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Sabbath

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THE SUPERSTITIONS OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Deems, in an excellent article under the above title, in Christian Thought, delivers a novel defense of faith, as follows:

It is a remarkable fact that all the fundamental beliefs among scientific men, beliefs in which they are unanimous, those dogmas which may be considered to be the embodiment of the Catholic doctrine of the Church Scientific, are just as certainly superstitions that is to say, beliefs in unproved and unprovable propositions—as ever were the religious superstitions of ancient Greece or Rome, or as now are the religious superstitions of the | cluded from all human experience? Brahmins of Central India.

In having your attention solicited to these scientific superstitions, you are asked to remember that no attack is made upon them. of the unverifiable in the material world, we Their soundness is not even questioned. So far from striving to overthrow them, the present speaker unites with all well informed persons in giving his sincere adhesion to these forms of faith. His object is to point out the important fact that they lie outside the realm of reason, and inside the domain of imagination and faith, but are, nevertheless, found to be credible.

Let us look, first of all, into the department of logic, the science of sciences. Its great implement is the syllogism, a thorough knowledge of the powers and uses of which, it is believed, enables any man to detect any or informally.

It seems impossible to overvalue this dictum of Aristotle, that whatever can be verified! But such a belief is the basis of all good old days. affirmed or denied of a class can be affirmed or denied of every member thereof. A simductors are non-electrics; liquids are conthousand years, have regarded this process nothing. To him who is brought to such a church of his conversion! and the great dictum on which this process state of mind, Time and Eternity confront

there are two premises which are true, from which must be inferred a third, which is also true; but let us notice that of those two that | zle and dies a riddle. are true one embraces the other, so that the or universal negative, can be true. For instance, if I assert that "all men are mortal," Myriads of human beings, it would seem, had lived upon the globe before I came. have known only a few—those few whom I found here. Of those who preceded me, I have only the testimony in regard to some perceptible to the optic nerve. . few that were actually seen to die and were actually buried, but there are multitudes true, no finite being can demonstrate to be are seen and are capable of verification. true. To be sure of any universal proposition, one must know the universe.

The same remarks are applicable to the scientific illustration. No man knows all

Thus, in this very process of reasoning, we commence with the assumption of what cannot be known to be true, if true, to prove what we assume to be true in the very beginning of the process of proving its truth. It is not only faith in an assumption, but it is faith in an assumption which cannot possibly be demonstrated, if true. . . .

No religious superstition involves a larger and more gratuitous, unproved and unprovable assumption than the primal and indispensable dogma of dialectics. That immense assumption I think I most clearly perceive; and yet I stand up here and solemnly and sincerely say, "Credo! I believe in the Aristotelian dictum, de omni et nullo." And when I repeat this creed, all men who belong to the Catholic Church Scientific, are bound under penalty of excommunication, to respond "Amen." . . .

the atomic constitution of matter, the radia- so willing to touch jeweled hands and sit be- farmer is but here and there

tion of heat and light, and the assumed 'Uniformity of Nature," the writer concludes with this effective application:

be verified? Shall we abandon logic because to reform the drunkard, and how to cleanse than church-goers. The old Puritan sentithe "omne" and the "nullum" involve a the vile, and how to exangelize the heathen- ment has given place to one more worldly mate constitution of matter because the ex- culture, piety and leve with ignorance, tian community has exerted but weak resist- ond reader of a little boy named Henry, who istence of atoms cannot be verified? Shall we vice and misery—that's the remedy. Soul ance to the incoming tide, and this tide has one day wanted a certain white rose he saw on abandon the hypothesis of the existence of must touch soul. The loving hand must spread its tumultuous waters deep over the a bush. His nurse would not at first let him an infinitely fine and etherial medium not refuse to touch the lepers. If we do land. ther cannot be verified? Shall we abandon from stretching forth the helping, healing answer to the question is that we follow the he cried louder than before. So, the story the whole future, the nearest as completely as our path !—T. L. Cuyler. the most conceivable remote, is absolutely ex-

Nay, verily. Why not? Simply because. whether we can prove them or not, we cannot do without them. Without the reception could have ro practical life in the present. things unverifiable are indispensable.

systems and any system of religion or moral | Where are the people? They used to fill

istence of which can no more be made man- used to know.

reason touches that which is below. And who may have been translated, who may have | call it superstition if you please, it is because glided off our plane and out of our sphere in | man has faith that he has reason. The more some other way than by process of mortality. | tenaciously a man clings with the hands of So, when I affirm that all men are mortal, I his faith to the unseen things which are unam simply stating what I do not know, what proved and unprovable, the more securely no other man knows, and what, even if it be does he plant his feet on the things which

THE TOUCH OF CHRIST.

cannot have sensible knowledge that all con- story of the wonderful being with whom part of every assembly. In a rural district ductors are non-electrics. If, then, this everybody felt at home is that of the group where one church served the purpose of a proposition be true, no man can demonstrate of little children brought to him that "he population of about ar hundred, the church stition or faith that presented them, we it was a fair average attendance. In a large rene took the darlings in his arms and blessed | tional church had seats for three hundred them. Any one might be willing to caress and fifty. The morning congregation numasweet babe; but who would care, or even bered forty-eight. The clergyman gave dare, to touch a loathsome leper, whose very notice of an evening service, the first of a o the Catholic Church Scientific, are bound and nas opened an other hands to a night of to detested outcast. Here is an object lesson to detested outcast. Here

ill-clad, ill-colored outlests as not fit to be of the country has changed. There is more touched! This is the curse and shame of of Sabbath recreation and less Sabbath restour professed Christianity; it is above touch- ing. Work takes the place of worship, too, What now is the practical conclusion of ing the lepers. And to-day the only practi- more often than of old. There are loaded the whole matter? Shall we abandon our cal solution of the great burning problems of wagons upon the "big roads" just as before, science because its fundamentals cannot be how to reach the neglected masses, and how but they usually carry picnic parties rather universality which cannot be verified? Shall ism of our huge cities, lies in two words, and sensual. There is much Sunday visitwe abandon the atomic theory of the ulti- | Christian contact. The personal contact of | ing, little Sunday worshiping. The Christhrough which calorific and luminous rays | Christ is not in us. Oh, blessed Jesus, give | A more pressing question is—What shall long time. It happened to be a thorny rose. are propagated, because the existence of ei- us thy tender compassion that we shrink not the dogma of uniformity in nature because hand to every sinning, suffering creature in

COUNTRY CHURCHES.

rambling building, with low front and ample | tudes still on the rural hillsides, hundreds can have no physical science with all its enclosure, a great sweet of sward at the door- and thousands tilling the fertil soil, and rich results in mental culture and material way and sides. In the rear, or flanking one | these we dare not neglect. It would be a advancement. Without the reception of the side, the white memorial slabs of the blessed sad thing for the cities were the fields belief in the unverifiable of the future, we departed. A towering elim or row of spread- abandoned, and a sad and terrible thing ing maples, perhaps beaches, at the front. Reject all these superstitions, if you insist in At the rear a more dense leafage for a shadcalling them so, and you lie down to die as lowy background. Inside a triple row of starved in intellect as you will be starved in uncushioned benches, facing toward a nar- how we shall render spiritual subsidy to our body. The things verifiable are useful; the row, somewhat elevated rostrum. The left weakened and depleted country districts. is for the men, the right for the sisterhood, There are no graver responsibilities than When, then, we turn to another part of the middle slips for families and young those which weigh down our state and our nature, shall we starve out our souls by couples and visitors; the mourners' bench is rejecting the unverifiable in the spiritual at the extreme front, the deacons' pews in churches must have help. world? A recent writer, Matthew Arnold, the corners; one bench was taken out at one fallacy in any process of reasoning, deductive tells us in his preface to "Literature and side when the new-fangled organ came. or inductive, carried forward either formally | Dogma," that we are to yield, as untenable, | The communion table, the lofty pulpit, the our belief in the existence of an intelligent lamp-stands, the high-backed preachers' First Cause—that is, in God—because the settee; these are the old familiar furnishknowledge. The process rests on the famous hypothesis of such an existence cannot be lings. And a greatful interior it made in the

ity. If, for the reason assigned, we must this plain room and make it bright with ple illustration of a syllogism in the first give up belief in the juncture of the divine | their thronging faces and cheery with their figure of the first mood is this: All men are and human in Jesus for some purposes of swelling songs. And of a night, when the mortal; John is a man; therefore, John is atonement, give up the belief in the influ- neighboring elder visited with his brother his environment, the whole land may be catch it. mortal. Another, to take an example from ences of the Holy Ghost, then we must give minister, or the meeting of days was held, the department of science, is this: All con. up all science, all systematic knowledge, and they were wont to stand in the aisles and shuffle their heavy boots at the door-way, ductors; therefore, liquids are non-electrics.

No, we can give up neither these latter some of the idols of the study.

No Bushman in the wilds of Southern Africa has worshiped his fetich to change the visible to the invisible; to abanta the low, open servation after some opportunities of study, windows. And what a multitude there were and windows. And what a multitude there were to change the visible to the invisible; to abanta the low, open servation after some opportunities of study, windows. And what a multitude there were to change the visible to the invisible; to abanta the low, open servation after some opportunities of study, and what a multitude there were the country to come the country to come the country to be returned. Neither more reverently than school-men, through a don the latter is to reduce the invisible to the seminary to preach for his license in the

Shall we ever see such scenes again? is based. Its foundation, however, is a super- one another like sphinxes, between whose Occasionally there is a return to the old faces of eternal reticence the forlorn unbe- days of the great congregation. Once, late-We believe that in all correct deduction liever stands, a being capable of making both ly, when the association convened here; utter the noblest and divinest unverifiable, once again when the new pastor of this and truths, while in their silence he is a born puz- two adjoining churches was ordained; yes, alas, and yet more recently when the good The fact is, that man has in himself the mother in Israel who saw this house built, Port Royal logicians called the major premise | double capacity of believing on proof and of | was laid away to rest. But such times have the containing, and the minor the explicative believing above proof. Faith and Reason become rare. There is preaching now but premise. The real difficulty in this case lies climb the ladder hand in hand, until the twice a month, and the auditory has but a in the fact that none but an Omniscient Be- topmost standpoint of the visible is reached, meager occupancy. More than once on ing can be certain that the major or contain-ing premise, if it be a universal affirmative goes on, and goes up, not treading vacuity, up just in time for service, and found the but planting its foot-steps on the rungs of a hitching rail as yet untouched. Often he ladder, invisible indeed, but just as existent | has begun his morning invocation with the it is a mere assumption. I do not know all and as strong as anything which appears to strange hollowness of voice which betokens the men who are living at present. If they sight. Reason cries out to Faith, "Come the almost empty room. There are weeds are living, they are not dead; if they are not down; you are in the region of superstition." and shoots of trees in the front yard which dead, they may, or may not, be mortal. It is true, there is something which stands once was trampled hard and bare. To tell above our reason; there is something, the ex- the truth, it is not the country church we

