures were taken in a United States Court to enjoin the authorities from announcing the vote, and only recently was the injunction dissolved and the announcement. officially made which will prove the deathknell of the liquor traffic. In this contest, spite of bribery and the offer of free indulg. ence in liquor, the colored vote was generally cast on the right side, and it is claimed that the color line has been so thoroughly effaced that hereafter it may be hoped citizens of African descent will be able to exercise their rights without fear of molestation. Nearly all over Georgia prohibition prevails, and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida are moving rapidly toward the same achievement. Even in Kentucky prohibition has been victorious in twenty-eight counties. While, of course, there are very frequent evasions of the law, yet public sentiment is every day becoming stronger in its opposition to the traffic, and politicans of all parties are learning that they can no longer safely ignore the demand of the temperance element. According to present indications. the South bids fair to be far in advance of the North in this great reform movement. -Baptist Weekly.

PHYSICAL EVILS OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco contains an essential oil and nicotine, both of which are highly poisonous. Tobacco, when first smoked, chewed, or snuffed, deranges the whole system.

Tobacco, by perverting the nourishment saliva, prevents the due elaboration of chyle

Tobacco exerts a special influence on the brain and nervous system generally. Tobacco by weakening the nerves produc-

es morbid excitability and irritability. Tobacco impairs the sense of smelling and tasting, and often of hearing and seeing. Tobacco seriously affects the action of the heart and circulation of the blood.

Tobacco mars beauty, destroys the complexion and impairs the brilliancy of the

Tobacco smoke in confined rooms is very njurious to sickly women and children. Tobacco consumers are more liable to dis-

ease than if they were in a natural condition. Tobacco weakens the constitution, and renders recovery from sickness a greater dif-

A LOCAL option clause in the new constitution of Florida has been passed to third that the people of any county, on petition permitted to vote upon the question of the

THE Philadelphia Press recently took a vote among its subscribers upon a number of timely questions. One of them was: "Would the substitution of light wines and

had gone; but, dear brother, I may ou my labors are always very pressrhaps too much. And so weeks are on rapidly. Besides, I saw in the Ex some mention made of what I e Bro. Hubbard and Bro. N. Ward-God's blessing rest on this new year, whole brotherhood, and on all enoris good of the world. May God grant be faithful in all our doings before

in our Seviour.

The Sabbath Becorden.

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

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

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WATER that stands too long in low, wet places, becomes impure and poisonous. What that would be to the body if drunk, the words, acts, teachings, companionship and pleasures of sin are to the soul. What pure and wholesome water is to the thirsty, that the words, deeds, instructions, fellowship, and joys of religion and righteousness are to the believer in Christ.

WE learn that Bro. William C. Daland. of Union Theological Seminary, recently ordained at Plainfield, N. J., has received and accepted a call from the First Brookfield Church, at Leonardsville, N. Y., to become its pastor. He expects to enter upon his duties in that capacity about the first of June. We congratulate both him and the church on this arrangement.

WASTEFULNESS is one of the great evils of American society. It is said that a French family could live on what an American family throws away. After feeding the multitude Jesus commanded that the pieces be gathered up so that nothing should be lost. Books and papers could be read in the pieces of time now wasted; much good done with the money now spent for useless or sinful purposes; the hungry and the ragged fed and clothed with what we might save.

THE prodigal son thought he was not free when at home; and so wished to go where he could do as he pleased. He found a life of sin to be a slave's life of wretchedness; and only gained his freedom when he returned home, willing to obey and serve his father. The loving, trustful, and obedient child feels free. The unloving, fretful, distrustful, and disobedient child does not know what freedom is. Christ and the truth make us free, by helping us to do right cheerfully. And if we are free in Christ, we shall never see death—death from the diseases of the soul.

THE College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, received from the late William H. Vanderbilt several lots of land on Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. Sloane daughter of Mr. Vanderbilt, and her husband have proposed to erect buildings on a par of these lots for a free "Maternity Hospi tal." When the buildings shall have been completed they will endow it with a suffi cient fund for its maintenance, so that no charge need be made to any mother who receives help from it. Four of the trustees will represent the donors, and the trustees of the college will complete the board of man agement. Truly, great wealth is a blessing to the world when its possessors are disposed to use it for such noble purposes.

Another of our famous generals has gone. Major General Winfield Scott Hancock died at the military station on Governor's Island in New York Harbor, February 9th, at the age of 62 years. He was a native of Norristown, Pa. He graduated at West Point at the age of twenty, and entered the army as a second lieutenant. His services in the Indian Territory, in Mexico and in Kansas, indicated the sterling stuff of which he was made. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was appointed Brigadier General, and soon after Major General of volunteers. In this service his eminently soldierly qualities were developed and displayed. How rapidly the great soldiers of the Civil War are departing! Grant, McClellan and Hancock have all died within less than ten months. Only three days after the death of this eminent soldier, the country is shocked to hear of the death of the great Democratic statescurred at the house of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe announcement, following so soon after the death of Vice-President Hendricks, the sad, double bereavement to the family of Secretary Bayard, and the death of Wm. H. Van-

are equally helpless when the dread summons | And the resutls of a few years of interested comes. And it has come with unusual fre- observation serve to support the theory.

GRUMBLERS.

What pastor does not know a few persons in his flock who are always grumbling about brethren in the church who are too proud to notice them? In the great majority of such cases, the pride is on the side of those who are so morbidly sensitive about their own importance that they think every look or less frozen. The enjoyment of the beauty or act, the meaning of which they cannot at | of the sight was much lessened by thoughts once understand, must mean some slight of of the great loss. One year the income them. There can hardly be better evidence from a certain tree in this grove, after all that a man is proud, or selfish than that he expenses were paid, was nearly \$80. The is constantly complaining of the selfishness or pride of others. Spurgeon well says, "None has more pride than those who dream that they have none. You may labor | boring swamp, or whose large human bones against vainglory till you conceive that you are humble, and the fond conceit of your a missionary secretary's duty to explain.

The remedy for this cancerous evil lies

neither in an effort to train one's self in humility, nor in the effort to beat or scold the same quality into the supposed proud hearts of others, but in a quiet faithful perclearly lie at his own door. Let the man who is habitually proclaiming that he has been a member of the church for ten years and no one has ever shown any interest in for the other man is a staunch Republican. him, spend the next few days in reckoning up the number of persons who have come into that church since he did, and who have received a cordial welcome from him. The of large pines and small pines, cypress possibilities are pretty strong that he will find | swamps, sand and water, with an occasional that this number does not vary much from the number who have shown some interest in through water for miles, all told; several him. Facts have not changed much since Solomon wrote, "He that hath friends must show himself friendly." Let the chronic grumbler about the "brethren who are too proud to notice poor folks," begin, to-morrow morning, to speak cordially and modestly, if that suits him best, to every Christian brother | fore evening. We stopped at noon to feed he meets; a very little time will suffice to con. ourselves and the horses with provisions vince him that his brethren are not as proud | brought with us, at "Central Hotel," a pine or as cold as he thought they were; at the same time his brethren will be coming to the conclusion that brother Grumbler is a pretty agreeable kind of a man, after all.

Communications.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

Altogether against our own decided preference, but, acting upon the urgent advice of three physicians, which we were afraid to ignore, we left home January 19th for the purpose of spending the rest of the Winter in the South. Leaving New York via the Atlantic Coast Line, at 9 o'clock P. M., and passing through such places as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, near Charleston, and through Savannah, we arrived at Jacksonville about 1 o'clock P. M., on the second day. There was snow until we reached the southern part of Virginia. Then the bright sunshine, the colored people, casks of tobacco, old cotton fields, bales of cotton at the stations, and, further on, the turpentine farms-all had a southern "air."

At Jacksonville we enjoyed the hospitality, for a few days, including the Sabbath, of Mr. and Mrs. C. Benedict Rogers, whose pleasant home and orange grove are about three miles from Jacksonville, on a bluff overlooking the St. Johns River. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, so the story goes, tried to purchase land there; but when the owner found that she was the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," he refused to sell to her.

Jacksonville, with its many and enlarged hotels, its stores, and its railroad, steam-boat and shipping interests, gives sure signs of real activity and prosperity of a worldly sort; and there are those who are seeking to promote, against difficulties found everywhere; the cause or morals and religion.

One well-known business man, a leading painter, conducts his business on Sabbath principles, but his services are in demand, not because he keeps the Sabbath, but because he is a skilful workman. He and a small congregation to which he preaches, are man, Governor Horatio Seymour, which oc- in substantial accord with the Seventh-day Adventists, with two exceptions, they hold Conklin, in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12th. This to tri-baptism, and reject the claims of Mrs. materialism.

stacles in the way of Sabbath-keeping busi- out to young orange trees. An observing, pastors respecting the work on their own arranged for guests. The house itself is derbilt, adds a solemn emphasis to the oft- ness enterprises, while to some extent real, practical business man says that the Tomoka several fields, Dr. Deems, by invitation, gave much larger than the Stewart Castle just repeated truth that death is no respecter of are still more imaginary; and that there is offers one of the finest of openings for a saw- an address on "Religion and Our Common across the way, an immense pile of brick and persons. Brave soldiers, eminent statesmen, reward for those who will conscientiously, mill, and a responsible man stands ready to Schools." He spoke ably, without notes, stone right in the heart of the most fash-

fair queens of social life, and money-kings, courageously and wisely face these obstacles. quency to such during the past few months. About two hours by railroad from Jacksonenterprising town of Palatka, where we boats running to Sanford and Enterprise.

At Volusia we visited a fine, large orange grove. The trees were "loaded," and the ground was "covered" with fruit, all more soil is largely composed of shells, and lies several feet above the river. How the shells got there, or below the surface of a neighare discovered there, it is not in the line of humility will prove to be pride in full | We did venture the wise remark that there must once have been a great many snails; and a young man replied, "I'd smile," thus assenting to the manifest truthfulness of the

The owner of this grove, a courteous South erner and a heavy loser from the misfortunes formance, by each one, of the duties that of war, and another man were the recipients of tokens of appreciation from President Cleve land, for their having, as he supposed, helped to elect him. But there was a slight mistake,

> From Volusia to Daytona, on the Halifax river, it is a long and tedious stage ride of 35 or 40 miles. The scenery consists mainly erange grove and a few cranes. We rode times it was up to the axle-tree, and once in the wagon. A lady passenger started out with much enthusiasm in view of present and anticipated enjoyment from the ride, but, ow ing to something of a sameness about the journey, her enthusiasm seemed to wane betree, with a fire built at its roots by travelers who had reached there before us. We recommend this place as having ample accommodations, that is to say, plenty of room. A railroad is now being built from the cast shore of the St. Johns at Palatka, across to the Halifax; and it is to be hoped that Daytona will before long be much easier of access. The completion of this railroad cannot but greatly increase the number of Winter visitors to this finely situated town, as well as Summer visitors from the interior of the State. Daytons is about one mile from a beautiful coast, being separated from it by the river and a narrow peninsula.

Florida shows the results of the freezing edge of the cold wave that swept down from the north. Oranges not previously gathered (and many were) are more or less damaged, and are well nigh a total loss, as they will not be shipped. Plenty can be found, however, as good as many that consumers buy in the North. The trees show the effect in proportion to their unsheltered location, those on hammock lands, among palmettos and oaks still looking quite fresh. Lemons were damaged more than oranges. Banannas were frozen to the ground, and vegetation severely set back. Sometimes they have strawberries from about Christmas on for several months. These are now blooming and setting again, and potatoes, peas, radishes, etc., are growing nicely.

