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Alifed, I. I.

\section*{ <br> 

\section*{Betlin, M. I

## Betlin, M. I <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  Ner Tort citt. <br>   <br>  <br> Leonardstille, N. I <br>  <br> Adami Centre, $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{Y}$ : <br>  <br> Wenterly, B. I,

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F Bevividiar BApTIST Masion

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 Chicago, Ill


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 Milton, Win


Milton Janction; Win.

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## Sabbath Terorfler,





## The Gablath herorder.

## far pbepabation dat and teb sabbath.

## by albret whitrobd.

$\Delta$ correspondent of the Recordre atrang. 1y misconceives of the relationship between
the Preparation day and the Sabbath in the time of the apostlea. In order to make appear that the Preparation on which Christ
تsa crucified vas cruciifed was not Fidida, he made an
 that "the Sabbath had no Preparation.
Though the evidence of the Gospels is con elasive on this point, I cited his attention to the statement of Josephus, that the Jews by an edict of Angustus Cwas wree exempted
from judicial processes "on the Sabbath or on trom juacicial proceseses " on the Sabbath or on
the Preparation for this day attor the ninth the Preparation hor this hay heplied that Augustus to report Christianity faithfully. Of corrse not, since he died, according to Luke, fifteen years before Christ began to preach. But
Josephus was introduced to testify not in re gard to a Christian but a Jewish usage. I reppect to this, he 18 generally considered
good authority. Atter readugg this additional testimony, this correspondent again
denies that there was any Preparation for the Sabbath and gives this ground for hi denial. "Nowhere in the bible is a Pre paration day appointed for the weekly sab.
bath." As if the Jews had no customs not axpressly enjoined in their Scriptures Neither is there any appointment for th prophets; aud yet John represents Jesus a walking in Solomon's porch at Jerusalem
during the Feast of Dedication. " $H$ Hellenist might claim with no greater absurdity tha there was no Feast of Dedication, because pointed. To know more of this feast and
to corroborate the sacred text, we turn to to corroborate the sacred ext,
Josephas and the Aporypha of the old
Testament. Frou the same sources addi Tiestament. From the esme sources addiday. It was so called from the Jewish cus. tom of preparing meala on that day, since
the Mosaic law forbade the kindling of fire and the preparation of food on the sab-
bath. By the way, this law permitted these
thing th thingg to
Sabbath:
This correspondent allo, cannot be por in regard to the signification of this word.
The second Gospel declares that the day of the crucifixion " was the Preparation which was the prosabbaton,", literally the fore-sab.
bath, and properly translated as the day be fore the Sabbath. Prosabbaton was the name
used for Friday among the Greiian Jews before and ater the time of Christ as thi passage and its usage in
early writings of the Fathers and and antly show. Yherefore Mark was the irrst write prets for his Gentile readeris the Preparation by the Greek equiralent for Friday translated by the Syriac name for Friday in the Syraic version of the New Testamade in the second century, and is the oldest version now in existence.
From the time of the crucifixion, the Greek word for the Preparation began to take the place of Prosabbaton in atanding for. Friday,
and it is plain that the Evangelists use the word in that sense, as Dean Alford, Schaft and other critics on the language of the Ner
Testament have told us. I have given instances of this asage from the ecclesiastical
writers of the first, : Becond, third and forrth centuries, and stated that to day the
Preperet Preparation is the name of the sixth day
of the week in modern Grreek. "Hellenist" does not approve of these authorities, an more than he does that of. ©pagan classical tion of the inginired writings." Were it no for the former, he thinks he could give an arbitrary exposition of the phrase "the
third day" and make it mean "atter the third day," anid were it not for the latter, he could maintain that "the Preparation" was not Fridsy, and ducch an exposition he woolid
have us believe is in acoardance with. m the
explicit language of Jeaus Ohrist." He ob.
jects to the testimony of the Fathers on these grounds; that they are writers of a corrupted charch, that Clement, the reputed anthor of ine epistle to the Corinthians was certainly written in the first century-was born A. D. 217, that Origen had a turn to mythical in
terpretations, that Basil was a monk, and that the eeclesiastical histories were inter olated. If all this were true, it does not disng for "the Preparation" as a name for ion of theological orthoek. It is not a ques of the usage of a word; any more than the other is a question of paganism versas Christianity, bat whether pagan Gretk classical writers did not know how to use the Greek anguage correctly. But "Hellenist's" alio boad. We have to-day many of their genaine writings, that give no evidence that they were corrupt either in words or doctrine, and
this correspondent, I think, is the first to iscover that the histories of Lusebins and ocrates were interpolated and are of doub Without these writings and these histories, to the caril of the infidel that our New Tesment Scriptures are the product of a late "He thase same Fathers whom he ls aiscredit for the proof that the Gos Mark, Luke and John. No, it is not " modern divine." that first interprets the an ancient divine by the name of Mark, and his interpretation is corroborated by the hurch, and all commentators of moder " as Dr. Kendrick informs us. "Hellen-

This correspondent would also give an位 Sabbath. Without the endord
ngle commentator, and ajainst the pub-
ished opinions of all Greek scholars,
vould interpret to sabbaton, in Lake $23: 5$ -the Sabbath in which Christ lay in the
grave-by the words."the Passover Sab
bath." In this he plainly contradicts Luke imself. For this Evangelist says that Chris ate the passover on the fourteenth Nisan,
"the day of anleavened bread when the passover must be killed," and that he wa rucified on the next day, the fifteenth Ni san, the day of the Passover Sabbath,
called. But the day of the crucifixion w he day called by this Evangelist as " eparation. Therefore the Preparatio was the day of the Passover Sabbath, and Isan could be only the weekly Sabbath And yet "Hellenist" moralizes after thi fashion. "An interpreted translation may b all lack divine anthority, and may mislead. He would support this artificial renderin by the statement of John that "that Sab bath was an high day," as if John said tha
that high day was a (Passover) Sabbath.
have in former communications shown that it is against all usage of the word sabbaton
unmodified by word, phrase or context, $t$ interpret it by any other than the weekly
Sabbath. In this opinion, I am sapported by Robinson and other competent critic hey all agree that the Sabbath here spoke
is the weekly Sabbath. Some disharmon ists say that John seems to state that that weekly sabbath was also a great day of the
Feast of the Passover, but others, the har
monists, maintain that there is anthority monists, maintain that there is anthority it fell in the Passover week. In this sense
is the word used in the epistle of the charch Smyrna to the charch at Philadelphia ring an account of the martyrdom of the bishop, Polycarp, who was a pupil of the
apostle John. This epistle states that Polycarp suffered on the second Hanthicas; "be-
ing the great Sabaath.". Wake, in his edige on the "Canons of the 1 metles state that "the great Sabbath," in the writ ings of the Fathers, designated "Saturda But holy week.
confirms him in his interpretation of to sab
baton. How? The word prosabiaton 15: 42) occurs but once in the New Testaoccurs sixty-five time The ferent form batun in that one case, instead of the common word for Sabbath indicates that a different idea was to be conveyed. Its they were parts of one thing. The Prepara tion of the Passover immediately precede the day of holy convocation of the Sabbath
of unleavended bread. To apply this word to the Passover Sabbath is legitimate, bat it is forced and illegitimate in its application the Sabbath-day following the Preparation was a high day. The holy convocation day high day. John therefore calls the Sabbath following the Preparation a high day to distinguish it from the weekly Sabbath, and Mark uses prosabbaton for the same purpose "Hellenist" has made the astounding disco Passover Sabbath. And yet Mark says tha Christ was crucified on "the preparation which is the prosabbaton." Therefore Christ nist" is right as regards the fact, Ther commentator will accept of his exege thought of some theorist. And we have the authority of "Hellenist" for saying that "the teachings, are delusive, and show weaknes

## wickedness

have endeavored, in the interest light upon a question that need have bearing upon Sabbath discussion except as have with great painstaking in forme rymunications given the authority for eving upon this question, in the hope that jose who disagree with me, may search an
judge for themselves of the soundness and authorities.

## adJustuent op burdens.

It is the glory of the gospel that the ser-
vice of its Lord is a free and spontanieous equired so complete a consecration, religoronsly of Jesacting in its demands. Th mercy to condition of mere acceptance, and at th
same time it satisfies the demands of the most parently conflictiable jastice. These ap to Christianity. To iose sight of its free and spontaneous character brings legalism and eads to laxity and disintegration.
Nowhere does this appear more than
the mutual relations, of fellow. Christians, Differences of character, temper and ability
render necessary a very delicate and careful adjustment of rights and duties in order to the most efficient and helpful service of those who labor together for their Master. There
are no words from an inspired pen more ness apon Christian enoining mataal helpfune none liable to more frequent "Bear ye one another's burdens," says th "postle, "and so fulfill the law of Christ. ordinary churches? Take any departmen
of church work, and you will find that the of church work, and you will find that th and too often apon those quite unable to applied by each individual, as his conscienc gospel of free and spontaneous service, and it resper with each to settle for himself wha will do for his Lord and for his brethren. gation, if we take them as they go, by fal the larger part want their burdens carried for them: The prayer meeting is' generally seats and may be dipend ed apon to take part bered by a faithful minority whom the pasto well knows. Almost any ninister can tell
over.on his fingers those to whom he would
aturally go to ask the performance of snch niring soul for apiritol entrust an in the pang for spiritual coansel. Again, ee pecuniary support of most charches is and the balk of it, in many cases, by the conscientious few. Many are there who desire heir bardens carried. Some there are who e too ready to carry them, who need full vell to have their own heary weight lessened y a helping hand. All honor to those brave ouls, but shame upon those who partake of
all the benefits of God's ordinances and yet ll the benefits of God's ordinances and yet
ho sit serenely by and watch the hard who sit serenely by and watch the hard
workers struggle! What wonder that now nd then a burdened one becomes embittered ned?. What wonder that the world scoffis and jeers? What wonder that the progress God's kingdom is slow?
The same ingpired writer in the samechapter in which he says, "Bear ye one anther's burdens," aays also, a few verses iarher along, "For every man shall bear his
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ ture that the words for burden are not the ame in the two places. In Galatians $6:$ he word is $\beta \alpha$ ' $\rho o s$, " heary' weight" or "ex
cess" of burden. "Bear ye one another's arseses or over-weights." In verse six, the
ord is $\varphi$ op iove, "load" or "weight fit to own proper weight." The teaching then is, farden in order that ech eight properly adjusted to his mhoulders Let us apply, then, the principle of nd spontaneous brotherly love to the task f relieving those we see staggering ander ith rigor the principle of jastice and see are carrying our full share, our prope if this
ropere is any place where work should be as Christ. May these two texts help transfer of s
our Father.

