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New York Cily．







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 Milton
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Pubice



## Sabbath 悉erarder，

PUblished WEecliy


＂the seventh day is the sabbath of ter lord thy god．＂
temis－82 a tear，in adtacer．

She
发abbath 解ecrorder．

tie sure word．

$)^{2}= \pm=$
Minderie us minum
Whatinn ind ind ions



Thier ex，inime memines






belation of the efolutionary theory to cubistian antiropology．
（Conccluded．）
III．The relation between the general prin－
ciples of evolution and Christian anthropol－ ciples of evolution and Christian anthropol－ ogy．
It is not improbable that the true science of the universe will be found to be in ac－
cordance with the general idea of evolution． This does not threaten opposition to any doctrine of the Bible，but rather promises
aid to a better understanding of trath．The most important and fundamental factors of evolution are probably not yet understood
but I believe in evolution as one of the methods by which the Omnipotent Creator Works boti in the．realm of matter and spirit，
and in human history；also，that there are manifestations of power wholly outside th line of evolutionary processes．
The savage worships a fetic same useful implement．Adrancing knowl edge reveals the folly of this，and polythe
ism is substituted．Still higher cultivation leads to belief in one God and Father，the great First Cause．The untaught child sup．
poses that the infant is immediately created poses that the infant is immediately created；
the rightly trained person reverently won－ ders at the embryonic development and th mysterious processes of life．Thirteen na－
tive surgeons try to stanch the flowing blood tive surgeons try to stanch the flowing blood
of a Corean Prince by filling the wounds of a Corean Prince by filling the wounds
with wax；a young medical missionary ties the arteries，sews up the gaping wounds，
and saves his life．The uncultured people cannot believe that he came frem America， heaven for that special crisis．Science will go on explaining how one natural phenome－ non after another takes place，and reduce the number of mysteries within the sphere
of our observation；but there will remain the greatest mysteries of all－the existenc of matter，of
reign of law．
He there is that in the development of man，in his physical constitution，mental ical relatio 28，which is to be accounted for by erclation，this only teaches the order and relation of facts in his progress from the to the higher；but does not account for th originating，sustaining，and directing power The scope of evolution that shall be both scientific and Christian，is as large as the domanin of oberrable things．Neither an－
thropolog nor any thing pertaining to foligit．
25085

mollusk．
The Scriptures and Geology unite in wit－
nessirg to the nessing to the successive appearances of phe－
nomena in a systematically ascending scale， the whole crowned by the appearance of
man．There is first matter，then life，then
mind． mind．There are in the universe mechanic－
al，chemical，vital，and rational or spiritual
forces．But it is said to be impossible to discover any difference between the material
qualities of the germs of plants，lower ani－ qualts，or men，although there is a difference
mal
as wide as the Newton；and this difference seems to me to
refute Huxley＇s refute Huxley＇s theory of protoplasm．
Now within the sphere of similar p Now within the sphere of similar phe
nomena and fo：ces there may be evolution preparing the way for higher manifestations；
but it is inconceivable that the lower should orignate the higher by forces within them selves．At every appearance of not only
new but higher phenomena and forces evo－
lution lution cannot but require the addition of
divine energies，the manifestation of power belonging to an unseen universe．And as to
man，fearfully and wonderfully made，and endowed with rational intelligence and free－ will，the lord of nature，the law of human
thought demands belief in a Former of his body and a Father of his spirit．
New and higher powers have since ap．
peared in connection with what we call re ligious experience；and it is he who accounts for these by the evolution of natural causes，
not he who ascribes them to the supernatu not he who ascribes them to the supernatu
ral as the only＂vera causa，competent to give rise to them，＂to quote a phrase from
Huxley，who exposes himself to the reasona－ buxley，who exposes
2．Evolution is thus seen to be in accord with the place given to man in the Bible and required by the deliverances of his own
consciousness．However much science may rob him of what he is．Science deals with the history of matter and forces－their kinds， laws，and distribution；not with their origia．
More may be found to belong to the history and less to the origin than we had supposed，
but the question of origin will remain as mysterious，and the results of creation and evolution as real and grand as ever． Personality，embracing rational intelli－ hough above evolution is not inconsisten with it．And any theory as to how we came
to be what we are，must give way，if it car－ ies with it a denial that we
Our physical or
Our physical organizations are under physical laws which we can obey or disre
gard．As free，personal beings，we know gard．As free，personal beings，we kno
ourselves to be under moral and rational aw．One fact is no more inconsistent with
volution than the other．And as evolution is incompetent to deny the powers of per it is not incompatible with our conscious moral obligation．
As to the Fall of man，when geology shal explain why prehistoric life did not alway progress regularly upwards；and why the age of magnificent mammalian life and ar－
uriant fiora was followed by the age of arctic
ceeded by the modern geological era，then
may Science ask Theology to tell why Edenic may science ask Theology to tell why Edenic The most that either can say in connection with the question of evolution is，that，tak－
ing a broad view，there has been a general infolding．
Sin，or the transgression of law，origi－ nates in a free and finite creature，and is it
self finite．But， self finite．But，as at the beginning of
other stages of upward progress，God ap－ pears，and by all agencies consistent with
uman freedom and divine wisdom and love， human freedom and divine wisdom and love，
seeks man＇s redemption．New powers are set in motion，and the result is the right－ ousness of the kingdom of God．．sAlthough human side，there are powers and progress that cannot be accounted for by the natural
processes of evolution；and the need of a Divine Helper and of a Divine Revelation
are more made and more apparent．
In perfect accordiance with this line of
thought is the Christian doctrine of a future ife，and the spiritual body of the resurrec ion life，succeeding the mortal and corrupt－ ible，as described in the New Testament．
3．Evolution may require us to modify ical argument for the existence of God；the rgument，however，will not be surrendere
or weakened，but made stronger．If scienc shall prove that there has been less divin
interposition than has commonly been be iieved，it will also，as Bishop Temple ee
marks，reveal more divine foresight．Mar velous provisions will be found to have been mude for human progress in the adjustment will stand unimpeached，and objectors b 4．Thly answered．
4．The tendency of evolution will be to old us to more rational views of the Bible doctrine of man，and to plainer and more
practical forms of statement．We shall more and more learn not to consider our in terpretation of the Bible in its relation to
man，and the Bible itself，as always and nec essarily one and the same．Our particular nerstanding of the Scriptures may some
times be in danger；but on the Revelation itself we may confidently rest．
It will help us to understand that it is as and solely und unseriptural to rely always the healing of our bolies，as it would be to depend always and solely upon that means
for the feeding and clothing of our bodies for the feeding and clothing of our bodies，
for safety when exposed to danger，for suc－ cess in endeavor，or for the healing and up buiiding of our spiritual natures．
Evolution which，it will be seen，is a larg and important factor in the domain of al practical knowledge，suggests a revision some of our statements of the doctrine of
man in his relations to religious truth and duty．I am，to say the least，a moderate Calvinist in theology．My first and onl
pastorate was with a people in the minds of some of whom the word Calvin almost caused to rise feelings of horror．I freed myself as much as possible from philosophic
al forms of religious speech，and sought to teach the solid，Biblical，Calvinistic doctrin of man，in the simplesl and most practical
manner at my command．The apparent re－ sults seem to me to justify the method pur sults se
sued．
5．E
5．Evolution suggests instructive thoughts
concerring the history of mankind．In re
spect to sin the human race has show spect to sin the human race has shown
strong powers of gradual progress downward， nearer and nearer that moral condition
which vepentance and therefore forgiveness which yepeettance and therefore forgiveness
are impossible；but，by divine help，human－ ity has proved its capacity for regular and wonderful upward progress．
At the beginning of human history ther
came a dim revelation of the coming Deliy erer．The revelation gradually unfolded，in promise，ceremony，and prophecy，until it fices developed into The Sacrifice；the te commandments into the sermon on the mount；law，psalms，a：d prophecies，into
gospelis，epistles，and Revelation．Nothing gospels，epistles，and Revelation．Nothing
universal was destroyed in jot or tittle；it was filled full．The progress of doctrine， the sacred Scriptures，according to man
developing capacities for receiving knowledg of divine things，is one of the grandest facts of divine things，is one of the grandest fact
in the Word of God．Too adapt a compari－
son of Tholuck，the starlight of a patri－
archal and natural revelation，prepared the way for the moonlight of Mosaism and the brighter era of prophecy；and these for the cliar sunlight of Christianity．A failure to
rightly undestand the nature of this pro rightly undestand the nature of this prog－
ress is one reason why，in their efforts to ad just the relations between the Old and New
Testaments and between the letter and spir－ t of moral law，men tend to mystical or ra tional．stic views．The idea of a progressiv should not be forgotten that while the let－ should not be forgotten that while the let－ withont the letter is mysticism；and if th it is drifting toward rationalism．
At the beginning of tue Christian era the oud of heavenly grace，in respect to the than a man＇s hand．It spread over Jerusa－ gradually extending unto the attermos parts of the earth．They who have placed
themselves under its renewing and purifying influences have adracced in moral，intellec－ ual，and physical culture．The Christia church，though opposed by bitterness，pride，
and persecution，and weakened by its own backslidings，has，in the course of the cen－ turies，gone forward to higher things in
faith，character，and endeavor，through faith，character，and endeavor，through the
power of an indwelling and unfolding di－ vine life，co－operating with the intelligence， The history of mankind is not，therefore mere chronicle of disconnected events but a noble science．It deals with causes
and effects in the evolution of spiritual pow ers amoug men，originated，sustained，and directed by omnipotent power and wisdom；
an evolution that is to result in the filling of the whole earth with the knowledge of Evoluti
Evolution，then，is found to illustrate one the methods by which the Creator works human history；but there are manifestation of power and progress outside and above the ine of all processes of natural development． Science will push forward its work of dis－ covering facts and methods；but there are phenomena kept from its reach by bounds it annot pass．A consistent theory of evolu－
tion must，therefore，require belief in an Omnipotent Maker and Raler，to whose power must be referred otherwise inexplica－
ble material and spiritual phenomena．Such theory of evolution is in accord with the place given to man by the Bible and the tes－
timony of his own consciousness，with ref－ timony of his own consciousness，with ref－
erence to this and the future life．Although heie may be room for less divine interposi－ ton in the history of man，there is revealed evolution，its scope extending as far as our nowledge，will be to hold us to more rea ruth and duty．And it illustrates grand and helpful thoughts concerniny man，as he appears in Bible history nnd in connection with the progress of scriptu history of the Christian church and the Christian religion， in their progress toward the coming and
kindom of the Lord．