The Daytona Seventh-day Baptist Church which it was our privilege to organize in 1884, appears to be in a living and healthy state, energetic, growing and hopeful. comfortable parsonage is being built for the missionary pastor's family, who are expected here this week. That this far southern point, to be newly occupied by Bro. Babcock, may be a place of increasing light and strength, let many pray.

Eight or nine miles north-west from Daytona, on the Tomoka river, is a prospective settlement and town. The railroad mentioned above will, it is expected, cross the Tomoka in that vicinity, and a small town will, no doubt, spring up. The land is mostly high pine, although there is some land bears the palmetto, oak, magnolia, etc., and is the more fertile. Several Sabbath-White. We wish they might also reject keepers have bought land there. We saw land belonging to Bro. O. D. Sherman, of

take a one-third interest in such an enter-

enterprises in Florida, as well as in other union of church and State; because if it was ville, longer by boat on the St. Johns, is the States. The following is an account of one the duty of the State to provide schools for of the former in this State, as we have re- secular instruction in order to make good stopped over night to visit an old school ceived it: A man bought a tract of land for citizens, much more would the State be friend. From Palatka to Volusia it is \$2 50 per acre; he sold it to his wife, and bound to provide churches for religious in. about five hours' ride in one of the fine day she sold it to a company consisting of her struction. He characterized the common husband, herself, and a brother-in law, for school system as "unamerican," unchristian. \$60 00 an acre. A town was laid out; an unpolitic and unnecessary. It is taxation office opened in Chicago; illustrated circu- without representation—demoralizing to the lars distributed; and the land advertised as teachers, making them atheistical or hypo. having been bought at \$60 00 an acre. critical under the law prohibiting religious Generous provisions were also made for instruction; and pauperizing to the people. church and school lots. There are said to It ought to be suppressed by voluntary debe some 2.500 recorded sales of lots, but we are | nominational schools. These views he had told that the land is not out of water only a long held and had always paid his school tar few months each year! Such frauds, however, under protest. The subject is to come before do not justify the caricatures of Puck, or | the Union again, March 1st, to be opened by such statements as a Jacksonville paper ex- Rev. Geo. S. Payson, of the Presbyterian aggeratingly says some Northern writers Church, who introduced a resolution to the will make. They will stand, it says, among huge oaks, fine orange groves, and majestic pines, and declare that even white beans cannot be raised here; with a beautiful landscape before them, they will say that the whole State is a bog or sand bar; with a beautiful sky, soft air, and bright sunshine, in the dead of Winter, they will call it the most unpleasant and woe-begone country; and with thousands around them who have been blessed by the healing climate, they will affirm that there is poison in every breeze and death and desolation everywhere!

There are newspapers, that in the interests of their readers, send out persons to investigate the claims of suspected enterprises; and if found fraudulent they are exposed. From conversation held in different parts of Brother Daniel L. Langworthy to the office this State, and from information received from various sources, we deem it duty to our readers to say that the "St. Andrews Bay Company" appears to be generally considered, and, after investigation, has been publicly declared to be a swindling concern. We do not, of course, vouch for the correctness of these opinions or the accuracy of these statements; but we think our readers ought to know as much as this. And we write this solely for the sake of those who contemplate going to St. Andrews Bay, or which referred to the early Christian exbuying there.

years, say they have never known so unplasant a Winter as this. Looking over our diary we find recorded such statements as these: "Bright day;" "rainy in the evening;" "rainy;" "misty;" "bright day;" "bright, warm in the sun;" "bright, growing warmer;" "bright and warm in the morning-rainy in the middle of the day and in the evening;" "cloudy and cool;" "cold and windy;" "pleasant and cool;" "bright, but not very warm;" "pleasant," and so on. There are indications that warmer weather is drawing on, and that the country will soon look beautiful again.

Union revival meetings are in progress here, with apparently increasing interest. Christians are receiving new strength, and unconverted persons coming to Christ. Our own people are participating in the work, and sharing in the blessings.

DAYTONA, Fla., February, 1886.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

BY REV. J. B. CLARKE.

Several days, including Sabbath, spent in New York city, have been full of interest and encouragement. To find the Sabbathkeepers there united and earnest in support of our cause under the faithful care of Rev. Wm. C. Daland, was indeed gratifying. Both pastor and flock are surrounded by strong influences to turn them from the truth; but, we trust, they are firmer because of the trial of their faith, and we pray that they may be as gold purified and burnished.

We had the privilege of attending the meeting of the Congregational Clerical Union, by the kindness of Dr. A. H. Lewis, their President. We learned some facts in regard to his admission to the Union, which are worthy of record.

Application for membership in the Baptist Ministers' Union, for New York and vion the ground, it is supposed, that he was not sufficiently orthodox on the Sabbath question. The Congregational Union heard hammock near the river. The hammock of it, and sent him an invitation to join them, which was accepted. And now they have him their presiding officer.

In addition to the usual business of the We have long held the theory that the ob- Mystic Bridge, Ct., cleared and recently set Union, principally the hearing of reports of halls and rooms being vast and conveniently

and took the position that our common school system was indefensible by any argu-There are fraudulent as well as reliable land | ments which would not equally justify the Synod of the State, last October, in favor of religion, in its fundamental doctrines, as a part of public education.

> Dr. Deems commands the esteem of all by the boldness, independence and honesty of his utterances; and his attacks upon the prevailing system of schools will contribute much to the investigation and discussion of the important subject.

WESTERLY, R. I., Feb. 11, 1886

OBDINATION AT ANDOVER, N. Y.

On Sabbath, the 13th inst., delegates from Alfred Centre, Hartsville, and Independence, agreeably to appointment, met with the church at Andover, for the ordination of After singing by the choir, the pastor of

the Andover Church referred to the call inviting Brother Langworthy to serve the church in this office. After singing and prayer, on motion, Brother E. A. Witter, of West Genesee, was made chairman of the council, and Brother L. M. Cottrell, secretary. The members of the council were then called forward and recognized. The chairman then conducted the examination, perience of the candidate, and to his views Persons who have lived here ten or twelve of God as Creator, of Christ as the Redeemer, of the work of the Spirit in the regeneration of men, of the Scriptures as the rule of faith and practice, the officers of the church and their duties, the duties of a deacon and his relation to the church and the world. Emphasis was laid upon our denominational or church work, and especially the importance of direct effort for the conversion of the youth. On motion, Brother Socwell, the pastor at Andover, was invited to preach the ordination sermon, Brother L. M. Cottrell to offer the prayer of consecration, and Brother E. A. Witter to give the charge to the candidate, senior Deacon, Brother Bliss Clark, to give the right hand of fellowship.

Though a stormy day and the attendance not large, there was good attention, and a deep interest was manifest throughout the service. There were many expressions of sympathy for the candidate, and deep anxiety for the prosperity of this branch of our beloved Zion.

L. M. COTTRELL, Secretary.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1886.

Miss Cleveland is contemplating the preparation of another book. She had such success in the selling of her first collection of essays that she has determined to collect together another lot of historical and critical lectures, which were written for the platform, and put them in shape for a volume as large as the first. Her time is so much taken up looking after the social duties of the White House that she has no leisure for writing, otherwise the public would receive something fresh and sparkling from her gifted pen. Although the round of official entertainments has been held in abeyance by the death of Mrs. Bayard, Miss Cleveland continues to receive privately a vast number of her friends who call during the afternoon of Wednesdays and Fridays; and in a few cinity, was made for him, but he was rejected days the receptions will begin again, and society be gayer than ever.

It is said that the most costly and elaborate entertainments given in Washington are those of Mrs. Leiter. Mr. Leiter is the millionaire dry goods merchant who leased honored him, and themselves too, by making the Blaine mansion. This "folly," as Mr. Blaine calls it, was built especially for grand receptions and numerous assemblages, the

ionable quarter of Washingt deed, that Mr. Blaine himse it now that he is in private The great Jahrmarkt, c now in progress in this city,

novel and interesting. Not has ever before been attemp bids fair to be a success. Armory Hall of the Washir fantry, which gives ample sp number of booths. These rated with bunting draper making an effective color ; handsome ladies in attenda the costume of the Tyrolese, and Prussian peculiar and attract the eye of the visitor tering. Everywhere one grouping of fair fraulein eit attractive wares, or proment room, or sitting at the dining ture of the fair is an Arctic of white plaster and modeled: ual use in hyperborean region being strictly followed. Di who was scientific expert Polaris expedition, has charg and has a group of Arctic suits sitting around the enti One of the booths seems out German flavor that pervade the room. It is the Jerusal around with costly rugs and and mats, and tempting dis chibouks, vials of attar of ros a pretty Oriental picture, its subdued coloring from th that come to the eye from t At one end of the hall on man village band discourses ers being in full costume. pleasant features of the Jal

absence of beer booths, and seekers after votes and cha eign Legation have honore their presence, and various tended in a body, thus insur financial success. Senator Ingalls, of Kansa making quite a stir as a cau

uncompromising radical, is gogue-looking individual, head and glaring spectacles. fifty years old, and wears buttoned around him no weather is. No one has eve while in the Senate, or cause a pen behind his ear. He Capitol steps the other day and over in the snow witho never lost a button off his l displaced the goose-quill even deflected his spine one perpendicular. The Sena be remembered always for personality if not for his inc will be inscribed on the s the School-master Senator ing State.

The two California Se occasional treatment by Swedish movement cure. gives them these movemen are improving very much, ler has stopped the treatm of his physician, and the fied to learn that he has since. The cure consist passive exercise, the latte machine called a vibrator. ators are seated before th shaken up in a way sugg back ride. The Professo cess with California's fav proposes to establish a cu

Capt. Lundborg, the naval officer, now retired advocating the adoption high-speed ocean steamer He asks the Naval Co mend an appropriation millions for building a ve tain a speed of 21 knots, thus crossing the ocean somewhat disgusted with America to take advan for rendering our navy i

Dome .