> ifest to reason than the non-luminous rays | This is especially true of the elder comof heat, or the actinic solar rays can be made | munities. We have rarely read a more pathetic sketch than that in a recent number Man's faith seizes that which is above; his of the New Princeton Review, concerning "Country Churches in New England." The writer has had large experience both in the past and present in moving about among the rural congregations of the East, and this is his testimony:

"It has been a very rare occurrence in my experience to see, on a bright June or October Sabbath morning, as many as fifty persons in a church. I have counted ten congregations of less than forty-five where I have counted one of a larger number. The women always outnumber the men, in all One of the sweetest pictures in Mark's kinds of weather. Children form a large should touch them." Whether it was super- attendance was forty three, and I was told know not; but the homeless, childless Naza- manufacturing village a venerable Congregabreath was deadly contagion? One of these series of special sermons. I attended, and

wretch a kiss if he were dying. "If thou Yes, several ways. In fact, the reasons are wilt, thou canst make me clean!" What a too many to permit, at this point, adequate model prayer for us all! With a yearning mention. The population of the country, of divine pity Jesus puts forth his clean, pure for one thing, has undergone large modifihand, and touches the living putrefaction. In an instant the leprosy is gone; Christ's hand has opened all other hands to a hither-thrifty small farmers from across the water

side silks and sealsking, and yet shun the Partly on this account the moral atmosphere

Becorder.

we do about it? Manifestly, one intelligent people with the gospel. Without doubt we said, from that time on to his dying day had, and we must meet the necessities of a and think of the rose when he wanted to detransferred multitude by a larger proclams- ny himself anything he ought not to have; a tion of the truth on the crowded city streets. But assuredly this does not fully meet the wish that their children would sometimes There are a few of them left. A long, requirements of the case. There are multi- get both hands full of thorny roses. were the men of the fields left destitute as to religious privileges. In fact, one of the serious religious problems of the age is as to associational mission boards. Our rural

> And whence the help? From two sources in the main, we venture to think. From er. the wealthy farmers who, in not a few cases, have allowed their gain to accumulate in more worldly store, thinking that its un- and say: current condition is sufficient excuse for its withholding. It is high time the wealth were being converted into serviceable coin and placed in the Lord's treasury. If the ped the nurse for the fiftieth time, a wasp husbandman does not arouse himself to more came sailing in and flew on the window of efficient measures for the Christianization of the nurse's seat. The boy at once tried to rendered desolate for him. It is time for The nurse caught his hand, and said, coaxheroic sacrifice. But this is not enough. lingly: servation after some opportunities of study, | Harry!' can afford to ignore the other. City and country must go hand in hand in evangelical work if this land is to be won for King Immanuel. And there is no time to tarry. Arisé, Israel, from all your tents, "arise to the help of the Lord against the mighty."-

We want more conscience in all the trades of the day; then our carpentry, our plumbing, our cabinet-making, and our tailoring will not be what they are, but what they claim to be. The looms that weave our fabrics and the establishments that sell them to the people, the lawyers who propose to take care of our wills when we are dead, and to cut now the silver bond of marriage when it has rusted, and concerning which God has said: "Let no man put it asunder;" the horses; the clerk who keeps our accounts the need of all these to-day and of every other right work is more conscience.

There is a vast amount of slovenly, dishonest work done, and it has done much to degrade men and to put them at a very serious disadvantage. A man who does not put for Jesus again "suffered, being tempted." truth into his work does not tell the truth, Heb. 2:18. The mistake is to run into and he is doubly guilty when he makes the word or the fabric or the opportunity lie for in listening to the voice of the charmer unhim. Wherever you are employed, young til our hearts go out after the forbidden men, and by whomsoever, put your conscience sweetness, and it is all up with us. The into your work, and, though your employer | weakness is in our great terror at the noise wrong you, never wrong yourself by slight. of the waves and the darkness of the sky, to ing your task. Be very careful that circum- gaze upon the danger till we are rapidly stances, the removal of restraints, are not sinking into it, and till it is almost too lateallowed to rob your conscience of its sublime | to call out to him who rides upon the storm liberty. Better maintain your conscience in doing your duty than to escape the reproach | Yet if our enemies are here, our Saviour of men; and be careful to carry your con- here as well. "The name of the Lord is science into the smallest duty. Nothing is strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, indifferent, the faithful doing of which re- and is safe." Prov. 18: 10. If the assaults sponds to moral obligation in a man.

its massiveness, its quality, or the capacity it | battle is all but decided against us, at the wretched outcasts, with desease running riot | was one of the forty-seven listeners. This | may have for the promotion of self-glorifica- last moment the way to escape will appear, over his horrid countenance, approaches our instance may serve as an example of what ton. In all the universe very little things that we may be able to bear it; for "when are important. It would seem that God was the enemy shall come in like a flood, the or child or kinsman could give the poor | Is there any way of accounting for it? | very careful in making a spear of grass, and | there is more of wonder in the throat of a canary than in the shaggy head of a lion. The faithfulness of a man is not determined by the size of his work, and duty is never done when its force is expended on the great things at the expense of smaller obligations. When one confers the dignity of

would give greatness to your duty, if you would ever climb to the ideal yet a dream in your mind, it will be by faithfulness in the smallest matters.—M. Rhodes, D. D.

TOO INDULGENT.

Many of our readers long past the schoolboy and school-girl age will remember that thrilling story in McGuffrey's old first or sechave it, but did so after Henry had cried a

Little Henry hurt his hand so badly that have not the country population we once Henry had only to look at his right hand narrative that has caused many parents to

Here is a story of more modern origin. with the same moral, and even more gratifying results immediately following the boy's perverseness:

Among the passengers on the St. Louis Express, recently, was a woman very much overdressed, accompanied by a bright looking nurse girl and a self-willed, tyrannical boy of about three years.

The boy aroused the indignation of the passengers by his continued shricks and kicks and screams, and his viciousness toward the patient nurse. He tore her bonnet, scratched her hands, and finally spat in her face without a word of remonstrance from the moth-

Whenever the nurse manifested any firmness, the mother would chide her sharply. "Let him have it, Mary. Let him alone."

Finally, the mother composed herself for a nap, and about the time the boy had slap-

"Harry mustn't touch! Bug Harry screamed savagely, and began to kick and pound the nume. The mother, without opening her eyes or

fting her head, cried out, sharply: "Why will you tease that child so, Mary? Let him have what he wants at once.

"But. ma'am. it's a-"

"Let him have it, I say." Thus encouraged, Harry clutched at the wasp, and caught it. The yell that followed

The mother awoke again. "Mary!" she cried, "Let him have it!" Mary turned in her seat and said, confused-

brought tears of joy to the passengers.

"He's got it, ma'am!"-Youth's Com-

TEMPTATION.

Temptation is the condition of human life, and to try to flee from it in one shapeis often only to provoke it in another. Every period of life, every class in society, every legislators who so tenderly claim only to be occupation and calling, duties as well as "servants of the people;" the dairyman who pleasures, work as well as rest, contain withsells us milk; the groom who cares for our in them the elements of incessant temptation, which it is at once our folly to ignore, our discipline to encounter, and our glory to overcome. It is no sin to be tempted; for Jesus, the sinless one, was tempted in all things like as we are, yet without sin. It is no weakness to feel the temptation grievous, temptation of our own accord. The sin is "Lord, save us; we perish!" Matt. 8:25 of the enemy all but exhaust us, and, like Some men cannot be trusted with details. | Christian and Apollyon, our sword flies out A thing of duty with them is determined by of our hand when we need it most, and the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." Isa. 59:19. The table in the wilderness is spread by the Lord's own hand. He who provided a morning meal by the Lake of Galilee for his seven disciples, wearied by their night's toil, he who fed the five thousand on their way to the Passover because he pitied them as sheep having no

The Corresponding Secretary having temporarily changed his place of residence, all communications not designed for the Treasurer should be addressed, until further notice, A. E. Main. Sisco. Putnam Co., Fla. Regular quarterly meet ings of the Board are held on the second Wednesday in December, March. June and September; and ample time should be allowed for business matters to reach the Board through the Secretary.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Managers.

Home Missions.

For the Year Ending August 31, 1896.

[Concluded.]

WESTERN ASSOCIATION. H. P. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

I thank God that I may give another brief annual account of our missionary work in the Western Association. While truly thank ful that we have so much to encourage, deeply regret my failures and mistakes.

Bible-schools.

These are generally in good working condition. So far as I know, all of the fourteen schools organized last year are in operation now. Some of them are very interesting and successful. It is to be remembered that they are not all among our people.

Systematic giving.

Though systematic giving falls far short of the demands, it is coming to be looked upon as the most favorable and successful plan of raising means with which to carry on our work. If some of the moneyed men of the world, or of the church, could have looked over my shoulder last evening, and seen me open sixteen envelopes to find \$2 05 they might have laughed; but had they known all the circumstances, it would have been to them a serious reproof. The five cents twelve times a year paid in by that feble, hard-working woman, may, with God's approval, bring stars of the first magnitude to her crown of rejoicing—not because there is so much of the gift, but because of the many comforts she does without, that those who give nothing have; because of the spirit in which the gift was made, and the earnest prayer that went with it.

Our schools.

If possible, more than ever your missionary has felt the great need of encouraging the young in our feeble churches and scat tered Sabbath-keeping families to attend school. An hour's talk on the subject, now and then, with the boy or his father, in the barn or field, or an hour's conversation with the parents in the kitchen or parlor after the children have retired, may wholly change the purpose and results of a long and influ ential life.

Church building.