Ministers of religion can ill afford to be unacquainted with the general state and progress of scientific thought；or unappre even to appear to believe that there is any necessary opposition between true science
and trae religion．We can well afford，with the majesty of higher facts on
Mr．Husley says：＂The cosmogony of emi barbarous Hebrew is the incubus of the philosopher and the opprobrium of the or
thodox．．．Whenever science and ortho doxy have been fairly opposed，the latter has been forced to retire from the lists，bleeding and crushed，if not－annihilated．＂ thodoxy＂learns not，neither can it forget； and though at present bewildered and afraid to move，it is as willing as ever to insist that inning and the end onesis contains the be o visit，with such petty thunderbolts ass it half－paralyzed hands can hurl，those who re fase to degrade nature to the level of prim－ says that Prof．Tyndall，while＂leaving out
of sight the cosmogony of Scripture，attrib－ utes to the Bible and to Christ those bigo－
tries of the middle ages which were due to gnorance of the Bible and to anti－Christian The truth is，changes have taken place in the teachings of both science and religion， hare remained unchanged．That is to say， e have made progress in our understand－ gg of the Scriptures，and in our knowledge erse．This is not to the discredit of either and an inspiration to be true stadenta and an inspiration to the true students of
both．In 1860，Mr．Huxley affirmed that he species of aimals inhabiting the sea on opposite sides of the isthmus of Panama， were wholly distinct；in 1870 he said that the statement was not strictly accurate．The investigations modified the opinions of a sientist，not the facts of nature．Neither the Ptolemaic nor the Copernican theory al
the course of the heavenly bodies And the Bible doctrine of man＇s nature，re lations，and duties，has always been the same，whatever the conflicts of opinion，
within the domains of science，philosophy， within the dom
and theolegy．
Men have seemed to lose sight of this im portant truth，namely，that neither the facts or the facts of the Bible and its interpreta tions，are always and necessarily one and the same．Old views have sometimes been rejected；and sometimes they have received better meanings，or been clothed in form adapted to modern modes of thought and expression．But the Word of the Lord is forever settled in heaven；and the established
arth abidelh，according to the ordinances of God．
2．T
make men nothing in evolution itself to make men ingidels，although it may be mis－
used in the support of unbelief．The secret of the tendency to materialism is to be found not in The principles of Galileo and of geologic－ al science were once thought to be hostile
to religion；and in Newton＇s day men feared that the law of gravitation would lead to athe law of gravitation would lead
athe pritan divine，Dr．John Owen，（died 1683，）said that the Copernican hypothesis was built on fallible phenomena
and many arbitrary presumptions against Scripture and reason；and Bishop Horne of Norwich，England，（died 1792，）was con－
vinced that Newton and Dr．Clark had formed a dasig of the Bible，and that heathenism would arise out of their speculations in natural
philosophy．＂This exemplifies，＂says Prof． Harris，＂the perverse propensity of mea when they know how anything in nature is
done，to think that there is no longer any done，to think that there is no
need of a God for the doing of it．
The Copernican astronomy，the discore ries of Newton，and the science of Geology Christian church． views of the Creator have enlarged our views of the Creator and all his works，
And whatever shall be found to be true in evolution will add so much to our knowl－ edge of the mind of God．There can be n ble．One oppition between nature and the Bi－ divinity of our Maker，the other of his wondrous grace．And it is ours，not as spe－
cial－pleaders in behalf of some theory，but as earnest truth－seekers，to endeaver to rightly interpret and wisely and faithfully apply the teachings of both，to the great questions of mans reamption and proges The stones of earth are the place of sap－
phires，and it hath dust of gold；but wis－ dom and understanding are not found in the land of the living．Behold，the fear of the evil is understanding．

The following resolutions were passed at ecent meeting of the Rock River Seventh

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## ГHE SABBATH RECORDER，MAY 23， 1885.

## 解tissians．

## THE Presbyterian Foreign Board is threat

ened with a debt of at least $\$ 100,000$ ．
The accessions to three Presbyterian
mission charches In Siam last year were 64 ．
The Protesrant mission schools in Syria for girls are doing much for the future
homes of that land．
ana
Ir is estimated that $50,000,000$ Africans bave been cal
native homes．

The Women＇s Foreign，Missionary Asso－ eiataon of Friends，of Philadelphia，are tak
ing steps towards establishing a mission in

＊Chinese native pastor left a salary of $\$ 900$ a month at Ningpo for one of $\$ 600$
at Nankin，because he thought he was more needed at the latter place．

The African King of Bailunda sent some msssionaries away from their field saying，
＂You do not give whisky，or powder or guns，you must go
There is a proposition to establish a hos－ pital in Corea，at the expense of the Govern－
ment，to be placed under the charge of the Presbyterian Medical Missionary Dr．H． N．Allen．

There are said to be 30 exploring expedi－ tions from varions parts of Europe now in
Africa，moving in all directions，to establish Africa，moving in all directions，to establish
trading posts and open the land to civiliza－ tion，science，commerce and religion
There are in India several asylums for lepers，under the care of missionaries．On
has 160 inmates， 70 of whom have been baptized；and all who are ablem halp to raise their own grain and regetables．
The North India M．E．Conference began with a class of 7 in 1857 ；in 1884 it numbered
900 preachers，teachers and helpers， 4,662 900 preachers，teachers and helpers， 4,662
members， 6,679 adherents，and 16,705 Bible－ school scholars．

THE children in China are taught to wor－ ship idols as soon as they can imitate their mothers．＂Christianize the homes of China，
and you will Christanize the Empire．＂Let and you will Christuanize the Empire．＂Let
us do our part to furnish the Midde King． dom with Christian mothers．

Dr．Graves，of the Southern Baptist Mis－ sion，writting from Canton，China，says that
the native Christians who have lost their the native Christians who have lost their
earthly goods on account of political troubles and persecution have stood the test nobly．

Tre Presbyterian mission in Persia is 50 yrars old．It has four stations，Oroomiah
heing the principal one， 1,834 communi－ eints，about 6,000 attendants iz congrga．
tions， 2,475 under instruction，and $\$ 2,400$ in contributions for support of pastors and schools．

THE Bible bas been translated into eight
african languages；and parts of the Scrip－ African languages；and parts of the Scrip－ English，Scotch，French，German and Amer coun missionary societies are represented in Mifica by nearly 600 laborers， 250,000 com－
wunnicants， 500,000 adherents，and hundreds of schools；or about one missionary for each
350,000 people，and one communicant in very 800 ．

The Gospel in All Lands for May offers the following table of contents：South Africa， Marshalling of Mission Forces；Week of prayer in the jungles；Mission Notes on Japan and Corea；Mission Band Exercise on Africa； Mission Party for Central Africa；Protestant
Episcopal Foreign Missions；Monthly Review f Missions in Papal，Mohammedan and Heathen Lands；etc．

Some four or five hundred African chiefs of the Congo basin receive on an average，
$\$ 50$ each per annum，from The Internation． al African Congo Association；and are bound by mutual obligations and bound to the Asssciation to keep the peace，and help
onforce peace if necessary．The Association itself will protect and encourage trade，and al
ers，ect．It is provided with a perpetual ann
ity．of $\$ 200,000 \mathrm{by}$ the King of Belgium．
The interesting communication from Bro． press upon the minds and hearts of our peo ple，young and old，the importance of our
educational work in China greatest present needs of our Shanghai mis－
sion seem to us to be these：（1．）Atleaston strong，earnest and efficient young woman to teach in the school．（2．）More native work－ ers to labor as preachers，evangelists，teach
eis，and colporteurs，under the supervisio
of Bro．Davis．Will not our churches，and of Bro．Davis．Will not our churches，and
young peoples societies，and our families make these needs subjects of prayer？

A writter in The Gospel in all Lands saya that in Africa there are many tribes，lan
guages，colors，and degrees of civilization Among the people there are the tall，short，
delicate，robust，brave，cowardiy，thick delicate，robust，brave，cowardiy，thick
lipped，sharp－faced，settled，roving，igno ant，energetic，lazy；and in reply to the
question，What do they do for a living？he
says，＂Some are farmers says，＂Some are farmers of a poor kind；
some have vineyards；others pluck and sell the feathers of the ostrich；others deal spices and gums，which are sent to distan
lands；many live by hunting，many on th native fruits，and many by war and plun－
der．＂

In China，as is frequently the case in thi country，there is considerable unnecessry ex－ pense connected with marriages and fune－
ralhen employers may require those who work for them to work seven days each
week，or to participate in idolatrous worship week，or to participate in idolatrous worship； tians are not always liberal givers；and the custom of binding the feet of daughter
illustrates the tyranny of fashion．They were bytery of Ningpo，China，discussed，namely，
＂A Marriages and funerals，＂＂، $\mathbf{O c c u p a t i o n s ~}$ the children of native Christians，＂＂The best Method of Securing Self－support，＂
of the churches，and＂Foot－binding．＂ principles intolved are worthy the consider ation of American Christians．

We are glad to have the cause of Bible schools so strongly advocated as it is by Eld．
H．P．Burdick，in his letter from Rapids， N．Y．Such veteran temperance workers as
Theo．L．Cuyler say that were they to begin their labors again they would work less fo men and more for children．This change in
methods of Christian work is now slowly be－ ing made．Let us more and more seek to save and instruct the children，not，of
course，neglecting the men and women，both in our own and in other lands．The order
of importance in instrumentalities is admira by stated by Bro．Burdick：The family，firs the church triumphant．As the twig is bent， they will be forever save the

The International Association for the de velopment of the Valley of the Congo，an
enterprise inaugurated by the King of Bel enterprise inaugurated by the King of Bel
gium，having become an acknowledged fact， gium，having become an acknowledged fact，
it is now recommended that＂The Gordon the development of the Soudan and the the development of the Soudan and the road from Berber on the the Sua kim on the Red Sea，there would be
an outlet for the trade of a country of great fertility；and，what is of far more con zequence，there would be greatly increased
facilities for Christianizing millions of our fellowmen．How the opportunities for dis multiply．How the providences of God call multiply．How the providences to a more intense zeal and a more whole－hearted devoti

## the cross and the dragon．

In binding，printing，and contents this is an admirable book．It inpresses one with
its candor，comprehensiveness and spirit of that it is the privilege of never so thankfu to have a mission in China．The book opens with a description of Canton and vi－ cinity；and succeeding chapters treat of the
following subjects：facilities for reaching the following subjects：facilities for reaching th and marts of trade，by travelling principally

## ＊The Cross and the Dragon；or light in the Broad East．By Rev．B．C．Henry，ten years a missionery

 East．By Rev．B．C．Henry，ten years a miss：onaryin Canton，China，with an introduction by Joseph
Cook．A．D．F．Randolph and Company， 900
in boats；some characteristics of the people，
love of antiquity，industry，clans，domestic slavery，foot－binding，opium－smoking，etc．； onfucius and Confucianism；＇Budhism in feasts，pastimes，and folk－lore；Canton mis－ ions in the past，and their present status；for ranslators，and authors；preaching by mission－ ries，their methods，experiences，and success；
ducational and medical work，and their grand results；work for women，orphans，and native agents，pastors，evangelists，colpor－
teurs，and teachers，their influence and devotion；native Christians，their trials，and tests of their faith，exemplifying the power of e gospel，and refuting cavilers；progress in riticisms of travelers often bsed on inad quate information；the value of the English language，as a conser vatory of knowledge，to hose who really seek for truth in religion， Christian college for the higher culture of
those Chinese who desire it；the present in－ piring outlook，in view of the broad foun－ ations laid；and God＇s call to his people to

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { torward. } \\
& \text { " Thank }
\end{aligned}
$$