New Y ALFRED C No extra public me

except on Tuesday e neighborhood prayer-m ganized. About twent presented themselves for The expected lecture the Sabbath, 13th inst ermere, did not come

after lecturing at Cani

ok the position that our common system was indefensible by any arguwhich would not equally justify the f church and State; because if it was y of the State to provide schools for instruction in order to make good much more would the State be provide churches for religious inn. He characterized the common ystem as "unamerican," unchristian. ic and unnecessary. It is taxation representation—demoralizing to the s, making them atheistical or hypounder the law prohibiting religious tion; and pauperizing to the people. t to be suppressed by voluntary detional schools. These views he had ld and had always paid his school tax rotest. The subject is to come before ion again, March 1st, to be opened by eo. S. Payson, of the Presbyterian who introduced a resolution to the of the State, last October, in favor of in its fundamental doctrines, as a public education.

eems commands the esteem of all by iness, independence and honesty of erances; and his attacks upon the ng system of schools will contribute the investigation and discussion of ortant subject. BLY, R. I., Feb. 11, 1886

BDINATION AT ANDOVER, N. Y.

bbath, the 13th inst., delegates from Centre, Hartsville, and Independreeably to appointment, met with the at Andover, for the ordination of Daniel L. Langworthy to the office

singing by the choir, the pastor of lover Church referred to the call in-Brother Langworthy to serve the in this office. After singing and on motion, Brother E. A. Witter, of enesce, was made chairman of the and Brother L. M. Cottrell, secrehe members of the council were lled forward and recognized. The n then conducted the examination. referred to the early Christian exof the candidate, and to his views s Creator, of Christ as the Redeeme work of the Spirit in the regeneramen, of the Scriptures as the rule of practice, the officers of the church rduties; the duties of a deacon and tion to the church and the world. is was laid upon our denominational. th work, and especially the importdirect effort for the conversion of the On motion, Brother Socwell, the Andover, was invited to preach the on sermon, Brother L. M. Cottrell the prayer of consecration, and E. A. Witter to give the charge to idate, senior Deacon, Brother Bliss give the right hand of fellowship. gh a stormy day and the attendance e, there was good attention, and a erest was manifest throughout the There were many expressions of for the candidate, and deep anxthe prosperity of this branch of our

L. M. COTTRELL, Secretary.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From car Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1886. leveland is contemplating the prepf another book. She had such suce selling of her first collection of hat she has determined to collect another lot of historical and critires, which were written for the platd put them in shape for a volume as the first. Her time is so much looking after the social duties of e House that she has no leisure for otherwise the public would receive g fresh and sparkling from her n. Although the round of official ments has been held in abeyance ath of Mrs. Bayard. Miss Cleveland to receive privately a vast number ends who call during the afternoon edays and Fridays; and in a few receptions will begin again, and so-

id that the most costly and elabertainments given in Washington of Mrs. Leiter. Mr. Leiter is the re dry goods merchant who leased e mansion. This "folly," as Mr. le it, was built especially for grand and numerous assemblages, the rooms being vast and conveniently for guests. The house itself is ger than the Stewart Castle just way, an immense pile of brick and

rayer than ever.

ionable quarter of Washington, so large, in- ing, was taken ill and returned immediately in sixteen days, conducted by Revs. B. F. deed, that Mr. Blaine himself cannot occupy to New York. it now that he is in private life.

now in progress in this city, is certainly very

novel and interesting. Nothing of the kind

has ever before been attempted here, and it

rated with bunting drapery of all colors,

making an effective color picture, but the

handsome ladies in attendance, dressed in

the costume of the Tyrolese, Alsatian, Swiss

and Prussian peculiar and beautiful styles,

attract the eye of the visitor at once upon en-

tering. Everywhere one sees picturesque

grouping of fair fraulein either behind their

attractive wares, or promenading around the

room, or sitting at the dining table. One fea-

ture of the fair is an Arctic snow-hut, made

of white plaster and modeled after those in act-

ual use in hyperborean regions, size and shape

being strictly followed. Dr. Emil Bessels,

who was scientific expert accompanying the

Polaris expedition, has charge of this exhibit

and has a group of Arctic explorers in fur

suits sitting around the entrance to the hut.

One of the booths seems out of place in the

German flavor that pervades everything in

around with costly rugs and gorgeous scarfs

and mats, and tempting displays of hadjis'

its subdued coloring from the brilliant tints

that come to the eye from the other booths.

At one end of the hall on a platform a Ger-

man village band discourses music, the play-

ers being in full costume. Other novel and

pleasant features of the Jahrmarkt are the

uncompromising radical, is a tall thin peda-

the School-master Senator from the Bleed-

The two California Senators are under

occasional treatment by a professor of the

Swedish movement cure. Prof. Nissen, who

gives them these movements, says that they

of his physician, and the Professor is grati-

fied to learn that he has not been so well

since. The cure consists of massage and

passive exercise, the latter being aided by a

machine called a vibrator. The august Sen-

ators are seated before this instrument and

shaken up in a way suggestive of a horse-

back ride. The Professor has had such suc-

cess with California's favorite sons that he

proposes to establish a cure in San Francis-

Capt. Lundborg, the celebrated Swedish

naval officer, now retired, is before Congress

advocating the adoption of high-power and

high-speed ocean steamers for war purposes.

He asks the Naval Committee to recom-

mend an appropriation of two and a half

millions for building a vessel which shall at-

tain a speed of 21 knots, or 24 miles an hour,

thus crossing the ocean in five days. He is

somewhat disgusted with the reluctance of

America to take advantage of his scheme

Home Aews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

No extra public meetings are now held

except on Tuesday evening, but several

neighborhood prayer-meetings have been or-

ganized. About twenty young persons have

The expected lecture on the evening after

the Sabbath, 13th inst., by Mrs. M. A. Liv-

presented themselves for baptism.

for rendering our navy invincible.

financial success.

ing State.

places the frost seems to be out. On Armory Hall of the Washington Light In- day or two made lively times in one sugar fantry, which gives ample space for a large bush. We have not heard of any one else number of booths. These booths are deco- who was ready for the warm spell. E. R.

VERONA.

Many are sick in this section, while some are seriously ill in our own society. Pneumonia seems to be the cause of most deaths this Winter.

Religion is at a low ebb in all the churches about here, prayer-meetings thinly attended, and the few rejoicing in salvation are almost discouraged because of the apparent lukewarmness of professors of religion. In looking about for causes, we find that when churches cease working for others and lose interest in missionary enterprises they quickly become cold. O for the missionary spirit that will, more than anything else, give life and zeal to believers!

We have been traveling about some in the county, responding to calls for temperance work, and we find it a universal complaint. Baptists and Methodists are suffering for lack the room. It is the Jerusalem stand. Hung of funds, and what is raised is thought to be needed at home and so the cause of Christ is little advanced. Those most able, financhibouks, vials of attar of roses, etc., it makes a pretty Oriental picture, very different in cially, are withholding their gifts to the Lord and those in humbler circumstances have to bear the heaviest of the burden. Men say God can revive churches and build up his kingdom without money if need be: but we venture the opinion that his blessing will not rest upon such as withhold what belongs to him. We firmly believe that the absence of beer booths, and the annovance of use of the pocket-book is an index of a man's seekers after votes and chances. The Foreign Legation have honored the fair with heart, and we have found those the happiest Christians, and such as visit the widow and their presence, and various organizations attended in a body, thus insuring its ultimate | fatherless according to James 1:27, who cheerfully respond, as God has blessed them, to appeals for suffering humanity, whether Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, who has been making quite a stir as a caustic debater, and at home or among the heathen.

Speaking of visiting other portions of this gogue-looking individual, with a big, curly county, reminds us that we unexpectedly head and glaring spectacles. He looks about found people who once kept the Sabbath. fifty years old, and wears his coat always | They learned that we were Seventh-day Bapbuttoned around him no matter what the tist and had attended school in Alfred Centre, and such was their interest in the dear weather is. No one has ever seen him smile while in the Senate, or caught him without old place, that they came to talk about it. a pen behind his ear. He slipped down the Though captives in Babylon, they remembered Zion. One lady who once lived in Capitol steps the other day and rolled over Alfred Centre, but has left the faith, shed and over in the snow without injury, but he tears as she spoke of the old associations. never lost a button off his Prince Albert, or Will such ever return from captivity and displaced the goose-quill over his ear, or even deflected his spine one degree from the obey God in the observance of his holy law? perpendicular. The Senator is destined to We found some from other Sabbath-keeping be remembered always for his picturesque communities. Universal cause of leaving the Sabbath: Marriage with First-day obpersonality if not for his incisive repartee, and servers. 2 Cor. 6:14. will be inscribed on the scrolls of fame as

We have recently been the recipient of favors for which we return hearty thanks. Among these may be mentioned a donation at Green's Corners, which was largely attended; also a valuable present from the sisters of the Second Verona Church. If it are improving very much, but Senator Mil- | be more blessed to give than to receive, ler has stopped the treatment, by the advice judging from the joy we have at such remembrances, they must be happy indeed. Sad is our thought of leaving so many warm friends here, but God will send them a more worthy laborer if they work in harmony and | is quite good. remain steadfast in the faith.

H. D. C.

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY.

The mills are running full time under the ten-hour law. The Mellor Brothers, at Bethel, have put in an additional steam boiler to enable them to do their coloring and finishing work. They are weaving their worsteds white and coloring them in the

During the first week of February, the thermometer has found its way down below zero, from 2 to 10 degrees during the night, and from 6 to 10 above in the middle of the day, with about six inches of snow on the ground and fair sleighing.

Sabbath-day, February 6th, is children's day. The pastor has a sermom fer them and the singing is by them for the morning service. In the afternoon they are to have an address by Miss Kimball, and in the evening the young folks have an ice cream supper at the Ladies' rooms, the proceeds of which will be for mission work.

West Virginia. NEW MILTON.

A series of union meetings, consisting of ermere, did not come off. Mrs. Livermere, thirty one sessions at the church besides a after lecturing at Canisteo, on Friday even- number of prayer services at private houses, sequ

Rogers (Methodist) and S. D. Davis, result-We have had a "February thaw." The ing in sixteen professed "renewals and con-The great Jahrmarkt, or German fair, ground is again bare, and in some sunny versions in this vicinity, has just closed The coldest wave of this Winter passed Wednesday, Feb. 10th, Mr. T. B. Bardeen here Feb. 4th, bringing the temperature to

got out his buckets, and tapped about 300 | 23 to 28 below zero, according to location of hids fair to be a success. It is held in the trees, securing a splendid run. The next instrument, out-of-doors. Good sleighing.

Wisconsin.

MILTON.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 10th, the Annual State Oratorical Contest was held in the Seventh-day Baptist church. A thaw and rain during the day and evening, with slush ankle deep, did not prevent the crowding of the church to its utmost capacity. Three colleges, Beloit, Milton and Ripon, were rep-

resented with two speakers each. The judges awarded the first prize to E. C. Ritsher, and the second to C. S. Pellet. both of Beloit. The Beloit boys, who were out in considerable force, manifested their enthusiasm by cheers, loud and prolonged within, and their college yell without. The successful speaker will represent the State in the Inter-State Oratorical Contest.

After the contest a banquet was held with the usual toasts.

The speaking, on the whole, was very good, and several of the orations were of marked merit. The fact that four of the speakers rebuked fanatics and reformers and emphasized the value of conservative men, seemed to your reporter a clear reflex of the Presidential conflict.

ALBION.

Following the week of prayer, meetings were continued nearly every evening for two weeks, and since that time there have been three evening meetings each week, besides the regular Sixth-day meeting. One of these three is conducted by the young people, under the auspices of the "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor," which has been recently organized with Miss Jessie F. Briggs as president, and which promises to become a valuable auxiliary to the ciate members eurolled, and additions are exhibition will be a universal one. The site method of drawing in those who are disinterested in Sabbath schools in our communities." being made each week.

Several of our young people, who never before have made a public profession of their Saviour, have taken a stand for him, and some who have been on the "back-ground" have renewed their alliance, and we hope there are "more to follow."

Our school is progressing finely under the management of the present faculty, who are sparing no pains to make it a success. Owing to the "hard times," the attendance this term is not quite as large as it otherwise would have been. The register at present numbers between 85 and 90, and there are more expected at the beginning of the last half of the term.

Our Winter, for the most part thus far, has been quite severe, but for a few days now his grip has loosened a little, and our snow, under the influence of the bright sunshine, is beginning to give way. We hear that scarlet fever is prevailing in neighboring localities. There is one case of diphtheria in our village, and there have been several cases of tonsilitis, otherwise the general health

Condensed Aews.

Domestic.

General W. S. Hancock died on Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, Feb. 9th.

The Home Committee on expenditures in the War department has commenced the investigation of the accounts of the United States signal office.

The Ponemah cotton mills, at Taftville, Ct., will advance the wages of their 1,500 employees ten per cent, March 1st and reduce the hours of labor.

Archbishop Corrigan has received a cablegram from Rome announcing that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, would be created a cardinal at the coming consistory.

