


THESABBATH RHOORDFR, $M A Y 13,1886$.


Whe Sabbath \%erardey.

## Iltred Contre, R. Y., Fitth-day, May Is, 1886 .


P. BLUNDERS, Bu

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Ashanary, R. R.
or
for por pablicatio


##  <br> 

At the suggestion of a life long reader and tried friend of the Recoinder, we publish this week, in the temperance columns, a lon extruct from Bishop Foster's artiole in th It is not a pleasant picture which the Bisho draws, but is it unjust?
sistre, whose home was in Missouri a trine under the preaching of Bro. F. F Johnson in kept her from going where there are has kept her from going where there ar years she has beeneresed by neighbors and nur lives in Cobado and asks to be remem now lives in Colorado and asks to be rememBrethren, examples of this kind should help us to appreciate more fully our privileges
and stimulate us to greater faithfulness is and stimulate us to greater the observance of God's holy day.

Canon Liddon says, a modern hymn, a rule, is full of man, fall of his wants,
his aspiration, his anticipations, his hopes his fears. Full of his religions self perrapas as a rule, is full of God, full of his wonder ful attributes, and of his son and his act his suferings, his triumphs, his majesty,
Oertaing ancient Christianity did jastice to the needs and moods of the sool, just as i the Pralms they found the souls separat so abundantly provided for. Is not thi methods of Christian work? It may be ther is not too mach of man's wants, aspirations, experiences, hopes, elc., but is here eiough
of Christ, enough of his saving power and
and wondrous grace, en

Labor strikes continue to break out is different localities throughout the country.
Perhaps the most serions disturbances of this kind have occurred in Ohicago during the past week. Conflicts have occurred b tween large nobs of idle workmen and th er and to protect the lives and property
employers. In these conflicts several polic men have been killed, and some twenty-fiy or thirty more or less dangerously wounded, of the rioters is even greater. It is but jus ce to the laboring men to say that this ot the delt the work of the hot-headed sociel ts and anarchists, who have seized upon the vorable conditions to precipitate a few thousand idle men, restless, and unce tain as to the prospects of obtaining employ nent of any kind, conscious that prolonge their families, and feeling that in one way - - such a crowd of men is the tinder bo into which a firebrand thrown produces an hat brand is thrown by the incendiary speeches of men of the Herr Most stripe; in posed to rest upon a very few persons, anong whom are Spies and Schwab. These men and by printed matter, to make their attacks upon capitalists, upon, rulers, and up-
on everything good in societr, and the terri. ble scenes witnessed in the streets of Chicacialism, anarchism and communism would do everywhere if only they can find the proper conditions for their dewidly work.
Thee conditione, too, they are ilently help.
ing to make How long vil we boast ot ing to make. How long will we boatt of
our tree contrys and nurse in our ver
bosom the riper which, if it could, would
sting us to death? Meanwhile snoh sting us to death? Meanwhile suoh, scenen
of caranage and disorder will open the eyes of the better class of laboring men
to the dangers, to themselves and the conn $\operatorname{try}$ at large, of the methods which they hav
chosen by which to seek the redress of thei real or fannied wrongs. And so the evil,
by orerdoing itself, ig likely to cure itself bat the anscrupulous men, the human Lunds, who have used this exceptionally dis
turbed condition of sooiety to work out their schemes of destruction, ought to be place powerless for evil.

## apple blossouss.

The sweet May-time is again upon us. Already its bude and blossoms give promise promise ever be fulfilled? Late frosts, later roughts, and destroying vermin left out But somebody says that yonder apple tree ith its myriad blossoms, will bring to the every one hundred blossoms; Fhere then the promise of her fruitage? It will not be severely criticised for this waste of flowers, if not condemned for promising more than and that every flower shall stand for a goo fair apple, and insist on its being brought to thonsand blossoms are not needed to brin one hundred apples to a healthy birth, and lossoms, there must neceessarily bo fewe than one handred apples? Do we do nature ustice in claiming a good, sound apple for
very blossom? We do not know how this is; we simply know that nature spreads her blosoms with a generous hand, and that the
God of nature knows.how to do such thing much hetter than we. There se ser quit villing to leave the matter, thankful for the profasion of blossoms, and thankful for the
These thoughts suggest some things which may cheer the warry workers in the service
of the Master. Interpret nature rightly and he never fails to keep her promises. So he commands of God be obeyed and the promises of his word rightly anderstood am sometimes said, for example, that the num is very small in comparison with the num formed in behalf of the unconverted. Bnt wait a little. What pastor ever can kat
ust which sermon it was, or what part ing point in the life of the young man who has jast given his heart to Jesus? Can the young man himself tell? Was it any one
germon, or any one sentence at all that did the work? Probably not. It is safe to say hat, especially among those who more tions of the word, the majority of those con rerted have come to Ohrist ander the co viction produced by the volume of trath to Corce of one partioular discourse. The labor If the faithfal minister, under the blessing of God, has created conditions under which sermon, at the last, may have brought the soul to its decision, but it probably would prepared for it by a thonsand influences going before it. A handred apple blossome perfume on the air, and scatter their fructifying pollen dust, that one stem may shake golden apple in the face of the hasbandHas there bean to much presching? Has any of it been in vain? Not if it was porglory. But this is not all. While the minhas been devontly praying, à Sabbath-school teacher has been patiently instructing, and
other Ohristian influences have been exerted ; and all thése labors have mingled together until no human power of analyeps can separate them, or trace the potent influences to their soarces. Nor need we care to do so,
so long as the end sought is reached. Until it is reached there are not too many of them and when reached, there has been no labor
in vain. And, we repeat, when the true pirit of the Lord's workman is possessed the ond will surely be reached. Remefriber
the lesson of the apple blosgo the lesson of the apple blossoms
trath ot Goi, the lesson hads its encourage menti and ingirition for as. How many
converte have come to crome the lobors of
our misesionaries on the China filld? Some on asks. Let us put the question in another
way. How many rayi of light have gone out into the surroanding darkness by the contact of the
sionaries How many sermens heathen about them How many sermons and Bible lessons have
been given in the name and spirit of Jesas How many seed truths have been planted in many have come to our dispensary for bodily healling, and have gone away with a cordial hat sooner or later will bring healing of soon Nay, brethren, by these. labors the way
being prepared, the highway of the Lord
being get is coming upon it right into the hearts of hose in whom these seeds of the kingdom that we labored not in. vain. Till then may we not become weary. The same thing may
be seen in our work as Sabbath-reformer We seatter seed on every hand, not knowing where it will find lodgment in fertile soil. Some, no donbt, think the results seen are the publication and circulation of papere periodicals, tracts, etc., seeming to forget that these are times of sowing seed, and that Here, also, we need to remember that an a mosphere of truth mast be formed before ruit can be brought to perfection. A tract, eart and bears fruit. This tract or article is one of a thousand. Why could we not
have just sent that and saved the labor and xpense of the thousand? Bat who know whether there would have been an inquiring one tract, but for the atmosphere of inquiry In all the realm of Christian labor, there it tut one course to be pursued, and that is nowing which shall prosper, this or that whether all alike shall be good. Whether ne seed or annther shall seem to bear the
fruit we may be sure that all honest, earnest effrt, put forth in the name and in the ieve in the usefulness, in the economy o in the economy of the kingdom of Christ do we believe in the usefulness and import-
ance of every posibibe effort for the ad vance-