＂Thank God for what has been dove；but
，how little compared with what remain be done！These Christians form but a very narrow band of bright gold around the
dark mass that is yet untouched．These schools and churches are but sparks of light
in the great sea of black ignorance and dark uperstition．The signs of progress are many and cheering，the indications of greater tri－ ess，the ignorance，the cruelty are still ppalling．The gospel has proved itself ands；shall it not bring similar blessings to the millions there？Let the answer come in
enlarged gifts，in the consecration of lives nd the gift of sons and daughters free
y given，that the grand fact may be es shamed of his gospel，but belist are no the power of God unto salvation not only tie multitudes of Christian lands，but to the myriads of China as well．＂

## the shangilal missionary conference．

The meeting of this Conference April 1， 1885. the Seventh－day Baptist mission was held the evening of March 31 st ．The subject China．After the usual introductory exe ses of reading the Scriptures，prayer and singing，the question was introduced by the
chairman who remarked that what he should say on the subject himself，would not be so much on its practical features as upon the general work of women．The practical part
would be reserved for those whose privilege it is especially to speak to－night．It is wel that woman has gradually worked hersel
free from the shackles of prejudice and cus toms and that she finds herself exercising woman a half century igo proposed to work號 hav Cary．Much scorn and contempt have been heaped upon the efforts of woman in her work for the Master，both at home and
abroad．Men have had indignation within themselves and have murmured against women just as those did against the
woman of Betheny，who came with her
box of precious ointment and poured upon the head of Jesus．Jesus said，Let her alone，why trouble her，side
hath wrought a good work on me．Notwith． standing this scorn and indignation woman the fact that she has an important part to bear in evangelizing the world．It is well
for her that she has come thus to realize her responsibility．It is also well that the Chris tian Church from year to year is coming to
look with an eye of favor upon the efforts of women．Women＇s Mission Unions and Boards，either independent or auxiliary，have
within the past few years so increased the number of mission workers and the mean for the work，that now it is no longer a ques－ portant factor is mission work to the hea then．But on the other hand we should not forget that men have equal if not greater re
sponsibility to bear in the work．God has un sponsibility to bear in the work．God has un
doubtedly designed that there should be harmonius bleuding of both male and femal workers．Just here the question may arise whether it is practicable for women to wor ous Mission Boards．Is there not much lo by such independence？It is not necessar
that we go iuto an extended discussion of
this feature of woman＇s work．Recognizing
this mutual relation in the almost every field of action open for lady workers．The only way for each individual to consider her adaptability and the demands of he various fields．While all department of work undoubtedly more suitable to her three ：1st，Teaching in Schools；2d，Medi cal Work；3d，Special Training of Women． The Chairman then read the following， prepared by one who has been in China
many years：＂Of the many vital which core to many vuestion perhaps none is more important or far reaching than that of the work among the probably will，work out a plan of her own， yet the interchange of thought and views on ＇How shall I best influence for good the question which I Believe finds an echo in the heart of each missionary sister，not only in this Conference，but in every missionary taken any work at all among the women of
China has found the same difficulties mong which may be enumerated，our ina ability to reach the better classes，their igno
rance，their not knowing how to read，and heir utter absorption in the daily affairs of ife；so many of them having to eke out their daily food．＇I have no time，＇is the
constant recitation．How then shall work？How reach the mothers of this land One way，which I think，will commend itsel to us all，is through their children．As far or my experience goes I can not say I have ev－
or much encouragement in visiting from house to house，indiscriminately even with a native assistant．On the contrary I have
nearly always felt that what we said had gone into one ear and out of the other．I have never had any difficulty in getting into their
houses，have generally been well received， and often enjoyed talking with some friendly woman，but the trouble is one seems to make
so little impression．We feel，however， very different towards the mothers of the scholars with whom we come in contact in our
day schools．The fact that we are educating heir children commands their respect，and I think in many cases，their gratitude．In
following the little ones to their homes I have felt that I had a decided object in view， mething tangible to work upon．Much of home and talked of so there is not such utter ignoranceof our doctrine as among those who have had no contact with us．Annther effective way of working is in industrial clasees．TT whom we have access，makes it impossible to obtain regular attendance for any length of I have never been able to get up
class without some pecuniary inducement A sewing class of from twenty to thirty omen has been to me a very hopeful way
of working，and though I have not been able to carry on one for any extended length of native assistant，such a class might be made very useful．One of our best workers at many years．I am unable to give any statis tics，but I know many Christians have been the result of her labor in this way．I think， however，there can be no doubt，that our
nost effective and hopeful work is among the girls who shall become the fature wives and mothers of China．Failares there always ind discouraging features in whatever we undertake，but as I look back upon the past， school work commends itself as having been most productive of result．The work of
training native Bible－women，such as Miss training native Bible－women，such as Miss
Fielde has engaged in so successfully，would eem to be an eminently desirable work to any one who felt called and fitted for it．It exclusively to labor among those of their own sex？I believe there is a diversity of opinion on his subject，and those sent out by societies who confine their operations to women alone，must of course，abide by such decision．If think，
however，societies wonld do well to allow more liberty to their missionaries in this that they have more influence over boys han girls，and though woman＇s great and ret mission may be to those of her own sex，
yet Providence should seem to indicate that more efficient work could be done for hose of the opposite sex，I should surely＇say， go on and do it．How important it is that and we believe that in this training women ought to take a prominent part．＂
made by several lady and gentleman mission
areis upon the subje areis upon the subject．Among these were
two ladies from Japan，and Mrs．Fryer，re－ cently arrived from Eugland．She said she did not feel that she had had much personal experience on the question，but in her travelis
she had fallen in with nany mission she had fallen in with many missionaries
from she had learned very much respecting woman＇s work in China．She through Miss Fielde and others．The of special interest．She the heathen was could make any fixed plans but she beliered wherever the heart was consecrated to the work there would be constantly new plans work there would be constantly new plans
and ways opened up．Every one will seek or the best plan for herself．
Rev．Mr．Crawford from Tung Chow was present and gave us somethiug of a history thity－three years in China．He thought large part of the success that had attended irst lived in Shas due to her endeavors．They school that was ever undertaken here．They had tried all kinds of ways and methode， They had made a great many mistakes．One said they would not use money to induce
the Chinese to accept Christianity．He sai we talk about success，what is success， we compute it，can we record it，can we pub．
lish it in the papers？We know but little about success，nor are we held responsible
by the measure of our success．Our faith
should not be built on thie amount should not be built on the amount of suc－
cess we may have attained，but in the
power of the Word of God．Mrs．Crawford had been of great service in her teaching the
the Chinese to sing Christian hymns．They
decer decided many years ago that they They
could build up a church without religious hymns，and they worked unitedly in this
direction，until now they had fifty hymn direction，until now they had fifty hymns
they used in their services and school work．
Many other interesting remarks were made by various speakers，indicating that mach
had already been accomplished by wonien
missionaries in almost every field missionaries in alcost every field．onien
One
speaker said he would grant to woman every place except the pulpit，when it was sug．
gested that she might be allowed to oceupy Upon the whole we may say the meeting was
very interesting．There were some thirty missionaries present，and had it not heen a
rainy evening there would doubtless have rainy evening there would doubtless have
been a very large number present．Prayer
was offered by Rev．Mr．Bamfurd，pastur of
the Shanghai Union Church in behalf of was offered by Rer．Mr．Bamfurd，pastur of
the Shanghai Union Church，in behalf of
woman and her work，and tiine Gouference
was dismissed．
D．H．Davis．

## FROM W．I．Jounson General Missionary

I expect you would liz．，May， 0,188 ， from this part．Delaware Church is still in peace and holding regular services every Sab ．
bath．We have not commenced the carpen． ter work have not commenced the carpen material on the ground．We think we shall have our house huled in，as we call it，that is all the outside on and the floor down， windows in，and doors hung，by the first of
July．I had a contract ou hand when I received your letter to go on in the missio labor，and I had to look after the wor Now I am engaged in organizing my mi
sionary work again，and I think，if the Lord wionary work again，and I think，if the spend the balance of this quarte
wit But I will have to spend some time in the beginning of next quarter in work on on
house，but not more than two weeks．I hav made my arrangements to engage in missin may see fit to man of my time as tho may see fit to employ me and I may feel ad
to give of myself． By request I am to preach a discourse o
 The Sabbin cur is Sunay， more in this country than ever in the past It seems to be the religious topic in almost all of the gatherings and social circles and finds advocates pro and con．Prejudice in and sisters begin to say，＂I had just 98 soo hear brethren Johnson and Skaggs preac now as when they belonged to our churc gregation，April 26th，of over 200 people my own neighborhood though not my on appointment，but by request，on a spci text，＂Will a man rob God？＂Mal 3： This and many other indications，are very I do not think the church will do anythin this year，for it will be a very heavy malter to get through with our charchihouse，owing
to the hard times and especially the great ailure of the present wheat crop，which one of our main staples．We do not expect est．I shall do all In Missorui，thase mean the field to he
Yours Truly．

Gablath 委明

SABBATI MORN． Rod stum wating an an Following the articles in our sue，under the head of＂A Que
swered，＂we give the second of swered，＂we give the second
ple＇s articles to the Golden Rul

THE SABBATH RECORDER，MAY 23， 1885.

Geablath 委㫙保．

sabbaty nory．




 My frat，best waking thought，
In prayer to theis isprought，
Bless now my hung ting soul．









stilu wative an answer． Following the artic
sue，nuder the head o
sue，under the head of＂A Question to beAn
swered，＂we give the second of Brother Tem－
ple＇s articles to the Golden Rule，which that ple＇s articles to the Golden Rule，which that
journal very naturally refused to publish．On
the theory that Christ changed，or authorized his apostles to change，the Sabbath from the
seventh to the first day of the week，we think the demand made by Bro．T－－，that th
strong arguments be brought to the front strong arguments be brought to the front，
is entirely just．With him，we await their
production．

The Primitive Christian Sabbath．
Editor，Golden Rule：－In your article on
＂The Christian Sabath，＂，you cite the ＂The Christian Sabbath，＂you cite the
practice of the apostles and the apostolie
Church as eridence that they＂regrede Church，as evidence that they regarded the first day as a more ap，
worship，than the seventh．＇
That the
did meet，regullarly，for worship on that day，is freely admitted；but it is the testi－ mony of all authentic history that they did
not regard or keep that day as the Sabbath． Nowhere in the Scriptures，or in any authen－
tic writings of the early Fathers，is it called the Sabbath．
 it was simply＂the frrst day of the
week．＂John 20：1，19，Acts 20 7 ，1st Cor．
title and＂Sunday．＂That was its．Pagan name because，that on that day the heathen kept
festival in honor of the sun． Is and the apostolic Church，both Jews an enth day，and on that day only．（Acts 16：
13，14；18：3，4．）Never did Christ or Paul， or any other apostle，teach，either by precept
or example，that the first day of the weel should ever he regarded or kept as a Sab
lath，and least of all as the Sabbath of the lath，and least of all as the Sabbath of the
fourth commandment．（See Coleman＇s An－ cient Christianity，Illustrated，chap．26，seo
2．）While，therefore the seventh day was
din ）While，therefore the geventh day was bath；their meetings on the first day，in
honor，as is univergally admitted，of the res－ urrection of Christ，were always purely vo－
 Saysu Bishop Jeremg Taylor，（See Andrews
Hist．of the Sab．，p．343）＂The primitive Christians did all manner of works on the
Lords＇day．＂Kitto，in his Biblical Cyclo－ pedia，art．Lord＇s－day，informs us that
＂chrysostom concludes one of his frst－day homilies by dismissing his audience to their
respective，ordinary occupations．＂ ．Heylyn，an－ other distinguished historian，testifies to the
same fact．He adds，（Hist．Sab．，part 2 ，

| fesses it to be lawful for a man to look unto his worldly business on the Lord＇s－day，after the congregation was dismissed．＂Thus，as this |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  | the congregation was dismissed．＂＂Thus，as this

same author exprestes it，＂Thake which you
will，either the fathers，or the moderns，and we shall find no Lord＇s－day instituted by any
apostolical mandate，no Sabbath set on foot

 abstinence from labor on any day，and hence，
would have no Sabbath，claiming that the old covenant haviug been done away，displacedand
supereeded by the new，the gospel of Christ －the Sabbath has gone with it．He says，
（Dialogue with Typho，ehapter 12.111 ．cFor
if there was no need of ．．the observance of Sabaths．．．before Moses；no more need
there is of them now．＂Chap． 11. ＂＂The Lord
our God does nut take pleasure in such ob．
 observa
him in
TERTULIAN．
While Tertullian＇s writings tell us，
how in his time，the first day was ob－
served，they show，also，that the seventh