John O'Neill, of Howell's Mill, Georgia was fatally bitten last week by a mule. The mule died in convulsions and is supposed to have been suffering from hydrophobia.

John Otto died at Newark, N. J., suddenly Tuesday night, aged forty-nine. He was one of the four soldiers who raised the United States flag on Fort Sumter, in 1861.

Congress has voted Mrs. Grant a pension of \$5,000 a year. The names of Mrs. Typension list, each receiving \$5,000 a year.

East Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., is considerably excited over the discovery that the brine which has been flowing for six months from an abandoned oil well, contained a attend the services. large proportion of pure salt, and as a con-

Governor Horatio Seymour died at Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12th, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conklin.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian church, Chicago, informed his congregation last Sunday that he had decided to resign and join the Episcopal church.

The gross bank exchanges at thirty-one leaving clearing houses of the country last week were \$1,061,801,000, an increase of fourteen per cent over the previous week. Of this amount New York city furnished \$776,950,000.

The following certificates of incorporation have been filed in Albany: The Valley Salt and Mica Mining Company, for operations in the towns of York, Leicester and at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath-Geneseo: Livingston Company, capital stock \$500,000; Croghan Brewing Company, of New Bremen, capital stock \$70,000.

Foreign.

James Gordon Bennet has bought in Paris two pictures of Millet for 117,000 francs.

Bulgaria and Turkey, on the advice of the Powers, will forego the demand of an indemnity from Servia.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new lord lieutenant, and John Morley, the new chief secretary, were quietly sworn into their offices at Dublin, Feb. 10th.

The amount which Prince Bismark has offered the Duke of Edinburg to induce him to sell his rights to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is £100,000.

Reliable parties from the upper Pan Handle country in the southwest report the loss of cattle by the recent storms as very heavy. The total loss in the Pan Handle region is put at 200,000 head.

A decree has been promulgated in Copenhagen, ordering that work be immediately begun on various public improvements in order to give employment to mechanics and laborers now out of work.

The military promptly destroyed the barricade erected by the strikers in the streets of St. Quentin, France, and effectually suppressed the work of constructing them. Fifty-three of the strikers were arrested.

M. Lockroy, the French minister, has settled all plans for the exhibition in 1889. The State will carry them out. The sum of 40,000,000 francs is granted for the purpose. Two hundred members have been selected from the senate and chamber of deputies and the various chambers of commerce and working force of the church. There are societies of working men, artists and the now 16 active and the same number of asso- press, to form an executive committee. The

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

To the friends of the Lord's Sabbath:

Your attention is asked to our enlarged work and pressing wants. This work has been undertaken because demanded by our obligations to God and his truth, and in obedience to instructions of the Society from time to time. It embraces, besides publications of a denominational character, tracts and periodicals on the subject of the Sabbath, for free distribution. The first are essential to our unity and growth. They deserve such a patronage as will place them upon a safe financial basis and secure their benefits in every family of the denomination. The second, being missionary in character, must depend solely for support upon the benevolence of the

In addition to the recent issue of more than the usual amount of tracts, the Society now sends out papers as follows: 1, The Evangelii Harold, among the Scandinavians; 2, the Boodschapper, among Hollanders; 3. The Outlook, over 50,000 copies quarterly, among clergymen; and 4, The Light of Home, 110,000 monthly, among house-keepers in our country. These papers, at a moderate estimate, reach regularly more than a half a million of readers, and are equivalent to about sixty-five millions of pages of tracts distributed per annum. We have never undertaken anything on an aggressive line before that can at all compare in magnitude with this work now in progress. With thankfulness to the Lord of the Sabbath for such agencies, we ought to make faithful use of them and not allow them to fail at any time for lack of means. We have not undertaken too much for the Lord's cause, and we trust that for its sake your contributions will be increased. Unless they are, much of the work that promises rich returns must be given up. The needs for 1885-6 demand an average of nearly \$1,000 per month, to supply which will require only about 12 cents per month for each member of our churches. May we not rely upon you to give so liberally that the general average will reach that amount? We urge all to whom this circular comes to remember that the enlarged work demands an enlarged income at once, and we appeal to you not only to give liberally but to pray for Ged's blessing upon this effort to make the funds adequate. Contributions may be made through your systematic plans, or be sent direct to the Treasurer of the Society, J. F. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J. J. B. CLARKE, Soliciting Agent.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE New York Seventh-day Baptist Church holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 8, Y. M. ler, Mrs. Polk, and Mrs. Garfield are on the 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

The Lord's Supper will be observed on Sabbath-

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

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

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially anvited to attend.

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.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventhday Baptist Churches of Southern Wisconsin will convene with the Church of Albion, on Sixth-day evening, Feb. 26th.

The Ministerial Conference will meet on Sixth-day morning at 10 o'clock. The programme provided for that meeting is as follows

"Are we living in the closing period of the Christian dispensation, and what connection has 'Sab-

bath reform' with this time?" E. Ronayne. Exegesis of Matt. 13: 41, 42. W. F. Place. The Atonement. E. M. Duon. What is meant by the term "Demon?" and what

relation do such beings sustain to the human fami-

ly? S. H. Babcock. What became of the ten tribes? A. McLearn. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Missionary Board to establish a mission among the freedmen of the South. H. Hull.

A general attendance of the brethren and sisters s earnestly desired. S. H. BABCOCK, Secretary. ALBION, Wis., Feb. 8, 1886.

A SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE will be held at Albion, Wis., on First day, Feb. 28, 1886, in connection with the Ministerial Conference and Quarterly Meeting of the Southern Wisconsin Churches, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., with the following programme, conducted by S. H. Babcock:

1. A paper, by S. L. Maxson, "On the best

2. A paper by W. F. Place, "On the best method of retaining the membership of our Sabbath-3. Infant Class exercise, by the Albion Sabbath-

school, followed by answers given to the question, What shall our infant classes do for helps in studying their lessons. 4. A paper, by Phebe S. Coon, on "How to se-

cure a better preparation of our Sabbath-school cholars on their lessons. 5. A paper, by N. Wardner, answering the fol-

owing question: "Ought, or ought not, we, as a denomination, to have a carefully prepared cate chism, founded wholly on the truths of the Bible, taught in our Sabbath schools?

Discussions and criticisms to follow the reading of each paper, and the whole programme interspersed with appropriate music.

L. T. ROGERS, Secretary.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1886, advertised elsewhere, is a very handsome and complete citalogue of garden, farm and flower seeds, bulbs, plants, thoroughbred live stock and fancy poultry. It contains 128 pages, two colored plates, hundreds of illustrations, and is beautifully bound in an illuminated cover. It contains much information of value to every farmer and gardener, and will be sent, free, on application to W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the well-known seedsmen of Philadelphia, Pa.

MR. A. B. WOODARD, practical dentist, now located at Andover, will establish a dental office in Alfred Centre about April 1st. Mr. Woodard is a dentist of long standing and needs no recommendation to the people of Alfred.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame,"—Civil Estvice Gazette.

Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:

J-MES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London,

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE. The advertiser, having a manufactory demanding his en-tire 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.

OT: CE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Clarence A. Farnum, Esq., 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.

JAS. H. C. PLACE, Administrator.

Dated Oct. 20, 1885.

VILLAGE LOTS—I will sell Village Lots for from \$15 to \$35 each. Also, 160 acres, near town, for \$35 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.

OR SALE.—The farm known as the Boss farm in the town of Genesce, consisting of 128 acres, under good cultivation, well watered, has a good orchard and convenient to school and church. Price reasonable and terms easy. For particulars inquire of,

E.R. Chamball, Little Genesce, N. Y.

Selected Miscellany.

PATIENT WITH THE LIVING.

Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone Beyond earth's weary labor, When small shall be our need of grace From comrade or from neighbor, Passed all the strife, the toil, the care, And done with all the sighing, What tender ruth shall we have gained, Alas, by simply dying !

Then lips too chary of their praise Will tell our merits over, And eyes too swift our faults to see Shall no defect discover; Then hands that would not lift a stone, Where stones were thick to cumber

Our steep hill path, will scatter flowers Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I, Ere love is past forgiving, Should take the earnest lesson home— Be patient with the living. To-day's repressed rebuke may save Our blinding tears to-morrow; Then patience—e'en when keenest edge

May whet a nameless sorrow.

'Tis easy to be gentle when Death's silence shames our clamor, And easy to discern the best Through memory's mystic glamour: But wise it were for thee and me, Ere love is past forgiving, To take the tender lesson home—

Be patient with the living. -Margaret F. Sangster.

A LITTLE GENTLEMAN.

It was a hot, dusty day that I first saw the little gentleman I am going to tell you about. To us who were being borne cityward in the swiftly flying express train, it seemed as if there was not a breath of air stirring. All the windows were wide oper, yet no cool and ney more endurable.

The car seemed to condense the heat on its shining surface, and radiate it through its interior, and we felt as I imagine a turkey must, if he were alive when he is put in one of the old-fashioned, shed-like ovens our grandfathers still like to use once in a while, just for the sake of the good old days.

We went often from our uncomfortable seats to the water-tank, but all the water we drank could not keep out the heat that seemed to make the air vibrate about us, as you can see it on hot days over a stubble-

The train-boy brought in fans to sell by the armful, and we all patronized him. For using them became too great, and they were | she has headache, than anything else." dropped idly on the seats, and we sat and

The train stopped at a little country station, and a woman with a child came into upon the same title for him that I had been not so interesting just now as you have been sires, ambitions, passions. You feel them. the car. The woman was a pale, tired look- giving him. ing creature and the child, a boy, was one of those tireless, uneasy urchins who want to be always on the move.

The lady sat down wearily, and lifted the boy to a seat beside her, with a look that said she hoped she might go to sleep soon. But nothing was further from his thoughts just then than a nap. He climbed up beside his mother, and insisted upon standing at the window with his head out of it, thus obliging her to hold on to him.

"Please, Freddy, sit down by mamma," she said. "You're such a big fellow, and it's hard work to hold on to you, and mamma is very tired. Wont you, dear?"

"I want to look out and see things," answered Freddy, too young and full of spirits to understand how anyone could be tired. His mother gave a long sigh, as if she saw

that she must submit to the inevitable.

"Wen't you come here and look out of my window?" I asked thinking I was bethis mother was. Freddy looked at me a moment, critically,

then shook his head.

"I'll stay with mamma," he said.

"I'm much obliged to you for proposing to take him off my hands," she said. "I have a very bad headache, and have tried to get him to sleep, but he persists in keeping wide awake." I had not noticed the little gentleman

who sat opposite before. I think he had come into the train at the same station at which the woman did.

"Perhaps the little boy'll let me take care of him" he said, pleasantly. "Won't you,

Freddy looked him over for a moment, and got down from the window and walked across the aisle to him.

"Yes, I'll stay with you," he said, and allowed himself to be lifted into the little gentleman's seat.

"You look as if you were almost tired out," the boy said to Freddy's mother. "If you kissed him again, and then they parted. could sleep, it would rest you, I'm sure. I'll see to this little fellow for you."

"Thank you! you are very kind," the weary woman answered, with a sigh, "but he's too big a fellow for a little boy to care

"Oh, no, ma'am; I can get along with him well enough," answered the little fellow bravely," You go to sleep if you can, and don't worry about Freddy and me. If you'll let me, I'll take him into the other end of the

car, where his talking won't be so likely to "I'm not afraid to trust you with him," she answered, for the manly look on the lad's has to have his eyes everywhere, and an unface gave full assurance of his character and failing attention. He has to be prompt and he would make an attack with his red-shirted

back in the seat and closed her eyes.

patiently. By and by there were signs of a full in the demands on his attention, and with ready tact he proposed to tell stories if the other would listen, and Freddy allowed himself to be coaxed into a reclining attitude. Then the story telling began, and before the first story was ended Freddy was asleep.