One important part of missionary work is church-building. However much we wish to avoid the cognomen of "brick-and-mortar" and secular missionaries, there are times when it seems necessary to give these things that have to do with the progress of society some attention. In a few days Hebron will have no minister, and they have no church. I fear the best time to build has gone by; but I am earnestly requested to take hold of the work, and test a proposition to build. If the friends interested will all agree on a site, build a comfortable church, and some one sink a well or two, like those recently sunk in Alfred, on the waterless, but cheap and rich, lands between the two societies, Hebron would be a very desirable locality. Without these improvements there is little to induce settlers. The young people will leave, the old faithful servants are nearly through, the religious interests will be left, and the improvements made by others than our people.

The Sabbath.

The meeting of a friend or a stranger on the road, a call on or from one, a ride in a buggy, on the cars, or elsewhere, letters, questions, thrusts, jokes, etc., all demonstrate the fact that the Sabbath is irrepressible. and that ministers in general are much better acquainted with and more troubled about it, than before the Outlook was published. A missionary among both acquaintances and strangers has had an opportunity to note these facts. I just now received a letter informing me that a prominent gentleman in Bradford, Pa., has recently commenced keeping the Bible Sabbath.

Spiritual condition.

If figures could represent this, it would be impossible for me to make them.

1. All the churches reporting to this As-sociation but one have pastors, whose place the missionary work, I am yours fraternally, it is to baptize and report.

2. Though during the year I have seen a number of good and some successful works well under way, have heard many ask for prayers, met many in the inqury room, seen a goodly number come out of the baptismal waters (many more in other denominations than in our own), yet I have not remained in any one place long enough to see the work through. In forty-seven weeks I preached tions. The field widens.

and congregations; congregations from 5 der the pastoral care of Rev. A. McLearn. persons to 600 or 700; 128 other religious meetings; 240 visits and calls; 1,200 pages of tracts, etc., distributed; and assisted in the organization of one church.

L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

N. Y., Bro. Platts reports 52 weeks of labor; 46 sermons, and 6 by others; congregations of about 25; prayer-meetings and other meetings, 42; about 75 visits and calls; about 700 pages of tracts, etc., distributed; 20 families in which there are one or more Sabbath keepers; 16 resident members; and one Bible

Six members of the church have moved out of the bounds of the church within the year, which has very much reduced our one Bible-school, with an attendance of about strength, the more so that they were all 20. efficient working members. Several persons observing the Sabbath have moved into the village during the year. Some of these are quite regular attendants upon our Sabbath services, and others are quite irregular; but all are of that class who move about from place to place, but never think of moving their membership from the old home church. I am laboring to interest these in the work of the church, and hope to make active workers of some of them, at least. There is miles north and west, at Plato and Raubimuch to be done on this field, much more than I find time and strength to do, but am willing to do all I can.

Praying that the blessed Spirit may guide you in all your work, and make it abundant y successful in winning souls to Christ and holiness, I am your brother in the work.

CORRESPONDENCE. Of those churches which have, in times House, Portville, and West Genesee now the work required. It is true there are without aid from the Board. It will be re. there ought to be a good deal accomplished. assisted by the General Missionary, Bro. H. | now, if all the dear brethren would lay to in cept up meetings all the time. I was told when at Hebron that they were going to re- | buy. sume their meetings and Sabbath school. Bro. H. P. Burdick has preached there a few times recently. It is a church which them, I think the church would grow. It has material within its borders which ought to be converted and brought into the church.

and prospects of the church at Elmira. Hornellsville is the only church in the As sociation which now receives an appropriation from the Board to assist in the support of its pastor. It is now ably supplied by age attendance of 20. This field seems to Bro. Platts as its pastor, and is doing well, be one for present sowing and reaping. according to my understanding of the case. The church of Clarence and Pendleton, very small in numbers when receiving missionary labors, has since, by the death of some of its main supporters, and the scattered condition of those remaining, been so reduced that it ceases to report to the Association, and does not keep up meetings. All the churches now other meetings, about 150 visits, and 8 adreporting to the Association have pastors, ditions--4 being by baptism. There has except Hebron and Hebron Centre. As to the points within our bounds which need missionary labors. I will name the churches of Hebron and Hebron Centre, the latter especially. There are also isolated Sabbath- as points of interest; and believes that there keepers at various points, as in Erie and Niagara counties; also at Niles Hill and York's Corners in Allegany counties, and possibly at other points. There are openings and requests for preaching at a number of points outside of our people. Bro. H. P. Burdick's labors, for some months past, have been in part bestowed on such places. He has also visited most of our churches in

the interests of the Board. As to the interest in the missionary work manifest in the churches. I can say this: work as in any previous year. Having sent a circular to each of the pastors, except in cases where I had already received some information, I received answers from all but two. I learn from them that pastors and churches have been making a special effort to raise the money to meet the indebtedness of the Societies. Most, if not all, of the pastors have presented the needs of the Societies to their congregations on the Sabbath, and efficiently co opereted in the canvass among the people. Financially, it is a hard time with the people of this section. Hoping and praying that times, both financially and spiritually, may greatly improve

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Jos. W. Morton, Chicago, Ill.

Bro. Morton has labored during the year as General Missionary in Illinois and Wisconsin, preaching 180 sermons. Full and interesting accounts of his work have from time in forty-six different churches and congrega- to time been published in the SABBATH

C. A. BURDICK.

Western Association, reports 52 weeks of of a preaching circuit in Northern Wisconlabor: 177 sermons in 50 different churches | sin, known as the "Berlin Field," now un-

W. K. Johnson, Robertson Mills, Mo.

Bro. Johnson reports 10 weeks and 2 days of general missionary work in Southern Missouri; 57 sermons; 5 preaching places; congregations from 45 to 60; 4 other meet-As missionary pastor at Hornellsville, ings; 41 visits; about 500 pages of tracts distributed; and 2 additions.

F. F. Johnson, Stone Fort, Ill.

Bro. Johnson reports 24 weeks of labor at 4 points in Southern Illinois; 93 sermons; congregations of 46; 11 other meetings; 149 visits and calls; 1,550 pages of tracts, etc., distributed; 5 additions, three being by baptism; 23 families in which the Sabbath is observed; 30 resident church members; and

S. W. Rutledge, Big Creek, Texas Co., Mo.

The work on my field has been arduous: but, thank God, I see much to encourage. I am expecting three or four additions to the shall. I close my report, craving the bless-Providence Church at our next meeting. | ing of God upon yourself and family, and The brethren thirteen miles east, on Casto Valley, want a church organized. I think they could organize with seven members. We have a few Sabbath keepers some thirty doux, and the prospects are that it will be necessary to organize at one or the other of these points at no very distant day. To sum all up in a few words: Baptists and Pedobaptists, and thinking men of the world, are looking after the Sabbath question all over this country. The preachers have qui fighting it, and some of them are heartily in vestigating, if they rightly represent them-selves. Brethren, I delight in the work, and past, been aided by the Board, Shingle will do the best I can; but I am not equal to have pastors, and are supporting themselves | several of us here, and it does look as though membered that the Bell's Run and Honeove | But, alas! there is so much tardiness mani-Churches have been united in one, named fested. I do believe that we could be more the Shingle House Church. Having been than self sustaining very soon—yes, even P. Burdick, in building a house of worship, earnest. I have been trying to raise funds as well as in ministerial labors, they are now for the relief of our Missionary Society, but trying to take care of themselves. Hebron | so far have failed. I think the brethren are s without a preacher. I understood, when excusable under the circumstances. We I attended their last quarterly meeting which | have been trying to finish our house, which was held at Hebron, that they did not in takes money, and we have resolved not to go tend to ask the Board for help, as they had in debt nor call upon others for help. But been helped so much in the years past. The the great drawback at present is the severe church at Hebron Centre has had little drouth we are undergoing. Our crops are preaching during the past year, and has not almost a total failure, which makes it hard on the brotherhood, having our bread to

Southern Missouri; 2 regular monthly apcannot well live without a leader. Few of pointments, and coccasional preaching its members were brought up under church places, besides the Providence church; 70 training; yet with an efficient leader with sermons, 4 temperance lectures, and 16 Biblereadings; congregations from 30 to 300; prayer-meetings and other religious meetings, I am not acquainted with the condition | 58; 76 visits and calls; 3,825 pages of tracts, etc., distributed; 2 additions by letter; 9 Sabbath-keeping families; 13 resident church members; and 2 Bible-schools, with an aver-

A. G. Crofoot, New Auburn, Minn.

Bro Crofoot has labored in Minnesota 11 months as paster and general missionary, principally at New Auburn, Trenton and Alden. He reports 87 sermons, about 50 been progress during the year, he thinks, on this long-neglected field. He mentions St. Peter, Minneapolis, Albert Lea, and Austin. should be at least one more missionary sent to that state.

D. K. Davis, Humboldt, Neb.

As a church, we are making progress. We are coming to realize more and more our responsibilities, and the zeal and efficiency of our young people are encouraging. Notwithstanding the hard times and some financial embarrassment, we have contributed several times as much for our denominational

In the absence of a yearly report, some of the following statistics are estimated: 50 weeks of labor with the Long Branch Church and at three other preaching places; 84 sermons, to congregations from 25 to 60; 32 other religious meetings; 64 visits and calls; 25 Sabbath keeping families; 50 resident church members; and one Bible-school, with an average attendance of 40.

Geo. J. Crandall, North Loup, Neb.

This mission field extends 25 miles north from this place and 8 miles south, making 33 miles in its extreme length; its extreme width is about 7 miles. It is in the midst more than one-half the quarter sections occupied by actual settlers. The North Loup church building is in a village of between 700 and 800 inhabitants, with good business prospects. There are sixty-five or sixty-six families of Sabbath-keepers that reside within the boundaries of this mission. The people are mostly poor; and yet so situated as to

a lady in Central City, some 70 or 75 miles God. from here, for baptism and union with this for a year or two.

work of the field, and an addition of ten, net gain, to the membership of the church.

In a later communication, after speaking of a new opening at Cameron, Hall county, ened on the subject of the Sabbath, he

I have one more matter of interest to resociety have decided to raise \$200 next year toward the pastor's salary, and place the church among the self-supporting churches of the denomination. I am very glad to make this announcement, for it will encouage the work in other places, and help this church in giving it manly strength and vigor. I am glad that we have enjoyed each other's confidence, and shared each other's joys and sorrows so long, and I trust we ever upon the members of the Board.

Bro. George B. Rood, Church Clerk also writes:

The church at North Loup tenders it most heart-felt thanks to the Missionary Board for all the assistance it has rendered, and would notify the Board that hereafter we will endeavor to be a self-supporting keeping Danes and Swedes, with 5 organized

the outlook for that field is so full of promise. | and fidelity, in order to work it successfully. We assure church and pastor of our cordial interest, and pray that their future may be one of great prosperity.