## day was still regarded and kept by the Churroh as＂the Sabbath of Jehovah，our God．＂He says＂Chlirist did not tescind the Sabbath，He kept the law thereof．＂＂ He

 the Sabbath，He kept the law thereof．＂＂Hewas called＇Lord of the Sabbath，＇because he maintained the Sabbath as his own institu－
tion．＂Of the miracles Christ wrought on
that day，he says－He imparted to the Sab－ bath day，itself an andaitional sanctity，by His
own beneficent action．＂ own beneticent action．＂He tells us that the
Sababth＂had，from the beginning been oon，
secrated by the benediction of the Father，＂ secrated by the benediction of the Father，＂，
（Tertulian against Marcion，book 4，chap．12．） hese words show clearily that by the＂Sab
bath，＂he always means the eventh day of the week，that，in his estimation，that day
was the true，inviolable，immutable Sabbath－
det day，Far different thisfrom his estimate of the
first day，notwithstanding he had begun to all dit te Lorrd＇day．Of the observance of
call
this day，he azys，＂It has no posite seripture this day，he says，＂It has no positre scripture
njunction，but only traditions and custom for its support．＂（De Cowuna，sects． 3 and 4．）
Whatever the inconsistences of his state－ Whatever the inconsisteaces of his state－
ments concerning the sabbath，and they were many，he never represented that holy
day as having been supplanted or su perceded by Sunday．The Sunday had，it own．His description of them is certainly oo creditable，either to himself，or to the
Ohurch．It showst hhat many of the senseless，
竍 Paganish formalisms，now in full blast
in Roman Chroh were even then practiced as specially appropriate to the
so called worship on Sunday，his Lord＇s day．With the utmost frankness，he de－
cribes certain Lord＇s－day customs，which certainly do not savor much of either wor ship，or any oth $r$ Sabbatic observance，though considered for that day strictly appropriate！In
his Apology，sect．16，he says to the heathen－ ＂We devote the Sunday to rejoicing，＂and of you，who devote the day of Saturn to case and luxury．＂Again，（Ad Nationes，book 1，
chap．13．）We make Sunday a day of fes－ aivity．＂This was simply a boast to the Pa Christans，essentially the same as to them
Yet in his letter to his brethren，（on Idola try，chap．14．）he complains concerning their
observance of this same day of the sun． We are not apprehensive，lest we seem to be
heathens！＂＂If any indulgence is to be granted to the flesh，you have it！＂
Such is the character，and such，too，the tes timony of your＂two witnesses．＂They have ought to prove by them！From even them ve learn that，in their time，（A．D．140－200．） in part only，to worship！As one of them tes
tifies that it was also a day of festivity，it i i
but just to infer，even from hinn，that secolar
labor，or business कas freely attended to o o
that day．What a commentary upon the now popular pretense that＂the law of the Sab．
bath，＂had then been transferred to sun－ dath！＂No wonder that all history exclaims，
diy the words of Neander－＂The festival of
Sunday，like all other festivals，was always only human ordinance！＂＇（Rose＇s translation，
186．）Thus the pos tive inviolability
Win Divine law，the recognition and observance
of the orignal time of the sabbath，by the Master，His apostles，and for centuries after
them－by the Christian Church，the con． fessed absence of any Divine warrant for lessness of the popular pleas of＂fitness，＂ necessity，＂and＂the universal consent ＂throughout the ages＂－all combine，in one ment，in support of the Sabbath as originally Divine founder．
Well may we repeat our demand that when heir cause，＂they also＂bring forth their tiong reasons，＂if they have them，or else
＂surrender at discretion．＂In such a cause 0 argument not drawn from＂the quiv
of the Almighty，＂can be of any avail．

4duration．
＂Wisdom is the prinippal thing，therefore get
wisdom；and with all thy geting get understatid
ns．＂
dintersity or wisconsin．

your own mertiod

spinitualisil．

## A committee of the facolly and trustees of the Univerity of Pennsylvania has been engaged for more than a year in the

## gation of＂Spiritualism，＂$i e$ ．，in the at－ tempt to discover by adequate scientific methods whether the

under that name can be explained natarally，
or whether it must be concluded that the
come from supernatural or whether it must be concluded that the
come from supernatural sources．The com
mittee includes Prof．Josenh Leidy，Prof mitt
R．
How

## its gift jeyb for by ha

 University wound made such an examination．The committee has kept its work entirel

## phis has b no co inves

## con also the

 legedinith t
profess


## Tzmperance



## tile british alliance．

It is always a matter of interest and en
couragement to those engaged in any work to know what others are doing in the same
cause and how they do it．We give below a few extracts from a recent report of
the executive Committee of the United the executive Committee of the United
Kingdom Allance，clipped from the Voice， published in New York．The experience which many of the members of the alliance
have had with public affairs in the United authority upon a subject so vitally conn
The Alliance was organized Jan．1st，1853， The Alliance was organized Jan．1st，1853，
and for thirty two years has been the ag－
gressive and defensive power of the temper－ ance cause in the British Isles．To－day its
list of officers includes the names of Sir Wilfrid Lawson，Baronet，Carrinal Man－
ning，Canon Farrar，Rev．William Arthur，
Dr．H．B．Richardson，Canon Wilberforce， Dr．H．B．Richardson，Canon Wilberforee，
and a long line of M．P．s，and men high in
social and professional life．
ihe work and workers．
The Alliance has its central office in Man－ trict and auxiliary agencies，numbering
about thirty－five，over England，Irelaud， Wales and Scotland．Itts receipts from Oct．，
1883 to Sept．，1884，through subscriprions， donations a and legacies，amounted to about
$\$ 60,000$ ，and its entire fund for present work，through lectures，pamphlets，and its
organ，the Alliance News，amounts to nearly
$\$ 100.000$ ．These are the sinews of war in a \＄10．00．These are the sinews of war in a
country which knows the power of British
gold．Through efforts of this kind，the re－ port of the Liverpool National Temperance Congress，held in June，1884，shows a de－
crease in the number of retail licenses over
the preceding year of nearly 2,000 But
not to the Alliance alone are we to look for not to the Alliance alone are we to look for
the status of temperance work．Nearly
every part of the United Kingdom is dotted with societies doing excellent．service，so
that to the list of names above，we must
add many others，some of whom are con－ nected with no temperance organization，
but who are outspoken in their position．
Among these wienote ex．Bailee Le wis，Pro
fessor Blaikie，Principal Cairn and the cel－

## brated Professor of Moral Philosophy in

the University，Liberal party in England may
beadded the list，even Gladstone himself，and
Sir y Temperance Convention，on May 8th，1884，
among．otter thing said： 1 ，have t tuld you
already that mi view of Local option in． cludes an absolute and unrestricted power io
the extent of absolute Prohibition or partial


 and creeds，better than any other fact，in－
dicates the extent of the movement in Great
Britain． power of absolute veto demanded．
At present，justias the efforts of Amer－ ican temperance workers are converging amer－ national Constitutional Prohinition，so，in
Great Britain，the demand is for the power
of absolute veto of the liquor traffic by the Farrar，at a great public remarks of Canon
wark，show this fact．Said he：＂If youth－ people，want this power of absolute veto on
he liquor power－aud you have a right to have it－then what I say to you is get it．
You all have votes（cheers．）OSe them．Use
hem in the right direction，fearlessly and honestly in the right direction，and you
will have done your part to make your coun nore happy．＂ Three times within four years，the House of Commons has voted favorably upon Sir to grant a legal power of restraining the
ssue or renewal of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors，to be placed in the hands of the rate－payers，rather than in
Boards appointed by the Government or e．ec－
tive，as now；or at the discretion of any of the courts．An analysis of the last vote on
that measure，April 2 Yth， 1883 ，shows that
out of 264 in favor， 168 were English， 23 Welsh， 46 Scotch and 27 Irish members；
while of the 177 nayes， 160 were English，
1 Welsh， 2 Scotch，and 14 Irish represen－ tatives－certainly，a most favorabie showing habits we hear so much．But the bill
which has provoked the bitterest antagonism of the liquor power is that of Mr，M＇Lay－ Bill（Scotland．）At the twelfth，Annual
Meeting of the Lictensed Victuallers＇Nation al Defence League，held at Southampton，
Feb 25tha and a6tin，this representative as－
sembly of the rum power demanded that this Local Veto Bill＂should be fought to
the hilt，＂being，they affirmed，＂an embod－
iment of the full views of the Local Option
ists or ists，or total Prohibitionists．＂I The bill mendation，was of the nature of direct leg
islation on the traffic，by which the and occupiers of property in burghs，par－
ishes，and districts in Scotlind，were to
have parliamentary leave to prevent the sal have parliamentary leare to prevent the sale
of intoxicating liquors within such areas．
It provide for of lawfulage whose names are on the pall pal
uation roll of the district as own the act for their district，after which，ado the
expiration of existing drink licenses， may be issued or renewed．On its second read ing it was divided and practically lost．
Beside these measures，various Sunday
closing closing and Grocers＇license bills，have been
nntroduced，some of which are now pending in the present Parliament．But，within and right of absolute veto of the traffic by the
people themselves，and the temperance
forces will be satisfied with nothing
extension of the franchisk
This demand is seen in its fullest mean－
ing，when it is remembered，that by the re
cent cent extension of the franchise，bome two
million new voters will be able to register Every means，through mass meetings，Con gresses，by popular speakers and the distrib．
ution，broad－cast，of temperance literature in，is being made use of tion．And in this work the outlook is most
encouraging．The people，rather than the encouraging．The people，rather than the
privileged classes of Great Britain，are to
be relied upon as the supporters of temper－ ance．
In this connection，it is one of the signs
of the times that the Established Church is at least endeavoring to take some part in
this movement throggh the Church of Eng－
land Temperance Society；though it is land Temperance Society；though it is
greatly hindered by the fact that，in some dioceses，much of the Church＇s revenue is
derived from the saloon property of which
it is the owner and lessee Wh TEMPERANGE POLITIOS．
While，thus far，every effort is being mad there seems to be a feeling springing ap
that something stronger is demanded．In Fiew of the coming elections，therefore，and
the extension of the franchise，the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance，
on March 23d，issued an address published in the London Times，warning the politicans that
they must regpect the wishes of the temper ance voters，or suffer the conseququences．And
the words of a distinguished parliamentary tent and depth of the rising tide for the
overthrow of what the Duke of Albany re cently termed England＇s chief enemy－the
Ilquor trafici．In an address at Edinburgh， Novemier 21 1st，Mr．Trevelgan said：＂It it
written，and the writing cynnot be erased that just as the Republicans in America
drifted into being Aboltionists，so the Lib eral party of this country，in，spite of its
antecedents in in site of its fancied interests；
in spite of itself in spite of itself，must ere long become a
temperauce party．We may accept the sit．
uation with digniity．We may be forced int

difted Centre, N. Y., Fifth-liay, May $28,1885$.