## 世ommanications.

in SEASON OB OCT OR SEASON.
Rereading sometimes stirs deeper thought
nd Faith would like to zay "that we" avers every one who has put on the nameon
my disciple," or "tollower of Christ," for Christ said "whosoever doth not bear his
cross and come after me, cannot be my dis. ciple." Again "If any man will come after ne, let him deny himself
These are command
These are commands to be obeyed, not nce, or once a year, nor once a month, nor even once a week, and then be.disregarded in
the daily routine of life. Christ gave his the daily routine of life. Christ gave his
all, his life included, for the saving of souls rom sin, not alone from eternal death, power of sin; and gave to his followers much nstruction which, being taken into the sou antll made a part of the life, will help us to
realize how much we owe to him, and how much his words of practical instruction are ant for $u$.
To some, the great oross of life is parting with material substance; to others, the giv ing of personal service anywhere besides fo one's family; while others can do either of from sight, to give personal service to the Master; and other ways of cross-bearing find Where can we find Scripture authority for measuring one's gift; whatever its specific value, by that of another? Is not the command to give freely from him who withhel work of redemption? Will he not show a where lies the danger of doing too much in his service? If, by my indulgence in some needless, though other wise harmless luxury some spoken or written word which might have lighted the path of a soal to the high Way of holiness, is not spoken, and that soni
never reaches the high way, will my hands never reaches the highway, will my hands be
clear of the blood of that soul, even though olear of the blood of that soul, even though Whilg mighty stores lie in vanlts unused some who afe now doing nobly for the caus of trath, my pen must gay, give not leas ;
long as you are blessed with the power to ge
those who have not yet learned what blessed axuries belong to any who through stron gh of the Holy Spirit." "Give and it shall e given you," does not belong to specific valnes, and he who gives but a " mite," if it the promise of receiviag, but not a promise more in quantity of earthly anbstance Most frequently the receipts are the fruits of the spirit as manifested in Gal. $5: 22-26$ and more fully set forth in Gal. 6 .

## DISBSTLBLISHMENT.

the Editor of the SabBart Rzoondin.
Dear sir,-Having been grosily misled by Dear sir,-Having been grossly misled by
articles and statements made by dissenters, I, about two years ago, read a paper in favor of disestablishment before an intelligent assembly of Ohristians. Being, as every Christian ought to be, desirous of learning as wel myself open to conviction of error, though I elt quite certain that such conviction was mpossible. A good discussion followed, in which I was allowed full freedom of speech, the result being, that I found many of my had to confess myself completely besten on the important points. Since then I have by air, impartial investigation become strongly pposed to disestablishment, as advocated by he "disestablishment party." It is thereore with feenings of very great regret that 1 M. Jones' articles, through want of the necssary time. I however hope that at some England" the justice of allowing article on its behalf to appear in your valuable paper, of which, as you are probably aware,
I am a constant reader. Of course I readily admit that the church needs reformation, a do indeed all the denominations with which acquainted, the English Seventh-day Bapincluded.
pirit of jealousy, and its advocates would as greedily snatch away the endowments of MillYard as of the Established Church. How hould we Sabbstarians like to be compelled to bury auy vagabond or atheist in a ground
we have bought with our hard-earned cash, or that has been given as by some sympathiz ing friend, for the decent buriul of our peo
ple? And further that our ministers or pastors should be obliged to read or perforn Christian burial service over those who
are been most antagonistic to our religious wives (Sabbath, baptism, etc.), or perhap Christianity altogether? Yet it is for ob
jecting to this that the Church of England is so meanly condemned by the "disestab Anotherty.
Another point for jealonsy is the fact that the clergy of the Established Oharch ar gentlemen (chiefly) and know their manars. The revolationary spirit that hates man who has a little money, and considers it ought to be divided amongst those who are
toe lazy or wicked to work; is the same that hates a man simply because his oducation i superior. I say
must be upwards.
Again, to quote the actions of the Jesuits and hirelings who have sneaked into the church as the actions of the charch,
another mean attack that might well be ap plied to dissenting ohurches.
It may be observed that those who hav
given their money to the church in the form of endowments and otherwise, might pos
sibly have overlooked the statement in Prov sibly have overiooked the statement in Prov
erbs $13: 22$ that "a good man leaveth an may be a difficult matter, after the lapse o so many years to find out the "children" needy) to whom this money would rightfully belong, if it is to be taken from the charch. In the "com