## tIIE "Helping hand.

One of the best compliments that can be wise to any enterprise or person is to offer
wrienly criticisms or suggestions; and suggestions relating to our Bible-school esson help:

Would it not be an improvem ent ve a pronouncing vocabulary of all prope ames in each number?
"As I visit different schools, I am imressed with the importance of this, and often
fect.
"c2. Do your co-workers make proper d
inctions between doctrines and duties?
I know doctrines are teachings, and teac I know doctrines are teachings, and tea
git enjoin duties; but I sapposed you ended to use the term doctrines in its more " 3 . Do yo not think a
3. Do you not think a little more comWords explained?
From another correspondent comes, th he recommendation that we use the text

The need of indicating the pronunciaof difficult words has been felt from the first, and now, steps have been taken to sup. ply this lack.
gious facts or truths to be believed; and ities are religion The love, holiness, justice and mercy of God an; the person and work of Christ; eternal e; eternal death; re tate; a judgment-these are examples in character and conduct, in view of these 3.
3. The more of valuable comment we can e, general scope and purpose of the $H_{e l}$ ng Hand mast now be pretty well unde , the different writere will hereafter rnishing the best possible help, for th imary and adult classea
4. Although we should prefer to have the
reason to think that many have a preferenc ent, the latter vill be the lesion the pre We fally believe in the lesson tex Helping. Hand, and all reeonable orde will be made to secure its conetant improre will be
ment.
At
At an early day, we hope to have an oo bbath and Tesson on tuch sabjects as th

## WATBIDE NOTES.

coming into the circle of influences ich are found at Alfred Centre, one can artant omination Hers are many intoreste our prosperity and ngiterests tions go forth from here that reach the nt nost boundaries of the great field. we occapp Even far off China is blessed with them to-day. How necessary then that here may abound that spiritual life most trae an ar work as a people. Here zeal, self-sacr trath's consecration; Christ-like service for hi alone, bat in all shine forth, and not here ratifying to find so mig wel!. Itio $\theta$ and need them so much. Good work is be ing done in all departments of the charch God for the soarces of blessings so while we pray for their increase many fold through a new baptism from the Holy Spirit.
nàs for Society is seen when it is stated that th regular collections of the charches fall fas The Board have been obliged, lately, to hir $\$ 2,000$ to meet bills for paper, printing, and mailing of over 100;000 copies of the Ligh of Home, and more thas 50,000 of the oot
look, and the support, besides, of the Bood-

## 

| he church at Berea, Ritchie Co., W. , is looking for a pastor. Like other cea, this is a field for work, but one where d work will be rewarded. <br> bRGULAR and steady coming into the asury of funds for missions is much ded to meet the demands upon thie Board Mdnageris. At the end of every quarter, unting from Sept. 18t, the Balaries of migaries and missionary pastors for the quarhave to be pgid. . If the money is not in Treasuty; it has to be hired. Nows sysatio'gifing will help very'much in meetthese demands on time, and perhaps vent the hiring of money, If he whogives per year for mistions, instead of sending it at the end of the year, would send $\$ 3$ each rter, he would help us that much in eting the quarter's demdnd. If the charch ich gives, through its encielopè systém or ee other; ; \$200 per year for misiions; inad of paying into the Treasary the full at the end of: the misaiotiary year, would $d \$ 50$ of it per quarter, it would helpus very ch in meeting regular and unvarying paynts. Can you not all, dear friends of our sionary and other causes, send in regularly systematically your contribations and |  |
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## What is evangenization

The following short article from The Bap.
tist Missionary Mayazine will give one a tist Missionary Magazine will give one a ization of the world means, and what is to
be done to accomplish it: In discussions of missionary work, much
confusion has resalted from an indiscrimi-
 a belief in the gospel;"; two very differont
things, and having avry diverse influanee
npon plans of missionary work. It mould

 the, EnWerver this may be, it is certain that
meard has come to have thet
meon
 ng they have in mind.
 abroid "to erery creature" as rapidy as
possible. Heralds of galvation are to be sent
at once at once into every portion of the earth yet
withont the goopel, that the world may be
apeedily "evanangelized " in this sense ; that is, may have the gospel preached, so that all
who will hear may haear and be baved. It is
presumed that they have this meaning is pressmed that they have this meaning in
mind who opank of the world scerangiza.
tion " ma a thing to be speodily accomplished.
. To carry the gospel message to every part of
 soorces of the Christian church of to. tay rare
considored. In this view of the missionary work, methods are of little consequences; the
great thing is
with reach the ject to be attained is single, and the method may be eimple.
On the other hand, there are those. who
 "preach the gessenol," "ut int incluades nototonany.
tizing, and teaching "all things command-
 means "converting the world to Christian-
tity" This cannot be expected ob be soon or
easily accomplished. It tannot be done by means of a raid into the enemy's country. Bieges, battles, and long-continued oontetets,
before the world shall become " Christian " in any sense. They accordingly lay their
plans for missionary work on a broad and farreaching basis, lookking to thh futura devel. opment of the Redeemer's king dom on earth.
The interest of Ohristians is onangt for the conversion of the world to Christ. Institu-
 foundations are sought to be astely laid for a Praaching the egopol, training native help.
.ers, education of the converts and their children, the tranalation and printing of Script.
urea and
 the work, and all worthy of sapport.
Missionary operation, under thin later
anderatanding of evangelization, are not






 difforent gocieties to the injury of the mis-
sion wiot is is of very iffrequent pocuirrence
The




 Fill model its own type of chrisianity, ath
from all the diversee element: ail arie the
true and glorious ehurch of Christ, which

conversions in japay.

 Christian religion than all the books which
have been printed He was brough up in
the midst of Buddhists, but he never coold
hring his mind to halior in bring his mind to believe in Budahism or
in the worship of idolishe saw everywhere
proof in nature of the existence of a great
 in the agricilltural school. There he heems
to have heard nothing about Christianity;
but his study of nature, and especially his but his gtudy of nature, and especialy
observation of the wonderful
processes of of the growth of plants, gave him new proof
of the existence of the Creator for whom he
was seeking. was seeking.
" He retur

##  <br> had received twenty years ago. his with grat interest Fith tears, He then got hold of a copy of th

 he conldsaid it
over see

 the Deity he shed toail
night for several daya
 ed the way of the Lord more perfectly, and
came into full hight and peacee. his man
is here in our school studying this one year is here in our school stadying this one year,
and then he bypetyst to go back and preach
to his countrymen."

## have never yet heabd.

Objection is frequently made to all foreign
missions on the ground that "we have so
many hesthen at home,", that we need all
the converaion and antluture of thoose in our
midst; that right under the eaves of dot
buildingg, right in the midst of charch-going people, there are the ignorant, the depraved
and degraded classes. There are multitudes who never hear a gospel service. There are
thousands who do not read their many who do not eren posgess one; in ahort,
there is ""mork enough at home." We do palling amount of ignorance of Christ and and degraded lives. Sin and iniquity abound, and as it was in the days before the flood, so it is now. "Wickedness is great," and ther the thoights of the heart are only evil conto be actively aggreesive at home; not alone to save others, but aliso to save hereelf. Ad
mitting all this as true, nevertleeless bot


## gov's word.


 light unto our path. And so far as at hat
which is essential to our salvation is con
cerned it marks out a way so plain that wayfari
therein.
sus Con
to all
simple coceptance, in ry-understood condition, t atilize the resourceeo of Christ's king woum,
and from babes grow to be men and women in Ohrist, to thote who would see the hidden
treasures of God's Word,
 the surface, bat are the rewards of those wh
seek until the fin But more than this, far more than this, is
needed to trace one's way through the chamber of God'g great storer-house of truth. Knocking some one to open them. Even the physicisis
needs a certain sympathy and love with na.
ture ere she will reveal her charm. The and
student of Soripture mast come to to its exam.
instion instion with heart tullly open to its inproes.
Bions.
Even as one connot gee the king om
 ceived only by those whose spiritual vision is
illuminated from above. The Bible is abso Lately incomprehensible, as a book of saving
and sanctifying power, except as interpreted
to the to the human heart by the Spirit of God.
We may learn its history, itt Banguages, its Worde, the lore of its stadente- We may know
a great deal about the Bibles we ghall not
know, and understand the Bible save sat the Holl, Ghost inves ita meaning to ns. When
"he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he shall
giide you into all truth." "The natural
 because they are spiritaally dibcerned." For
this teaching of the sprit, promised by
Christ, the aacred triterr pray that it may be granted, not only to them seal ves, but to all
who heard their word or oad their writings.
This and onj This, and only this, scatterst he mists of error
and exhibits the divine Word in its fulluess

| THE MISSIONABY CONCERT. <br> some this is looked upon as a but it may easily be made the church. This statement will y; but we repeat that the mon by concert, with some care an ve meeting of the month. d so many instances in which th the utmost confidence. For ice was so much valuable material able; in no other way can the th of members of the congregati bly employed. <br> ha properly presented, no othe <br> so engage the attention, excite <br> sople, old and young, as the co <br> gn missions. <br> e have been favored with a |
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 A gentleman recently called at the rooms,
who has found the blessedness of giving on

 what the appeal was, I gave. my dollar and
thought I had done my duty. But I began
thent thinking about it. 1 gsid. Here are theses
societies, that can't wait till the end of the year for means to carry on their work, and
they are dependent on contribtion from
the people. They ought to have Bomething ople. They ought to
frequently. Then,

 of weekly offerings as God hessed me. I
fonnd it much eanier. I gave freely. The
Lord has prospered me and it is now my
 Yute and that at the end of the year. h wish
youk would get all the people in the habiof to
making their offerings regularly and often to the Lordis is what we are trying to do. We
commend this good brotheris experience to commend this yood berther' experience to
the members of those churches which will

 -The Home Mission Morthly:


## Sablath \$efarm.

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 DOCTOR RUABTS TO TRER BEVEMTHDAAY BAP. TISTs.
Rer. W. W. Evarte, D. D., a Baptist, has written a book entitled "The Sabbath;Its Per.
manence, Promise and Defense." Chapter VIII is an "A Appeal" to different classes in hehalf of the Sunday. To the Serenth
Baptists, the anthor speaks as follows:

1. "Do you not agree with other Chris
tians that the dovotion of a serenth parto o tians to rest and worship is the univergald dut of man, and necessary to the highest,
cal and social welfare of mankind? Yes but we also agree with God in ad
hering to the distinct portion of time, In it order, which hed designated at Sinai. Jehorah there embodied the seventh day of the week
in his law, and connected it directly with his own example at creation. We think that
God knew as well as any one the order of time, and the reason for getting it apart for never recalled these reasons, nor withdrawn his sanction from his aacred day, wo glady
bow in obedience to that commandment.
" Will yoo not also ogree with them that
 No; because the higher, true rest and wor come only when men rest and worrhip from a conscientions regard for the authority of
God, who requires these acts. Sabbath rest is not of the body only, nor is worship
merely an outward, ritual act, or succession of acts. No other day can come to men with
the same anthority, or speak in the name of the Maker of heaven and earth, as the Sabbath does. Many men may come to the city
of Washington from foreign lands, but only one can come bearing the credentials of th
Empire of Great represent Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. . "There is no difference in days." In the merely a measured portion of time; its esThe Sabbath comes to represent God to men, in all his attributes. By it, God put
himself across the pathway of human li turn men's thonghts heasenward to the Give Of every good and perfect gift. $A_{8}$ a matter
of fact in history, Sunday has never borne the time of the Reformation of the sistennth century, it, nevere laid. claim to them. In the to the name and authority of the Sabbath, a and more clearly to be unfounded. Histor and the Word of God answer the secon question in the negative.
 Sabbath in the observance of the first day o
the week? No; for they never observed the first day day-observance among Christians is found midale of the gecond century. No claim Sabbath, and not the remoteest reference to the fourth commandment appears among "early charch," after the third century, claimed that there mas no Sabbath under the for the observance of the Sanday, and other emmi-pagan holidaya
the "Ir there notgreater promise of uniting
the world in the observancee of the firte than
of the geren th No; for the past and the present unite to insure the complete abborption of the San day by irreligions holidayism. Even if Ser enth-day Baptists were to unite with Doctor
Evarts and his associatee in seeking to aave Sunday, the case would not be helped. Sunday is dring from inherent
teaknees more
than from any pressure outside of itself. when the theations can this, the certainty is almays with God and his word. There is noother goon non which the law of the Lord. The promise of the
fature is with those who build on that rock. "Would they not more readily join in This question implies at least two fals
asamptions. First, that the keeping of Sun
day commemorates the mission of Christ a the Sabbath doos not; and second, that the Sabbath commemorates the mision of Moses
Neither of these assumptions is supported by Seripture or any outside fact. The srucceeding centuries sooght to unite paganism and Ohristianity
As by the modification of the Passover avoid the Jewish custom, as to the time eginning Easter, the Sunday was brough to prominence. The fancied analogy be gave additional ground on which the sunForship cult and the resurrection festival
could unite. Thas Sunday-observance radually clained to commemorate Christ, through haman theories alone, and without any Scriptural anthority. What others will do most readily, we do not know; we prefer
to commemorate Christ in his own ordained way, in baptism and the supper, acceptingthat