 Rkcorobr, Alfred Centre, Allegany toun

##  



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IT is to be hoped that at the meetings of
the ravions Associutians the sisters will find the raxions Associatians the sisters will find a place to consult together as to the wass
in which, in their respective churches or societies, the say mooperate with the Wom-
an's Board of the General Conference, in their efforts to foster an interest among our women in the work of our societies,
raise means to promote that work.

Trie death of two eminent statesmen oe
curred last week. Victor Hugo, well as statesman, died in Paris, and Fred erick T. Frelinghuysen, Ex-Secretary of
State, at his lute home in Newark, N. J. The distinguished abilities and faithful ser vices of these men have endeared them to
other peoples than those with whom it was other peoples than those with whom it was
their fortune to have a home and a name.

There is, of late, a shocking array be found in all our daily newspapers. there really such a fearful increase of crime
among the masses? 0 is the taste of news. paper men degenerating? If the former, it ${ }^{\text {our executive officers were carefully looked }}$ after"; if the latter, then it is high time that the reading pubic should enter a prolonged
protest against being compelled to qade
through sea of blood in order to find the few paya a sea of blood in order to find the
faily a daily paper which are worth the reading.
$W_{E}$ call attention to the special notice We hope the alumni and other Friends of Andred promptly to the call for funds which he there makes. The University belongs to the people; and in response to the demands of time, sought to enlarge and perfect the faeilities of the Unirersity. The important
place which sucred music is assuing in the place which sucred music is assuing in the
life aud work of the Christian Church has made it important to provide facilties for possessed.

The American Sabbath Tract Society now has a Depository in the North-Western As-
eociation, in charge of the Auxilitry sociation, in charge of the Auxiliary Tract
Soceiety of that Association, where all persons, who will make a jadicous use of Sabbath Tricts, can be sapplied by calling on or
addressing L. T. Rugers, Seccetary, at Miladdressing L. T. Rugers, Secretary, at Mil-
ton Junction, Wisconsin. Bro. Rogers says: "We want these tracts circulated. Breth-
rent: who will do it? 'In the morning sow thy seed, in the eveuing withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall
prosper this or that, or whether both sall prosper this or that, or whether both shall
be alike good.'" Would it not be a good plan to orgauize branch depositories in other
localities? We offer the suggestion for locaities? We offer the suggestion for consociations, if the brethren thiuk it best so to

- The "Iateness of the season" which has beer the theme of so many comments this
spring, seems in a fair way to be compensated for by the wonderful rapidity with which regetation is now coming forward. Trees, which a week ayo were almost as bare as in averything elso for mastity a race with are best after all our mimpatience. Is there not in the vineyard of the Lord? Doesit itman times seem as if the word of truth fell only on stony ground or among the thorns? Pa.
tience and courage, my brother, God is in
the truth. as he is in the seed. and in the
season, amul in his own good time the truth will spring into wondrous life, the harest time will speedily come, and both he that
sowech and he that reapeth shall rejoice sowech a.
together.


## an limportant advance.

Arrangements have been made by the Ex Tract Scciety, by which, on and after June 1st next, Bro. E. P. Saunders will be the
General Agent and Business Manager of the
Publishing Publishing House. This will relieve the
present occupant of that pusition of all me present occupant of that pusition of all me
chanical work pertaining to our pablishing interests, as well as of much care and re sponsibility; and will afford him the oppor-
tunity for more uninterrupted work as Editor of the Sthbath Recorder. He ha held the double position of Editor aud
Agent for two and a haif years, as a tempo rary necessity, and not with any isea that
he is able to fil? the place of two men. He has done the best he could, dividing himsel both departments. That the business of th both departments. That the business of the
office has so much enlarged as to make this addition to its working forces a necessit and a possibility, is an occasion for gratitud has never been a time in our history when the fields were wider and whiter than now scattered both among our own, and other peoples; and never were the truths they
teach received with such marks of favor This is at once an occasion for thankegiving and a call to a more complete censecration our own people should be in the homes of al promptly. They are worth all tieey cost the subscriber, many times told. Those of our ples, are, for the most part, sent gratuitouspense, they are not a source of very great income. The expenses must, therefore, be
met by the liberality of the people. Be cause they have responded to the calls of the past we have come to the place at which we
to-day stand. Because we have fai'h in God and confidence in his people, this important adrance step in our work is taken. Other
advances will be made as rapidly as the in terest of our people in the work will jastify.

## Cammunirationg.

nelv orleans and its exposition.
Though late in the season, a trip to New Orleans at this time of the year is not with-
out its attractions. Leaving New Jersey while the maples are still gorgeous in their red Spring bonnets, the elms just beginning to put on their new finery, the cherry trees don-
ning their bridal array, and the onks ing their independence of fashion oy adhering to their Winter costumes-as one whirls
rapidly (if such a word can be properly aprapidly (if such a word can be properly ap
plied to southern railroading) southward, the evidences of Spring increase. Soon the
apple and pear trees are blushing at the ardent caress of the wocing zephyr, the dog wild peach and plum trees are robed in wild peach and plum trees are robed in
pink, the young greens of the foliage grow richer contrasted with the staid old pines, is honeysuckle perfumes the thickets, corn is peeping from the ground, locust trees
and water lillies are in blossom, oats are being harvested, cotton plants cover the fields looking for all the world like wayside hovels, magnolia blossoms are on the trees and the white buds are peddled by little girls at the sta:ions, and lazy, half clothed presence of the Summer-land.
A ride of two days and a half via the Shen andoah Valley road through historic ground in Vinginia, eastern Tennessee, and thabama,
brings one to the great city of the Suath, built in a swamp and surrounded by water, a scene of wonderous gayety and pursuit of
pleasure alternated with ferers, pestilence and death; a city half foreign, half American,
and wholly misgoverned; a city of mingled magnificence and misery. At first sight one is impressed with the idea that the city is one
vast collection of breweries, as every house vast collection of breweries, as every house
has from one to several great tanks standing twenty or more feet high within its yard but these are nothing but rain-water reser-
voirs for culinary use and drinking purposes. The water of the river is yellow and opaque with mud, and wells are of no account. The
streets are, many of them, wide and finely
in the old French part of the town, but most with filth and redolent of pestilence.
New Orleans is raled by a ring probably
more corrupt and venal than any thing els known in polities, and, what is worse, self-
perpetuating. A prominent democratic poli. perpetuating. A prominent democratic pol prevent negro rule, the $\epsilon$ had made laws le-
galizing ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent returns, and that now they found themselves
through these same laws, at the mercy of this unscrupulous ring with no redress in the
courts. While one can readily sympathize ith the instinctive rebellion of the eduignorant and scarcely civilized blacks, yet is evident that no permanent relief;' can b
secured through unjust measures. "Chick ens will come home to roost." Efforts which are being made to educate and elevate
the blacks promise the only safe solution the problem. And that these efforts are no confined to simple common school educa tion, is testified by the commodious build
ings and grounds of the "Straight Univers

## ored students.

But the chief attraction at New Orleans at resent is the "Worl's Industrial and Co a grand attempt, a grand fraud, and a grand some respects. Though far inferior in in points to the "Cen:eunial," in some regards it superior. The main building is largerand vegetable products of the United State extensive and unique, it beinc the first time that Mexico has attempted to make a show of her resources and capabilites; the elechic Paris. When it is remembered that nine years ago at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, not a single clectric light wa shownas curiosities, it is ite noteworthy that this entire Exposition is lighted throughout by electricity in the most satisfactory man ner, steam engines aggregating some 2.200
horse-power being used in that work alone But the most extraordinary thing in thi Exposition is the Educational Exhibits gallerizs of the great Government build ing, which is entirely given up to education, without being struck with astonishment a the advancement in the methods of educa
tion in the past few yeurs. Then the cultur of the head was the main end, and bat little attention was paid to what would prove of
practical value in ordinary life. Now almost everything is turned iuto the practical line, and hand work keeps even pace with, if it
does not even outstrip, head work. Here ar exhibits from most of the States in the Un ion, from the "Christian Brothers," a Cath
olic organization originating in France butoperating in most lands, from France, from the colored schools of the Sonth; the large collec tion of "Woman's Work," which is largely ed purposes. But when one goes into the main purposes. Bat when one goes into the maic
building and examines the exhibits of Mexico marefultan and finds there evidences of a he secs that the world does move. I was honored place in New York's educationa exhibit, the protrait of our own beloved and versity, surrounded by other great educators, Empire State
The old adage has been altered for this oo casion to read, "Every thing must have its
day," and after all the States and various other interests had he States and variou May 12th, was "Elucation Day" and the crowd gathered under the broad-spreadinglive oaks in the grounds, and listened to speeche
from the Chairman, the Director General from the Chairman, the Director General,
and from representatives of Camada, France and from representatives of Canada, France
and Japan, as well as different sections of the United States, upon this all important sub ject. At the risk of trespassing upon the
patience of your readers, I will make a fe patience of your readers, I will make a few
extracts from the speech of Mr. Ichizo Hattori, as it gives information quite new to thi countury, relative to the work in Japan
Almost the entire credit of this Alnost the entire credit of this change in
given to Japan's intercourse and treatie given to Japan's inter
with the United States:

## \section*{At the present all educational nffairs throughout the Empie are under the conrrol of the Minister of Eftuation who ide

 <br>  <br> }


Besides the ma:n building and the Gor crnment building there are numerous others, now nearly empty except for a collection of
Mexican cacti and orchids; the Art Gallery Dexican cacti and orchids; the Art Gallery,
well supplied with paintings many of them of̂ merit; Machinery Anuex, Carriage and
Furniture Pavilion, Sawmill Building; Life saving Station; Mexican Mineral Rotunda and numerous restaurants, all built on so
low ground that ouly continual pumping can low ground that only continual pumping can
keep it free from water. The Chief Engieer told me that if the pumps were to stop for one dily the floor of the main building
would be one foot under water: ould be one foot under water. Great efforts are being made to raise other year with some prospect of success,
wat a demand is made that it be under a new management. While it is unquestioned that agement are honorable and honest, there are many rumors afloat regarding various crooked ransactions, in connection with the dispos ward are adding to its shame, for some then have made bare-faced proposals ender satisfactory reports for cash! Such
wards, are, of cours, worthless, and better that the whole system of premiums
hould be relegated to the regions of the for the well informed public have all confidence in them.