As pastor and as general missionary in the 52 weeks of labor; 124 sermons; congregations of 250 at North Loup, and of 20, 25, eron; 74 other religious meetings; 153 visits and calls; the distribution of tracts, Outlooks, and Sabbath Visitors; 14 additions, 3 being by baptism; 65 Sabbath-keeping fami-Bible schools.

J. F. Shaw, Texarkana, Ark.

usefulness are opening wide, and whose let-Bro. Rutledge reports 46 weeks of labor in ters are full of cheering news of progress, reports 50 weeks of labor with the churches of Texarkana and DeWitt, Ark., Rose Hill but on account of efficient help, kindly and Bulcher, Texas, and Flatwoods, Ala., and at 13 other preaching places; 158 sermons; congregations from 50 to 75; 38 other religious meetings; 271 visits and calls; the distribution of about 1,000 pages of tracts, etc.; 26 additions, 12 being by baptism; 43 Sabbath-keeping families; 64 resident church members in the five churches; 2 churches organized; and 5 Bible-schools, 2 having Central and Western, by O. U. Whitford; been organized during the year.

H. B. Lewis, Dodge Centre, Minn.

Early in the year Bro. Lewis made a short missionary tour in Southern Minnesota, and reported one month's labor; 20 sermons, one being on the subject of baptism, and one on the Sabbath question; 27 different families visited; and 1 addition to the Trenton Church by baptism. He says, and truly, that we should not seek new conquests to the neglect of fields already occupied.

Scandinavian Mission.

Andrew Carlson, Rush Point, Minn. The time I have spent the past year has

been at intervals, and the work I have done has been scattered over Chisago, Isanti Anoka and Sherburne counties, Minn., and Burnett and Polk counties, Wis. Sickness and other circumstances have prevented me from devoting the time in missionary labor that the Board desired, but God has greatly blessed the little. Good interest and spiritual work have been manifested at different places. A good number of young people in this community have been led to accept Christ. The First-day Baptists are the most numerous here, and a good many have united with that church. Some of the converts have been more or less troubled about the Sabbath question, but none have to this date taken that step in practice. 'I am glad to say that true Sabbath-keepers are more respected and regarded than formerly.

The common idea among the Christians in this section is that Sunday is no Sabbath, and that Christians are not required to keep any day in this present dispensation. Before this later theory, or enemy to Christendom, commenced to rule the minds, a good num ber were yearly added to those that believed it necessary to keep all of God's commands. of a rapidly developing country, with not But at present, if one commences to keep the Sabbath, we look upon it as a great miracle. I have noticed that these defenders of no Sabbath find themselves at sea without rudder and compass when they have to face the truth. Consequently it is continually our duty to be co laborers with God to give those that err our aid.

The Isanti and Burnett Churches stand in ons. The field widens.

Bro. Burdick, General Missionary in the Sults of his efforts has been the organization of the sults of his efforts has been the sults of

ings have from 30 to 35 in attendance, with principles of faith. These, as well as growing interest. Some are seeking Christ. others of like faith, give a hearty welcome received a request, a short time ago, from to those coming to administer the Word of

As I view my field I conclude that much church. She has been keeping the Sabbath wise and careful labor is needed, and that the Sabbath cause will advance very slowly The results are steady growth in all the at present. My heart is illuminated when I think of the fact that God will take care of his cause as well as his children.

Bro. Carlson reports 8 weeks of labor with the churches in Isanti county, Minn., and where considerable interest has been awak- Burnett county, Wis., and at three other points in Minnesota; 30 sermons; congregations from 15 to 100; 5 other meetings; 23 visits; 1,200 pages of tracts, etc., distributed; port, viz: The young men of this church and | 27 Sabbath keeping families; 28 resident church members; and three Bible-schools, with an average attendance of 15.

C. J. Sindall, Dodge Centre, Minn.

Bro. Sindall reports 51 weeks of labor: 123 sermons, at 26 places in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota; 35 other meetings; 230 visits; and 700 papers and 5,000 pages of tracts distributed.

He suggests, and wisely, that more could be accomplished by greater concentration of effort, and names, as a promising field. North-western Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota which includes, and lies north of, Minneapolis.

In Maine, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota, there are probably over 100 Sabbathchurches, holding substantially to our faith We congratulate this church that they are | and practice. Here is an important mission able to take this important step, and that field; but it requires great wisdom, patience,

Correspondence.

I rejoice that the Central Wisconsin field is, at last, being occupied. I have thought for years that it was a hopeful field, and North Loup country, Bro. Crandall reports ought not to be neglected. I think our cause has lost much there, because it has been neglected so long. A new point of interest has been opening the past year, viz.: and 35 at Davis Creek, Calamus, and Cam- Menomonie, Dunn county, the residence of W. W. Ames, who embraced the Sabbath here a year ago last winter. His wife, a very energetic Christian worker, commenced keeping and advocating it a few months ago. New, promising fields, all through the West lies; 134 resident church members; and 2 and South west, seem to be opening fast, which should be occupied.

N. WARDNER.

Bro. Shaw, before whom so many doors of Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

Owing to impaired health, I have not been able to give the usual amount of personal attention to the different parts of my work: rendered, there has been but little neglected.

The only public meetings attended have been the Anniversaries of 1885, and the Yearly Meetings of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska.

Our interests were represented at the annual meeting of the South-Eastern Association, by L. F. Randolph; at the Eastern, and at the North-Western, by J. W. Mor-

More than usual pains has been taken to spread information, by the widest and wiscet possible distribution of our last Annual Report; through the SABBATH RECORDER; by the labors of those who have represented our work at the public meetings of the denomination; and by means of printed and written communications. The spread of information is essential to increase of interest.

I have devoted special effort and prayer to the raising of missionary funds, and the securing of some one to reinforce our Chins Mission. For the same end others have labored and prayed. The results at this time are full of encouragement.

As Missionary Secretary, I report 4,200 miles traveled; 32 sermons and addresses; 1,134 printed packages mailed; 63 columns of editorial matter furnished for the RECORD-ER; 422 written communications received, and 658 written.

CONCLUSION.

There are some persons who seem to be actually opposed to foreign missions, or to think that we, so small a people, and with so many demands on the home field, are not able to support foreign mission enterprises. But we plead for foreign missions, for the sake of home missions; we plead for home missions, for the sake of foreign missions; we plead for both, for the sake of Sabbath reform; and we plead for Sabbath reform. for the sake of missions. The widow of Zarephath had only an handful of meal and a little oil. But these scanty provisions she shared with the prophet; and, lo! the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the Word of the Lord.

Millions of our fellow-men are perishing for lack of the redemption and comforts of the gospel. According to the Word of the Lord, "he that watereth others, shall be watered also himself." We must "get by giving." What we do for the salvation of those for whom Christ died, and to whom he sends us, even to the uttermost parts of the earth, will be repaid with abundant increase.

In behalf of the Board of Managers, and A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary.

Sabbath

Remember the Sabbati days shalt thou labor. a the seventh day is the Sabbe

SUNDAY AT HI In a letter from Berli of the 500th anniversar Heidelberg, lately held,

thousand students, wit of professors, came from Germany, to take part in great celebration. The ing the scenes, that incl spanned the heavens i applause that swelled the vast multitude," say was Sunday we were whether there would b we religious services; **Erdma**nnsdörfer (a for versity). I wish you expression! He elevat shrugged his shoulder considerable reproof there would be no relig the afternoon, at the ca would wind up with Just fancy such a thing but participated in and versity at large, rector, dents. We were shock meon arrived, carriage a with gaily dressed knigh monks, pages, kings, characters."

Such a Sunday page glitter and and revelry, Sabbathism, which ha extensively in our own can only be removed the Word of the Lord.

CORRESPO

Temperance and BY REV. H.

In our letters to the set forth the position of related to temperance

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necessary to the succes party? 2. Do you not think to the spirit of our

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REV. H. D. CLAREE: Dear Brother,er your letter too my own mind w Farsue. I have the party to avoid any The feet great number of in our country, holiday. They dri violate all sense of to the suppression that all these Sabb Religious perses in this country, a universally, thou arrest of members

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Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

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Wis., Sept. 28, 1886.

Sabbath Beform.

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

SUNDAY AT HEIDELBERG.

of the 500th anniversary of the University at Heidelberg, lately held, we find that several thousand students, with a heavy sprinkling Germany, to take part in the festivities of the great celebration. The writer, after describing the scenes, that included "fireworks that spanned the heavens in all directions; and applause that swelled into mighty cheers of the vast multitude," says, "As the next day was Sunday we were anxious to ascertain whether there would be some commemorative religious services; I enquired of Prof. Erdmannsdörfer (a former rector of the University). I wish you could have seen his expression! He elevated his eyebrows and considerable reproof in his manner, that there would be no religious services, but in the afternoon, at the castle, the whole affair would wind up with a "costume ball." Just fancy such a thing, not only permitted, but participated in and enjoyed by the University at large, rector, professors and students. We were shocked. When the afternoon arrived, carriage after carriage rolled by with gaily dressed knights and ladies, squires, monks, pages, kings, queens, and histronic characters."

Such a Sunday pageant, with its tinsel, glitter and and revelry, is the fruitage of no-Sabbathism, which has already taken root extensively in our own country, and which can only be removed by the plowshare of the Word of the Lord. J. B. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Temperance and the Sabbath.

BY REV. H. D. CLARKE.

In our letters to the persons concerned we set forth the position of Sabbath-keepers as related to temperance reform, Sunday legislation, etc., and concluded with questions about as follows.

1. Do you not regard this movement (referring to the effort to incorporate into the Prohibition platform a Sunday plank) as unnecessary to the success of the Prohibition party?

2. Do you not think such laws are contrary to the spirit of our national constitution. and also to the spirit of the gospel?

3. Does it not savor of seccarian legislation and intolerance, to overcome which, in the past, many reformers yielded up their lives?

4. What assurance has the Prohibition party given, or will it give, these conscientious citizens, that any exceptions will be made in their favor and for their protection?