Yours fraternally,


## DIOTA LBTTER. <br> Union county is the extreme sonth-east rn part of Dakota, and at this point we ar on the seven miles from the Missouri rive Big Sioux on the and four miles from th ing into the Miesoarl st Sioux City, twent miles south <br> About the 15th of March, the ice of the Miseori river, having broken ap to the north, flosted domn and formed an orabink. ment, or gorge, acrost the river which

"they say", Was several miles long and as high as any buildinge in town. The resalt and prairie, and drove many people from heir homes. When the overflow was deem d inevitable, the cattle were driven to safe narters, and later boats from Sioux City, the people who were still staying to lof after things. One night it was said that the Missouri, which was then far out of its banks, would soon be here; so a guard was stationed to warn if the town was endanger ed. No signal of danger was given, but in
the morning a wild waste of rushing, ing waters was surging along a high bank, which lies to the soath-west of the town, and for miles up, down, and across what was low prairie the day before, was' now the deep, wide "Blg Maddy" in its mad rush for the sea. In two or three days the town was out Poems and read "High Tide" more understandingly than I ever did before
After some days of high water and many miles of devastation, the gorge gave way, way rejoicing in its own channel again. But this overflowed county is still overflowed, the water slowly evaporating. Many farms will be untillable, not only for this season, hut for several seasons.' Five years ago there was an overllow of the Missouri, which was far more destructive than this; and some farms then deluged have since been cultivated only a season schools mast be abandoned, as country people can get around only with difficulty. Brating promises much pleasure this sum. mer "all along where the waters floweth,"
and a small steam-boat is in process of build. ing for the delight of Elk Point people who will travorse these waters of the Missouri

## I would like

I have had experience with it? And is not the region of the proposed Kansas colony
considered by Kansas people a rainless A. M. F. Ishan.
ELik Point, Union Co., Dak. April 24, 1886,

## ST. ANDBEWS BAY

My first impressions and experiences on rriving at the Bay were those of surprise expect to find it as pleasant as it is; the lo cation for a town or city is a fine one. Nat ure has done its work for such a place. The
and is high along the bay, averaging from ve to twenty-five feet in height from th water's edge.
The bay opposite the hotel is two miles wide. There are three arms to this through what they term a pass. The depth of the inner bar, by the government survey, seventeen and one-half feet, the outer ba is nineteen and one-half feet in the channel hen we come to the east arm. This east off in a small river or creek, some twent miles in length. Crossing from this, o Hotel. which runs twenty-five miles west. Finall we come to the north bay or arm, also abou twenty-five miles in length. Small rivers or reeks extend from each of these. These moderate tonnare ave been here from different parts of th United States, that this is the finest bay they have ever seen. It is a fine harbor for ships
and sailing vessels and for pleasure sailing. fish and oy had in their seasons, and very cheap.
There are two fine lakes about half a mile part, one on each side of the hotel. Thee lakes are filled with. the tide water, and are headed with living spring waters. Th

## asy" was several miles long and a reat overflow which covered furmi When the overflow wap deem d later boats from Sion to oafe hers built here, went to the rescue o ople who were atill staying to look thinge. One night it was said that souri, which was then tar Would soon be here; so a guard wae To aignal of danger was given, but is ters was surging along a high bank les up, down, and across what was lo the day before, was' now the deep, Big Muddy" in its mad ruch for the I read "High Tide"" morg ander agly than I ever did before. of devastation, the gorge gave map joicing in its one even tenor or its joicing in its own channel again. Bat verflowed county is atill overflowed; ter slowly evaporating. Many farm ter slowly evaporating. Many farman overal seasons. Five years ago there overflow of the Missourl, which wae he destructive than this; and some mast be abandoned, as pupils and can get around only with difficulty. ing promises much pleasure this sum all along where the waters floweth, The delight of Elk Point people who rese these waters of the Missour like to ask if buffalo grass is not a poor grass by those who experience with it? And is not of the proposed Kansas colony by Kansas people a rainless <br> st. andbews bay.