## New Orleans, May 13, 1880

## B. N. MUMFORD.

Deacon Robert Nehemiah Mumford was orn in the town of Smyrna, Oneida county Y., and died in Watson, May 3, 18s5, age isease was erysipelas, and his suffering ere great.
He was a
the father or foonder Stephen Numford, day Baptist church in America, organized i (6)1." He was the Senior Deacon of the deve: th-day Baptist Church of Watson, and
died the faith of his fathers. He was an houest and strcessful business man, with a
ender and affectionate heart. His funeral was held at his house, May the 5th, by the "I of thare notice; text, 2d Timothy 4: 7 inished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown
of righteonsness." He leares a wife, three sons, and one daughter to mourn their great loss, but we trust his gian is rest, peace ad
heaven. $\quad$ Thoyas R. Reed.

## an explanirion.

At the last session of the North Western Association I was appointed the delegate to alternate. Last January I was obliged to leave the Missionary field on account of $m$ health. The difficulty was with my head and of a serious nature. From past expe-
rience with this same difficulty I felt sure all thought of acting as delegate must be abandoned. My preseut condition prove feel so was a con lit decision. Some day self to be an invalid. But these days are immediately followed by serions symptoms, and every little mental cffort reminds me
better than three months ago. Yet to at great imprudence on my part. I wrote Bro. Hull asking him to act as the delegat His work was done. Information of down was then given to Bro. E. M. Dann, Chair man of the committee to nominate the del tand, Bro. ial appointment great satisfaction to have filled my appoint ment as delegate doing something as I hum bly trust to advance the cause and meetin
with so many much beloved friends fellow laborers. The Christian kindnes of those who have sent me invitations to of the associations is appreciated. Dear Chris tian friends thank you. But for the present at least I cannot be with you. May th
Lord direct and bless in all the association
for his own glory.
S. R. WHEELER. to tie clurcil rleris up tile nortil.West.
ERN assochallow.
The Corresponding Secretary of the North Western-Association, having been instructed at its last session, to prepare blank form
for the Annual Reports of the Churches, sub mits the following form which the chureh clerks are earnestly desired to adopt, fill out clerks are earnestly desired to adopt, bli ont,
and incorporate in their letters to the forth coming Association. If this form should bo ished in by that body it will then be furnished in printed form for annual use by the
churches. Let us have, if.possible, a repor

## Name and post office address of

## Cerbal cestimony). Teath Totalase, membership.

 ResideR. Votal
Vale


## Name and address.

## How mach i A verage tite

## A verage hittendance since Januar Number baptized. How many are church members? <br> 

sed ?
Amount and purpose of moneys raised durin
G. M. Cotrencl, Correeponding Secretury.

## FROII J. B. CLABKE.

Two weeks spent at various points, Ne
Milton, West Union, and Berea, \&c., affor
additional signs of the hard times in Wes additional signs of the hard times in Wes
Virginia. The season thus far las been dry and many fears have been expressed that al other drought may be visited upon the
country. Here, as else where, everybori. seems to be aronsed to new exertions in learing and planting, and we hope a kiud rovidence may reward them bountifully, Showers appear to be near at hand todray
which prospect fills all hearts with glainess The writer preached one week ago last t the M. E. Church, New Milton. The Sabbath-school there is doing well under the eadership of Bro. Eslee F. $\cdot$ Raudolph, super were held. At the Ritchie Church, meeting ith a fall Sabath Besides two sel mons, addresses were made to the Bible chool and Woman's Missionary Society by invitation. The session of the latte: wa held on the afternoon of First-day, an showed a lively interest on the part of the members. Excellent essays were read bs
Trs. Flavius Ehret and Miss Lillie Merideth The indications in this field seem to warran Bro. Threlkeld, the pastor, are effective in promoling unity and steadfastuess. - Onac count of the scarcity of ready cash, the collections for the Tract Society were small
but the pledges given were libcral, both a Siddle Tsland and Berea.

## 

New York.
.
On the eve of the Sabbath, May 23d, in place of the usual prayer-meeting, the pas or said that as it was the week for the pubcation of the Revised Old Testament, he ad arranged to have short talks by differ ont brethren on what the Old. Testa $A$ Platts spoke of the debt the world owes the Platts spoke of the debt the world owes the
Oid Testament for its doctrine of the on
trae God; T. R. Wiliams trine of man's hature and n
Maxson, of its code of mora On Sabbath morning, n excellent sermon from
nen of God spake as they he Holy Ghost,"" in which ketch of the various bade, a principles and methods-of revision was needed. I sl Editor, expressed by oth conder.
At half. past ten Sabbath r candidate was
$f$ the church.
In the evening after the S hurch meeting was heldat were taken to repair and bean held the object of which

Itgan in the church.
It has been ramored that gins to look like it
SECOND VERON
Sabbath-day, May 16 th W o the chnrch, and especially nd baptismal waters appointed way. The ponte
aneida Creek, in the village Oneida Creek, in the villige
two miles from the churc have united with the Second
There are others " ulmost per There are others " almost par
we hope to see ere loug catst

|  | HE SABBATH RECORDER, MAY 23, 1885. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | true God; T. R. Wiiliams spoke of its doctrine of man's nature and needs; and D. E. Massari, of its code of morals. <br> On Sabbath morning, ihe pastor preached an excer God spake as they were mored "Hy the Holy Ghost," in which he gave a brief | It is mournful, whether we are right or wrong; for if wrong, it is bad to demand of young people a sacrifice not needful; but if ate right, it is most sad that our joung people have not enongh courage and princi ple to abide by the right$\qquad$ | General Woiseley wielill sail for home on |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  arines has left Panama for Aspin wall. Typhus fever is increasing among Italia |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| the oom mittee to d nrongh this Com |  |  |  |  |  |
| ro. W.H.E.Ensti is the |  |  |  |  | at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath.keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially |
| dinment. It would |  |  |  | fcutive Committee have prepared the following pro-gramme:Fifth-day-Morning Session. |  |
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| to adranee the cause |  |  |  |  |  |
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| vith |  |  |  |  | tions to cither the Tract Society or Missionary So-ciey, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, onapplication to the Sabbath Reconder, Alfred Cen-tre, N. Y. |
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| siclid |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{\text { SPicer, of West Hailock. }}{\text { DIED. }}$In Independence. N. Y.. May 15. 1885. Fremont |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | great sufferer from a difficulty of breathing, so thathe was unable to lie down and died siting in his | 2 tn 2.15 . Devotional Fxercises.2.15 to 230 . Unfinished business.2.30 to 4.30 . Tract Society's hour |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | 8 o'clock. Prayer and conference mee ing. |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Afternoon. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 8.15. Sermon, W. H. Erust, del gate from North Western A socialion. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | knowledged from week to week in the paper. Per sons sending money, the receipt of which is not dusons sending money, the receipt of which is not du- ly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the |
|  |  |  |  |  |    <br> I. B. Crandall, Alfred Centre, $\$ 200 \quad 41$ 52 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 7.30 to 8.15. Praise eervice,Conducted by J. J . . Burdick.L. A. Platis. Blanks bave heen sent to clerks of churches which they are requested to fill out and return to the Secretary of the Association as early as June 1st.Westerly, R. I., May. 11, 1880 . |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| season thus'far has bee |  |  |  | at Nile, N. Y., eommencing on Fifil day, June 18 |  |
| - | , |  |  |  |  |
| Here, as elscwhere, everybod |  |  |  | Committee has taken the responsibility of recommending the following programme: |  |
| and platitug, and we hope a kind |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| uriter preacled one week ago las at Ifiddel Ilsand, andi on Firsbdas |  |  |  | 15. Devotional Exercises. |  |
| I. E. Church, New Milton. The |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { churches and } \\ & \text { s; annual re- } \\ & \text { egates; miscel- } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Evening.7.30. History of the clurches of the Association, |  |
| dith |  |  | on |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nd Woman's Missionary Society |  |  |  |  | A Mick |
| d. The ession of the lattey | who lires in Albion, Wisconsin. Mr. Davis |  |  |  |  |
| y interst on the part |  |  |  |  | Coghagene wanted tr |
| - Exeellent esass were read by |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $$ |  | 2.30. History of the missionary work in the bounds <br> of the Association, <br> E. P. Burdick. |  |
| lision that the earuest labors of elekel, the pastor, are effective in |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | passed a way from eat th annther father in Is rat andwe irust he is now enjoying the communion of theblessed. | developed by Paul in lis teacling, and exCollection for Missionary Society. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | BROOKLYN |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 7.30. History of eduaction in ithe Aesemidition. | WIITTE LEAD OO.'S |
| 7ame |  |  |  |  | Perfectly Pure White Lead. e Filific and besi made ibid. For sale by all dealers and made only by COOLLYN WHITE LEAD CQ., Office, 182 Front St., New York. |
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|  |  |  |  | Liclel |  |
| hat as it was the week ft the Revied oid |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | FOR SALE. <br> on very mast terms. |
|  |  |  | Hor |  |  |
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Gelected Ahtiscellaug.
If is riefir. Whate'ed disturbs me through the cind

 Iown his kindness, and kn know
His mercy will appear

Go. I will trust Him day by day-
To do bis will dilightil
And in each pand and trial say,
And io eash pand and trial say
My

Shatarit

## 

Twas only this stray scrap, "There are some people always looking out for slights.
They cannot pay a risit, they cannot receive friend, they cannot carry on the inter course of the family, without suspecting
some offense is designed. If they meet an be preoccupied with business, they attribut his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly.
It set me thinking. Who does not contin ually meet such people, and consequent tremely cautious to give no offense? Some tremely cautions to give no offense? Some
times we have ventured to congratulate our pots, only to learn afterwards that we hav co: $\begin{aligned} & \text { ititted a deeper crime than ever. Is it } \\ & \text { because }\end{aligned}$ hey are themselves so perfect in that they cannot afford to overlook the fand and short comings of others, with a large real good there is in every one, though man imes hidden beneath a rough exterior? ffered from this peculiar sensitivenesss an the sermon then preached me ever causes $m$ gratitude. I can laugh now, at my absurdity but at the time my distress was real.
ness remarkably deprossing to one's menta atmosphere, and, as if to angment its evils, was far from Iriends and suttable care was cousin Nell, who fairly bore me throug tedious days of fever, and on to convalescence nd then to me off for a week or two at the "Pier." In this move, I fear she began to mistrust the
efficacy of the change. for the life and bustle seemed too much for me; the loud talking and merry greetings jarred upon me almos like blows; and I resisted her daily effort to take me to "The Cliff" "until, at last, her
rhapsodies over their grand ruggedness, their pleasantness and uniqueness overcame me. She said the solid ledge extended unde
water farther than vision could pierce; and that its stretch down the coast was beyond her two hour effort to walk its length. She
had overheard one gentleman tell anothe that such another piece of rock was not to be
found on the coast,until one reached Florida and there was its counterpart. All this im pelled me to visit them for myself, despite
the crowds I knew I should meet upon them, as they were continually thronged from when the moon shone bright, gay laughte through $m y$ open wind in the hem of the morning.
There was no drive to them, so one mus needs walk over the stony path through the
pastures, and I frequently stopped to rest. Sitting upon a grauite boulder I began to there. I think I must have envied those w met for their seeming health and flow of conversing, came opposite me, one turne ment burst into hearty, ringin¢ laughter, burst into crying. Nell, all gympathy an I, petulently I fear, replied, "When on has become such a ridiculous object as I mus Nell actually looked dismayed and said, "hy, what can you mean?" making sport of me?" I cried.