"I was sure I could get him to sleep," kind of sleepy stories it needs, you see."

Then he made a pillow for Freddy's head,

"It will be cool, maybe," he said. you," she answered. "You are very kind; I can't tell how much I thank you."

"It isn't worth thinking of ma'am;"

know."

go to his mother.

By-and-by the train stopped, and the conductor called out:

"Fifteen minutes for refreshments." "Will you sit here while I'm gone, if I'll bring you an apple?" asked the little gentleman of Freddy.

"Yes, I will," answered Freddy.

presently he came back with something When we go to business or to college. Girls and as safely as a water-snake. Ask your

"If you'll drink this, ma'am, I think it a little while we stirred the stagnant air vig. | would make your head feel better. Mother orously with them. Then the exertion of says a cup of tea does her more good, when for boys and girls are more unnoticed at that him if he did not have her safely in hand at listing them became too great and they were she has headeche than enothing also."

"And here are some sandwiches," he but your fruit time has not come. said, opening the paper. "I've got one and an apple for Freddy.

When she had drank the tea, he carried the

"It does make me feel better," she said to me. "The boy's kindness gave it a flavour that makes an agreeable medicine.

cup back.

What a fine, manly little fellow he is! I hope my boy will be like him." could see what a glad look came into his twelve, he was called a child; after that a

face. He had done a kindly deed and her man. He must then learn his trade, put on words of appreciation pleased him, as it al- the phylacteries, begin to study the Talmud, ways pleases all of us to know that those or holy books, be called to account for breakwhom we help are grateful for our kind- ing any of the laws of worship, take the Keogh, who by the way, was hated of all

have time to tell you about now. Everything church. The Jews also said that this was he did was done in a quiet, unobstrusive way | the age when Moses first refused to be called that showed it was done from instincts of the son of Pharaoh's daughter, when Samuel ter able to keep the boy out of mischief than true gentlemanliness, and not from a desire heard God's call, and when Josiah had his to impress a sense of his helpfulness upon first dream of becoming a great and good those he was attentive to.

It was after dark when the woman and her child reached their stopping-place. When she prepared to leave the car, he helped her to gather her wraps and bundles together, and shouldered the sleepy Freddy to not be apt to look like him as he became a carry him for her to the platform. I fol-

lowed them to the car door. "You have been very kind to me," she said, as she gave him her hand at parting.

"Here," she added, putting something in mother, with kindly thoughts for their when he was at college. little friend,' and when you see the book you will think of how your kindness helped us, and the remembrance of it will help you. Goodby, my little gentleman!" and she bent and

It pays to be a gentleman. If a boy is not a gentleman by instinct, he should aim to make himself one by habit, and when he succeeds in winning the title of a little gentleman from those he comes in contact with, he should be proud of it. He has a right to be.—Youth's Companion.

THE GOOD DOCTOR.

of an enemy; a want of watchfulness at one you will read his life, you will find that point of his operations may ruin all. He these were just his traits all through—that trustworthiness. "If you are sure he won't swift, seeing in a moment every new advance, soldiers; so indiscreet sometimes as to make be too much trouble to you"— divining, even the advances as yet only con- his fellow-patriots wish he was in Guinea. divining, even the advances as yet only con- his fellow-patriots wish he was in Guinea, "I'll risk that," answered the little gen- ceived, the plans before they are laid. All but also so brave and magnanimous that all tleman. "Come, Freddy," and, taking hold this activity of the brain, this looking before the world, except tyrants, loved to hear and of the boy's hand, he led him to the other and after, this keen tension of thought and talk about him.

end of the car, and the tired mother lay observation, counterbalance the impressions which a perpetual contact with suffering Freddy had wants by the dozen, and his must make upon every man of feeling. Those his father's cottage in the Tyrol with all self-constituted guardian attended to them of us who look on idly fall into despair. We sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers arraign God before our petty human tribun- gaped at as wonderful. He was the great als. We ask why this should be, with groans artist Titian. and shricks of indignation which perhaps show our own esteem of ourselves more than our pity for others. We ask whether the life is worth living which involves so much "That boy will beat me one day." So he pain. But it is very rarely that the physi- did; for he was Michael Angelo. cian has time for such inquiries. He is too said the little gentleman to me, with a twin- busy circumventing disease, facing every new thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he kle in his bright eyes. "I know just the outbreak, shifting his position as an enemy said to himself: "Now, this will never do. shifts in his protean multiplicity of aspects. I get too much excited over it. I can't study The active philanthropist, too, the man who so well after it. So here goes!" and he and laid him down as carefully as the boy's is not simply a spectator, but an energetic flung the book out into the river. He was mother could. When this was done, he agent in the great battle with vice and spir. Fichte, the great German philosopher. came to her and asked if he should not get | itual evil—that evil before which the idle | There was a New England boy who built her some water. The tank had been filled moralist faints and can do nothing but moan himself a booth down at the rear of his at the last station.

—is invariably a cheerful man. This seems father's farm, in a swamp, where neither the the happy consequence of work both in the | boys nor the cows would disturb him. There "I don't like to be so much trouble to physical and moral fields of labor. The he read heavy books, like Locke "On the leader of an army in active service has no Human Understanding," wrote compositime to be discouraged. When the ordinary tions, watched the balancing of the clouds, spectator is disposed to be impatient, to con- reveled in the crash and flash of the storm. he said, cheerily. "If my mother were in clude that complaint is exaggerated, or that and tried to feel the nearness of God who your place, I would like to have some one the ordinary rules of self-control might be made all things. He was Jonathan Edhelp her, I am sure," and away he went to exercised with advantage, the doctor in most wards. the tank, and came back with a brimming cases shows a sympathy, an attention to the wail of the feeble, a toleration which is scarce- mold, it is left for awhile that it may take She took it with a smile of gratitude, ly conceivable. It is he who invents expedishape. But the first few moments are the poured some upon her handkerchief, and ents for meeting an inconvenience which most important; for then the surface of the bathed her head. "That makes it feel bet- even an anxious parent is disposed to think great iron globule, which comes in contact ter," she said. "I'm sure your mother might be endured without complaint. The with the damp sand of the mold, is cooled, would be glad to know how kind you are to strength of his position is that he is not and the shape is set. The time after that called upon to defend Providence for permit-serves to harden the metal, not to change its "She always told me to help other folks ting the evil he combats, nor to assume the form. Life in this world is the mold in if I could," he answered. "I like to. Some responsibility of its moral effect upon the which our souls are shaped for eternity; and time I may want some one to help me, you patient. Pain is his antagonist, which he the first years after we have begun to think fights without intermission, whose origin he for ourselves, to feel the pressure of right Then he went back to Freddy and sat by has no leisure to speculate upon, whose en-him while he slept. The sleep was not a ergy takes him every hour of the day to con—these first years have more to do with the long one, and when the boy awoke he was front and encounter. It may be that he making of us than all the rest. refreshing breeze came in to make our jour- full of spirits as healthy boys of three or acquires a sort of respect for it by dint of four years usually are. But the little gen- continual fighting, and gets to like a good tleman's fund of amusement seemed equal to honest deadly disease, which calls forth every that your guide, when he came to the rapids the demand, and Freddy was in no hurry to faculty of his mind, and everything he in the stream, did not dash carelessly knows or can learn; but, at all events it down it. He stopped the cranky little craft, keeps him in constant exercise, and holds balanced the boat, got a sure grip on his every faculty in full strain.—Blackwood.

THE TEENS.

What do you think is the most important Then the little gentleman went out, and time of life? Boys will probably answer, down the rock-strewn stream as swiftly and wrapped in a paper, and a cup of steaming | will say, When we go out into society, or | guide why he was so careful at the beginfragrant tea.

get married. But I think it is when you are | ning, and he will tell you that if he starts going into your teens./

age than at any other. The baby and the the word "Go!" "You are the kindest, most thoughtful big brother or sister get all the attention, little fellow I have ever met!" she said, as while Master Kneebreeches and Miss Ankleshe took the tea. I smiled. She had hit skirt are crowded into the corner. You are is already catching the drift of strong deor will be. Your time of blossom has gone; They almost affright you sometimes. Have

he became a man.

The Jews regarded this age as the turn-The little gentleman heard that, and I ing-point in life. Until the boy had passed I saw my little gentleman perform more and go up to the great feast at Jerusalem-

Now those old Jews were wise in making so much of the time of going into the teens. A portrait painter once told me that a picture of a child younger than twelve would man; but that one taken after that age would show the settled outline of features which even the wrinkles of old age would not crowd out. Your physician will tell you that about "I might tell you that I thank you, but you the same time the body too, gets into its wouldn't know from the words how grateful shape. If you are to be spindle-shanked or I feel." Then she stooped down and kissed dumpy, the stretch or the squat will have begun to grow into you. A great writer, who has had much to do with educating his hand, "I want you to get a book with boys, says: "The later life of a man is this and write in it From Freddy and his much more like what he was at school than

A Swedish boy, a tough little knot, fell out of the window and was severely hurt; but with clenched lips, he kept back the cry of pain. The king, Gustavus Adolphus, who saw him fall, prophesied that the boy would make a man for an emergency. And so he did; for he became the famous General

A woman fell off a dock in Italy. She was fat and frightened. No one of a crowd struck the water almost as soon as she, and said: managed to keep her up until stronger hands got hold of her. Everybody said the boy was very daring, very kind, very quick, but also very reckless; for he might have been A good doctor is like a general in the face drowned. That boy was Garibaldi; and if

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and to paint the white side of

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, easel and stool, and said:

A German boy was reading a blood-and-

After the melted iron is poured into the

Have you been in the Adirondack woods hunting and fishing? If so, you remember paddle, then let her drift slowly toward the center of the narrow sluice until the skiff's nose was in the smooth water, which shows that there it is deepest. Then, with eye and nerve and muscle all working together, he kept her head on, just so, and you shot the boat right, he can keep her right; but

are at the head of life's rapids. Your craft no anxiety except to aim at the very center But the life of Jesus, as told in the gospel, of what is right, at the purposes which are makes much of this time of life. The only deepest and purest. Knit the nerves of thing that is said about him after his baby- your strongest resolution. Vow to yourself, hood until he was thirty years of age was and to God, who will help you. Then away "when he was twelve years old." What he down life's stream! It will be exhibarating, did then is told us because it was a sort of grand; all true life is. But take care! For prediction of what he would be and do when your soul's sake, don't drift in among the rocks and whirlpools without the grip.-James M. Ludlow, D. D.

SAMPLES OF IBISH FUN.

Wit has not died out in Ireland. Judge name of Ben Hattorah, or son of the law, men in Ireland, was one day adjudicating in a case, the point of which had reference to a acts of kindness that long afternoon than I which was about equivalent to joining the document that the defense endeavored to to the greetings of his people, the queen, show had been signed when the prosecutor with her sweet, placid face, and the two bawas drunk. Under cross-examination the by princesses laughing at the sunshine, too following dialogue took place in court:

The defending barrister said, "Now, sir, will you tell his lordship what you had to drink on that occasion before you signed the document?"

"Indeed, your honor," said the witness, "I don't think a gentlemen need say what he had to drink for dinner."