5. Will you give your influence against such a movement, calculated to commit the party to religious intolerance?

The following from the Hon. Mr. Bruce, a Presbyterian deacon, and veteran in the temperance war, though short, reveals very much. With a wave of the hand he ignores the claims of Sabbath-keepers, and promises them no quarter. Mr. Bruce made a desperate effort in the convention last year to commit the party to this intolerant policy. We opposed the effort and gained the day. We fear, however, that Mr. Bruce will be successful in the next convention. In fact, we verily believe he will.

CANASTOTA, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1886.

MADER H. D. CLARKE:

My Dear Brother, —I answer all your questions, when I remind you that in our State Convention, in Syracuse, last fall, I moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report a resolution against the abrogation of our Sunday laws and in favor of a better observance of the Sabbath. still entertain those views.

> Fraternally yours, J. W. BRUCE.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1886.

RMV. H. D. CLARKE:

Dear Brother.—I have given the subject of your letter too little study to define even my own mind what line of endeavor I will bursue. I have thought it better for us as a party to avoid any controversies over minor The fact, however, obtains that a great number of ungodly foreigners who fear not God nor regard man " are abroad in our country, making Sunday a festive holiday. They drink and carouse and simply violate all sense of decency. I suppose it is to the suppression of this niot and villainy that all these Sabbath resolutions are aimed.

Religious persecution is not to be tolerated in this country, and I do not think it obtains universally, though I suppose the present arrest of members of the Salvation Army is just now the most grievous manifestation of intolerance. Even good church men are

found winking at this attack upon an excentric sect.

It is a well established principle of ethics,

that when the individual conscience interprets God's law as at defiance with the statute of the state in which the subject abides, he must heed conscience, following God's law; but as meekly endure the penalty of the state. All government is administered to In a letter from Berlin, giving an account the greatest good to the greatest number. In every form of government some subjects must suffer in behalf of others, and since in popular government we consent to abide by popular majorities, minorities always suffer of professors, came from different parts of embarrassments. By the universal interpretation of God's law, all men admit that one of seven days should remain sacred to rest. Since ecclesiasts tell us that every day of the seven is claimed as the proper day of sacred observance, it seems to me that it were better to conclude that the "Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." In other words, that the spirit of God's law is of more importance than the letter. Since the rest ought to be had, and the work or recreation of some will disturb the rest of others if all do not rest the same day, it would seem better to agree upon one day and observe it universally. If the day cannot be observed otherwise than by statushrugged his shoulders, and replied with tory provision, rather than have the national pandemonium and desecration that now obtains in our cities, it seems to me better to have the law and enforce it. Do you not Respectfully,

H. CLAY BASCOM.

NEW LONDON, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1886.

Dear Brother,—The present difficulty lies in the fact that our legislators and the advocates of Sunday legislation have not studied the subject enough to know what is consistent with God's plainly written law, and the teachings of the gospel; hence their line of endeavor is a blind following of over-zealous leaders in the movement. That some may be led to give this a more serious and prayerful study, is the object of my corre-

That our brethren who clamour for Sunday legislation are sincere, and think they are doing God's service, there is no doubt in my mind. That they do not have Seventhday Christians in view, and do not realize the effects of such laws upon them, may be true. I find that such leaders in our party as Mr. Wheeler, of Albany, Prof. Frost, of Oberlin, and many others I can name, who are well acquainted with Seventh-day observers, hesitate to urge any enactments that would abridge their religious freedom.

But the vast majority, no doubt, having in view "the multitude of ungodly foreigners," will urge the passage of such laws for Sunday-observance that will make no exceptions in favor of those Christians who conscientiously keep the Bible Sabbath. The effects of their laws, when enforced, are seen in the persecutions of this unpopular minor ity. For illustration, witness the recent arrests of Sabbath-keepers in Arkansas, the account of which I have already mailed to your address. And "even good church men are found winking at this attack" upon their Christian brethren who differ with them in regard to the Sabbath.

The past history of Sunday legislation shows that the real violators of the law are unmolested, while the weak Christian minority is persecuted. Space and time forbid a notice of your letter in full, but permit me to say that it is yet to be shown why, in even a government like ours, "some subjects must suffer in behalf of others," unless they be clearly proven guilty of crime.

Again, no conscientious child of God will religious matters, since such majorities have God's laws as at variance with the statute of the state," must the person, in following the dictates of his conscience, be compelled to "meekly endure the penalty of the state?" Think seriously of this before you act. It seems to you, my brother, better to fall in of the schools." with a majority who regard the "spirit of God's law of more importance than the letter," and conclude that the spirit of that law may be obeyed by doing just what the law

How do you know what the spirit of a law is except by the letter? If then the letter of God's law commands you to keep the seventh day, what spirit of obedience do you manifest in keeping the first day upon which God commands you to labor?

You say the "angodly foreigner" makes Sunday a "festival day." How can you condemn this (not the rioting), when you prove them guilty of no breach of divine law, hence no sin, and give them the history of the church written by your great Neander, who says: "The festival of Sunday, like all in the girl's college life. A girl is taught and anarchism. In its vile precincts anar- ple.

other festivals, was always only a human ordinance, and it was far from the intention of the apostles and the early apostolic church to transfer the laws of the Sabbath to Sunday "? Do you not see that history is against you, the letter of God's law against you, the practice of Christ and his apostles against you; and yet, because a popular majority decide upon a festival of the church, the obedient Christian should lay aside his convictions, or "meekly suffer" fines and impris-

But what is the conclusion you have arrived at already, as shown by your letter? Simply this: By the principles of ethics one must obey God and disobey the laws of the state, when they conflict with the divine law, and then "meekly suffer" the consequences. That is, he must be persecuted for conscience's

Therefore, when the Prohibition party, which is adopting the policy of the "National Reform Association," shall come into power, there will be religious persecution as surely as men are found who religiously differ from the views of the popular majority. Such being the proposed policy of our political party I see no alternative but to abondon it, and await the time when I must "meekly endure" the fines and imprisonment inflicted upon me for keeping the letter of God's law and disobeying the unjust and very unchristian law of the state. I sincerely hope this may be avoided.

Fraternally yours, H. D. CLARKE.

Education.

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

STUDENTS who have to work their way through a college course, or who are obliged to practice a rigid economy in order to continue to completion their studies, are quite likely to take the honors, both in college and in after life, and to prove an honor to their alma mater. An exchange has this to say on this subject: "A writer in one of the New York papers alleges that students at Harvard spend \$600 to \$5,000 yearly, and that those of the latter class, mostly the sons of wealthy families in the cities, ! fast ' young men, become representative in giving the college its public character. This is unfortunate. A display of wealth in a school is in bad taste, to say the least, but it is in a special way demoralizing. It is worse both upon the students and the educated public than the poverty plan still pursued by some institutions and boasted of by their patrons. Real education never thrives amidst luxuries."

THE PRIME NECESSITY.

The discipline obtained in a course of study, if the student is a careful one, is often of more value than the facts learned. This is true from the very beginning in the primary department of the public school. Habits of obedience to rightful authority and of diligent application to tasks assigned are of incalculable value to the individual and constitute the strongest safeguard of our country. The American Teacher well says: "The recent developments in some of the larger cities of this country, revealing the dangers to society from ignorance and anarchy, should lead all lovers of their coun-'consent to abide by popular majorities" in | try to emphasize the importance of teaching respect and reverence for law to every child always been wrong. God's people have al- in the land. The elements of good citizenways been in the minority. The real ques- ship should be taught to the children, from tion here seems to be, shall this government | the day of their entrance upon the school become a persecutor of those who obey the period to the end of it. By precept, examletter of God's law? Shall a popular major- ple and pertinent illustration the teacher ity override the convictions of a minority? should daily enforce obedience to law and or-While the "individual conscience interprets | der as the prime necessity, in every relation of life. The school should become the bulwark of our free institutions, and will be so when the individual obligations to obey the laws of the land are brought home intelligently to every child through the teachings

WHY A GIRL SHOULD GO TO COLLEGE.

College life is generally entered upon imthe two or three succeeding years. It is. portant periods of a girl's life—the period of domestic training. This being so, let us see what it gives in place of home influence.

College education may be looked at under three aspects: It is a moral, an intellectual. and a social training. Its second side—the intellectual—is generally brought forward so strongly as almost to hide the moral and so-I wish to speak.

ondly, she learns concentration of will and explosions planned. Satan has no such purpose; thirdly, she learns the answer to agency in this fallen world to-day as this the question—"Am I my brother's keeper?" saloon power—that power which is now as-

At college, on the other hand, she is thrown our republic, our race and our God." on her own resources; she has to form her own opinions on all the social topics afloat at the time; she hears questions discussed from all sides, and viewed in all lights; she is called upon to speak her own views; and thus she is made to think with calm judgment, and to act with cool reason.

She is taught to think, too, of the needs of society around her, of its wants and miseries; of the value and use of money; finally, of herself and her place in the world.

Secondly, as to the concentration of will and purpose. The literary work done at colege affords moral training in this respect. A girl has a certain study placed before

her, on which she must concentrate all her energies. She has to plow steadily through a certain number of books, and to work regularly for some hours—not skipping here and there according to fancy.

This literary concentration has an inevita ble effect on a girl's moral nature. It produces a corresponding unity of purpose and will; she cannot live in a desultory way there will be, henceforth, some idea, at least of the beauty of a life concentrated on one high aim, and with one great ideal in view. Is not the doing of this a very great work And there is nothing I believe, so much as college life that does implant this root of concentration. But I spoke of a third lesson in morals that university training teaches a girl-viz., the answering of the question "Am I my brother's keeper."-Cassell's Family Magazine for October.

CLIPPINGS.

James Russell Lowell will deliver the oration at the 250th anniversary of Harvard, which will be observed with unusual honors early in November.

Education is the better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the school-master, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.

Mr. Moody received at his recent Northfield Conference, contributions for his school, ranging from between \$45,000 and \$50,000. One contribution was \$25,000 for a new dormitory for girls, and another \$20,000 for a

A taste for reading will always carry you into the best possible company, and enable you to converse with men who will instruct you by their wisdom, and charm you by their wit; who will soothe you when fretted. refresh you when weary, counsel you when perplexed, and sympathize with you at all

The Vatican library contains 24,000 manuscripts, of which 2.164 are Oriental, 3,052 Greek, and 17,059 Latin. A complete catalogue is now, for the first time, being prepared, and is to be published.

Cemperance.

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

THE Journal of Education for Sept. 30th, is devoted to the question of temperance education in the public schools, and is invaluable, showing the importance of this phase of the subject as viewed by teachers and physicians, as well as by the temperance reformer. Boston and Chicago. Single copy 6 cents.