he knew what to institute for that pur| pose. |
| :--- |
| 6. " |

6. "Would it not be far easier to main-
tin the worthy celebration of the teaching
nd memorials of the new dispensation on
the day of the Lord's resurrection than he day of the Lords resurrection than
rehabilitate the seventh day?"
A Christian debases himself when he asks hat is " "easier," instead of what is right
The elements of all disobedience are hid en behind such an inquiry. When the right way is plain, that ought to be the en
of controversy. History has answered this question also, by demonstrating that the
Sunday has not been able to maintain it claims to sacredness, or semi-sacredness, even apheld it by all human agencies. It has one, and is steadily going into holidayism, Seventh-day Baptists do not expect to "re in God, who ruleth among men, and who Christ from the dead, who "rehabilitated" the doctrine of salvation through faith in
the time of Lather, has abundant power to escue his own Sabbath from the trampling The times are ripening fast; and when Jeho vah shall stretch out his arm over the Red
Sea of no-Sabbathism, the waters will flee way, and the long discarded "Satarday" and glory. God is neither weak, nor dead
7. "Would not any attempt to thansfer
the reverence Christendom now cherishes for the Lord's.day greatly imperil the sanc-
tity of any Sabbath? Ohristendom has very little reverence for day, which is the Sabbath of the Lord, the church and the world have joined hands to
trample on it, nutil the deepest danger of teachings of men like our author have broken down nearly all faith in holy time. But raft, because the effort to leave it might hasten its going to pieces. The destruction ny outward influence, but from inward Weakness: No, Doctor, better step off onto aft be the sooner lost. Better stand on the
8. "Have not your appeals and examples
one far more to discredit the Lord's day,
han io increase reverence for the seventh
Injustice and inconsistency could scarcely
Injustice and inconsistency could scarcely
o farther than they do in the charge which this question implies. Ordinariiy the Serconnt among the religious factors of the land. Patronizingly pitied, they are reck-
oned as honest, but deladed, and passed by. But when the desecration of the Sunday comes in like a flood, its friends are ready to cry
out as the wolf did to the lamb, in the fable: "You have roiled the stream !" One inlan at the facts concerning the charge. The
desecration of Sunday is at its height where ve have never been known. Within a few
ears past, our views have been well laid efore the clergymen of the United States hey have never been spread among the Many clergymen are troubled by them, and o pass because thes know and therefore dangerons to the popular the is seen more clearly in the fact that every fandamental argument concerning the origin Evarts nses to make a foundation for $t$
sourcea The Reverend Doctor parts com
pany with the wishes to transfer the Sunday to the founda tion on which the Sabbath rests. When he
has,, ostensibly, accomplished this transfer he returns to Seventh-day Baptist ground
for all that is of value in reference to the du ty and the manner of observing the day. But the important fact in the case is that these arguments discredit the false claims of Sun-
day, because they are plain truths of the Bible, and not because they are put forth b Seventh-day Baptists. It is the men lik ment of the Lord, who are the troublers

## 9. "" ling to a comm turn

 social progress important events and periods is tions, and change thear that states to favor anyThis question assumes that the only obl gation in the matter under consideration bath.". It is this low idea of duty which question. This view leaves God out of the but Gop has no rights in the matter which o respect "wheels of history," and the "sacred tradihigh sounding. All civil legislation con cerning religious duty is the product of pagan State-church cultus, and not the prod-
uct of Christianity. The State has no pro ince in the matter of Sabbath-observance, except to protect conscience in the exercis
of its rights. We ask no "new ecclesiastica decree," and no interference of the State in
behalf of the Sabbath; we do demand of the charch, that it come into accord with the
decree of the Most High, Jehovah, and with lowing the Sabbath.

## 10. 'Does it seem to you to great a homage to him who is the "Lord of the Sab bath,' to change its ritnal, in order to

 bis Lordship, more fully separate the ne rial uses to the holy day, and new meme surelyestablish a common Sabbath for the world? We yield to no one in homage to "Chris
the Lord of the Sabbath." We accept all that he did or said concerning it. We gladl pue narrowness which he rebuked. We dar he needs of his church, and so attempt t add new memorial nses" to the Sabbath much less to trample 'on the day he kept hol ccording to the law of his Father, and the them another day of man's devising and appointment. This is heaping irreverenc
apon disobedience. If Doctor Evarts commissioned to do this, as a Baptist, or a
defender of the Sunday, he must excus Seventh-day Baptists from following him to
texul
11. "As you rest your Christian hopes on
the resurrection of Jesuis Ohrist from the
the resurrection of Jesis Christ from th in a weekly celebration of this angust event
We do joyfally celebrate the slain, bu in the Lord's Supper. We try to add to these, lives
of holiness and obedience. Beyond this, Christ did not order or teach; and beyond 12. "Is it agreeable to you to be classed
with Jews and infidels in the opposition to the Sabbath laws and observance of Chris

Yes. Doctor Evarts, if you choose to thu
class us, unjustly, with "infidels," becaus we plead for the law of God as against the law of the State and the traditions of the church "it is agreeable" to ns thas to "suffer false who knows the views and teachings of the Seventh-day Baptists, knows that such
classification is unjust. If the defenders o the Sunday meek to strengthen their cause by stigmatizing u8; we are content. Seventh
day Baptists have always arged that the State is bound to protect Sanday as a lega holiday, against the evils and rioting incident fight the galoong, and all like evils on Sun day. They have denied the right of the plea that Sunday is the Sabbath. In doing and there they will continue to stand. 13. "O On you not unite with other Chris
tian denominations in one strenuous effort. to
tion, and unify the ritua
Forld in itt observance?
That is just what we are trying to do. W re seeking to rescue the Sabbath as Ohrist hat is the only "Ohristian Sabber crowd hich the Bible knows, or which can find "efense therein. Sunday, falsely called the native holidayism to be saved, even if we cadjutors in the effort to which he invites

We do not care to enter upon any argumentum ad hominem, but it is more than ow Baptists to leave the plain law of God for the traditions of the church ond the we greatly prize couched in an old adage With due deference to Doctor Evarts and his appeal
majority.

## Cfducation.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get
wisdom; and with all thy getting get understand
ing."
ROMISH VIEW OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
The following reasons why the pablic
schools are unsafe for Oatholic children are iven by the Catholic Review:
The grand fact stares you in the face that the predominant influence of thoee schools is
i Protestant influence. The teachers are Protestant, the style of thought and expres-
sion is Protestant, the traditions are Protestant. Even when a majority of the chil-
dren, and, it may be, some of the teachers ire
Catholic, the atmoshere of the school is
Protestant
 t. But there is a subtle influence pervading
 eacher, he insensibly reaaons that there
cannot be much difference, since his teach-
rs are so good and kind. Inded the

his is the grand objection to our public
chools. Say what you will about their
horal and religious inflences a positive relig.
moral and religious inflences, a positive religg
ous atmosphere can only be created by positive religious teaching and, as M. Guizot zays, by
 the vasbalage under which they have hitherto
been laboring in our public schools; where our
teachers shall be free, not only to give an occaonal lesson in the catechism, but to give con
tant, positive instruction in their religion tant, positive instraction in their religion
Fhere they will not be afraid to introduce
Catholic devotions and the beantifal Coatholic practices and religions observances whic
have such a powerful infunence in molding
the character; in short, when the very
phere of the school-room shall be redolen
of the sanctit
their religion.


Temperance.
"Lo o not thou upon the wine when it is red,
When itgiveth his color in the eup, when it moveth
iteeff aright" At hat last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth
like an adder."

## Has IT come to this

We may hope that cases like the following Wenot numerous. Some, perhaps, will ques. comes to us, its genninness being apparently vouched for by the original publisher. When ousingsider that the sole object of the ram business is to get the money of its anfortu-
nate patrons, regardless of its consequences, we may, without doing injustice to any one,
believe that any scheme which will secur
 ab
the coreted patronage may be adonted wibkedness of the butineenide teeng by thd did amount of money in it for the eller and of coirse, the loss to the consumer, is shown by the price offered to the procurer How such an iniquitons system ?
We were told a few days ago, by a young
man of this county, that he wasoffered, twolve months ago, one hüdred and twenty five walk and month to stand about on the sid take a drink. This offer was made my a bar-
keeper in a Georgia city. In addition to the month the barkeeper proposed tollars advanc him at the beginining op eaphed month advanc
money to pay for all the drinks.. This ad rance was to be made so as to corer up the
little game and avoid suapicion. So you will see the whisky dealer wasi to give one hund red and twenty-five dollars per month and
furnish the free dirinks. This young man
was asked to stand self generally agreeable, and invite makenapect-
ing people to drink with him, and to accept
one hnondred and no hundred and twenty-five dollars par doing this.
We asked "A Ho We asked, "How can he afford this p.
Said he, " would represent a temperanc
oung man, and would take jast a littl drink. After going into the bas we woold
stand around, and he would feel under obli gations to treat me, bat I would insist that
I wanted nothing more, but would insist that he go ahead and take what he wanted,
This he nasally does, May be he sees m invite mey, in. Thas you see it is a good
scheme to draw custom, and the dealer
Yes, and that is not the worst of it; it
fastens the drinking habit on these nasus. pecting people, and soon it is not necessary to
nnite them in-they will go to satisfy their This young man is well known in Toccoa
and we regret that we are not at liberty to publish his name. However, the editor of this
paper is well acquainted with him, :and has
no hesitancy in saying that the young man is entirely reliable.
In all our reading of history and fiction
we never read or heard of a more diabolica we never read or heard of a more diabolica
thing than this; and sarely there cannot be
more than one or two men in Georgia mean enough to do such a thing as to pay some
one one handred and twenty-five dollars per month to make adrunkard of some moth
er's idolized son, or some young wife's hus.
band.-Toccoa News.

## roman catiolics and rum

Speaking of the deliverances of the Ramad Catholic Council, held in. Baltimore recent dent, of New York, says:
The prospect of having the Roman Oath of rum is something to rejoice over. Sine
the time of Father Mathew, nearly fifty years ago, not a little temperance work has
been done in that church. A. Catholic Total bers, is not only slowly molding the senti-
ment of the charch, but is heartily co operating with the friends of temperance of
other faiths. The pastoral of the late Bal timore plenary conncil contained a signif said that the decrees, which were sent t Rome for approval, deal - with thise evil. The
decrees have already been passed upon, : and be known whether the Holy See approve the proposed action. If so, rum will have
made another very strong enemy. The Bal
timore pastoral spoke on the subject as fol
"There is one way of profaning the that we consider it our doty to atter againg tice of selling beer or orther liquors on Sun-
day, or of frequenting places. Where they are aid. This practice tends, more than any
oother, to turn the day of the Lord into ar
day of dissipation, to use it as an occasion, day of dissipation, to use it as an occasion
for breeding intemperance. While we hope
that Sunday laws on this. point will not be
relaxed, bat even more rigidly enforced, we relaxed, bat even more rigidly enforced,
imple
of coune all Catholics, for the lover to take part in of ouch trand and nor to continue to patronize it. And We
not only dreet the attention of all pastors to
the rapression of this ahnes but way of making a living, a more becoming
Here is an opportunity for a cyusade far
more glorions than that led by Peter the more gloriona than that led by Petor
Hermit, and against a greater enemy.