"I think you are bound to answer the they drove Queen Isabella the Second, the question," said Judge Keogh solemnly. "Did you take sherry, sir?" demanded the barrister.

"Well, yes. I had a couple of glasses of "And did you take claret and cham-

"No, I don't drink either," was the an-

"Now, sir, after dinner did you have some whisky? "Certainly I had some whisky."

"Now, on your oath, did you have three glasses of whisky?" "I must appeal to your lordship. Am I

bound to answer the question?" "Yes," answered Keogh, with a laugh, 'I think you are." "Very well," replied the witness. "

had three glasses of whisky.'

"Now, sir, will you say it was not five?" "Again I appeal to your lordship," said of men dared jump in after her; but a boy the witness, and meeting with no answer,

> "Well, yes, it was five." "Will you swear, sir, it was not ten?" A mute glance of appeal toward the Bench, and then came the answer: "I will not

"Upon your oath, was it not fifteen?" "Well, yes; it was fifteen."

"Now then, sir, I ask you was it not wenty?" "No, sir, it was not twenty."

gentleman who drinks two glasses of sherry | queen, and that she will prove a true Lady at dinner and admits having had fifteen of Mercy to long-suffering Spain!-Helen tumblers of whisky, and yet is able to re- Conant, in Harper's Young People.

member that he did not take twenty. Now. sir, how do you recollect it was not twenty"

"Why, then, I'll tell you," and, turning to the judge, the witness said: "You will remember, your honor, we were at dinner together, and afterward, coming down stairs, I said to you, 'I have had eighteen tumblers of whisky,' and you said: 'Then I have beaten you, for I've had twenty!""

There were roars of laughter in court, in which Keogh joined, for he had anticipated the denoument.

When the Prince of Wales visited Ireland a Land Leaguer shouted, out in the hearing of his Royal Highness, "Down with him!" "Whist!" exclaimed his companion. "Ye

disremember Mr. Parnell towld us to preserve an indignant brutality." What Mr. Parnell did say was, "dignified

neutrality."

WINTER MIDNIGHT.

Speak to us out of midnight's heart, Thou who forever sleepless art! The thoughts of Night are still and deep : She doth thy holiest secrets keep.

The voices of the Day perplex; Her crossing lights mislead and vex: We trust ourselves to find thy way, Or, proudly free, prefer to stray.

The Night brings dewfall, still and sweet; Soft shadows fold us to thy feet; Thy whisper in the dark we hear: "Soul, cling to me! none else is near."

Thou Life behind the mask of death. That makest the snowfall eloquent As Summer's stir in earth's green tent. Close unto Winter's quiet breast, Summer, a sleeping babe, is pressed: Till waking-time she safe will hold

Speak to us by white Winter's breath,

His bloom and freshness manifold. O Night and Winter! cold and gloom! O marble mystery of the tomb! God's hieroglyphs to man are ye; Sealed visions of what yet shall be.

Better is blessedness concealed From sight, than joy to sense revealed. Thanks for this happy mortal breath! Praise for the life wrapped up in death !

A BABY QUEEN.

On the 25th of November, 1885, the great royal palace of the Prado, in Madrid, the capital of Spain, was a scene of mourning. Early in the morning of that day Alfonso the Twelfth, king of Spain, died.

Although ten years have passed since the Spaniards acknowledged Alfonso as their ruler, he was still a very young man, being only twenty-eight years old when he died. leaving his throne and crown to his oldest Boys and girls entering your teens, you daughter, a sweet child of five years. who frolics in her nursery and plays with dolls, like all other little girls, but who, for all that, is Maria de las Mercedes Isabella Theressa Christina Alphonsina Hyacintha, Princess of Austria and Queen of Spain.

The baby Queen Mercedes, the name by which she is known, was born on the 12th of September, 1880. Her child life has been very happy. She has a baby sister, the Infanta Maria Theresa, born in 1882, and the queen mother, Christina, is the most loving and devoted of parents, caring nothing for the regal pomp and display by which she is surrounded, and never so happy as when fondling and caressing her children.

Alfonso, the kindest and wisest king that Spain has possessed, was also an affectionate parent. The people of the great city of Madrid saw no prettier sight than when, on sunny afternoons, the royal family took a drive along the avenues of the Prado, the youthful king bowing and smiling in answer young to feel any cloud which might be gathering in the treacherous atmosphere of Spain, and which did gather at times, throwing a shadow of anxiety over the faces of the young king and queen. Spain is not an easy country to govern.

The people are restless and hot-tempered; many of them desire a republic. In 1869 grandmother of baby Mercedes, from her throne, and forced her to fly from the country. Then the people tried to form a republic, but there were too many ambitious men among them. There were insurrections and revolutions, and poor Spain was torn in pieces. Her people are not as intelligent as the people of the United States. They do not understand that liberty must be sustained by wise and just law. So, after more than six years of confusion, the nation called Alfonse, the son of Queen Isabella, to sit upon the throne of Spain and become their

Surrounded by rivals and a restless, fickle people, the lot of the baby queen of Spain is not one to be envied. But little Mercedes knows nothing, as yet, of the trouble and sorrow which the future may hold for her. Until her education is completed, and she is old enough to understand her position, her mother, as queen regent, will assume all her daughter's royal responsibilities and duties. The Queen Christina was, before her marriage with Alfonso, an Austrian princess, living in studious retirement in the ancient city of Prague. She is said to be a woman of firmness and wisdom, one who will keep the hearts of the Spanish people faithful to her young daughter, if such a thing is possi-

Maria de las Mercedes is a beautiful name for a queen. Its true significance is Our Lady of Mercies. Let us hope that God will "Oh, oh," said the barrister. "Here is a spare both life and crown to the young Hoyular S

WANT of fresh water is distressing elements of a English inventor, Mr. Lion cently produced an appara ises to provide means for water from salt, in an open the transfer of muscular po wooden disc, which is revo rubs against a steel tube, by fricture, which heat b the tube, the steam from wh into portable water. By an in cation of the same principle ple effect" on sugar plant given up in condensation salt water, and the fresh v thereby doubled. By a com apparatus attached to the thwart in an ordinary row can produce about a pint of hour, by turning the crank.

ACCORDING to an official by the Japanese government 553 earthquakes during th six months preceding Decen aging one earthquake for ev six hours. This must, howe capital and the surrounding earthquakes of great violer counted; for Prof. Milne w an average of an earthquake asaki. The official statistic hand, may possibly be con returns of local officials all try, in which case only the caused loss of life or dama would be included. If the correct, we should have an than one earthquake per we violent that it caused injurie erty sufficiently serious to a tion of the local authorities judgment to require a repor government.

animals crushed out of exis found to be relatively sma those outliving them. A REMARKABLE INSTR the flints of the chalk form ally found one which emit sound when struck with an sandier tells of a distinguish cian. H. Bandre, who is a of these musical stones, a succeeded in making a unic them. In this instrument pended by wires above a sou are played upon by two stones of the piano number

ing the two chromatic octs

lected with much patient la

od of more than thirty year

be no relation between the

and their tones.

BRAINS IN TERTIARY TIL

on the size of the brain in e

Prof. Marsh, of Yale Colle

forward the remarkable fact

for life during past ages the

particular group of animals

size of their brain as compar

their contemporaries of

Brains won then, as now,

COLD WAVES and their p T. A. Woodruff, are found of low, and to precede an sure. Within our territor ways appear first at Hele it is concluded that "they in the vast regions of ice Arctic Circle, far to the tions." It is possible that British northwest territo this conclusion; for in cold waves are most fre ways the polar regions th The waves are found to ways: 10, directly eastwar Lakes and across New I felt south of the Ohio Vs erly, covering the entire progress; 30, southerly, 1 Dakota to Texas, thence States, and finally northw tic States, such waves be at St. Louis and Shrevep St. Paul and Chicago. waves belonging to the t the first six months of the was 22, 47, and 19. The appears more frequently combined. Fifty per cer peared stimultaneously at ena. They generally resixteen hours after their ena, the distance being & 24 to 32 hours, distance ton 24 to 40 hours, distance ville, the same; Buffalo, tance 1,750 miles; Was honra, distance 1,958 m

in the prediction of the

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A special description is waves of March 18, 188

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de las Mercedes is a beautiful name en. Its true significance is Our Mercies. Let us hope that God will th life and crown to the young ed that she will prove a true Lady to long-suffering Spain !- Helen Herper's Young People.

Popular Science.

WANT of fresh water is one of the most distressing elements of a shipwreck. An English inventor, Mr. Lional Pearse, has recently produced an apparatus which promises to provide means for producing fresh water from salt, in an open boat, at sea. by the transfer of muscular power into heat. A wooden disc, which is revolved by a crank, rubs against a steel tube, generating heat by fricture, which heat boils the water in the tube, the steam from which is condensed into portable water. By an ingenious applicacation of the same principle used in the "trinle effect" on sugar plantations, the heat given up in condensation vaporizes more salt water, and the fresh water resulting is thereby doubled. By a comparatively small | hair, large blue eyes and rosy cheeks. apparatus attached to the underside of a thwart in an ordinary row boat, one man can produce about a pint of fresh water an hour, by turning the crank.

According to an official statement issued by the Japanese government, there occurred 553 earthquakes during the nine years and six months preceding December 1884, averaging one earthquake for every six days and six hours. This must, however, refer to the capital and the surrounding district only, and earthquakes of great violence can alone be counted; for Prof. Milne was able to trace an average of an earthquake per day in Nagasaki. The official statistics, on the other hand, may possibly be compiled from the returns of local officials all over the councaused loss of life or damage to property would be included. If this hypothesis is correct, we should have an average of more than one earthquake per week which was so violent that it caused injuries to life or property sufficiently serious to attract the attention of the local authorities, and in their judgment to require a report to the central government.

Brains in Tertiary Times.—In a paper | as they had reached the room. on the size of the brain in extinct animals, "Right up here," said Nellie; and she Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, has brought | climbed up on the chair before the glass. forward the remarkable fact that in the race | their contemporaries of the same class. Brains won then, as now, and the brain of animals crushed out of existence was always those outliving them.

the flints of the chalk formation is occasionally found one which emits a clear musical sound when struck with another flint. Tissandier tells of a distinguished French musician, H. Bandre, who is a zealous collector succeeded in making a unique "piano" from | life. them. In this instrument the flints are suspended by wires above a sounding board, and are played upon by two other flints. The stones of the piano number twenty six, form- | Baptist Weekly. ing the two chromatic octaves, and were collected with much patient labor during a period of more than thirty years. There seems to be no relation between the sizes of the stones and their tones.

COLD WAVES and their progress, says Lieut T. A. Woodruff, are found to follow an area of low, and to precede an area of high pressure. Within our territory they nearly always appear first at Helena, Montana, and it is concluded that "they have their origin in the vast regions of ice and snow near the Arctic Circle, far to the north of our stations." It is possible that records from the British northwest territory might disprove this conclusion; for in Winter, when the cold waves are most frequent, it is not always the polar regions that are the coldest. The waves are found to move in different ways: 10, directly eastward, over the Great Lakes and across New England, not being felt south of the Ohio Valley; 20 southeasterly, covering the entire country in their progress; 30, southerly, from Montana and Dakota to Texas, thence through the Gulf States, and finally northward over the Atlantic States, such waves being sometimes felt at St. Louis and Shreveport before reaching St. Paul and Chicago. The number of waves belonging to the three classes during the first six months of the years 1881 to 1884 was 22, 47, and 19. The second class thus appears more frequently than the other two combined. Fifty per cent of the waves appeared stimultaneously at Bismarck and Helena. They generally reach Omaha eight to sixteen hours after their appearance at Helena, the distance being 880 miles; St. Louis 24 to 32 hours, distance 1,030 miles; Galveston 24 to 40 hours, distance 1,600 miles; Nash-

of temperature in twenty-four hours was gen- a sainted mother, and desired him to read erally 20° to 04° over the country. The abnormally high pressure.—Science.