THE ANTI-SALOONISTS.

Under this head the writer of the New York Letter in the Standard, of October

"The Anti-Saloon Republicans held a

great meeting in Brooklyn on the 4th inst. It was a gathering of men of character, position and determination. Merchants. mechanics, tradesmen and workingmen of all classes were represented in this great meeting. The address of ex-Secretary of the chusetts last year for intoxicating drinks Treasury Windom was most enthusiastically A majority of this enormous sum came out received. His bitter denunciation of the mediately after leaving school, and occupies | dangerous power of the saloon in politics | the saloon can live only as it lives on the was heartily cheered. It is impossible too wages of the community; that the saloon therefore, taken up in one of the most im- strongly to emphasize this dangerous influ- opposed to everything for which we organize ence. The saloon is born of hell, and it leads to the place of its birth. Liquor-dealers were never more defiant and danger-ous than they are to-day. There is no agency to-day which so menaces all that is dear to us as American citizens, and as sup-wakes up to the real facts, it will find the porters of our holy religion, as the saloon. Its work is to blight and blast all that is pure cial sides; but it seems to me that the last and noble in manhood and in divine sonship. earners were truly wise, their first two are quite as important, if not more so It is the bitterest foe of the laboring man. fight would be against the saloon. In cial sides; but it seems to me that the last and noble in manhood and in divine sonship. than the literary side; and it is about them It robs him of health, of money, and of one great labor organisation makes it character. The saloon lies at the bottom of possible for a liquor-dealer to join it There is a strong moral influence at work our labor troubles. It is the life of socialism the rest would do well to follow this are

three things: first, she learns to think; sec- chist plots have been hatched and dynamite As to the first—the thinking. What can suming to dictate the politics of this land. be more important in these days? I believe Better that Republicans give notice to the it is the want of time for thinking that liquor-dealers to leave the party; better ten makes so many girls' lives a failure now. | times over that they should march to the We do not want to bring the vita contempla. polls to be defeated without the saloon, than tiva in place of the vita activa in this nine- to be victorious with it; better that they deteenth century; it was a system that had its | nounce this power and refuse to kneel beday, and died a natural death; but we do fore this terrible Baal-this horrible Moloch want a little more downright hard thinking | that destroys men, women and children. No (not morbid self-analysis) about life and re- man who claims to be a temperance man and alities. This, college life brings with it. A | a Prohibitionist ought to be found sneering girl at school is too young and too busy to at Anti-saloon Republicans, who are endeavhave leisure for thinking; and her ideas are oring to use the influence of a great party generally reproductions of her parents' home. | for the destruction of this Satanic enemy of

A SMOKER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is one of those who have resolutely broken off the habit of smoking. He is reported as saying to a friend who offered him a cigar:

"I was a confirmed smoker, smoking twenty cigars a day, up to about a dozen years ago, when I gave up the habit. I now do not use tobacco. Twelve or thirteen years ago, I found myself suffering from indigestion, with wakeful fits at night, nervousness, and inability to submit to much mental strain. I was in the city of Albany one day, and bought a twenty-five cent Partaga. I was walking up Broadway, and at the corner of State street I took the cigar out of my mouth and looked at it. I had smoked about an inch of it. A thought struck me. I had been reading a German savant's book on the unhealthfulness of the use of tobacco. I looked at my cigar and I said: You are responsible for this mischief. I threw that Partaga into the gutter, and resolved not to smoke again. For six month's I suffered the torments of the damned. I wanted to smoke, but I resolutely refused. My appetite meanwhile was growing better, my sleep was growing sounder, and I could do more work. I did not smoke up to two or three years ago. After I had worked for seventeen hours continuously one day, late at night I thought I would try a cigar as a soothing influence. I lit a cigar. It was delicious. I enjoyed the aroma of the smoke and the pleasure of the cigar more than I can say. The next day I smoked four cigars. and the next two. I found the use of tobacco was affecting my physical system, and I stopped it entirely, and have not commenced again, and probably never shall."

WHO PAYS HIGH LICENSE IN CHICAGO.

The following local news notes from the Chicago Tribune show the manner in which the Illinois high license law works:

"A Milwaukee brewing company yesterday deposited its check with the city collector and took out fifty-three saloon licenses for its customers in Chicago."-Aug. 6th.

"The brewers are coming forward and helping the saloon-keepers to take out licenses for the second period. One brewing firm paid, \$4,666 yesterday, another \$3,000, and a third \$1,500, to procure licenses for city saloon-keepers."-Aug. 7th.

"A prominent Chicago brewer yesterday deposited his check for \$12,000 with the city collector and obtained seventy-two saloon icenses for his customers."—Aug. 8th.

So, in three days some two hundred licenses were granted to dives so poor that rich brewers and distilleries have to keep them in business. The interests of these liquor manufacturers require that they push the saloon business endlessly beyond the demand; for this is a business that reverses the old rule of demand and supply. Here, the supply creates the demand. Free lunches, picture galleries, free concerts, and a score of other attractions are relied upon to draw young men and old men, often women, within the reach of the temptations of the saloon. The object is to awaken an appetite for strong drink. Start the appetite and the brewer is happy. The strength of the saloon is the brewery and the distillery. There is the place to strike. Remember that there is a United States officer to-day in every brewery and distillery in the country, so that not a gallon of liquor can be made without the consent of that officer. The machinery is ready made to close these establishments Place the Prohibition party in power at Washington and the edict will go forth. High license is only trifling with the evil.

LABOR AND DRINK.

Gen. Swift addressed the Young Men's Union of Boston, on the wage question. He said that \$37,000,000 was spent in Mana of the industrial class. He also said that government, and that while in every other saloon to be its greatest enemy, and will clare that the saloon must go. If was

The Zabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, October 28, 1886.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor. REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Manager. REV. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Sisco, Fla., Missionary

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance. Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to REV. A. E MAIN, D. D., Sisco, Putnam Co., Fla. All other communications, whether on busi ness or for publication, should be addressed to the

Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, AGENT.

SABRATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

BE TRUE.

Thou must unto thyself be true If thou the truth would teach; Thy soul must overflow, if thou Another's soul would reach; It needs the overflow of heart To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy every thought Shall the world's famine feed; Speak truly, and each word of thine Shall be a fruitful seed; Live truly, and thy life shall be A great and noble creed. -Horatius Bonar.

It is reported that a boy fifteen years old was a witness in the York County, Pennsylvania, court, and that he there declared he had never seen a Bible, and never heard of God. A case of similar ignorance was reported to us by a friend in the city of New York a few years ago. We feel shocked at such discoveries. How would we feel if such were the condition of the great majority of our people? Do we owe nothing to nations which are in such darkness and sin?

THE forty-second volume of the RECORDER is within nine weeks of its close. Many subscriptions for the current year are yet unpaid, and many-far too many-subscribers are a year or more behind. The subscription price is payable in advance; and, as ready money is necessary to run the paper, the subscriptions should be paid promptly. Look at the address on your paper and note the date following your name. If it is a date earlier than December, 1886, then you are in debt to the RECORDER. We hope all who are in arrears will be pleased to give this matter prompt attention.

Workers on foreign fields are increasing in numbers, though slowly; and their letters often reveal a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice which should make us more earnest and more willing to be used in the service of the Lord at any cost to ourselves. Some time since Brother F. J. Bakker embraced the truth and began work at Vries cheloo, in the Netherlands. He writes: "I received three packages of German tracts in in good order free of any charge. I hope the Lord will give some blessing on their distribution; and besides this that he will grant you, dear brethren, that with your own eyes you may behold the prosperity and the blessing of the truth in your own land, and that you may hear of its success here and there all over the world. If I ever can do you a delight with sending you a letter about our work, I am willing to do it. And now again I express my thanks for the tracts, and feel my obligations to you for the Lord's sake. With kind regards to you all, I am your brother in the Lord." In behalf of the American brotherhood, we assure our dear brother that we reciprocate his kind wishes and are also willing to do all we can for the promotion of the truth, and for the common joy of all who love the truth.

PROBABLY most people think of the Chinese and Japanese as being strinkingly similar peoples. But we are told that this is very far from the truth. They are very unlike in many particulars; in nothing more so than in their attitude toward the intoduct tion of new modes of thinking and doing. The Chinese are extremely conservative when any change of customs is involved. The Japanese, on the other hand, are very liberal. In politics, in business methods, in -educational affairs, in social customs they are rapidly being Europeanized. Speaking of educational customs in the empire, an exchange says: "A great school has been organized at Tokio, the 'Imperial University of Japan,' upon the European model. There are five departments, or colleges namely, law, medicine, engineering, literature and science—and there are Japanese students at many of the best schools in Europe preparing themselves for professorships in this university. It is significant that there is no school of theology. It indicates, first, that the authorities have so far outgrown their

they have not grown up to a sufficient recog- uting them much may be accomplished nition of Christianity to accord it a place." This condition of affairs makes it a matter of the development of these interests, it of great importance that Christianity in its simplicity and power be taught throughout carry them forward. Our people need to be heaven are being fulfilled in these divine the empire.

A GOOD PASS.

A young man riding upon a certain railroad train was full of life and enjoyment. | eral and generous co-operation. At last he said to a friend sitting beside him. "I have a pass over this road this morning: in fact, I can get a pass any day I want it." The remark attracted some attention among the passengers, many seemyoung man might be. Among others was quiet-appearing elderly man in the next road, eh? Will you allow me to look at it?" passed it over to him. Looking at it a moment the old man handed it back to the youth "Why this is a regular ticket. You bought it at one of our ticket-offices." "Certainly I did, you didn't suppose I stole it, did you? I buy one every day, and the conductor passes me without a question." We repeat the story to point a lesson. The man who earns his way in the world is pretty sure to have it, and has a right to be joyful on account of it. There is no more false maxim among men than that the world owes every man a living. It owes no man a living except him who has, in some way, earned it. If anarchists and socialists, and so-called labor agitators would cease ranting about what the world owes them, and set themselves about earning an honest living, they would promote their own interests, contribute some thing valuable to the life and prosperity of the country, and, by so doing, would earn pass on any road in the country, and the respect of the community to boot. There is no more wholesome lesson for a young man to learn than that the world has little room for pompous idlers, of whatsoever sort or name; but that it has plenty of room and plenty of respect, besides, for that man who pays his way wherever he goes.