## InEMS.

The Cologne Gazette says that 10,000 per-
ons die every year in Germany of delirinm In Illinois over six hundred towns:are under the bainer of no-license. In alliof
these, taxes have been reduced, erime leo
sened, and happiness and prosperity incressAccording to Rev. Dr. Bnckley, thise zo nal36 © You may here get driabe for

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The Gabiath 每erordeq. Allred Centre, I. Y.., Fillt-day, December 8,1885
 $\xrightarrow{\text { Reditit }}$

## 

 Accepting go fil ror in has
And wait uail the end."

We are now within four weeks of the end of volume 41 of the SABEATH Reconder.
To close up the volume properly, all back To close up the volume properiy, all back
dues should be paid befor December 31 st . In the meantime we have to provide for the renewals of subseriptions will be in order.

Brother Main is spending a few weeks
in New Mexico and Southern California, partly, we believe, on account of poor health. Oir readers will hope and pray that entire recovery may be speedily granted him. We what he has seen, heard and thought while
in that part of the country, which will be interesting and ınstructive reading.

Soms important questions respecting the Cerations of Seventh-day Baptists to the efobservance of Sunday are answered by Bro.
A. II. Lewis in another department of this paper. If any of our readers have any trooble
on this sabject, we think they will find help by a curefrl reading of the article,
"Dr Evarts To Seventh day Baptists." Susscriprions or cortribations to the
fund for Our Sabbath Visitor, to pay the fund for Our Sabbath Visitor, to pay the
$\$ 600$ debt, should be sent directly to the Treasurer of the Sabbath School Board, Mr.
E. S. Blisg, or to the President, Dr. H. C. Ooon, both of Alfred Centre, N. Y. If sen to this office it makees some, trobble, and is
liable to create confusion in acconnts. We sre glad to know that sich contributions are
coming in, and hope that it may be speedily coming in, and hope that it may be speedily
announced that the requisite amount has announced
been raised.

Destr does not respect age or station. On Wednesday last, the 25th inst., Alfon-
eo, XIL., King of Spain, died at about nin $0^{\prime}$ 'lock in the morning; and about four $0^{\prime}$ -
clock in the afternoon of the same dar, Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of dianapolis, Indians. Alfonso was inent eight years of age, having been king of Spain the 67th year of his age and in the first year of his term as Vice-President.

Thb January number of the Helping Hand will be ready for mailing about the echools should look to this matter at once to the study of the Sabbath-school lessons but it has been thought best not to send it unless the subscription is renewed. Some ume; to such, of course, the numbers of the All others should signify, at once, their de sire to have the paper: We do not tabsolutely much the better way for all concerned, bu the magazine will not be sent unless it ordered. When you read this paragraph, if yon want the Helping Hand for 1886 , notity
the publisher, at once; send the th pay if yon the pablisher, at onces; send the pay if you
can, but do not neglect to send your order.

That was a wise arrangement among the an among them was required to learn trade. It is ì esad thing when any young man, rich or poor, is thrown apon the one thing and do it well. Not to speak of
the value which the knowledge of some usefal trade mys be to a young man, as the cipline to which he has been sabjected in it acquinition, is of incalculable value to him. The, poiver of mastory, doveloped by the yeirs of an appronticeship, is many timen apprentice has learned. For this reason, as
well as for otherg, we think it unfortanate
that that, for one cause and another, the syitem
of apprenticeships is not more rigidly adhered to, and that ao few young men to-day
are giving the requisite time and energy to the thor
trade.

## tiar branebui harold

Our paper in the Swedish languag reaches the close of its first volume with the
December number. It has been published monthly during the year, at a total cost of
about $\$ 750$. Of this sum not far from $\$ 450$ has been received from subseriptions and do nations, and the balance has been paid from
the general fund of the Tract Society. Fif. een hundred copies have been printed monthly, about onethird of which have been
sent to regular subscribers; nearly an equal number have been placed in the hands of mis ionaries foruse in their work; and the remainder have been sent gratuitously to persons
whose namesand addresses have been obtained from various sources. The paper seems to many of its readers have expressed the wish that its visits might be made more frequenty, and others, that it might be enlarged thoroughly demonstrated by the experien of the year.
For the length of time that we have had missions among the Scandinavians, and for hem, there of money and labor expended in which shows better results, or promises mo for continued labor than do these missions. eople, numbering or six churches of these bers, besides a good many scattered Sabbath-
keeping families and individuals, including keeping familes and individuals, including nany unordained preachers, all of whom ad carnest and efficient workers. If we would these people converted, in larger numbers rom the formalism and tyrany of an estab. lished chureh certainly as bad as the Romish
harch, to the simplicity and freedom of th ospel and to the Sabasth of Jehorah, and if we would see those who are thas con verted growing in aympathy and practice in Saptistearted and consistent Seventh-day Baptiats, we must support this paper, or es
tablish a better one. We might as well undertake to maintain the unity of our Amer General Conferencos and thes without oun
 CoRDRR, as to think of creating and main-
taining a unity of faith and practice among our widely separated Sabbath-keeping Scandinavian brethren without the Harold. This paper sioald be, irrt of all, thoroughly
erangelical, presenting Christ and him eracifid as the only Saviour for sinners; it should alsa teach the doctrines of the Sabbath and
baptism with scripural fullness and clearness; and then it should, in all its teachthe spirit and genias of the Seventh-day Baptist charch. This ideal has beenenth-artity
Batin realized during the year jast closing, and ize it for the year to come.
As the teachings of he paper beconio reasonably be expected that its patronage, certain quarters, will grow less instead
greater. On the other hand to our Scandinavian brethren to renew their subscriptions and their zeal in its support missionary one, and wannot remain, largely, except by the continued and liberal contriba tions of our people. We must not let ward.

## 4 ввват шовд.

It is one of the characteristice of every made, the field of the undiscovered seems to the student to grow broader. Each new and grand achievement is a stepping stone Astronomy is one of the oldest sciences known to man. Probably there is not anery and wachievement are so great. No
and greater contrast could be presented than to pass at a single step from Job's picture thow known of the laws and relations on
the stars composing those conatellations if such a transit were possible. David stood in awe and wonder as, with the naked eye, he
gazed into the impenetrable depths of the exponise above himp. Whatt would have been

fight through apaod, or sat down with a Gould or a Rogors and computed their orbits
and measarued their distances from each other The from their central sun!
The character and extent of the work
done by some of our modern astronomers is done by some of our modern astronomers is
simply incomprehensible to one who is not himself something of an astronomer. Perhaps the most voluminous worker in thin
department of science at the present day, in all the world, is Dr. Benjamin Apthory Gould, of Massachasetts. Having sccomnd Ameries the ordinary man, he conceived the plan of establishing an observatory in the southern hemisphere, and there making a catalogue
of the stars of that hemisphere within cer it Cordoba, in the Argentine Repablic, and Dr. Gould began his obserrations plan and estent of his work is best told in is own language
The original purpose of the expedition was heavens by marough survey of the soth th zones between the parallel of $30^{\circ}$ and the polar circle; but the plan grew under the
infuence of circumstances gntil the comprised the whole region from the tropic to within $10^{\circ}$ of the pole-somewhat more
han $57^{\circ}$ in width, instead of $377^{\circ}$. Althonge
. it was io wh of the original design to par form all the numerical computations, and still less to bring the results into the form of a finished catalogue, it has been my ex-
ceptional privilege, aniqua in astronomical history so far, as I am amare, to enjoy the means and opportunity for personally saper-
vieing all that vast labor, and to see the results published in their definite, permanent sults
form.
About
About fifteen years having been occupied
this work, Dr. neonis worr, Dr. Gould returned to this
country early in this year. He was formally welcomed home by about eighty of the most
distinguished scientists and literati of Bosdistinguished scientists and literati of Bos-
ton and vicinity, in a complimentary dinton and vicinity, in a complimentary din-
ner given at the Hotel Vendome, in Boston, May 6, 1885. Among those who were present and participated in the exercises of this interesting occasion Was our friend, Prof.
Wm. A. Rogera, of Cambridge observatory From his address we make somewhat fall extracts:
It has
It has been my good fortune, Mr. President, to. have. been occupied during the past ifteen years in work of a similar character My field of observation done by Dr. Gould. for the most part, limited to a mere patch of the sky-to a narrow belt more than covered apon the hearens; but Dr. When projected upon the hearens; bat Dr. Gould has, al vey of the entire sonthern heavens. He has equalized our knowledge of the northen and southern celestial hemispheres. There is no which he has accomplished during the past thirteen years is without a parallel in the nalis of astronomy.
First of all it needs to be said that in 1870 pect, alloo, that it mast Observatory. I sus mers had at. that time little faith in the ful-
fillment of plans which required that the should persistently pursae, for a series of years, that wise, enlightened and libera poilicy which has made the Argentine re
pablic a conspicuons example of the way in which a government may foster learning and research with the most encouraging results. I do not know of $a$ better way to give clear idea of the magnitude of this work
than by comparing it with similar wo:k
There are is the northern hearens, be. ween the north pole and a little distance below the equator, abont t, 500 stars visible
to the naked eye. These stars have been observed with more or less regularity at varions bme limite there are abont 95,000 ster bright or brighter than the ninth, Fright or brighter than the ninth magnitude, zones,and such starsa are asaully referred to 0 as zones, and such staradre uaully referred to a
zone stars. The bright stars are common to nearly all general catalognees, bat the positions on two or three separate observations: Dr. Gould has formed two catalogues since 1872 -a general catologue of stars extending to catalogne of containing 34,000 stars, and catalogne of zone stara, numbering 73,
00 . These two catalogues repreat 250,000 Beparate observations. It is istated in one of the printedijolumes that the chroning of the telescope for declination, and the estimation of thé magnitude have all been
done by Dr.' Gould pereonally. The disting
and separate observations involved in this work must certainly exceed $1,000,000$. I
sappose there must be several gentlemen suppose there must be veveral gentlemen
present who have a realizing sense of what a present who have a realizing sense of what a
million really means, but for myself I commillion really means, but for myself I com-
monly say that it seems to me to be a very monly say that it seems to me to be a very
large number. Having made less than 50 , 000 observations daring the time covered by Dr. Gould's observations, can you wonder that this work, which seems so far beyond the limit of haman endurance, is at once $m y$
amazement, my admiration, and-I mast amazement, my
add-my despair?
It is given to but few men in a generation to conduct special researches of the highest order in science, to a successful conclusion of Newcomb and Anwers in the labors ment of a fundamental system establish ment of a fundamental system of stellar co-
ordinates, of Struve, Dembowski, Burnham and Stone, in double star measures, of Pickering in stellar photometry, of Langly in the stady of solar physics, of Huggins in spectroscopic researches apon the arection and Elkin in resarche una are examples of the best work of this kind To a large extent Dr. Gould, in addition to his work with the meridian circle, has diligently and thoroughly cultivated all these elds of research, and the amount of work tested by the results published in the fifteen quarto volumes which have been either al ready published,
In commercial circles you rate men. In critical study of a given series of observa tions is such as to create great confidence in he person wh has made the observations. We are alway reasonably sure that any result given by such
an observer is correct within the limits of he unavoidable errors of observation
It is not always safe to forecast the judg-
ment of another generation of astronomers with respect to the weights assignod to dif ferent observers by the present generation, but the instances in which there will be in the fature a reversal of judgment, will be exceedinly rare. It was not needed that we
should miss the personal presence of the incomparable Argelander in order to be sure that he will always be regarded as the prince
observers.
The larger
o be solved. The laws of sidereal mo tion in space are as yet unknown. The
notion that Alcyone is the central sun, around which all the stars in the heaven The basis of the real discovery of the laws which govern the motion of the universe in widely separated epochs of time
The contribation which Dr. Gould ha ow made in the data neceasary for the solu tion of this great problem is of the highes value, and he may feel sure that the estimate
which is placed upon it by his co-laborers which is placed upon it by his co-laborers
will be the estiuate in which it will be held will be the estimas of time.
to the