A LOOKING-GLASS STORY.

When Nellie was a little girl, not quite three years old, she was playing quietly one morning upstairs, all by herself. By chance, she happened to notice a chair standing near the dressing-case. "I'll get upon the chair and see the pretty things," thought Nellie.

It was only the work of a moment for her to climb the chair. But what attracted her attention before the toilet articles was the looking-glass and the face it reflected. Nellie opened her eyes wide at seeing the little girl before her; and a very pretty little girl

it was, too, with beautiful brown, curling Nellie looked closely at the little girl for a few moments, and then the little girl looked at Nellie. Then Nellie happened to pucker her mouth a little, and the little girl in the

glass did the same. "The little girl is making faces at me," thought Nellie. "I'll make a worse face at her." And Nellie screwed up her mouth in the most unbecoming manner possible, and the little girl in the glass made as ugly a face

But, though she tried again and again, Nellie could not compel the girl in the glass to look pleasant by making faces at her. She would always make as ugly a face back at Nellie as Nellie could possibly make at her. "You naughty, bad girl, to keep making faces at me! I am going straight down stairs and will tell my grandmother about

So Nellie left the chair and hurried down stairs, running so fast that she fell over the cat that was sleeping near the sittingtry, in which case only those shocks which room door. But as she was not much hurt, and being very much excited, she picked her little self up, and cried: "Oh, grandma, there is a naughty, bad girl upstairs making faces at me! Do come upstairs, grandma, and scold her."

> "I guess you are mistaken, child," said grandma.

> "Oh, no, I am not, grandma! Do come So nothing would do but grandma must

> leave her work and go upstairs with the importunate child. "Where is she?" asked grandma, as soon

"Why, Nellie," said Grandma, "it is only

for life during past ages the survival of any yourself. It is only the reflection of your particular group of animals depended on the own little face in the glass. Who made the size of their brain as compared with that of | first face, child--you or the naughty girl?" "Why, I 'most forget, grandma; but I

guess I did," said Nellie, honestly. "Well, I guess you did," replied grandfound to be relatively smaller than that of | ma, laughing heartily. "Now, dear, you smile at the little girl, and see if she will not smile in return.

"Oh, yes, grandma! See, she is smiling. A REMARKABLE INSTRUMENT.—Among | Oh, you sweet little girl!" cried Nellie, perfeetly delighted with the pretty face that

now smiled so sweetly at her. Nellie is a woman now, and her dear grandma has long since gone to rest; but she still finds the principle of her lookof these musical stones, and who has just ing-glass mistake to run all through her

> The world is like a looking glass: frown at it, and it will frown back at you; smile at it, and it will give you smiles in return.—

POVERTY AND POOR PREACHING.

The calamity which I stand in dread of, and which is next to the withdrawal of the divine blessing, the greatest a church can suffer, is that the rising talent, genius, and | energy of our country may leave the ministry of the gospel for other professions. "A scandalous maintenance," Matthew Henry says, "makes a scandalous ministry." And I will give you another equally true.

"The poverty of the parsonage will develop itself in the poverty of the pulpit." I have no doubt about it. Genteel poverty, to which some ministers are doomed, is one of the great evils under the sun. To place a man in circumstances where he is expected to be generous and hospitable, to open his hand as wide as his heart to the poor, to give his family good education, to bring them up in what is called genteel life, and to deny him the means of doing so is enough, but for the hope of heaven, to embitter existence.

In the dread of debt, in many daily mortifications, in harassing fears what will become of his wife and children when his head lies in the grave, a man of cultivated mind and delicate sensibilities has trials to bear more painful than privations of the poor. It is a pitter cup, and my heart bleeds for brethren who have never told their sorrows, concealing under their cloak the fox that gnaws at their vitals.—Dr. Thomas Guthrie.

A MOTHER'S CHARACTER.

Coming home from years of study abroad a young man, one evening, in conversation with his only surviving parent, shocked him ville, the same; Buffalo, 24 to 48 hours, distance 1,750 miles; Washington, 32 to 56 hours, distance 1,958 miles. The difficulty in the prediction of the grieved father. He took his little lamp and went to his chamber. All night in the prediction of the grieved father. He took his little lamp and went to his chamber. All night in the prediction of the grieved father. He took his little lamp and went to his chamber. All night same are fully prepared helps on the International Lessons. Conducted by A. E. Main.

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A 24-page quarterly, containing carefully prepared helps on the International Lessons. Conducted by A. E. Main. with a sneer against the religion of Christ. in the prediction of the waves is the same that young skeptic heard the tramp of the that embarrasses the prediction of storm center tracks, for the former follow the latter.

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and compare its teachings with the memomost marked falls of temperature follow well ries of her life. He read, and found a teardeveloped storms, and accompany an area of stained and deeply underscored verse, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Convic-character, the patience, purity and fidelity she had shown, were convincing evidences of the unspeakable superiority of Christian of the unspeakable superiority of Christian character over the hollow fruits of skepticism. He cast away the toils of the tempter, knelt and consecrated his life and his splendid talents to his Saviour, whose voice then and there seemed to say, "This is the way.

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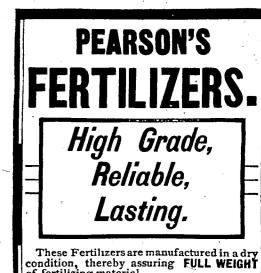
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Jan, 2. Josiah and the Book of the Law. 2 Kings 22: 1-13. Jan. 9. Jeremiah Predicting the Captivity. Jer. 8: 20-22

Jan. 16. The Faithful Rechabites. Jer. 35: 12-19. Jan. 28. Captivity of Judah. 2 Kings 25: 1-12. Jan. 30. Daniel in Baoylon. Dan. 1.8-21.

Feb. 6. The Fiery Furnace. Dan. 3: 16-28. Feb. 13. The Handwriting on the Wall. Dan. 5: 1-12, 25-28. Feb. 20. The Second Temple. Ezra 1: 1-4; 3: 8-13. Feb. 27. Nehemiah's Prayer. Neh. 1:1-11.

March 6. Reading the Law. Neh. 8: 1-12. March 13. Esther's Petition. Esther 4: 10-17; 5: 1-3 March 20. Messiah's Messenger. Mal. 3:1-6;4:1-6. March 27. Quarterly Review.

LESSON IX.—NEHEMIAH'S PRAYER.

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

For Sabbath-day, Feb. 27th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-NEHEMIAH 1: 1-11. 1. The words of Nehemiah the son of Hachaliah. And it came to pass in the month of Chisleu, in the twentieth year, as I was in Shushan the palace,

2. That Hanani, one of my brethren, came, he and certain men of Judah; and I asked them concerning the Jews that had escaped, which were left of the captivity, and cencern-Ing Jerusalem.
3. And they said unto me, The remnant that are left of the eaptivity there in the provinces are in great affliction and reproach: the wall of Jerusalem also is broken down, and the

gates thereof are burned with fire. 4. And it came to pass, when I heard these words, that I

at down and wept, and mourned certain days, and fasted, and prayed before the God of heaven,
5. And said, I beseech thee, O Lord God of heaven, the great and terrible God, that keepeth covenant and mercy for them that love him, and observe his commandments: 6. Let thine ear now be attentive, and thine eyes open, that thou mayest hear the prayer of thy servant, which I pray before thee now, day and night, for the children of Isrealthy servants, and confess the sins of the children of Isrealthy servants. rael which we have sinned against thee: both I and my

tather's house have sinned. 7. We have dealt very corruptly against thee, and have not kept the commandments, nor the statutes, nor the judg ments, which thou commandedst thy servant Moses. 8. Remember, I beseech thee, the word that thou commandeds thy servant Moses, saying, If ye transgress, I will scatter you abroad among the nations:

9. But if ye turn unto me, and keep my commandments, and do them; though there were of you cast out unto the uttermost part of the heaven, yet will I gather them from thence, and will bring them unto the place that I have chosen to get my name there.

en to set my name there. 10. Now these are thy servants and thy people, whom thou hast redeemed by thy great power, and by thy strong hand.

11. O Lord, I beseech thee, let now thin ear be attentive. to the prayer of thy servant, and to the prayer of thy servants, who desire to fear thy name: and prosper, I pray thee, thy servant this day, and grant him mercy in the sight of this man. For I was the king's cup-bearer.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" Give us help from trouble: for vain is the help of man."—Psa. 108: 12.

Тіме.—В. С. 446.

PLACES.—Shushan, the chief capital of the Persian empire. It was situated about 250 miles east of Babylon. By way of Tadmor, it was about 1,000 miles from Jerusalem. Here Queen Esther lived Jerusalem, a city fifteen miles west from Jordan, and thirteen miles east from the Mediterranean. It was about four and a half miles in circumference, built on four hills, Zion, Acra, Moriah, and Beze-

OUTLINE.

I. Weeping. II. Confession.

III. Supplication.

INTRODUCTION.

In our last lesson we learned of the rebuilding and dedication of the temple in Jerusalem. The dedication took place twenty years after the decree of Cyrus, B. C. 516. Fifty seven years passed away, during which time the Jews in Palestine lived on easy terms with the people about them, some of the prominent families even intermarrying with the heathen. Commerce had returned, and there was some degree of thrift, but still the old walls of the city remained in ruins, though the temple had been rebuilt and dedicated to the service of God. At this time Ezra went to Jerusalem, leading the second great caravan of returning captives from Babylon to Judea, almost eighty years after the first return under Zerubbabel. The number of persons in this return were about 5,000, and they carried with them, as free-will offerings from the king and nobles, gold and silver to the amount | Mrs. of \$3,000,000. His mission was that of a moral reformer, and he was eminently successful in effecting a great reform among the Jews. He seems to D. have been a forerunner for Nehemiah, who returned to Jerusalem fourteen years later, and superintended the building of the walls of the city. It is the E. I preparation for Nehemiah's return which is the sub | George ject of this lesson.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. The words of Nehemiah, etc. This is the general title, comprehending all that is recorded in War the book. A portion of the book was written con- Wm cerning Nehemiah, and probably not by himself. It came to pass in the month of Chisley. The date | The of the following facts is here definitely stated. As Mrs I was in Shusan the palace. This states where he Dr. was; that is, in the capitol, or palace. This was | Mrs the ordinary residence of the kings. The palace L. D. was situated on an eminence in a distinct part of Mrs. the city. It was in this palace that Daniel saw the A. vision recorded in Dan. 8: 2. Here Xerxes gave B. the feast referred to in Esther 1: 2, and here Nehe- Elec miah served as cup-bearer to Artaxerxes.

V. 2. Hanani, one of my brethren. This term, Mrs "brethren," is sometimes used, as here, to designate natural brothers. See chap. 7: 2. Came, he and The certain men of Judah. It seems probable that these Mrs men came to interest Nehemiah, and secure his aid in the great work. I asked them concerning the Jews. He was anxious to know all about those who had returned from exile. It was a question of deep | Mrs solicitude with him whether his people could ever | H. fully repossess the land of their fathers; and again, Mrs he was personally interested in some of those who Isra had returned to that land.