COBBECTION.

We willingly give place to the following explanation from Bro. Shaw. The report to which he refers will be found in the Missionary Department, and is the official minute of the Society's doings. We know the difficulties attending the effort to give an abstract of what another says, and are confident that the Secretary reported Bro. Shaw just as he understood him at the time. For this reason we are equally confident that he will be more than willing to accept this correction; and to correct any wrong impressions which the report may have created, at at the earliest practicable moment, we insert the correction without consulting the Secre-

said in General Conference respecting my field published in the RECORDER of Oct. 14th. makes me say that it is "a thousand miles in length, and several miles in width." This might leave the impression that it is comparatively a narrow strip. It is more than a thousand miles in length and several hundred miles in width. I spoke of Bro. Snell as having been an elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was a ruling elder, and not a "minister" as your types make me say. "Elder" does not always include the idea of minister, or preacher, in the Presbyterian Church. He was only a ruling elder in his own local church, and wielded a good influence in his own community. You say in the report that "he spoke of his preaching at this place, of the organization of the church there," etc. Whether the preaching refers to Bro. Snell or myself as the preacher, since Bro. Snell is mentioned as a minister, is hard to determine, and the idea is left from the wording that a church has already been organized, while such is not the fact, as I only spoke of the hopeful prospect. I hope not to stand as making such reports as will cause my brethren here to lose all faith in my in-Yours in Christ, JAMES F. SHAW.

TEXARKANA, Ark. Oct. 19, 1886.

Communications.

MISSIONARY COLPORTAGE.

The work of a denominational publication degree, without the aid of missionary colportage. It is useless, it is folly, to issue books and tracts unless means are employed to put them in circulation. Where pastors old-time pagan religion as to refuse it recog- and missionaries feel the importance of these vine plan and providence. No matter how from the heaven side, of "My beloved,"

through their labors. In the present stage seems needful to enlist some special effort to properly informed in relation to the principles that lie at the foundation of the mission we have in hand. And when they understand the operations and methods proposed they will, without doubt, give a more gen-

has been impressed with their force. No who doeth this. "My beloved" came down one questions now the effectiveness of the living teacher. Prophets and apostles, as well ing desirous to know who the fortunate as our Lord who commissioned them, and all the later divinely chosen heralds of his kingdom, afford illustrations of the power of seat, who happened to be the President of the living voice in the publication of truth. the road. Dropping his paper and looking And may we not see the abundant proofs over his glasses, he said, "A pass over this that make it plain that God's will revealed day. needs not only a tongue to tell it, but a pen Nothing abashed, the young man promptly to record and preserve it, and a press to give it the widest possible proclamation. Such agencies have the divine sanction and must in astonishment, exclaiming as he did so, have a foremost place in the service of the sovereign Saviour of the world.

> It is an interesting fact, that should be remembered with joy by every believer, that the first book ever really brought forth from the press, more than four hundred and fifty years ago, was the Bible "Thus," it is claimed with good reasons, "in the very first use made of printing, the intimation was given of the sublime prominence it was destined to occupy among the heaven-appointed agencies for the diffusion of sacred knowledge among the nations of the earth." The growth of this agency has been great and wonderful, especially within the era of modern missions, which is a little more than eighty years. During this short period. reliable data show the number of copies of of the Bible growing from 5,000,000 to 150, 000,000. And thus prophets, apostles and the Lord himself teach at millions of firesides, and give life and hope to many millions of souls. Besides, through the making and sending forth of a general Christian literature many have wrought most effectively as "laborers together with God," sowing religious and spiritual influences that have molded the character, and decided the destiny of countless multitudes.

Let'us, then, remember that by the issues of a religious press the truth is as really preached, and perhaps more widely, and often quite as effectively, as by the living voice, and thereby many are converted to Christ, redeemed from error, built up in godliness, and fitted for service in the kingdom of heaven; so we shall hasten the world's enlightenment and evangelization.

J. B. C.

ABSTRACT OF FUNERAL SERMON.

BY REV. G. M. COTTRELL.

(By request.)

In West Hallock, Ill., Oct. 17, 1886, of congestion Dear Brother Platts,—The report of what of the brain, Charles Wesley, infant son of Israel and Edith Otto, aged 8 months and 11 days.

TEXT.—" My beloved is gone down into his garden . . to gather lilies." Solomon's Song 6: 2.

Leaves have their time to fall. And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath, And stars to set—but all, Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

We know when moons shall wane. When summer birds from far shall cross the sea, When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain, But who shall teach us when to look for thee?

Is it when spring's first gale Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie? Is it when roses in our paths grow pale? They have one season—all are ours to die!"

'Full short his journey was; no dust Of earth into his sandals clave; The weary weight that old man must, He bore not to the grave. He seemed a cherub who had lost his way And wandered hither, so his stay With us was short, and 'twas most meet That he should be no delver in earth's clod, Nor need to pause and cleanse his feet To stand before his God: O blest word- evermore !"

We are accustomed to consider the events of life, and especially its bereavements, only as they touch and affect us. So we have thrown around death, mainly, ideas of loss and sadness. We think of sick-rooms, docview. There is another, or heaven-side, and father's and mother's heart. So the heart our text calls our attention to that. Let us will ache, mayhap, but not as without hope; which several brethren expressed satisfaction society cannot be successful, in any eminent get above the separating veil and contem- for in this downgoing of the sun, at the close plate these events as related to the upper, as of its brief earth's day, through the rifts, well as the lower sphere. "My beloved is the nether side of the expanse of clouds is all

nition in their faculties; and, second, that agencies of light, and are faithful in distrib- much of imperfection on the human side, "in his garden," and "the gathered lilies." From Bro. Main, Corresponding Secretary

imperfect doctoring, imperfect nursing, imperfect judgment here and there, God's arrangements and provisions comprehend and include every transference of the saints to providential earthly visits.

"My beloved." Ah, yes! It is not necessary nor wholly true that death should be pictured as a grim monster, always our enemy, coming in wintry blasts and biting frosts; or, as Old Time, with relentless Some things need repetition until the eye | tread, and keen-edged scythe, clean and of every brother has read them, and his heart | wide his swath, but it is "My beloved." and took that gray-haired saint and carried him to his reward, and now he rests from his labor and his works do follow him. "My beloved" relieved from picket duty that man in middle dife, and brought that waiting sister to the longed-for reunion, and it is "my beloved" that has visited us to-"Is gone down in his garden." "The

> earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," and the church of the redeemed above all, is his earthly garden plot. This is his own garden. Here he has planted the stately cedars, the olive and fir tree, the vine, the roses and the lilies, and as he wants them he comes to his own and selects as he will. "Lilies." This time it was a lily he sought. What beauty! What fragrance! What purity! Well may the lily's whiteness stand for childhood, innocence and sinlessness. No stain has soiled its spotless robe. No vice or sin has sullied its character. Into the angel presence it goes as pure as angels are. We may not claim these fragrant flowers. Heaven hath need of them. For the heavenly paradise and our Father's mansions they are gathered. From down among the roses, where it now lieth, this lily cherub has been borne away. He has carried it to a more congenial clime. There no frosts wil bite, no disease destroy. No doctors will be called, for they never are sick, and pain and sighing are unknown. The child is taken from the defensive. In this life we wage constant combat agains attack, physical and spiritual. We must guard this citadel and temple of God against attacks of disease, of hunger, of burglars, and against the destroyer of souls, the enemy of all righteousness. We wage an unequal contest along the earthly march. Here we are constantly on the defensive. There no enemy threatens, no danger alarms. This child has been borne from the circumference of things to the center, has gone from borderland to its capital, from dungeon to the throne, has been called up to headquarters of knowledge and vision; and what development, what expanson may we suppose has taken place in one brief day! Four seasons it hath tried of earth to awake to conscious recognition, but in this one day of heavenly paradise we may fancy it has outrun our earthly sight and wisdom, and is wiser in unseen things than all the wise ones of the earth. The other night I was called to see the opening blossom of a night-blooming cereus. For whole year it has been growing without beauty or blossom, when, in a single hour or two, it unfolded into most exquisite grace and loveliness. And is it not so with these earthly buds which have burst open into

them compare. By this early death all bereavements have been escaped. No experience like this of yours awaits it. Life is filled with sorrows and losses, and the longer we live the more of our friends we must see borne to the tomb; but none of this now for the child. Best of all, it has escaped all possible sin. No voyager on life's high seas is safe till anchored safe within the port. Calm may be the early part, yet storms disturb the last. Many a man who has had good early training and correct habits for a time, has gone down at forty, fifty or sixty years of age. The great temptation of their life came and, like a whirlwind, swept them from their feet beyond the meridian of life. This chance need not now be run. Safe,

heavenly radiance? None here can with

gone down into his garden to gather lilies." | aglow with the golden glory, and mid the | until further notice. We see that death is included in the di- years of working, waiting, you can think as

PROM H. C. ROLP.

Many of our readers are interested in Bro. Rolf, remembering his former labor in connection with the Tract Society in Norway and Germany, and will be pleased to read the following extracts from a recent private letter from him. It will be recollected that some four years ago, preferring to be a wageearner and pay his own way while still carrying on his labors for the cause, he entered the service of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, and has since been engaged in erecting boilers for them in various parts of Europe: ROME. Sept. 3, 1886. MR. GEO. H. BABCOCK:

Dear Sir, -Long since should I have written to you to express gratitude and thank. fulness that you have taken me in your employ; and not only this, but I have continued with you now for nearly four years. Am at present at Rome where a battery of 328 horse-power is finished, and ready for steam. ing. . . . These people intend to have three double batteries more of 328 horse-power each. Another boiler in Romagnano Sesia is doing sastisfactorily, which was finished three weeks ago. It is intended that from here I shall shortly proceed to Trieste, and

from there to Germany, will the Lord's, in whose hands I am, and he will do what seems good in his sight.