| For a moment there struggled in Nell's |
| :---: |
| face a mixture of anusement, pity and dis- | gust, then she burst into a long and merry

laugh. I had had too much evidence of her
lon love and consideration to resent it from her;
and my confidence in her sound good sense convinced me that I had made myself ridic-
ulous in her estimation. I began to excuse nlous in her estimation. I began to excu
nyself by saying, "Well, I suppose I a being sick.",
"Sick!" she exclaimed, "yes, you are sick; for the symptoms you manifest are no
those of a healthy nature, and are quite for eign to your usual self. But I am hope
ful of your case; for I candidly believe that if I plainly dagnose and name it, you
cure will be sudden and complete. On word will name it, selfishness. Selfishnes
supremely aggravated."
I was angry; so much so that I forgot m physical weakness, and rising, walked stoutly
down over the uneven path, clear to "The Cliffs," without once thinking of resting. old self, or whether the sublimity of the sight of the grand waves beating upon that ledge of rock-rock seamed and worn smooth by the srank, but to each recurring wave presented rebuffed the waves of centuries ago-cleared my mental vision.
humors and fancied ills, which all the pett o occupy me wholly, were swept away, a coming tide, reaching higher than the rest, wept away the sand and sticks. some child
in play had littered about, leaving clean and are the solid, everlasting rock. Ah, though
my Father's hand made all this, and the foundations beneath my feet shall crumble How little, and nothing, was I! Surely noth ing but love could I hold for every one-I, and all mankind. I turned with a glad tearfulness to Nell and told her as I claspeu her hand in mine, "Oh, Nell! the cure is sud ong as I feel the firm rock of trust beneath
'That was the way my sermon began, and -the place, the constantly changing concourse of people; or Nell, her own dear self, such morbid fancies, as many others besides ou have done! To me the sight of thos
young girls in their happy enjoyment of health and recreation was a cause of thank
fulness. I knew them to be hard-working city teachers; and had you seen, as I have the steady growing of cheerfulness and free-
dom from care during the days we have been ere, you too, must have been glad. What cause for merriment, they, or any one, could
possibly find in you-a decidedly commonlace woman, neither more nor less than
ommon-placa, and such are daily met by undreds, -I was puzzled to know. I have deas. In your case, as with others, I am wn importance. Now don't fush so, though see by your laugh you understand me. Yo so long, and all have placed thenselves,
their time and convenience, so entirely a your disposal during your illness, that. no you feel as if robbed of your just rights when
placed upon an equal footing with tnousand of others, persons on whom you have no d

## thought.

> pinion that such and such ladies ther shallow, or so solfish your room, wer show common fellow-feeling. I see now that have been mistaken in withholding from experience in suffering and affiction. The some who are now undergoing them, ha trouble. Yours they knew was but an imag ary one, and therefore most wisely treated by being ignored. There are some her they shut out all sight or sound of the af airs of others. One can but hope by one agonzing sorrow. I feel no slight when they pass me without notice, but a real delight day, the sky or the sea; because tis for thei sual healing powers they are here.
> "Then, there is that Mrs. V-, whom glanced at us without speaking. You said she

## fore alm for

 for I know that she is teeming with thoughts ne one."Oh, how we misjudge othere through own importance!' We would not, for a mo ment, admit that we held any but the most
hearty good-will toward all our fellows; then why imagine that others have cause for other
han the same good-will toward us! Indeed, we are far more happy to take for grante that every one is our well-wisher, and so
show our hearty sympathy in return! Is it not the most insufferable egoism to approkeener instincts and more ready insight than e allow in others? I assure you they are there in people whom you would esteem ob sense to see that it is not agreeable the good to have them always paraded on the surface On these rocks I have heard some try to express their supreme admiration and appre
ciation of the scene, and they succeeded only in belittling it; while there were other the very highest and truest sympathy with its grandeur. The first, probably, regarded they! They lived to: close to the grea contempt of her artificial children.
"But, dear coz, I had great faith in this a most prevalent and disagreeable comou remember the morning we came away, fast; and that you said you wondered how harsh things ent he handle of the iron spider ou showed me your hand, reddened, almost corn, by contact with it? You knew it was
because of its extreme tenderness after illness igor and daily use of your hands would
vat sensitive, and that returning would see only the real urility of such things their lack of polish would be forgotten. Just. so with the sensitiveness of your spirit. In
first contact with every day affairs and people, you are actually wounded by harshness ou will remember only the real worth ther is in those you meet, and all these little pewiarities, now so annoy
windled into insignificance.
I must tell you one or two little lessons have learned on this rock. Do you see that little stream running down the rock? It is the heart of the rock, and is so far down that
high tide covers it. I call it Faith. When a salt wave washes over it, it cannot change its
nature. When it recedes there wells up the ame, clear, pure, fresh draught for whomso ever will drink. If our faith springs fro
the secret recesses of "The Rock," waves trouble, flood tides of affiction cannot alte
t. It must ever spring up pure. By its own vital force and power must fr
taint.
"
"Another is almost opposite in its appli ation; for I call the twice daily incomin all the rubbish and litter that the throng ha cattered upon the rock-bits of wilte flowers; shreds of paper; broken toys; sand
and sticks, betraying a puny effort at build ing; cigar ends, etc.-all leaving impression fall? The incoming and outgoing tide wil leave not one trace of all those who have bee dropped; they will be lodged.in the crevices sthough stored away as something of worth. lean of all the varied impressions left by ur contact with others, save only the peb
bes of truth which we should carefully hoard s treasures of use and beauty. Al, reviving and cleansing influence that no ligh leave a trace; then "slights" will not b

| MI GOD, I THANK THEE <br> My God, I thank thee who hast mad <br> So full of splendor and oft joy, <br> So mang.glotiriut thingt; are here, <br> T thank thee more that all our joy <br> So that earrthors lhise remain; ; our gui |
| :---: |
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anything green was seen in Paytal. The
rest of the trip to tallao was simply bare
rocok, sand and water. As I had to wait for rock, sand and water. As I had to tait for
three days in Calloo, I made a wisit to Cita,
intending to spend a night, but the desola. intending to spend a ningt, but the desola-
tion left by the Chilins, the dirt and dis-
comfort made me return to my room steamer. Chili deetrurned my moch than the
could not appreciate and stole all that was
could nat could not suphecias china, siver al that was
valuble, surn pianos
nd furniture from the poor soldiers, the Peruxians were far mogh
cultivated than their opponents. Their world
renownd renowned collection of plants of South
America wais boxed up, sent to Chil and
allowed to rot unopened and unapreceited I meta botatinst ffomen our ound Smappreciated.
almost wept over the recital. Allo the lone almost wept over the recital. All the long
cherished treasure of the old Inca

cization were seattered abroad in| en |
| :--- |
| pho |
| pho |

sc
lly.
m
at



## notes of tratel

Colon or Aspinwall has grown immensely.
An ulmost new town has been added, built An alimost new town has been added, built
where onlv wild swamp and tangle once
had contro. The streets of the old town
have been lenthened, and the town is, for


 simply a grass ham hom ock and an an iry have
pot.
Evereryhere one seen small ryoery stores for
the sale of everythiug with their


have bee sent here.
Starti
Chagres River the Company has advanceed
about seveu or eight mules. Then agan
bout the midde near the mountains the
D such a cut the decline of the sidies is very
abrupt. The Chagres with its excessively
rarying discharge of water, is an almost in
$\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{EL}}$
$\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{EL}}$
SITUATIONS FREE,  
$\mathbf{O}^{\text {UR SABBATH VISITOR }}$
THE AMERIOAN SABBATH TRACTSOCIET $T$ ..... TERRMS.
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## 腤和ular

## In PLUENCE of SUL Gortre, - Bergeret in

 Gorrse.-Bergeret in ${ }^{\underline{L}}$Archio der Phar, is of superabundance of sulphate
whether introduced in food formed there by the oxidati
f the muscles; induces goir of the muscles, indaces go
tration, the inhabitants are mentioned as having bee
afflicted with this diseas water which flowed a lon,
gypsum, and wase therefor
and gyppum, and war, thereforg
sulphate of lime. At leng to have water mother localys where hoitre
The result was, the ger in
other illustration is the sold other illustration is the sola
racks of Saut Etienne, am
am goitre assumed form of an e,
ter which, these osoldiers dral
and the food eaten was not suffici
tems, particularly as they we
ter ems, par und a large part of
orousseqy and
conse was, the supp matter was not equal to th
system. The oxidation of system.
ter in the muscles thus gave
quantity of sulphates, char
chat quand giving rise to the diseas

## quite reasonable to sulpose

 be gorged with food as.aninthat injury may result fron
fords true as regurds corn. The a Tong season of active groy
about oue hundred days
If all the food which is requ If all the food which is req
the plant is added to the eoil vailable condition at the
qilantity max belost before
itize $i t$ Soluble fertilizers di
 the nitric acid of nitrate of
been applied ot the surface
the waiter lowing from the the water flowing from the
eight hthirs after the applic
six hundred ponnds of this be applied to the corn crop
of the sed, it will begin to
on
on single root has been formed cape: This fact is given on
of how fertilizers muy be lo
tiou. At the best, an exce
 food is exhausted before it c
ito grain which is he mos
the croap. During some ye
the been growng orri, under
ber
fertilizing, which is to papp
intervals, as after each time intervals, as after each time
inttand of before and imme
plunting. The effect has
 and in growing peete corn fo
and well- filled ears are secur and wel-diled cars are secur
is dusted along the rows beff
 same method of applying fe fer
used
Anerican $\begin{aligned} & \text { roots } \\ & \text { Agriculturisist for for }\end{aligned}$

green was seen in Payta. The
ee trip to Callao, was simply bare
d and water. As I had 3 in Calluo, I made a hisist to tima fima,
to spend a night, but the dit y the Chilining, the dirt the desola- dis Chili destroyed my room on the the appreciate and stole all that she such as china, silverware, piano
iture from the houses. Thougt th, the Peruvians were. far moug
collection ofponents. Their world
plants was boxed up, sent to of Soili and tanist from our Smithsonian, h
pt over the recital. All the lon treasures of the old Inca cin
were scattered abroad. Leavin
coasted coasted southward; below Piscol Inca cross or symbol claimed by I fancr it is in yome way, connecins
the worship of the san cliffs come down abruptly to the
co the sore esea and are very abruptly to thrnishing
aces to thousands of sea-birds and ere we passed close to quite a larg
whales. The usual whales. The usual murderous pro happily without injury to the
arrived at Coquimbo 35 days ung New York; it is a fine barbor-
ne on this coast, but arid. There Where there 1 water , it is very
of course the fields are irrigated
Andes. Snow peaks are withen Andes. Snow pakas are virisibated in
Aher. We have an abundance of
hin cucumbers, and melo mens of bot
tis not bat; the tean during this, the sumperature is se:son.
it wall fall some six or eight degrees It is very cloudy or foght fogy in th
sometimes, but soon clears.