V. 3. The remnant . . . there . . . are in great affliction. This was a sad report, and would not fail Lewis T. Thomas, La Moure, Dak., 2 00 42 52 to touch the sympathetic heart of Nehemiah. Though he had been promoted to great honor in the C. F. Maxson, Alfred Centre, N. Y., Persian palace, in the family of the king, and had C. A. Burdick, Nile, acquired great wealth, yet his heart was with his L. A. Hurley, Welton, Iowa,

people in their poverty and distress. The wall of Jerusalem also is broken down. They were not only in poverty but they had no protection; surrounded by bitter enemies and no place where they might flee and be safe. The temple itself was exposed to be ravaged and destroyed again. The antagonism of their enemies was becoming more fierce every year since the reforms among the Jews had been

V. 4. When I heard these words, . . . I sat down and wept. Nehemiah was prepared to hear many sad tales of desolation and hardship from the Jews in Judea. But when eyewitnesses of the trials and sufferings of the "remnant of the captivity" stood before him, and recounted all those scenes of sorhe was cast down in continual grief. This led him to humiliation before God. Prayed before the God of heaven. He felt in his soul that he needed more than human wisdom and strength. It is worthy of note that Nehemiah's prayer was prayer in the true sense of the word; it was not simply saying his prayers and dropping the subject. It was going to God with the great burden of his soul, and asking for help. Of course he received help; no man coming to God in that spirit was ever turned away

V. 5. He found expressions for his petitions in words of the devout men who had lived before his time. See Deut. 7: 21: 10: 17. Ex. 20: 6. Great and terrible God. Surely, the events among the nations had demonstrated the truth of this. That keepeth covenant and mercy for them that love him and observe his commandments. "God had shown himself terrible in the judgments which he had inflicted upon them for their sins; and yet his covenant with their fathers and with themselves was not forgot-

V. 6, 7. Let thine ear now be attentive, and thine eyes open. See 2 Chron. 6: 40; compare 1 Kings 8: 29. He row enters into a full confession of all the sins of himself and his people. Prayer without confession must be a very meaningless thing in the sight of him who reads hearts.

V. 8, 9. Remember, . . . but if ye turn unto me, . . yet will I gather them. Surely, God has scat tered his people for their sins, as he had warned them; but now will he remember his promises if they return after this long time? This is the strong hope that breathes out in Nehemiah's prayer. Night and day he pleads that God, in his long suffering and tender mercy, will not forget this blessed promise, to restore his people to his favor, though they come in great weakness and shame. To Nehemiah's mind the restoration of Jerusalem and the remnant of the Jews to the forgiving favor of God, was worth more than all the glory of the Medes and

V. 10. Now these are thy servants, . . . whom thou hast redeemed by thy great power. Here he presents voted Christian, and a ruling Elder in the Presbyte the real subjects of his prayer, "thy servants and rian Church of this borough. He was sick only a and Daniel spent part of his time. Dan. 8:2. thy people." They are the children of his ancient few days, but his work was done, and well done, promises. Spoiled and bruised and beaten, they

and for him death had no terror. "Mark the per
fect man, and behold the upright; for the end of are struggling to come home again.

> him mercy in the sight of this man. Here is another motive presented for the mercy of God towards his people. Already had the Persians acknowledged the power of Israel's God, and Nehemiah would have God's name glorified in this thing, sought for in his prayer.

LETTERS.

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HELPING HAND.

MARRIED.

At Nortonville, Kan., Feb. 4, 1886, by Pastor J. J. White, Mr. JOHN SLOOP and Miss Rosa A. HUGHES, all of Nertonville.

Near Adams Centre, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1886, Morris LANGWORTHY, aged 71 years, 3 months, and 24 days. Although not in good health for some time yet he was able to be about and do a goo leal of work up to the hour of his death. He had been at work as usual during the day, and at even ing went to the barn to milk, where, in less than an hour after he left the house, he was found dead from apoplexy. He was a man of upright life and a faithful Christian. His church connections were row, he could not refrain from weeping. For days in Brookfield, Verona, and Adams, where he was always known as loyal to the church and the cause. While we sorrow with the bereaved companion and children, we rejoice that he was ready to go. "The righteous hath hope in his death." Prov. 14: 32.

> In Brookfield, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1886, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Acors Crandall, in the 84th year of her The deceased was born in Rhode Island, and came to Brookfield when young While yet young she became acquainted with Christ, and consecrated herself to him in the waters of baptism, and thus united with the First Brookfield Church. In 1864, she became a member of the Second Church, where she held membership at the time of her death. She was ready for the departure, expressing to the writer and others the confident assurance she felt of her cceptance with God, and trust in Christ as her Releemer and Saviour. Her companion, now 88 years of age, awaits in loneliness and sorrow the summons that he hopes will give him a glad welcome to that state where "there shall be no more death." The funeral was held at the family residence on the afternoon of the 7th. Sermon by the pastor, from 2 Cor. 5: 7, "We walk by faith, not by sight."

In Scott, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1886, ELIAS F. BARBER, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Barber was born in Scott, Aug. 21, 1825. He made a profession of religion and united with the Scott Church at an early age. He was married to Miss Emma Burdick July 3. 1851, since which time he and his companion have been constant residents of Scott. He leaves a wife, two sons, two brothers, one sister, and many other more distant relatives to mourn his loss. The funeral was very largely attended by sympathizing neighbors and friends. The Scott Cornet Band, of which Mr. Barber was a faithful member, headed the procession from the house to the church and from the church to the grave, playing a funeral dirge, and sat as mourners at the funeral. The sermon was preached from Eccl. 8:8, "There is no discharge in that war."

At his residence, in Union Dale, Pa., Feb. 3, 1886, Hon. Charles H. Ellis, in the 59th year of his age. In his death, not only the village where for many years he has been a leading and a ccessful merchant and business man, but the county and State, have sustained a great loss. Surely, "Death loves a shining mark." A good man has fallen. He was intelligent, strictly honest, unassuming in his deportment, kind and generous hearted, a dethat man is peace." Such, indeed, was the end of Our highly esteemed friend and citizen.

> In the town of Westerly R. I., Jan. 31, 1886. of consumption, MARY PUTTER SAUNDERS, in the 76th year of her age. She was baptized Sept. 6, 1834, and united with the First Hopkinton Seventh-day Bantist Church, of which she was a very worthy member until death. She is spoken of by those who knew her best, in the highest terms, for her humility, patience, faith, and exemplary Christian life. She has long been an invalid, having been troubled with a cough for twenty years. The last part of her life she has lived with her brother, Caleb P. Saunders, and his family, by whom she has been lovingly cared for. Funeral services were attended at the house of her brother, when her pastor spoke from the text selected by herself, Psa. 17:15 "I shall be satisfied, when I awake with thy likeness." Members of the church attended the funeral as bearers, and to sing. The hymn, "Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep," was also selected by bister Saunders to be sung at her funeral. Her remains were laid to rest near the banks of the Pawcatuck river, in the First Hopkinton Cemetery, where the old meeting-house stood when she united with the church more than half a century ago. I. L. C.

> In Parsons, Kan., Nov. 28, 1885, after three months of great suffering from malarial fever, followed by dropsy and heart disease, Julia B., second daughter of J. Sheffield and Amelia B. Maxson, aged 23 years, 3 months, and 26 days. The subject of this notice was born in Lima Centre, Wis., and from childhood was afflicted with asthma in its most distressing form, but always maintained a cheerful self-sacrificing spirit, using her skillful eye and nimble fingers almost constantly to add to the comfort or pleasuse of those around her. She was baptized at the age of sixteen years, and was a conscientious observer of the Sabbath, and maintained her profession and confidence to the last. Funeral services, at the residence, conducted by Rev. Essex. pastor of the Baptist Church, were attended by a large concourse of kind, sympathizing friends and

> At the home of her son-in-law, Lyman Jacobs, at El cajon, Cal., Jan. 4, 1886, Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE, wife of Dea. Charles Clarke, deceased, in the 82d year of her age. Sister Clarke was a Seventh day Baptist, and clung to the Sabbath, and trusted God to the last.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Feb. 13, 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, 19,894 packages; exports, 1,149 packages. Since the late intense cold snap, Western creamery butter has been arriving, wintry and crumbly and some of it scarcely passable, and the amount of really useable butter was lessened. We quote:

Fair to good dairies [nominal]......16 @22 Grease...... 4 @ 5

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 12,510 boxes: exports, 18,830 boxes. Home trade are buying a \$ 25 few fine late-made cheese at 91@92c, and even up few fine late-made cheese at 9½@9½c. and even up to 10c. There were also considerable transactions to 10c. There were also considerable transactions in fine cheese for export, mostly at 9½@10c., and an eight exhibits.

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exceptional trade or two in finest colored at 101c. We quote:

Fine. Fault Fancy. Factory, full cream.. 92@101 91@92 6 @8 Night's milk. Skimmed...... 7 @8 4 @5 2 @3

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 3,712 barrels. This market is lower. The patent egg-hatcher gives Northern pullets that will lay in February, and the the Southern transportation lines stretch away into the sunny South, bringing thence full supplies. We

Fresh laid, per dozen...... 22 @281 Western and Canada, per dozen..... 21 @221 Limed eggs, per dozen................. 15 @18

GREEN APPLES have light sale. Finest Greenings and Baldwins selling at \$1.65@\$1.75 per barrel, fair to good lots offered at \$1 50, while common lots are nominally 75c.@\$1 per barrel.

BEESWAX sells at 25@26c. EVAPORATED APPLES are dull. We quote: fair to choice..... 61@61 common.....nominal

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VOL. XLII.-NO. 8

The Sabbath

Entered as second-class ma office at Alfred Centre, N. Y

DISESTABLISH

BY REV. W. M. SEVENTH ART

The Episcopal Church within its pale much re many devoted and self-sa and laymen, and many w to act toward others as int sense Christians ought to tablishment is a concern t gobble up everything. has preached or ranted its on the awfulness of schism of such, and that the mil come till the sects cease to divisions increase within h to acknowledge that she "sect" in the nation. estimation, the religious PO and those who are appoint functions of the Church, i ity of cases, seem to act a power by authority of the and Omega of all things th the salvation of the soul, a of the body, especially th power that was sought for stance, and this they will they are obliged to do so. power that my American c to be thoroughly enlighten a sharp lookout is kept u knowledge of the creature and kept before the people the grass it will spring its poisonous fangs in, the the people. The name constitution, and "Sunda in the constitution,—the which the religion of Je according to the wishes o constraint and not of cho England many of the you know why they and their conformists. "My famil Baptist church in the me and daughter like to go to in the evening, and so Yes, and because the servi and the attire of the rect chorister, and the bowing sional to which the peop rising, are so grand,—and ever taken the pains, on at the family table or at p his children on these this of Moses-"thou shalt these things when thou thou liest down, and do it save the children to relig

> almost every phase of ci ry is frequently made, and magistrates know organization and life? lost to non-conformist the lack of non-confor bench. A non-conform appointed as Charity he is a thorough dissent thick heads to deal with missioners. It is so d and even lawyers, to u ence between church regular attendants who bers. What gross igno a judge in the High Co plying such an express to Seventh-day Baptist or propaganda of Sa This means the sensele baptism, or of baptizin that we make a constan of these two doctrines nothing else!! It is very difficult to

a little more of Moses as

two Augustines would be

may be, though I hope

some Seventh-day Bapti

State Episcopacy here

hint from the above.

can reader the inequa which a State religion upon the people. It is the priests to meddle fairs of the people. Se execute all the laws