## ©ammanitations.

washingoron Leftres.
Prom our Regular Correspondent.1
WAsBmeros. D. C., Nov. 27, 1885 .
ministration is in mourning for th
The Administration is in mourning for the Vice-President. Thankggiving was a sad and
quiet one at the White House. There were no callers, no business was transacted, and decorators were basy outside putting ap the crape and bunting that will shroud the col-
amns of the Executive Mansion antil the day amns of the Executive Mansion antil the day
after Christmas. The Capitol and Governafter Christmas. The Capitol and Govern-
ment buildings are also draped in black; the ame designs being followed that were used Mr. Hendricks' death grant.
Mr. Hendricks' death gives the Presidency of the Senate to the Republicans, as they'are
majority in that body. It is customary at a majority in that body. It is customary at
the close of a session of the Senate for the the, close of a segsion of the Senate for the
Vice-President to leave the chair for a time and permit the election of a President of the Senate pro temporecession in order that thare might the death of both the President and Vice
the President: Mr. Hendricks attended the sessions of the extra session so closely last Now, that no pro tomporo omice was elected. Congress meets, the cointry out'a head', and' a dificult problem be with offered for solation
The country is now in the same condition Arthar's presidency. He sileo month of Mr . ate without having it is a proten presiding officer. The aituation natorally
gives, rite to discancion of proper lawa to regprobable that the incoming Congrem it it be arged to make some ensctment to meet sure contigencies.
The last $\nabla \mathrm{V}$
The last Vice-President who died in offce was Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts. His death was as sudden as that of Mr. Hendricks, oo
curring, it will be remembered, while he was presiding over the Senate
When the death of Mr. Hendricks was apnounced at the White Hoase, Mr. Cleveland immediately called a special seesion of the
Cabinet. Action was taken in regard to tho Cabinet. Action was taken in regard to tho
funeral, which the President and Cabinet Fill attend.
The Senators and Representatives in the ty also held meetings for the parpose of rial services.
Congress will convene in one week from next Monday, December 7. There is a buathe work of cleaning up, repairing, and making improvements has been going on there daring the entire recess Still everyfor the event.
The President has nearly finished his message to Congress, and the Cabinet officer have about completed their reports. The Congress meets. Only that of the Secretary of the Treasury will be withheld to go to Congress with the President's message. A that the policy of the Administration will be very clear and direct in advocating increased economy in Governmental expenditures and as will nothartif taxation in such a way built up under existing laws. The policy ontlined to Congress will be conservative.
One of the newly appointed Civil Commissioners says that any expectations thai the reorganized Commission will be governed by partisan considerations will be doomed to disappointment. He further said in all his mand with the President, he was im pressed with the sincere purpose Mr. Cleve impartially. The majority of the Senators of both parties favor a moderate Civil Service reform. They are pleased to be rid of
the annoyance of looking after small places, but they would like to obtain control of ap-

## 

## New York.

A few years ago a young lady started little girls' prayer meeting in Alfred Centra Some of the girls who constitated it have
grown nearly to womanhood, but they love this meeting too well to giveit up. To their younger girls, and lately boys till several younger girls, and lately boys, till quite a
roomful meet an hour before the regular roomful meet an hour before the regular
prayer-meeting. Lately they have wished to follow a suggestion made in a missionary letter to the Recordrr to furnish at least one bed in the
sion in Shanghai.
For this they gave a bird concert in the Kenyon Memorial Hall, on the evening of Nov. 23d.
The beantiful lecture room in this building was decorated with evergreens and lowers, while singing birds in cages wer
hung all about, and stnffed birds the orgin and, and stuffed birds stood upon tions; all of shich referred to birds by girls and boys were well rendered, some especially

It was a bright and beautiful thing to see,

 were interspersed with excellent masic of which Miss Gertrude Smith had the charge. The evenung's esesion of gr
elosed with the doxology.

## Bhode Island.

Thankgiving services were held in the Church Thursday evening; the weather was rather anpleasant through the day and but
few were out in the evening; Rev. Horace Stillman, Miss Amy Babcock, Mr. J. J. Mer rill, Mrs. W.J. Moore and Rer. I. L. Cot-
trell took important parts in the exerciess; trill took inportant parts in the exercie8s;
and the choir rendered appropriate anthems for Thankggiring service, making altogether a proftable gathering.
The Mills are running fall time and in soms instances are working extra. Mr. Wm L. Clarke has commenced operations on the new road that is to be opened between Ast and has been asing three or more terms on the work. When this road is completed the
hilly roads, now in use, will be avoided by Loaded teams.
Mr. F. E.
Mr. F. E. Williams, principal of the grad ed bchools, is again able to resume his work.
He has been detained at home the past two weeks by fever.
No snow yet, or bat a alight sprinkling. Thurrady nigh was the hardest freeze of
this Fall, making nearly one inch of ice in ponds.

New Jersey.
NEw Marker.
The Yearly Meeting of the New Jersee and Ne日 York City Churches was held here,
beginning on Sixth-day, Nor. 20th, at 2.30 begining on Sixth-day, Nov. 2th, ate
o'clock. T. L. Gardiner, of Shiloh, preached the introductory sermon from Pas. $55: 2$ "Cast thy barden apon the Lord, and
shall sustain thee;", also, 1 Pet. $5: \%$ "Casting all $y$
by J. G. Burdick, whieh Ace was conduct interasting prayer and confference meetin led by A. H. Lewis.
gain preached, from Isaish $5 \%$. 14ardiner ap the stumbling block out of the way of my people.". This was followed by the commanion serviee, administered by brethren
Burdick, Lewis and Gardiner. At3 o'clock a Sabbath-rchool segsion mas Held, conducted by Geo. Hi. Babocock. The his reign was remarked upon by Wm. O.
Daland, and the evil, by T. L. Gardiner black-buad erercise was Che conductor, shoming the contrasts beThe application of the lesson was made by A. H. Lewis, who showed that "COld always freezes; fre always burns; ;in alwayg ruins,
righteounness always aves.", Evening following the Sabbath, after a
service of praise, Wm. C. Daland, of Union sorrice of praise, Wm. C. Dalana, or Union have taken away the key of knowledge." On Firit- Al mor morning a sermon was
preached by Dr. Lewis, of Plainfield, from est thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jems from another place."
The evening session was thinly attended on account of a severe storm. There was no sermon; but in the meeting for prayer and
conference many testifed to the love of God, and there was a manifest desire for more love to him.
The meetings thronghout were fall o
spiritual blesiing to oll who were permitte to attend them.
ansireld
A one hundred and twenty five thousand dollar fire is one of the latest events of out
city. It originated in a stable between Park and Madison avenuess, and extended in both irrections, , घweeping a clean path from ave
nue avenue. The heaviest. losers are Meszrs,
dealera.
The, prompt action of the fire departmenta saved us from mnch heasier loses. The Woman's Christian Temperance Un linson, did most excellent Christian Bervic by providing, hot coffee for the firorimen and
others, thus atrengthening and encouraging them, and keeping them from the alloons in the neighborhood, of the fire. The , equel
thowed that there was need enough for nach work, for, in apite of their beat endeavoru
cality to numan sereral of the boys and eend

## West Firtinia.

Lost CreEr. Sabbath in December, and we hope to see the brethren and sisters from the different from the scattered brethren, to be read on that occasion. It is a great joy to meet th hoods, and a great encouragement to get

The health of Deacon M. H. Davis, though somewhat better, is not yet good enough fo
him to attend charch, and we miss him so much at all the meetings, bat especially a Deacon H. W. Maxson was called away to fis reward last Spring and his venerable easons. We have several middle-aged me and some young men who have the New
Testament qualifications for the office of eacon, and the time When some of them may be called to do th

ROANOLE.
At the beginning of the third quarter this year the Sabbath-school at this place,
feeling that it must help send the gospel to feeling that it must help send the gospel to
foreign lands, resolved to contribate quar tereign lands, resolved to contribate quar
the Missionary Society for that pur pose. As our number is small and mostly
children, our first contribution was small,
but we are happy to say that all bore a part
and did it cheerfully, and we hope in the future to do much more
On Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in this month the church, in the regular busi
ness meeting, by a unanimous vote requested
whir pastor, Elder S. D. Davis, to meet some time during the coming Winter, whe it would best suit him. The Sabbath fol
lowing, being the time for the Quar terly Meeting, found Elder Davis with ua, custom is, he preached from the lesson of that day a very earnest and spirited sermon which
was followed by the commnnion service At the time of this meeting, the charch wa composed of only eighteen members; and, scattered condition, only ten were presen and these with the Sabbath-school children who hall not yet given their hearts to th All had stadied the lesson together, and sat side by side and listened to the preaching of
the gospel. Bat now there comes a separathe gospel. But now there comes a separasame oh, how sad! We had witnessed th
samer occasions like this and wished it were otherwise; but never before were we
so deeply impressed with the thought of that trrible separation which must come, an were not saved.
In the evening after the Sabbath about after listening to a short sermon of unusaa power,enjoyed a precions social service, which
will never be forgotten. Christians wer made to rejoice, backsliders to return, and
sinners to feel their need of a Sariour Near the close of the services some five or als of the youth of this society arose for prayers. At that the Lord knew, better thansthe charch or Elder Davis, when to begin a protracted week, in which time twenty-six professe
hope in Christ, among whom were the Sabranging in age from nine to seventeen yeare On Sabbath-day, November 14th, they we
baptized and united with the church, and with them the father of four of the numbe some reason had never united with th What antil now.
What a blessed change. Instead of being divided, 'as before,' we are nów'all united, and we feel like exclaiming as one of old.
$\bullet \cdot$ Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; from


## Condensed 解tew.

## 

William H. Vanderbilt and Cyrais W. Field have sold all their New Yorr \& New
England railroad coimmon stock, and Mr.
Field has resigned as a director of the Ne. Field has resigned as a director of the New
York \& New England railroad compuny.
Abont 200,000 bushels of grain remain Abont 200,000 bughels of grain remain
to be foiwarded from the port of OOwego by
the canal.. Petitions have been telegraphed to
Saperitendent Shanakan akking that the
canalg be not officially