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at the Bay were those of surprise at the Bay were those of surprise
than disappointment, for I did not to find it as pleasant as it is; the lodor a town or city is a fine one. Nat
done ite work for such a place. The high along the bay, averaging from
opposite the hotel is two
There are three arms to thi at, after leaving the gulf we come nner bar, by the government survey,
toen and one-half feet, the onter bas oen and one-half feet in the channel. arm, runs east thirty miles and tapers emall river or creek, some twenty e pass, it is five miles to St. Andrewe There we come to thé west arm
runs twenty-five miles west. Finally ie to the north bay or arm, also aboui
five miles in length. Small ive miles in length. Small rivers or.
ertend from each of these These r baya, are all navigable for voselele of
te tonnage. It is said, by those that en here from different parts of the
States, that this is the finest bas they States, that this in the finest bay they
or seen. It is a fine harbor for ahips ling veseale and for pleasare eailing.
d oysters of the finest kind can be thoir samoons, and very chenp. are two fine lakes about half a mile
on each side of the hotel. Theob
elled with the tide water, and are with living epring waters. The ar being from two to three feet aloag are high, ranging from tive to fit Ot On this llake, part of the 8\% ee or four
ring gpring
+



new pastor elect. He preached an excellent
sermon in the morning, and in the evening garmon in the morning, and in the evening
gave an impromptu organ recital which was most thoroughly enjoyed by all. We expect him to begin his regular labors here early in
June. May the Lord make them fruitful in great good to Zion.

## Rhode Inlanic <br> WESTELLY

The formal opening of our new organ took place on Thursday evening, April 22d, and was a most enjoyable occasion. Rov. W. C
Daland, organist, of New York, rendered a number of selections which showed the compabs and quality of the instrument in a most satisfactory manner. He was assissted by O. A. Main, soprano; Mrs. Walter Price,
soprano; and Mrs. C. C. Maxson, accompan-
ist; all of Westerly. Mrs. A. A Palmiter, ist; all of Westerly. Mrs. A. A. Palmiter,
soprano, of Westerly, who had been an nounced, was unable to sing on account of emporary throat trouble. Her place wa Rev. L. A. Platts, with his wife, and son Arthur, left for their home last Wednesday very much having our former pastor with us and we trust that he has taken equally as much pleasure in again mingling in our so-
ciety. He preached in place of Mr. Whit ciety. He preached in place of Mr. Whit-
ford, Sabbath-day, April 24th, from the
text, "He must increase, but I must decrease." John 3: 30. The sermon was very
interesting and instructive. A large congregation was present.
The regular bi-weekly social was held on
Tuesday evening, instead of Tharsday as
asual. Mr. and Mrs. Platts were present, and on invitation favored us with several well rendered songs. These gatherings are
found to be of great benefit to the churoh, as it brings the membership tozether in social
intercourse and creates a feeling of interest in each other which would otherwise be lost, The revival interest in the Young People's
Society of Christian Endeavor continues unabated, and a goodly number are ready fo

Rockville.
It may interest the readers of the Re-
corder to find in this department of the
paper the following item of news. During paper the following item of news. During charch, we made religions visits in eighty-
five families, holding meetinge evenings for several weeks. Most of this time the weathe and roads were bad. But the Lord came ers and converting sinners. The last Sab bath in April a large congregation witnessed the ordinance of baptism, when four promising young people came into Christian visicomed to the church. It is hoped that
others, at no distant day, will follow their oxample.
This field, embracing four factory villages, which rest upon the Sabbath, and scarcely
less than one hundred families, is an important one, with a vast amount of work to DeRuyter, May 6, 1886 .

Having enjoyed so much the items news coming from other quarters of our
widely scattered people, we thought to speak widely scattered people, we thought to speak of our condition.
I have been on this field as pastor for
nearly nine months, and, notwithstanding my place of residence is seven miles distan from this people, my heart has been someinterest in the varions departments of church interest
Owing to my distance from the church to begin such meetings, it has not peomed to begin such meetings, it has not seemed
possible to organize any prayer-meetings till
three wee'z ago, when we organized one with a very good attendance, and the apiri of the Master has been very fully manifested in all of the meetings. From some hearts pent-up feelings of anxiety and
the welfare of the Master's cause.'
but last communion, which came Sab bered, because of the many expressions of deep, abiding desire for a more fully devel-
oped Christ life in their own hearts, and oped Christ life in.
also in the charch.
Brethren, pray for as that this manifest Spirit ahall continue to increase till God's parit of his moral vineyard.

May 1st, this charch had th On Sabbath, May 1st, thit charch had the doubt many ho read thése lines will fe

When the time drew near for the next quar terly meeting, the missionary was over sixt back to make the long journey, over road about as bad as they can get in West Vir ginia; the weather also was intensely cold were still eighteen miles to travel before th ing was to begin the next day. It was the coldest day of the winter, and, atter much anxious thoaght the fourth day's ride an the hope of attending the quarterly meeting of the minister that the pleasure of meeting mast go by for another three monthe. No

## West Virginia.

Some two or more years ago the Seventh
day Baptist Church of Roanoke agreed to do without the regalar service of its pastor, ex cept at the quarterly meetings of the charch, nce in three months, that he might engage he more in missionary work. Six mont nember, the dear Lord gracionsly revive ncreased in numbers from eighteen four of noreased in numbers from eighteen, four tond church here, to thirty members; and then it seemed sad that this church was th that the was norvunce, and must
tended with disastrons resalts. But the little charch of Roanoke do not depend on their " "surprise" him se bot fém ministers "surprised." On the morning of May 1 the writer came in sight of the church house It is situated on an elevation of land with the West Fork of the Monongahela river
flowing in sight and with the most beantifal hill peaks in view on every side. The hous now looked as white as the driven snow.
Drawing nearer it was discovered that the church yard was enclosed with a new fence,
surrounded by a hitch-rack. After a warm shaking of hards the large stile was passed new platform to the church appeared: Passin within what oeom to be nevered. Passing sight; and then the wainscoting and the brush in skillfol han lead and oil with them The pulpit too had been beantified. While layng off my wraps at the door the Supervere some new scholars and one new teache that I had not seen in that church before. The "sarprise" was complete and one
worthy of imitation. Our meeting was a precious one and developed the fact that all the members had lived and had been actively ng the lack of ministerial help. The Sabributed $\$ 425$ to the Missionary. Society ince the revival meeting.
$\mathrm{Mar} 4,188 \mathrm{C}$.