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## RPLLENCY







## Influence of Sulphates in producing

 Gorrme. -Bergerer in a communication to toArctioder Phar, is of the opinion that a superabundance of sulphates in the system whether introduced in food and drink, formed there by the ooidation of the sulphur
of the mucces, induces goitre. As an illusrration, the inhabitants of Saxoriles bain are mentioned as haticted with this disease. They drank gater which flowed long distance o
gpsum, and was, therefore, charged sulphate of lime. At length they resol ed nate water broughe th their vilage The resilt was, the goitre disappeared.
ther other illustration is the soldiers in the barracks of Sant Etienne, among whom the
goitre assumed form of an epidemic. The water which, these soldiers drank, w:s wure, but
the food eaten was not sufficient for their sysems, partioulurily ys they were exercised vig, nsequence was, the supply of nutritious mater was not eqpat to the waters of the
system. The oxidation of the protein matTr in the muscles thus gave uie rise a large nan giving rise to the disease.
Applying Fertillzers to Corn.-It is
quite reasonable to suppose that plants. can
ue as regards corn. The corn plant hat
long season of active growth.
eplaut is added to the soil in a soluble and
vailable coudition at the planting, a large
ize it. Soluble fertilizers diffuse themselve in a moist soil with great rapidity, and are
quickly carried off by the drainage water in
to the subsoil. Sir J. B. Lawes has noticed he nitric acid of nitrate of soda, which has he water flowing from the drains, in forty
iglat hours after the application. If then ix hundred pounds of this fertilize. shonnd
e applied to the corn crop before the sowing be applied to the corn crop before the sowing
of the seed, it will begin to be lost before a
single root has been formed to arrest its es aipe. This fact is given only as an instan:e
of how fertilizers may be lost ty misapplicamaterial given to corn in its early stages,
morces arank growth of stalk, and the plant food is exhausted before it can be converted
into grain, which is the most valuable part of into grain, which is the most valuable parto
the crop. During som y yars past, we have
been growing corn, under a new system o been growing corn, under a new system o
fertilizing, which is to apply the fertilizer a
intervals, as after each time of cultivation intervals, as after each time of cultivation
insteid of before and immediately after the planting. The effect has been to notabl
increase the yield of grain, and decrease thi mocrease the yield of grain, and decrease th
growth of stalk. By this method, eighty
bushels of grain per acre have been produced. and in growing sweet corn for raene, produce, larg
and well-filled ears are secured. The fertilize is dusted along the rows before the cultivator
is used, or immediately afier, and the first 3awe method of applying fertilizers has been
used for roots with favorable results.-
American Agriculturist for Jun
Ginseng.-A parliamentary paper con
tains the account of a journey made by the Consul. General of Greitt Britain in Corea Some interesting information is given wit
regard to the prodnction of the famous dru
ginseng, so prized as a tonio by the inseng, so prized as a tonic by the Chinese It is grown from a seed which is sown i
March. The seedlings are plauted out i
beds raised a foot above the level of the sut beds raised a foot above the level of the sur-
rounding soil, bordered with upright slates,
and covered in from sun and covered in from sun and rain by shed
of reeds, well closed in except toward the
north side, where they are left to open. I north side, where they are lett to open. In
the first or second year the ginseng plant
is only two or three inches high, and ha ouly two leaves. It is transplanted frequent
ly during this period. In the fourth yea
the stem is about six inches high, with fou horizontal leaves standing out from in at
right angles, and in the fifth year a strong, healthy plant has reached maturity, thoug has reached the sixth season. Ordinar
giuseng is prepared by simply dying the root in the sua or over acbarco the root
make red or clarifed ginseng, the
placed in wicker baskets, which are put pake red or wicker baskets, which are put in
parge earthenware vessel with a closely fittin large earthenware vessel with a closely fitting
cover, and pierced at the bottom with holes It is then placed over boil
steamed for about four hour
Gingeng was for centuries
vegarded as a
very elixir of life all over the East; and es very elixir of life all over the East; and eswere generally supposed to be confined to the Corean ginseng. But its enormous price
putit out of the reach of the poorer classes put it out of the reach of the poorer classe
The wild ginserg of Corea has frequently
fetched twenty times its weight in silver it fetched twenty times its weight in silver ti
China. The export from Corea is $a$ strict monopoly, which affords a considerable rev-
enue, and is said to be the king's personal pe fiviste. Death is the punishment for smus. yling it out of the country. port is only a about 27,000


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THE SABBATH RECORDER, MAY 28, 188



GSon X.-GOD's MESSAGE by HIS SON Br Rev. r. $\overline{\mathrm{R}}$. wimuams, D .







## \section*{on}

Carist who gave himself for un, is so soexalted and
invested wilh such power and authority, we are un.
der the highest obligetion der the highest obligations to heed his words. They
bring to us the highest revelations and are of eternal
importance to our souls.
V. 2. For if the word spoken by angels proved
steadfast, etc, See Deut. 33: 2, Psa. $68: 17$, Deut.
4.3 Ref 4: 3. Reftrence is here made to the truth and dig.
nity of angels. They are hol, beings, and may
stand in high relations to God, still they are far in
ferior to the Son of God. But if their word may ferior to the Son of God. But if their word may
he eleded upon, how much more reliable is the word
of Christ. V 3. Howo shall wee escape, if we neglect so great
salaation? The uuestion implies the utter impossi-
bility of escape. If we could not escape condem. bility of escape. If we could not escape condem-
nation for neglecting the revelations made through
angels, by no means could we escape if we neglect the free and full offering of salvalion made to us by
ihe Son of God. V. 4. God also bearing them woitness. God is a
witness to the integrity of the salvation offered.
The gift of tis salvation has always been accom-
panied by the manifectation of Gud's presence and
 For such a neglect, there is no oposible escape in
the universe from an infinite loss, and separation
from God.


Basprood for May performs well its self-ap.
pointed task of gathering the best thoughts of all
who study the physical mental Who study the physical, mental and moral well-be
ing of infancy, and presenting them in a manner
which shall be helpful which shall be helpful, instructive, and entertain-
ing to parents who aim to give the affairs of their
little ones the close attention which they deserve. 18 Spruce St., New York.
The leading features of Our Little Men and Wim. en for June have lost none of their charm and in.
structiveness. Birds, plants and anima.s for the lit.
te naturalist "" the naturalist, " Kinge and Queens at Home" for the
historian, and stories and pictures for everybody historian, and stories and pictures for everybody
make up a very attractive and valuable magazine.
D. Lothrop \& Co., Boston, Mass, AboARD AND ABroan is the title of No. 133 of
Funk \& Wagualls' Standard Library Series. It consists of letters of travel in England, by W. P. Breed,
D. D., written, as he says in lis preface with
竍 D. D., written, as he says in his preface, with no
thought of their publication except as lettirs to a
Newspaper. They howevtr are readable and in. structive, and are well worth the price,- 15 c .
TEE Ladies' Floral Cabinet contans the usual instructions for flower gardening, etc., together with
a large amoutt of miscellaneooss reading, which
makes it a desirable household companion. makes it a desirable household companion. 22
Vesey St, New York.
Theology of Natuae and Revelation is the
somewhat pretentious tutle of a pamphlet of 55 pr Theology of Natuae and Revelation is the
somewhat tretentious trite of a pamphlet of 55 pp.
The author hides Lis real name underthe appeilation of an "Amateur Thelogian." The publishtr is $O$.
Hutchinson, 25 East 14th St., New York. The pamphlet is worth reading.
The North American Reviewo conclades its seven
tieth year with its June number. It never had so large a circulation, nor greater influence, nor a more
brilliant staff of contributors. This number dis cusses seven topics of vital public intereist by no less
than fourteen eminent writers, not including the than fourteen eminent writers, not including the
shotit contributions in "Comments." Among these
topics are: "Shall Silver be Demonetized?" "Protopics are: "Shall Silver be Demonetized?" "Pro
hibition in Politics," and "How Shall Woma
Dress. Teresing number. No one who desires to keep
tebreist of the progress of musical science and litera. ture can well afford $t$, be without such a magazine.
S. W. Straub, Chicago, Ill. THe old Testament Student has made for itself a
permanent and large place on the study table of every
one interested in the sudy one interested in the study of the Hebrew Scrip
tares. The May number sustanes the character
which tie magazine has already established. which tie magazine has already established.
Tre Pulpit Treasury for June is promptly on our table, and is as fresh and full of promise as a June
morning. Dr. Witherspcon, one of the great preach. ersetch of his life and a view of his church. T. Shedd's Address to the Graduating Class in the
Uniou Theological Seminary, N. Y., contributed to this number, is a gem in every respect, should be of a rue man. Every number of this monthly
showits sterling value, its evangelical vigor and ts
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con clergymen, $\$ 200$. Single copies, 25 cents.
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WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARLET.
 BठTrEx.-Receipts for the week, 29.058 pack-
ages; exports, 60 packages. There have been thousages; exports, 60 packages. There have been thous-
ands of packages of good sound yellow grass-make
old butter sold this Spring at 10@12c. A lot of 22 tubs of Delaware county sold this week at 7 ctc . A
Western ceamery of 35 tubs old butter sold at 10.
I60 packages of fair old New York State butter
went at 8c., and there is considerable claseed as this week on fresh butter has beend dfficult and d
clining, and closes weak with 22 c . for the quotab
top, and $18 @ 20$. arrivals, and poor hay make, either creamery or
dairy, selling at from $10 @ 15 \mathrm{c}$.. The market. closes
demoralized and with quite a portion of the week's
 Cherse.-Receipts for the week, 33,783 voxes;
exports 26,665 boxes. A fex boxes of old cheese are
peddled off at 8@9@10c. by he five or six or dozen peddled off at $8 @ 9 @ 10 \mathrm{c}$. by he inve or six or dozen
boxes at a time, but to offer round lots of 50 to 100
boxes would mean common old stock is selling way down. We even
sawn 80 to 00 boxes of damaged old cheese offered at
20 c. per box. The past has been the most disasIrou; year in the English cheese markets for many
years. Blocks of ands, costing here 10@11c., have sold at at auction
there at from 30f@40f, netting not much more than half their cost. All speculative spirit has thus been
completely taken out of shippers, and the market is completely taken out of shippers, and the market is
fal down to actual orders for actual wants. This offerings and in the middle of the week there was
some life and spirit, and 81 @ 88 tc . was made for fancles, and the arrival3 are pretry well cleared, but
at the close there is a relapse and $8 t \mathrm{c}$. is as high as
could be made, with night and a good many carried over ussold. Full skims
are not worth making, and we hearof some factori teclusively. They are offered here at from $1 @ 3 \mathrm{G}$. Factory,

## Eags.-Receipts for the week, 18,202 barrels

 Market was firm at 14c., and 14 t c . for choice mark
and strictly fresh near-by eggs sell at $15 @ 16 \mathrm{Cc}$. W
quote:



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apon the inspiration of the | Seciptures, but to eay |
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| shall be appropriate | new ver

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