## The torom lat weake , iong the Northem

 some respects, ever known. Rain, wind andtide combined to overfow docks, fill cellars
and flood streets in Néw York and other coast cities.
John. Hayer, baggage-master on a mize
train from Brattleboro, Vt., to Miller's. Falls.
fell from the top of a car on Miller's Fall ell from the top of a car on Miller's Fall
bridge, into the river below, a distance of sev-enty-two feet. He was rescued by a boatm
having sustained only slight injuries. Joseph A. Held died at Rochester, N. Y.,
Nov. 27, at the age of sixty-two years. The
deceased was employed by the New York entral railway company, and had probably in this conntry. He became a freman when
twenty-two years of age and has continued in ever since.
In 1884 the horse car railroads of New
York State carried $319,642,780$ passengers,
surface roads 72,125,842. On the elevated
roads 3 passengers wrre killed and 11 wound oads 3 passengers wrce killed and 11 wound-
ed, on the horse.car roads 16 were killed and 22 wounded, and on the steam su
22 were killed and 176 wounded.
 Christian constitution of States shows the
letter to be somewhat different from the cabee condensations already published. In-
stead of condemning in any way modern civ.
lization or States as they exist at present,
the Pope approves of a real progress the Pope
News from the Cassiar gold fields in Alaska
says that the hill digging, struck on Dease
creek, pay fourteen dollars to s pan of earh
Teek, pay fourteen dollars to a pan of earth
The report of the government officer who
visited Granite creek mines, gives a glowing account of the prospects of the miners. He
saw $\$ 400$ taken out of the rocks in a single
afternoon by two men, and
are yielding from $\$ 250$ to $\$ 400 \mathrm{a}$ day. claims
Foreign.
A Convention has been sigred settling the
rench claims against Venezuela.
The British Government has advertised
or bids for laying a cable from Halifax to for bids for laying a cable from Halifax
Instructions have been issued by the Doared defining the policy of the ministry in
pegard to North-west affairs.

$$
\text { gara } 0
$$

A terrible cyclone swept over the Philip
ine Islands, November 21st. Eight thousand aildings, including numerous charches and
chool-houses were destrojed and twenty-two
Telegrams have been received at London, of a rebellion at Nepanl. The Premier has a rebellion at Nepaul. The Premier has
been murdered and the Maharajah of the
A dispatch from Calcutta says that 5,000
eeople hase been drowned and 150 villages nbmerged in Orissa by a cyclone, and that
Hut square miles in the Moorshedabad and
Haddea districts have bee derastated Four columns of Riel's version of the
canses which led to the rebellion in the North-west are printed at Montreal. The ocument simply recites the grievance
of the half-breeds and those of Riel himself.
The recent elections in England seem to divided, with the balance of power in the
hands of the Parnellites. It is thanght that Irish questions, the Gladstone party will nite with the Conservati
the Parnellites in the cold.
Premier Brisson of France has explained
that the Government intends to establish

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { poll tax, a land tax and an opinm tax in } \\
& \text { Tonquin, in order to defray the cost of } \\
& \text { the occupation of that country. General }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the occupation of that country. } \\
& \text { Campenon states that the work of } \\
& \text { Anam has been almost completed. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The signature of the Caroline protocol by
the Spanish Ambassador and the Prussian Minister to the Vatican isimminent. Spain
has conceded the same advantages to Eng and that she has given Germany, in retur
or which England is to recognize. Spain' ands.
Don Oarlos in referring to affairs in Spain expresses his conviction that the regency will
eunable to long preserve order in Spain.
He reserves to himaelf the right to intervene at the proper moment and restore order. H War in su.
welfare.


Spanish ooldiers on a forlongh have been
ordered to rijoin their regiments imme-
diately. It is reported that a Cirlist rising $\frac{\text { diately. It is reported that }}{\text { is imminent in Navarre. }}$ MARBIED.







## Books and Magazines.

Tüs holiday season is fast approaching when the
kindly greetings and other tokens of friendship will be in order. While our readersa are wondering what
they will give a friend as a Cristmas or a New.
Year's remembrance, it will be well to bear in mind that a basutiful picture card has the merit of bein
always approprate, neat and inexpensive The may be had in almost endess inariety. at almost any
stationer's. We have recived a sample lot of quisitely printed cards from the hounse of Rapha
Tuck \& Sons, 298 Brosdway, N. Y. Judged

ber makes an excellent opening to to volume for Novem
principal illustrated articles are it

$\qquad$ with a portrait from a photograph taken at $M$,
McGregor, and the Persal McGregor, and the Personal Memoir is centered
Chattanooga. Emward Everett Hale writes an in
$\qquad$
New York.
Tulpit Treasury for November is promptis
on our table, and is richly freighted in every depart-
ment. Dr. T. DeWitt TTalmages well-
tranown por- is the frontispiece; and a view of the Taberna. cle in which he preaches to such multitudes is also
given. Thene, with his sermon on "The Downfall
of Christianity," and a well considered sketch of his

special notices.
 Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon
at $20^{\prime}$ 'clock. Preaching at $80^{\circ}$ clock. Ant Sabbath
keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially

CR PLidAB CARDB and printed envelopes for all who wit use them in making systematic contribu-
tions o to ither the Tract Bcoiety or Museionary so-
ciety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge ciety, or both, will be furnighed, free of charge, on
applicition to the SiBBATH Ricoiden, Alfred Co
EAT Tre New York Seventh-day Baptist Chur

 in the city over the
attend the services.





Trimmer, West Bloomfield, burglar alarm.
Test. Rchchester, edgigigs rrimmer.
Woodbury, Rocheser, balnceed dide valut


 Harper's Bazar. 1886.

## illustratmo.



## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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Nem Yol

## 

## St. NICHOLAS


$\qquad$


Gelerted 势istellany.
1 hiss Thiouga tie telephone.


And you ṇ
 I Weat mat aistake, If I gave it Ithought that ankes
Wise
as sily as a m mouseas
 "Halloo" I replied


## TIE CELLAR-DOOR CLUB.

What queer places boys have of assembling.
Sometimes in one place and sometimes in Somethimes in one piace and sometimes in
another. Hay mows, river bankg, threebing
flo country boys. And nothing was so sweet to
me, when $\bar{I}$ was $a$ boy, as the newly cut clover hay, when 1 sat with two or three
companions. watching the barn swallow
chattering their incomprehensible gabble honase in the ratters. And what stories m


 he meets, hit he mast have company.
Tom Miller was the ministerst son,












 Too niller Hharapon they all laughed


 an, who mas always langhing this owi










 my fatior thinks, that thbir fatherer nead to dream that one of these boys bonld grow $t$






## t

## ${ }_{i}^{t}{ }^{\text {mo }}$

 wate
mate
stat
Bat,
alt

 make fineter be good for anything
afraid.? "If If on were a poor mans, gon, David,
jon might be a good mechanic,"
mothaid his

 ing he asked his father's leave to enter
machine shop. His father said he might
and with all the school-boys laughing at him and took his tin pail with his lunch in it and
he ant into the shop each morning. And now
he began to love books, too. He gathered a
library of works on mechanics. Everything library of works on mechanics. Everything
relating to machinery he studied. He too
up mathematics and succeeded. After awhile he rose to a good position in the shop, and
became at ast: a great. railroad engineer
He built that.grat bridge at Blankville.
6 Why!" said John Harlan. "I though your uncle David built that." "So he did," said Harry. My uncle
was the boy that could not learn Latin. But
he wasint above honest work and tried to
be useful.," "I sappose," said Tom Miller, "that God
has use for us anl, boys. Perhaps Jimmy's
father was as much intended to serve God making shoes as mine in preaching the
gospel. What a mistake it must, the get
into the wrong place, thonghi"-Edward


## lo co ox 0

quite
" ut
reply.

I shoald suppose, Lucy Manners after the beantiful birthday present I gave yon last
week, bought with my own money too you week, bought with my own money, too, yo
might do that much to please me?
there anything meaner than to give a person a present and then be all the time reminding
her of it and trying to make her feel under
obligation?" Arid Lucy sent a withering look her of it and trying to make her feel under
obligation?" And Lucy senta withering look
at her brother, as he stood smiling by the
"Ought you not to forgive the first
offense, my dear Lucy?" her mother in-

## .

 what assistance you conld conscientiously it would have been far better than gettinginto a passion."
" Please, mamma," Lucy urged, unwilling
to give up her point, "is it nice, is it polite, to give up her point, "is it nice, is it polite,
to be constantly referring to what you have
given to or done given to, or done for, others?. "The Lord
"No, my daughter, it is not. "The cherful giver,' and if a person
loveth a cheerto
bestows a gift cheerfanly, and from the right motive, he certainly will," not annoy the re
cipient by alluding to it."
"I thought so," said Lacy, with a little o "I thought so," said Lacy, with a little of
exaltation in her tones, while Herbert, look-
ing now quite sullen and out of sorts, remarked:
"I don't know as I-think much of giving,
anyway. If you ever happen to mention what you're given, you're made to feel
wialler than a midget, and if any body gives
you a present yourre expected to go right to

## "Are there no exceptions, Hंerbert?" "Of course, mother, I don't include yo "d faither; you're rather dibove nuch things. "Whence "Whence come our most valnable gifts, my son? gifts we would not relinquish for

 the world?"Bertie was silent, but Lucy replied:
" I suppose a verse in our last Sabbath lesson would answer that."
" Repest it

## "Repeat it, my nother requested. " ${ }^{\text {Every good }}$

Every good gift and every perfect gift
from above, and cometh down from the
Tather of lights, with whom is Father of lights, with whom is no variab
ness, neither shadow of turning." Yes, every good gift comes from the
same loving, self- zacrificing Giver. Now
wish Herbert to repest a passage showing th wish Herbert to repeat a passage showing the Thus called upon, Herbert replied: "I don't know, nnless you mean the one
inohn, mother:- For God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son.
"Yes, my Redeemer gives himself to mel
How great the gift archangels cannot tellt
How rich the portion and the grant how free: "Whate'r he is, himself to me he gives;
His power and wisdom, truth and grace
HI that $I$ have or hope my soul derives All that I have or hope my soul derives
From the full fountain of his love divine.
Mrs. Manners repeated these lines with a
great deal of feeling, and then asked, looking great deal of feeling, and then asked, looking
frist at Luyy and then into Herbert's half-
averted face.

## What can we render to the Lord for unspeakable gift?"?

## "A broken and a contrite heart, 0 God

 Those are David's words and he felt thenth of them in his own experience," said this faithfnil mother. "Put away, my dear
children, every root of bitterness; be kindly ffectioned one to the other; cherish the brotherly and sisterly love which has already livought so much happiness into your young
Sontore all love him who gave his
Son for you-love him and serve him in this present life, and you will surelylove him and
abide with him forever; for the gift of God
is eternal life through Jesus Christ our is eternal life through
Lord."-Presbyterian.

## HOW GOD DEALS.

When God intends to fill a sonl, he first
makes it empty; when he intends to enrich a sonl, he frist makes it poor; when he inble; when he intends to save a soul, he first and nethingness. Our Saviour, in the end
of his beatitudes speaks, "Great is your reward in heaven,";bqt: in the beginning of
them he firstaith, "Blessed are the poor in
spirit." God deals in the apiritnal building asimen do in their artificial baildings, the
higher that they intend to bail, the loper
and deeper do they lay their foundation. If

\section*{| God |
| :--- |
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bir
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mis ing}
intends to lift you up to Christ and
gy and grace and glory, he will then
g you low in the sene of your sinful series; and spiritual wants and self-not

## LOOKING UP

In will ifit wip mine ever uition the bills from
Keep looking upi, keep looking up.
In God od's own time his loving hand
Will brighten up he way
Keep looking up, keep looking up,
The eternan hills are there;
Far, far beyond these gloomy clouds,
re tressures rich and rare. .
Keep looking up, keep looking up,
With faith' aspirin eye
The promies is is that help will come
and
Lift up thine eyes, lift up thine eyes,
And take that outaretched hand,
Tis Jeerus bids thee strugge
And victory shall be thine.