## mearin

I wrote in November that our little church was still in the love of God; and I am glad say that all have proved faithful up to tho the Rose Hill Charch to Arlington, Texas, forty miles west of us where, I believe, the in all the state, and $I$ believe that Arling ton will prove to be the headquarters of the
Sabbath of the Lord in the great state of Texas. I visit Arlington once a month day at 3 o'clock, and at night at 7.20 . Th attendance on First-day morning and even-
ing is from sixty to seventy. Many are inerested about the Sabbath, while others say they are convinced that they ought to keep
the Sabbath of the Lord, or no Sabbath. May the Lord help them to see that they mast keep his only holy day. I have proved Christian Sabbath is a hybrid, a monstrosity, aparious compound of holy day and unclean ordinance of the ancient paganism same and by the Roman church foisted $\mathfrak{n}$ on the world as an ordinance of the Chris grant that the dark clond of pollution an abominations of disgusting idolatries Romanism may pass from the people, and for it is good to be near to God. I feel areat interest at Arlington, for I believe that and glory of God, but without some help from the people my time with all my heart to the cause of my Master; but I am not able to pay the ex
penses. 0 where is the store house of the Lord? Is it empty? Have the people rob bed God, that his store house is empty Malachi 3: 7-11. I have many calla, but I cannot attend for the lack of means. May my prayer, and help them to do all in their power to save some.

## Patato of of the Hill rexas.

## Candensed dents.



## sprcill noficze.

 co places for entertainment.
MAT 18, 1886.
tis The South-Eastern Aesocition Will meot
with the Midde Island Church on Fitth-day, May 27, 1886, at 10 A . M.
The following programme hus been prepared by
the Executive Committee, subject to amendment the Executive
and approval

## Fiyth-day-Morning Susion,

## Report of the Rrecutive Committoe. L. R. Swinnoes Letters from the churches.

R Communcicatione chrom corrosponding bodies.
Miscollineoung communicaions.
Appointment of Standing Committees. Report of Annual and Special. Committees.
Report of Committee on Resolutions. maze 1
$\pm=$ 2. 3 o'clock. Sormon by delefgate from the Enstecn
Assocatition, followed by conference meeting con:
ducted by Unfnished business.
11 o'clock dermon by delegate from the Western
Asbociation.


 the Association from its organization to the preesent-
time. Persons having copies of the printed minu tes of . this Association for any year between 1839
and 1884, which they can spare, will Confer a faror on the Association by sending, one copy for each
year to the Rev. J. E. N. Backus, Independence,

## May 6, 1888.





| Baptint Church <br> NO. $8, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{M}$ <br> and Med Sto <br> Dintpo pervice <br> 10,16 A $M$ <br> ad ong friople <br> cially invitod to <br> al Continady <br> hurcher wion <br> for theye <br> years, thation <br> go ethnuited <br> ponsee for lat <br> on to this mat- <br> very deairible. <br> t-Office orders <br> , Iraminar. |
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 the oldegt, I must help mother to support "Poor mother 1 it grieved me greatly to





 room, called me. 'Here, boy, a Chronicle,
I gave him one, and he put his hana in his
pocket and drew ant and gave me what he
supposed was a three cent piece, but I saw it supposed was a
was
"I jumpod piece
"I jumped of the car in a hirry, and
soon went home. If flet a little nncertain as
to how mother would view the matter, bat
 rare piece of luck, for we did need the mioney
more than yon children can imagiene mind
"Bat mother argied that morally I had no Bat mother argied that morally I had
napht to any more than the price of the
paper ines it mas given me; that it was a





but. Was recalled by the question
Well your grandmother finally, got me to





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 he thought he might be in the way, and no
doobt the esailors would do all they could to
save the poor man.

 The next morning he learned that his
litile light, shining through the little win

 ngelesa, and all the attempts of the drowning
man oronl have been of no avail, if it had
not been for that light not bean for that light.
Oh, have you no light which you can hold
ap at Bome wind and which mang apae go ame sonl from perishing in its sing ? $-R e v$.
Dr. Stryker.

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | While you are andecided you are ungsered.

While you are angaed you are in the
greatest danger.
How in it then that you
don onecide for Christ?
What hinders you from decision? Is it What hinders you from decicion P Is it
pride? Some are too prone to cast them
selves as poor lost sinners into the arms of
Jesus



## 

the promises of grace for your secerity, and
the coonenant in which to rejice
What hinders your decision Is it the idea
of loss by deciding for Chit
 thing, to Christ, you are not worthy of him
What hinders your decision ? Is is in
Whiference? If so, you are dead in trespass





## beneath the cross.






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Tried. That for which they anxiousaly looked
did not appear accurding to their desires on

earth was ever to be keen. The preaching
of Noah produced but little effect, from frst
of lust so far as gaining converts wis to last, so far as gaining converts was ocon
cerned. He mated long before his word
 ministry was accomplished. Very wearisom
mant have bean that one handred and tween. ty years of waiting. Many a time he must has
folt that he was laboring in vain; and nerer at all, did he see the world converted and
saved. Without doubt, however, he was permitted to feel that the true end of the
work given him to do was accomplished, so work given him to do was accomplished, so
that he was by no means
ansuccesefal preacher.-Watconniidered


Then, veex me not with chididg. Let me
I must be glad and gratefuluto the end.


## BDTIIN WITI THB sCissons.

The above remark is frequently made connection with newspapera, and is too fre-
quently meant as allur. 0 on the contrani, nder proper circommtances, it should The same paper may be ably edited with the pen and miserably edited with the eciseors
$A$ mistaken idea prevails that the work of the A m mistaken ides prevails that the work of the
latter is mere childs play, a oort of in tor
mise latter is mere child's play, a sort of hit or
miss venture, requiring hardly any braing and atill less judgment; that the promis.
cuona and voluminous clippings are sent in a batch to the foreman, and with that the edi-
or's duty ends and that of the foreman be
Instead of this, the work requires much
 sion of the fact that each day's paper has ite
own needs. The xchange eitoris is apailad
takking, conscientiong methodical manal al. Fays on the alert, quick in appreciation, retentive in memory, shrewd in diecernment
He reads closery, culls carefally, omits and amenda, discard, and digesta, never ignoring
ane fact that variety is a great essential.
the

 seasons to on considered, affinities to be pro-
served, consistencies to be respected. $\mathrm{He}_{\theta}$
 used it before, he remembers that he is ca-
tering for many tastes; he makes raids in very direction; he lays the whole newspa-
per field under contribution; he persistently
per
 panging, without destroying sense or con-
ingity.
His genius is exhibited in the departments, The items of which are similar and cohesivein the sageestive heads and sab-headg, in tre
paparkle that is visible in the sense of rati
fication which the reader derivese No daily paper can be exclusively original; it would
die of ponderositg. Life is too short, and
hence an embarg hence an embargo must be aid apon :he
genius of its rivale A bright clipped arti-
cle is in initely better than a stupid contribnted article. The most saccessiful paper it tene paper that isi intelligentif and connist
ently edited in all its departments, hether by
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They are great lives that faghion them-



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Loighton.


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\section*{ | Tharraday, March 11th, pasbin |
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Sciontitic American. <br> }

IHE SABEATHF RECORDER, MAY 13, 1886.


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## BDITNG WITI THB scisons?

 ealove remark is frequantly made 6 IJ meant as a alur. On on the contringproper circumstanceas, it ahoula ded as a compliment of a high charictcor. mo paper may be ably edited with thi
nd minerall ydited with the roisora
taten idea teenil the then idea prevails that the workot tho
is mere child's play, a sort of hit

 to ende and that of the foreman beenad of this, the work requires maoh t the fact that each day's paper hap ite
peed. The exchange editor is a paile
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 t. before; he remememer that he he cia ci
tor many tasteg; he makes raid in
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ohich ar simiar and cohesiive, onggetive heads and sab-heads, in the

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nfinitely beeter than a tupid contrib-
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\#gupular Science.
THar amalgamation prodaces expansion as been proven by Prof. W. E. Ayrton,


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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wir mot: }
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$\begin{aligned} & \text { the budding earth on a griing morring, it is } \\ & \text { easy to believe that both are the handiwork } \\ & \text { art }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { shall be consumed with fervent heat, and o } \\ & \text { the other, that it shall be rolled together like }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { an scroll and pasis amay. But every one of } \\ & \text { as is building a world not visible even to ourf }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { for eternity, No art of ours can ever de } \\ & \text { stroy it. To get out of this world which }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { they have madee for thememesveg, men have have } \\ & \text { tndertaken all sorts of great works, have }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { nodertaken all sorts of great works, have in } \\ & \text { terested thememeen vise in all kind } \\ & \text { kid }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { enterpriges, and have bometimes attempted } \\ & \text { by violence to undo their own work; but no } \\ & \text { no }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { man escapes from the world which he has } \\ & \text { made, least of all the suicide. Is it not }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Which we are almays to live, pure, beautitul, } \\ & \text { and rich, than that we shonld here surround }\end{aligned}$

> Ginest social fellowships, the laryest circle o $\begin{aligned} & \text { choice aqquaintances, bat whose own per } \\ & \text { sonal world is magn an repulive, } 18 \text { of al } \\ & \text { men the most solitary. If you long for }\end{aligned}$
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { peace and strength and. joy of hife, geek it } \\ & \text { within yourself; lay the foundations of you } \\ & \text { inner world on sure foundations, build it }\end{aligned}$
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { mith sunch strength and beant tyat that it shall } \\ & \text { be a palace for a king, and not a dungeon }\end{aligned}$

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AN OcEAN OiL Weil. Captain Eden of
the British schooner Storm King, bound
from Utilla to New Orleans, reports on
Thurrady, March 11th, passing
rine mara anbma.
rineral oil spring bubbling and rip. pling all around the vessel, and extending
out over 150 to 200 yards. This was in lati-
tude $25^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$ north, longitude $86^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ aboat 250 miles south-east of the Passeg. At $11 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. they were over the spring proper,
and 11.30 A . M. outside the circumference
of the oil circle. It is supposed that this spring is the oil cargo of a foundered vessel,
which, breaking through the casks, caued this pecaliar marine freak

Magnetic Qualities of Iron.-It is well known what an inflioence the quality of
iron in the field magnets has apon the ultimate output in a dynamo, and a case in point
is mentioned by Mr. Gisbert Kapp, showing

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\text { "LOOHING UNTO JEsIS." Heb; 12: } 2 .
$$