## the value of smiles.

We were deeply impressed the other day
with the value of smiles. Sitting in the ward at the superintendent's request, to act
as substitute for an absent teacher. It was a dark, gloomy day, and a dumpish, grumpy
set of boys faced that teacher. They were set of boys faced that teacher. They were
n a "don't care" mood. Their teacher
had deserted them; the superintendent was ery slow in recognizing the fact; he had
ot once consulted them as to whom they
wauld prefer; it was a plain case that no would prefer; it was a plain case that no:spect, and they were resolved to show none
to anybody. She stepped into the doubly-
dark corner and smiled. It wasn't one of ar goody-goody face-smiles, thin and vap-
id, that seem to say, "Just see how nice
can be when I try." It was a heart-smile The face had nothing to do with the smile
except to wear it; and though it was a plain
face it beamed,- it shone. Why, the smile seemed even to light ap the dark corner on
that basement Sabbath-school room! The hat basement Sabbath-school room! The
oys caught it and smiled too; they could
ot help it. They could not explain how out they were fairly captured by the smile,
nd declared they never had such a teacher
son, though it was the
quarter. Can I explain
sympathy, - gennine,

| Yes. It was sympathy, genuine, |
| :--- |
| like sympathy for the souls of these |

boys, that sat on that woman's face; and
when a soul flled with such love smiles, it
goes straight to the heart, where mere super-
ficial amiability-facial deceitfulness-dis-gusts.-Our Teacher's Journal.

the month of a coal pit. He knew the disa man on the borders of delirium to tremens.
"Sabdued by the "S Subdued by the tender tones, the mad-
man calmed down, and took a seat on a bor man calmed down, and took a seat on a box.
But the talk was interrupted by the little
girl, who approached the missionary, and sirl, who approached the miseionary, and
"، Don't talk to father; it won't do and good. If talking would liave saved him, he
would have been saved long ago. Mother has talked to him so much and so good
You must ask Jesus who saves to the utte nost, to save my poor.fathe
"Rebuked by the faith
Rebuked by the faith of the little girl, the missionary and the miserable sinner knelt
down together. He prayed as he never prayed
before he entreated and interceded in 3o tender and fervent that it melted the de perate man, who cried for mercy. And
mercy came. He bowed in penitence befor the Lord, and lay down to sleep that nigh on his pallet of straw a pardoned soul.
" Relief came to that d welling. The Relief came to that dwelling. The wife
was lifted from her dirty couch, and her
home was made comfortable. The reformed home was made comfortable. The reformed man took the hand of his little girl and en-
tered the infant-class, to learn somethin
about the Saviour, who 'saves to the utte-
most.' He entered upon a new life. H
reform was thorough. He found good
ployment, for, when ploymentwas thorongh. He found good em.
phen
ent worker, he was an excel. blesses God for the faith of his little girl,
attermost all that come unto God by him.

Let us go Fortil


## We cannot and we would not stay; We dread the snares that throng the way; We fring aside the weight of sin, <br> Resolved the victory to win; Were know the peri, but our eyes Rest on the splendor of the prize. <br> What though with weariness oppressed, Tis buta diltte and we rest; This throbtin heart and burning brain Will <br> Wiil soon be calm and cool again. Night is far cpent, and monn is ner- Morn of the cloudless and the clear.

TIE true amulet

An amulet is defined by Webster as " an a remedy against evils or mischief, worn as as
diseages and witchcraft, and wgenerally inscribed with mystic forms or characters." The same thing is popularly known as a chajrm. Many people have had a superstitious regard
for a ring or a locket, or some family heir-
loom, the wearing or keeping of which the loom, the wearing or keeping of which they
have thought would surely bring them good
fortune. Wear in your great price, and you will surely have good factane. Cherish with faith and love the
sacred heritgeo of God's Word and no serious ill can befall your soal.
secing so much display of the to myorite mand in
the horseshoe. This of it, is to be seen almosit everywhere hang-
ing on the wail, or lying on the mantel or the table, or worn upon the person " for we wear it in the right place, will bring us good
luck indeed. It is described by David whin
he says: "Thy word have I hid in mine heart that I might not sin against thee:"
Men have always been seeking immunity Men have always been seeking immunity,
from evil, escape from trouble and grief, from evil, escape from trouble and grier,
and deliverance from the awful consequences
of the needed relief; we seek it elsewhere in
vain. Would you wish, amidst your daily cares
and worries, and sudden and strong temptations, to find a preventive from falling?
You have it in your Bible. Get some lesson from it every morning to be pondered and
prayed, over throngh the day, and you will
find the it prayed over throngh the day, and you wil
find that it will strongly uplift and cillumi-
nate your soul. Not only fill it avert imnate your soul. Not only will it avert im-
pending evil, if you use it aright, but it will
secure present and eternal good. The mere secure present and eternal good. The mere
ownership of a Bible will not do this, but the believing appropriation of its traths will
do it. The Word of fod has been so writter as to give us great and glorious thoughts
in few and simple, but sublime, words.
Some texts, in particular, are at once as portest gems of heaven compressed into the
smallest compass. Thus, such texts.as John smailest compass.
3: 16 and 1 Timothy $1: 15$ have well been
called " ${ }^{\text {little }}$ Bibles " because they contain so much. It is a very slight barden for the
memory.to carry such brief passages, and
they flash new light into the soul the more memory to carry such orio pasaage more
they fash new light into the soul the moise
we look at them. They are at once indis
pensable aids to devotion, and mighty guardz pensable aids to devotion, and mighty guardz
against temptation. The old superstition was that a horseshoe wcuid kecp of weres
We know that the Word, of God is a weapon
with which we may drive away the wicked with which we may drive away the wicked
one. Luther conceived that the devil once came to him in his chamber. Lather threw
his. Bible at the foul fiend, and was at once
. malign presence of Satan, the great enemy
of the Bible, We magh are the gracions pres-
ence of the Holy Spirit, the glorious author of the of the Holy Spirit, the glorious anthor
ence
of the Bible. In orderto this it in only nec-

3topular
 at the Inventor: Exhibitió Mry . Angant Carter,
ering how far fin are prone
dote examination he fonn chose exam
fresh-water fibhes, the roach carp, tench, miompon with
 A nem imiov called play



## A Frencman has discote

 mosquito twice as long as$f$ insects to digest human insects to digest human
being fonnd in ist amach
th after it has been taken, fim
digest blood in haif the tim
erer seems to have taken $m$ erer seems to have taken m
in thinking that the mosquit
pain which he inflicts upona


How to Sleesp Well.,-In depends on securing a comfo
Lying on the back would
and nost ease, but general expel
tice prove that it doos not, al
al some definite objections.
of the heart and blood-vessels morbid conditions of the
seems to gravitate to the bs nd to produce troublesomed had pleurisy and retain a

lunge, do not sleep well on th | all who are inclined |
| :--- |
| position. For these and oth | herefore, better to lie on

ung-disease to lii on the wee
eave the healthy lang froe Well to choose
the body is thas placed, the
ore easily out of the stom tertines. Sleeping with the tion is often assamed durin the head and neck and the ders, and thus expansion are that it creates a tendenc
cold in the arms, and Bom
canse headaches and dreama. is obtained when the shatt
as to make the room dark,
are adjusted $o$ oas to admit
air. Early rising is not a riser has secured sleep enon
rising is obtained when t
naturally. Popular Scienc

## 

gath of a coal pit. He knew the di On the bordy-knew of delirivim to handl abdued by the teinder tones, the nixd Wo approached the misaionary, and Don't talk to father; it won't do any
If talking wonld have saved him, he have been saved long ago. Mother
alked to him so much and so good.
nuit ask Jesus who saves to the utter to ware my poor father abionary and the miserable sinner knel together. He prayed as he never prayed
He entreated and interceded in tones der and fervent that it melted the dei cam, who cried for mercy. And
came. He bowed in penitence before
ond, and laj down to sleep that night pallet of straw a pardoned sonal.
elief came to that d welling. The wif
ifted from ther dirrty conch Witted from her dirty couch, and he the infant-class, to liearn something
the Saviour, who ssaves to the the Saviour, who 'saves to the atter-
He entered apon a new life. His
was thorough. He found good em. ent, for, when sober, he was an excel ved in a Saviour of his to stitle girl all that come unto God by him.

## LET US GO FORTII.

ilent. like men in solemn haste
tricled watfarers of the waste,
To pana out
 cannot and we would not sta Ve fing aside snares that throng tithto Cesolved the victory to win;
Ten kow the peri, but onr eyes
leat on the epplendor of the prize.

## 

 Nilgsonn be calm and cool again.Hight fiar papent, and morn is near-
Iorn of the cloudless and the clear.

TIIE TRUE AMULET.
amplet is defined by Webster as "' al dy against evils or mischief, worn as
nich as With mytchicforaft, arid or generarally inping is popularly knownaracters," Th , charm
people have had a superstitions ng or a locket, or some family heir
the wearing or keeping of which the rought would or keeping of which heir they bring them good
Wrice, Wear in your heritage of God
befall your sonl
so mach display of the to my mind in rseeshoe. This, or some resemblance to be seen almost everywhere hang
the wall, or lying on the mantel ole, or worn upon the person sel fo
 hat I might word have I hid in mine wio allaght not sin against thee:"
vil, escape feen seekking immanity
iverance from troble and grief, iverance from the awful consequences
rid folly. The Bible alone furnishes
ded relief. de you wish, amidst your daily cares
rries, and sudden and strong tempta0 find a preventive from falling?
ve it in your Bible. Get some lesson over through the day, and you will
tit will atrongly plift and illumi-
ar soul. Not only will it avert imovil, if you use only arill it avert im Pp of a Bible will not do this, but
aring appropriation of its trathe will
The The Word of tod has been so writton
To us great and glorion, thaughts
and simple, but sablime, words. and simple, but sablime, words.
zts, in particular, are at once as port-
in brilliant as he of hearen compressed into the compas. Thus, suche ted te ant joh
nd 1 Timothy $1: 15$ have well been It it Bibles" becanue thay cell beon
It is a very alight burden for the
 esids to devotion, are and mighte indisWimptation. The old sunperition
 ther conceived that the devipionce
him in his chatiber an them

 dipload the pr


| "An experiment has recently been tried the Inventor's Exhibition Aquarium by W. August Carter, with a View to discorg how far fish are prone to sleep. After se examination he found that amongst h-water fishes, the roach, dace, gudgeon, p, tench, minnow and catfish sleep pedically, in common with terrestrial anils. The gold-fish, pike and angler fish er sleep, but rest periodically ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Figh not necessarily select nigh time for ose." $\qquad$ s. <br> A New allox called platinoid, expected prove very useful in the arts, is said to practically pntarnishable and hardy' guishable from silver rte composifon is alloy of 100 ippits sith papper, 60 of tin 40 of nickel-with the addition of one two per cent of tungsten. |
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CAST iron, if heated for several days to a
temperature of froni 900 ddgrees to 1,000 deyrees Centigrade neither melt, inor softens, Its fracture sometimes presents a a uniform
Jlack, like that ot a lead penci, and is pone
times riddled with large black points which times ridaled with large black points which
are regularly distributed in the metallic paste.

A Frenchman has discovered that it takes a mosquito twice as long as some other kinds
of ingects to digest human blood, the blood
ceing found in its stomach twenty-four hours after it has been taken, while other insects
digest blood in half the time. The discov-
erer seems to have taken much satisfaction thinking that the mosquito atones for the
ain which he inflicts upon us by having his
gotten meal " lie heary on his sto i-gotten meal " lie heavy on his stomach," as
dyspeptic would say.

How to Sleep Well.-In sleeping, much
depends on securing a comfortable position. Lying on the back would seem to give the
most ease, bat general experience and prac-
tice prove that it dooes not, and it is liable to some definite objections. In a weakly state
of the heart and blood-vessels, and in certain
morbid conditions of the brain, the blood morbid conditions of the brain, the blood
seems to gravitate to the back of the head,
and to produce troublesome dreams. Persons Who have contracted chests, and who have
had pleurisy and retain adhesions of the
lungs, do not sleep well on the back. Nearly all who are inclined to snore do do so in that
position. FFor these and other reasons, it is,
therefore, better to lie on the lung-disease to lie on the weak side, so as to to
leave the healthy lung free to expand. It is well to choose the right side, because, When
the body is thus placed, the food graviates
more easily out of the stomach into the in estines. Sleeping with the arm thrown ove tion is often assumed during sleep, because rculation is then free in the extremities and chest are drawn up and fixed by the shoul-
ders, and thus expansion of the thorax is cold in the arms a tendency to cramp and ause headaches and dreams. The best sleep obtained when the shutters are closed so e adjusted so as to admit plenty of fresh
r. Early rising is not a virtae, unless the riser has secured sleep enough; and the best
rising is obtained when the sleepor wakes
haturally.-Popular Science Monthly. The Explosion of Drnamire.--The chronoscope of Captain Noble showed that
explosion is transmitted through traingo
dynamite at the rate of 20,000 to 24,000 feet yer second. At this rate the explosion of a a
cartridge a foot long must only occupy the 4, , ootrid part of a second. A the of of dynamite n diameter, laid end to end in a line, would
treteh a mile, and the whole train could
ee exploded in the one fourth part of a sec ond by fring a cartridge at either of the
ends. If fired in the middle of the line, the
explosion would be transmitted both ways, and would occuppy only the eighth part of a
second. The facility with which dynamite can be fired in trains offers great advantage
in many engineering operations, such as in many engineering operations, such as
where it is required to blow down an arch or
a wall. It is enough to lay a train of car a wall. It is enough to lay a train of car-
tridges along the crown of the arch, or along
the bottom of the wall and explode one car-tridge in the usual way with a detonator. normous velocit witr which dynamite ex and the tremendons local ruptaring effects of even mall quantities of it exploded in the in the kind. The detonation of a cartridge duce an enormoui instantaneous pressure on the gpot on which it explodes. For such a
sudden explosion the pressure of the atmos phere itself
American.

THE attempt to confine religions energy to any field with the thought that it will be
dissipated if it seekg a wider range of ser
fice is like attempting to confine the light vice is like attempting to confine the light Such a procese only keepa the lamp from
burning brightly. The Chritian Inpelligentric spray, or even in its shadow in the snow?
Likenwise the elm with pendent nest, the iniral fluted hornbeam, and sugar-maple too
Who would not know each from a fragment of its bark? Scarcely in a less degree do
the linden, the ash, the various Fillows,
oaks, and maples, the chestnut and the tulip tree, assert their individuality and
claim recognition. To the carious observer
they soon become familiar, and he can name they soon become familiar, and he can name
them all at a glance. W. H. Gibson, in
Harper's Magazine for December.

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 This volume is an ar earnest and able prosentation of the





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RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

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## GARTS 



## Whe Gabbath Grinal


ChPRMATIOMAL LBSBONS, 1885.

##   

ESSON XI-THE BUFFERING SAVIOUR.

## 

GoLDEN REXT, -"Thio Lord bath lata on reign, probably sbout 700 B. C., eeven hundred yee 1
III
II.
IV.

## The good news not generally received.

III. The suffering Saviour. v. 4. 4.9.

## introduction.

In our lastlesson, we emw how unterly sinful were the for their salvation wasto "cease to o o ovil, and learn them pure by his pardoning mercy. In to day's les
son we are given a deacription of the sufferings and
 The Saviour, through theses sufferings and his death, nations" not only, but for all lhe world

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { EXPLANATORY NOTES. } \\
& \text { Wh } h \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 heralatude rejecting Christ, "Who hatch believed ou report " or in other words, "There are but few that
do beilieve." Reference is made to this prophecy in John $12: 38$, where it is said that though Christ did many miracles before the people he was talking to
juat before his death, yet they believed not on him that the gaying of the prophet might be fulllled
To whom hath the arn of the Lord been reecelled? The arm is asymol of power. To revenl is to make
knowi go as to be inderstoo. Hence the passage means that though Christ had been preached to the yet they could not clearly understand how Jesus
 But the Sariour camie in $a$ manner $s$ different fron
their expectationsi that the could not accent trent
 had had opportunitiee enough to convince them of of tuth, but the
undertand
J.
and
approved by Good, thought the people did not appre. ciate or understand its benefts. He was watche
oreet ind protected by God. As $A s$ tender p phant. As choot ppringing from. aparent troot, where nothing wa
expected.
$A s a$ root out of a dry ground. Th
 Boht theee figuree show the emiall and unnoticed

 Were such that the people were dibeppointed in him. He did not meet their expectations. . There wa nothing in hit Appearance to make
teel attriscted to to him"
 by the Jews, by the rich, and by the men of rank of
 quaited mith ite suftering of the thumal moe,



## 

 true character of the Moentiah. persecuing the Saviour, and who were instrumental
in his death, began to realize that they had
mistak in his death, began to realize that they had made
mistake; that he indeed was, as he said, the Son o
Godu mistake; that he indeed was, as he said, the Son on
Goor. He hath carried our griefs on his heart. An
carried our sorrows. Our suffernngs and afflictions yea, and even our diseares and sing; all hese Jesu Look upon himself. "The reference here is clearl
to sins and heart sorrows; in Matt. 8: 17, to physical and leaves us to draw the conclusion that a
Christ bore the sicknesses of those he loved, in lik manner he bears the sins of those he redeems. Bu
how then did he bear the infirmities of the sick not become diseased himself. Neither in removing
sins from others does to become stricken himself. But he did not merely heall the sick; bit truly bore their alcknoses, not in his body, but on
his heart. The melaphor is of one who remores burden by puttung his own shoulder under it, and
bearing it away pupon himelt. This CCrist did, be
casse he entered through compasion into the soo cause he entered through compasaion into the sor
rows and sickneeses he bealed. So not by any lit eral transfer of sins from others to himself, but by a
spiritual and sympathetic bearing of the burdens of from all those who cast their burdens upon him."-
Lyman Aboott. We did citem him atricken, of God, and afticted. The people thought tha
Christ was being stricken and smitten and afflicted by God for some fault of his own, as an evil doer
They looked upon him as one justly deserving thi divine judgment.
V. 5. But he was wounded for our transgressions,
he was bruised for our iniquities. "But" now our
eyes are opened; ws can see that it was not on his own account that he was see that it was not on h
our trangigessions, our iniquities, our gins be we we nailed to the Cross, and died an ignominious death
The words "trangressions" and "iniquities" common terms for "sin.". The chastisement of ou
peace waas upon him. That in, such chastisement
was necessary to procure was necessary to procure our peace, our blessed enes,
was upon him. Through Christ we have peace wit
the Father. the Father. With his stripes we aro healed. With
the wounds and bruises and the scourgings that he
received, our souls are healed from the discesseof sin "The stroxes of justice which he the discesse of sin
own
" own person are averted from us, and by h
atonement we obtain recociciliation with God, th
healing and restorative grace all the blessings of redemption."-S. S. Times.
V. 6 . $A l l$
we ple of God, converted, are still spiacking. The
liken themselves to sheep without a shepherd, run ning in every direction but the right one. We have
turned every one to his own woay. own individual sin, as well as sins in general. H
own way is always opposed to God's way. H nghts. And the Lorr hath laid on him the othiquit
of us all. The of us all. The punikhment for sin that was ours to
receive was, by the Father, laid upon his Son, "fo God so loved the world, that he gave his only bego
ten Son "for this very purpose. Do not suppos that this iniquity was forced upon him; he volunta
rily assumed it. V. 7. He humbled himself and opened not his mouth.
Although unjustly oppressed and afllicted, yet he
submitted without compiliait. As a lamb that is led to the slanighter, etc. He offered no more ressistance
than a lamb that is led to the slaughter. He sub mitted to theindignities of the Cross, without a wor
in his defense.
V. 8. By oppression and judgment he was taken away. By an unrighteous sentence he was take
away and put to death. A just trial was not allow etc. The meaning of this sentence seconsidered
Who among those of that time be Who among those of that time or age understoo
the meaning of his death? or who recognized th
fact that his violent death was an atoning
 non malefactors were denied a decent burial, an
it was the intention of his enemies to bury him with
the thieves who were crucifed with him, but be
cause he had done suse he had done no tiolence (in God's sight he was
nnocent) and neither woos any deceit in hì mouth so perfectly true on to his peforession, or sinco that was
providence, overruled the in intention of providence, overruled the intention of his enemies, man, to bury him in his own tomb.
V . 10 . Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him, etc.
God consented to the sufferings of Christ, not be cause of any guilt in him, but because it was neces
sary thant he should suffer in order to carry out the
alan of salvation. When thou shatt make ering. for sin. When he, has given himself as a prop
ation for sin; when the atonement is complete, the ostall ece $h i s$ seed. His spiritual children; theman prolong his days, Referring to his resurrection, and living on forever at God's right hand. The pleasure
of the Lord that is, the work of salvation, shall pro per in his hand. Under his direction, the church shall finally triump He shaill see the result of his labor an work. By his knowledge shall my righteous serva justify many, etc. By knowing Christ, and accep
ing his atonement, many will be justified, $i$. e
 othere Eizal be spintrese of his victory, bat Not that shall be as gloriously successful in his enterprise a
other victors ever weie in theirs:"- $S$ ST Lowrie This triumph was the appropriate reward for his
 macifed between to chievte, Whe bore the sin


Butrer.-Receipts for the week, 24,853 packages
 mand setting in to clear it. With dairy frkins sell ing here at $14 @ 16 @ 18 \mathrm{C}$, the entire shipments of the
weet foot up less than 2,500 packages, and the gle month's shipmentit of former years. TTis week
little of the fleeat freah last week's Weatern graiz fed make is looked for at $27 @$ @ ${ }^{28 c}$ c, , and to day some
receivers asked 30 c . for it. Much of the Western from "bosh" butter prices (which for their fresh make is now, say about 11c.) up. Fine N. Y. Stai
dairies, with some fancy fresh butter to help thei sale, are going at 18@19c. Common to fair dairies
are unsaleable except at very low prices, say 12@
15c., and there is really no place for them except dairy tubs are wanted. and are quick sale at 20
24 c , the latter for unexceptionable quality. W
 exports, 10,170 boxes. Exporters bought liberally Fall creams. a.though receivers were willing to
make slight. concesion where sales could be effect-
 call for home trade, and our market closes with full supply of all grades and prices in buyers' fabo


Ecess.-Reccipts for the week, 13,347 barrels,
Fresh laid eggs continue very scarce and prices are rm. Fine marks of limed eggs are also doing better Fresh laid, per dozen. ...........
Western and Canada, per dozen.
Limed egys $28 @_{29}^{29}$
25
$19 @_{23}^{27}$ Poulurr.-There was good free trading all the
veek, and prime lots of State poultry realized good prices. Choice turkeys sold at 14@16c., chickens
at $10 @ 13 \mathrm{c}$, ducks at 12@14c., and geese at 10@12c There were free receiptst at the close and prices
easier. Game was in light supply and good demand
We quote:


## Partiliges, per pair. Grouse per pair...... Woodcoek, per pair <br> Gre very uin All kin



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Western,

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where needed, and accouitiof sales and remittances or the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold
We have no Agente mate no purchase whatever fo
our own account, and solicit consignements of prime



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