It is ever the Holy Spirit's. work to tarn work is just the opposite from this, for h
is constantly trying to make us regard our
selves instead of Christ. He mainuates

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## yo end

All these are thoughts ghold of Jesus," shall never find comfort or assurance
looking within. But the Holl our eyes entirely away from self. . He tell
us that we

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { theo-it is Christ; it is not even faith i } \\
& \text { Christ, though that be the instrument-it } \\
& \text { Christ's blood, blood and merits; therefore } \\
& \text { lonk not so much to thy hand with whic }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { look not so much to thy hand with whi } \\
& \text { thou art grasping Christ as to Christ; lo }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { not to thy hope, bat to Jesus, the source } \\
& \text { thy hope; look not to thy faith, bat } \\
& \text { Jesus, the author and finisher of thy faitl }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { come Satan and have peace with God, it } \\
& \text { must be by "looking vito Jesus., Keep } \\
& \text { thine eye simply on him; let his death, }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { thine eye simply on him; let his death, } \\
& \text { his sufferings, his merits, his glories, } \\
& \text { his intercessions be fresh upon thy mind; } \\
& \text { when thou wakest in the morning, look to }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { When tho wakest in the morning, look to } \\
& \text { n } \\
& \text { him; when thou liest down at night, look to } \\
& \text { him. Oh! let not thy hopes or fears cone }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { nom. } \\
& \text { between thee and Jegns; follow hard aft } \\
& \text { him, and he will never fail thee:: }
\end{aligned}
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My hope is built on nothing less
Than JJesus blood and rightoungess;
dare not trut the smeetent frame
1 dare not trust the sweteses frame,
But wholly lean on Jesus' name.;

## -From C. H. Spurgeon, Daily Readings.

1 HOLY LIFE.


E. N. ALDEN

Lovasso Field \& Co., GRANITE, MARBLE AND STONE.
 HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

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| This book is a careful review of the arguments in favorof Sunday, and especially of the work of James Gllallan, ofScotiand, which has been widely circulated among the | $\mathrm{T}^{\text {geatrabi }}$ |
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| Which Day of the Week did Chriotians Keop as the sab- bath during 800 years after Chritit ? This four-page series is also published in the German lan- | - |
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Book Agras wanti for By John B. Gough.


BUCEEY BELI FOUMDRT,


CARDS EyGE E



## The Gablath School．  Intrinctional lissons， 1886 ．





##      <br>  <br>   GOLDRN TEXT．

## Trwe．－Probably about the is of April，A．D． 28 PTAcE．．．Jerusilem，at the pool of Be hesd．

 oftine．I．The Impotent

## introduction．



 man＇s son，he tarried a little while in that neighb
hood，visiting，together with othe places，Nazaret here，in the synagogue，he expounded the Scrip wrath by the people（Luke $4: 16-30)$ ，and thus re－
jected he went town to Capernaum（（uke $4: 31$ ）and
made it his residence and taught them on the Sab． made days．HEre he found Andrew and Peter，
bames and Joinn，whnm he called to be his regular attendants and pupils．Matt． $4: 18-22$ ，Luke 5 ：
$1-11$. There，also，he healed a demoniac in the syn－
agogue．Mark $1: 21-28$ ，Luke $4: 33-37$ ．He cured， （Matt．8：14－17）and wrought other cures．He
preached throughout Galilee，healing many，and es pecially a leper．Mark $1: 35-45$ ，Luke $4: 40-44 ;$
12－15．After this circuit he healed a paralytic in
Capernaum（Mark $2: 1-12$ ，Luke $5: 17-20$ ，and called evi or Matthew to his discipleship and attended a
east in his house（Mart 2：13－17，Luke $5: 27-32$ ）， and probably gave instruction in regard to fasting．
Mark 2： $16-20$ ．All this occurred between what is vist to Jey John in the preceding descinibed in our presegnt lesson the 2；12：39．There was a remarkable Nool near this colonades，for theaccommodation of those porches or bathe in the pool．There was a popular belief any invalids came here to be healea．The pool intervals bubbled up its waters，and＇＇troubled， had special curative powers immediately after the at．This mysterious bubbling up and healin power of the water was，by the common people， in sticertain times．This notiong into the fount planation was，by some of the earry transectibers of
$\qquad$ a part of the third verse，viz．，commencing with the word＂waiting and clang will ha forse In the common text．
Our lesson finds Jesus passing by this pool while of the water．Jesus stopped ond was looking at these persons when our lesson begins．

## V．6－7．Here lay a pitiable object on his bed，such as was，who had been a helpless invalid for many yeara．Some one had．brought him there to toke e chanis yeara．some one had．brought him there to take his chances of being heaed by the waters．Probably be had been brought here many timeg before that day；but here he is waiting and hoping almost hirrose，that He has an incurable diense，and when all other remediee have failed，he is atill hoping to And a remedy in the troubled Whit thou be made wholl？Art thou of this pool．

| made whole \＆Do you wish to be made whole F It is not an inquiry se to his faith，but，is he willing， is he desirous to be made whole？ tion．The question implies，on the part of Jesus， that he is able and ready to make him whole，if he is ready to be made whole．The reply of the poor is ready to be made whole．The reply of the por man，although expressive of some feeble desire to be made whole，betrays his disposition to lay the fault upon others．Feeble and petulant as he was from his long infirmity，yet Jesus saw that he desired to his long infirmi be made whole． <br> V． 8,9 ．Take up thy bed and walk．The man is instantly healed．What power and authority was in that command 1．It must have been accompanied by the gift of faith as well as physical strength，oth－ erwise the invalia would have stopped to reason with the straiger who gave the command，and to tell him of his long．standing infirmity．Many a man， exhorted to rise up and walk，can very easily see many reasons why he cannot do it．But this man． without waiting to argue tue question，began to use the strength received，and soon found that he could straighten his limbs，and could take up his cot or all the eighteen hundred ycars since，thatJesusnever commands a work to be done，or a cross to be taken up，without at the same time granting all needed help or strength．Jesus is to day challenging the faith of the weak and helpless，and ready to impart life and strength．But again，as in the cass of this man，it is not enough to heal a man and allow him to still lie on his bed，indeed if he believes he is healed he must show his belief by his exercise of These sure and distinct phases of the divine healing， strength given，bed taken up and beginning to walk and continuing to walk． <br> V．10－18．Criticism and opposition awake at once midst．It is the Sabbath day；it is not laveful for thes to carry thy bed．The Rabbins distinguished thirty kinds of labor as prohibited by the fourth com－ mandment．The act of bearing a couch and that of healing are expressly forbidden by their tradition． He that made me whole the same said unto me，Take | Wims ATane for May opeps with a charming frontispiece of springtime and variable weather， ＂A Sudden Shower，＂followed oy＂A Century Plant，＂$a$ ．fine poem．A delightful story follows， ＂The Top of the Ladden＂＂The Professor＇s Last Skate＂is a true atory of adventure from a young Canadian writer，and＂Prescott＇s Capture＂is a good Katharine B．Foot：E．S．Brooks contributes a fine historical story，＂A Roman May－day，＂of the times of the Emperor Commodus．Other features of this magazine for young people are maintained wih ac customed vigor and sprightliness． D．Lothrop \＆ Co．，Boston，Mass． <br> The Foridy for May is before us． <br> We think it grows in interest and so far fully justifies the prom ise of its ifrst number．The article by Dr．F． A．P．Barnard，on＂How I was Edueated＂is one of a series of articles running through consecutive numbers，by different authors，and is rich in sug． we do it again，＂Edward Cary writes in justification of the course of the Independent Republicans in the election of 1884．＂What rights have Laborers ？＂ time．We have selected these articles almost at Tritten and well worth a careful reading．The For－ $u m$ Publishing number， $\$ 0$ 00 a y year． <br> Hawthorne＇s Philosophy is a prominent article in the Century for May．It 18 written by his son， and is accompanied by the frontispiece－a portrait from a daguerreoty pe taken in 1848，and portrait from a photograph of 1862．The Rev．T．T．Yun． mortality and Modern Thwught，＂writes in this number，with equal saggestiveness，of＂Evolution and the Faith．＂：Finely illuatrated are，＂American Country Dwellings，＂＂The Flour Mills of Minneap olis，＂＂A Californinns Gift to Science，＂and＂The Breeding of Fancy Pigeons．＂，The war chapters finely illustrated．The serials advance with interest． frructive；the genius of the poets in ioreslling displayed． fentury Co．，Union Square，New York． |
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## WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARRE

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BUTTrR．－Receipts for the week， 27,038 packages
exports none．There was brisk demand and not over supply first half the week，and sales of fancy N．Y．
State creameries were at 25 ．The last day or two
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { of extra Western creameries at 2icc. Hixtra, Western } \\
& \text { creamery frrst were offered at 21c., and extra West- } \\
& \text { ern dairy tubs had 18c. bid. WW quote : }
\end{aligned}
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## Nef Fork Meicieal Collerge and Iososital Ior Tromen





## SAM JONES



## 想usiness 费irectary．

 － 1 咕 mat．＂There are the uaval departments，andmany other bright articles and pletures．

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Andover，N．Y．
E． $\begin{gathered}\text { A．COTTRELL，} \\ \text { Eight exhibes．}\end{gathered}$
Berlin，N，Y．

 New York City．

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 Baytona，Florida．

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## The Sabbath

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CHINESE VIBW OP
Ind Ceremonies Conicese gher．D．H．Davis，of Chim， The coffin after being se the house a greater or less
In case of high officials the seven weeks，or forty－nine
this time，upon every seven ormed special ceremonies， anay an occasion occur wh deceased is kept in the
jears，as in the case of a her husband；she is kept un is not thus in case of the $p$ hasband．Whe barial，food is prepared the deceased，whose spirit is and at the same time
tended interment of the bod solicited to accompany th grave．The funeral proge
headed by several persons b which are occasionally sons bearing bundle＇s of pap at a turn in the path，or
bridge，a pile of this mone bridge，a pile of this mone
this is done to purchase the the following spifit of the long torches which appear wood．This is to shed ligh of the approaching sping
also in the advance portion number of persons with go
ments and cymbals；as gongs are constanty beaten
discourse a very sonorous which is supposed to charn
way．Now will be seen th sion bearing varions ensig Then follow the priests Wh common to see both Taoni prient officiating at the san come the relatives，the $m \mathrm{~m}$
the females behind the dressed in mourning．The the wearing of the soul clot
and sashes．The oldest relative ir often seen drem indicative of the great He is soen frequently prost the way，an now and then t］ to reat．The ancostral tat of the decoaned are also br dan chairt，or in the hand
in adrence of the coffin． in adrance of the coffin． tivee are thowe（I havenever
women）who have voluntee） mourners for the bocacion
with the تhite sonl cloth． with the white sonl cloth． thrin of wild lamentation
along in thair chaire throt