As regards mission work, have not been able to do anything as at first had the opinion. When my day's work is done am much exhausted and my age is also doing its part, as I am now past 66 years; yet can only thank the Lord that he has upholden me in this hot climate. My desire is, more than ever, to live and work for him while life lasts. I therefore would beg to be remembered to all the friends, not to forget Mr. and Mrs. Wardner and your good lady. I might have much to write to you but time has not permitted me, and when here the first time was very much weakned by the heat, which is still fierce, but does not effect me as much now the second time. I would beg to be kindly remembered at the throne of grace, that I may be preserved for the Lord, in his coming, to see him and all that have entered eternal rest. "By grace are ye saved through

I have written to your house in Glasgow, Scotland, to remit \$15 to you, which you will kindly pay the SABBATH RECORDER, as they have sent me a bill of that amount. which bill I should have forwarded to you. but am not able to find it at present. But perhaps it is also the same whether you have it. I would beg you to have it discontinued for the present. As it (the RECORDER) has Receive my warmest salutations to your dear lady and yourself, while, dear Sir, I remain, Yours truly, and humbly,

H. C. Rolf. P. S.—A letter addressed to me through vour office in Glasgow (107 Hope St.) will, no doubt, reach me.

TRACT SOCIETY.

Board Meeting.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society held its regular monthly meeting in the Seventh-day Baptist church in Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 17, 1886, Pres. Chas. Potter, Jr., in the chair. Prayer was offered by A. H. Lewis. There were present C. Potter, Jr., I. D. Titsworth, G. H. Babcock, J. F. Hubbard, A. H. Lewis, H. V. Dunham, J. G. Burdick, J. A. Hubbard, J. D. Spicer, J. M. Titsworth, and D. E. Titsworth.

The following visiting brethren were invited to participate in the deliberations: Ch. Th. Lucky, E. R. Pope, and Thos. F. Ran-

After reading minutes of last regular meeting and two special meetings, A. H. Lewis, from the Committee on Manuscripts of Eld. Bailey's book, reported progress.

The Committee on Programme for meeting of the Society at the late Anniversaries at Milton, reported that the programme, as prepared by them, was carried out and would appear in connection with the Minutes of the Conference.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Bro. T. L. Gardiner for the able sermon preached by him before the Society at its late meeting.

The Corresponding Secretary presented correspondence from several parties, as follows: J. B. Clarke, relating to his visits at Villa Ridge, Stone Fort, Crab Orchard, I am glad these mourners need not my Farmington and West Hallock, Ill., where consolation and advice. They know in he finds increasing interest in denominational whom they have believed, and they can kiss work and publications. Referring to future the rod that smiteth them. They will miss work, he suggests plans for the encouragetor's visits, watchful nights, painful sus- the little one. It has filled a large place in ment of regular and systematic giving for pense, funeral dirge, weeds of mourning, its transient home. And by as much as it the work of the Society, and for increasing earth to earth, empty chair, broken home, has demanded extra time and care, by so the sale and circulation of its periodicals and broken hearts; but this is all the earth-side much the more hath it entwined itself into publications. After informal discussion concerning the work of Bro. Clarke, during with the results, it was voted that the Board approve Bro. Clarke's suggestions and request him to put the same into operation

From E. P. Saunders relating to minutes

Lucky's work among the letters from Bro. D. C. Bur funds for this work, also fed tings, of New York, respect work in the Theological Ser From Bro. Main's letter i Bro. D. C. Burdick, of Nor willing to pay \$600 or more support of a mission to the Missionary Society, who wil Lucky for missionary work, Tract Society to be used i publish a paper.

of Missionary Society, r

After discussion upon the which Mr. Lucky presente views, the matter was refer tee, consisting of the Preside ing Secretary and Recording should consider it and re meeting.

It was voted that A. H. L. to prepare, with such help s to obtain, a Denominational as is contemplated by the Society at its late session.

J. F. Hubbard, Treas., p lowing statement of the fin of the Society: On hand Sept. 7th.....

Receipts to Oct. 1st..... Bills paid in Sept..... Balance Oct. 1, 1886.....

Amount of bills due in O which were ordered paid. After approving Minute journed. RECORDIN

WASHINGTON LET

(From our Regular Corr WASHINGT

Congress is still five weel still quiescent; the Presider contemplating trips, and other government officials a with the preparation of the

The indifference with always receives these repor but little effect upon their being freighted with sug vear the officials plunge in work, some with the view reputation as finished writ the intention of bringing changes that will give them

lic benefactors and statesme The compiling of a report Department is an interest nearly all the clerks contrib is issued, however, it bears head of the Department, an information goes to the wo

the industrious research of one man. The President made his f ginia on Thursday, to atter at Richmond. Many of th said "He will not be th Magistrate is always anno sands of people are attract consequence, but he neve Cleveland was to have got ladies of the Cabinet, but at the last moment. It was

of mind was because of the reception that had been at the Gubernatorial Ma Mrs. Cleveland were going meet the people. On We President and his Cabine York to attend the maugu the Bartholdi statue.

And now it seems that Minister to Turkey, is Washington to represent York District. Although was not nearly as big as i that he did not care m stated he gave the Presid that he would very much, Congress than to Turke during the week, dining, in the East with the Pres his report.

Senator Edmunds, of just been re elected, first United States Senate two has served continuously Edmunds has long felt Last winter and early sp ently worried, but in Vermont were such that the look of a man who trusted. Nor is it surpr egreed that it would be this voteran and fill his perienced man. Mr. Edmunds is not

has many enemies, for be and not addicted to the ahine The Democrats

FROM H. C. BOLF.

of our readers are interested in Bre membering his former labor in cenwith the Tract Society in Norman many, and will be pleased to read wing extracts from a recent private om him. It will be recollected that ar years ago, preferring to be a wage. nd pay his own way while still carhis labors for the cause, he entered ice of the Babcock & Wilcox Comd has since been engaged in erecting or them in various parts of Europe: ROME. Sept. 3, 1866.

Sir,-Long since should I have writou to express gratitude and thank. that you have taken me in your emd not only this, but I have continued now for nearly four years. Am nt at Rome where a battery of 328

wer is finished, and ready for steam. . These people intend to have three batteries more of 328 horse-power Another boiler in Romagnano Seria sastisfactorily, which was finished eks ago. It is intended that from hall shortly proceed to Trieste, and ere to Germany, will the Lord's, in

ands I am. and he will do what ood in his sight. rards mission work, have not been

o anything as at first had the opinhen my day's work is done am much ed and my age is also doing its part. now past 66 years; yet can only he Lord that he has upholden me in climate. My desire is, more than live and work for him while life lasts. ore would beg to be remembered to riends, not to forget Mr. and Mrs. r and your good lady. I might have write to you but time has not perne, and when here the first time was ich weakned by the heat, which is ce, but does not effect me as much second time. I would beg to be emembered at the throne of grace. ay be preserved for the Lord, in his to see him and all that have entered est. "By grace are ye saved through

written to your house in Glasgow. to remit \$15 to you, which you dly pay the SABBATH RECORDER, as ve sent me a bill of that amount. ill I should have forwarded to you, not able to find it at present. But it is also the same whether you have ould beg you to have it discontinued present. As it (the RECORDER) has ne in distant places, they are lost. my warmest salutations to your dear d yourself, while, dear Sir, I remain, Yours truly, and humbly,

A letter addressed to me through fice in Glasgow (107 Hope St.) will,

TRACT SOCIETY.

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him to put the same into operation rther notice. E. P. Saunders relating to minutes ral Conference

Car Milita Corresponding Courses, 7

Lucky's work among the Jews, enclosing which, coming from any other man, would letters from Bro. D. C. Burdick concerning langer them to frenzy. It has been facefunds for this work, also from Thos. C. Has- tiously alleged that the Mugwumpian fondtings, of New York, respecting Mr. Lucky's ness for him is only "an acquired taste." work in the Theological Seminary.

Bro. D. C. Burdick, of Nortonville, Kan., is fused to help any of his constituents to get willing to pay \$600 or more this year for the an office. This, of course, makes him one support of a mission to the Jews: \$300 to the of the most individual of public men. Not-Missionary Society, who will give this to Mr. | withstanding his reputation for austerity Lucky for missionary work, and \$300 to the and frigidity, he can bend very gracefully Tract Society to be used in aiding him to when occasion requires, and he is considered publish a paper.

After discussion upon the subject, during which Mr. Lucky presented his plans and views, the matter was referred to a committee, consisting of the President, Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary, who should consider it and report at the next of the American Board of Missions, had meeting.

It was voted that A. H. Lewis be requested to prepare, with such help as he may be able to obtain, a Denominational Handbook, such as is contemplated by the resolution of the spirit of missions. He could conduct fami-Society at its late session.

J. F. Hubbard, Treas., presented the following statement of the financial condition of the Society:

On hand Sept. 7th...... 23 20 Bills paid in Sept.....

Balance Oct. 1, 1886.....\$352 4 Amount of bills due in October, \$392 29, which were ordered paid.

After approving Minutes the Board ad-RECORDING SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1886.

still quiescent; the President is taking and contemplating trips, and the Cabinet and other government officials are still engrossed

always receives these reports seems to have but little effect upon their length or their year the officials plunge into their literary mond. work, some with the view of establishing a reputation as finished writers, others with the intention of bringing about reforms or changes that will give them a name as public benefactors and statesmen.

The compiling of a report by an Executive Department is an interesting process; for the industrious research and literary labor | husband. of one man.

ginia on Thursday, to attend the State Fair from an absent brother was read, which we at Richmond. Many of the Virginians had think is better than anything we can write, said "He will not be there. The Chief and a copy is presented for publication. Magistrate is always announced and thou- Among other gifts from the children were sands of people are attracted to the Fair in two large arm chairs, just alike and very consequence, but he never comes." Mrs. suitable for the aged couple. Cleveland was to have gone also, and other ladies of the Cabinet, but they backed out at the last moment. It, was said this change of mind was because of the rather exclusive reception that had been arranged for them at the Gubernatorial Mansion. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were going to Richmond to meet the people. On Wednesday next the President and his Cabinet will go to New York to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the Bartholdi statue.

And now it seems that Hon. Sunset Cox, Minister to Turkey, is coming back to Washington to represent the Ninth New York District. Although he said Congress was not nearly as big as it used to be, and that he did not care much about it, it is stated he gave the President to understand that he would very much, rather return to Congress than to Turkey. He has been, during the week, dining, talking over affairs in the East with the President and making

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who has just been re-elected, first took his seat in the United States Senate twenty years ago, and has served continuously ever since. Mr. Edmunds has long felt sure of re-election. Last winter and early spring he was apparently worried, but in May reports from Vermont were such that he began to wear the look of a man who knew in whom he trusted. Nor is it surprising that his state agreed that it would be a mistake to retire this veteran and fill his place with an inexperienced man.

Mr. Edmunds is not popular, indeed he has many enemies, for he is dogmatic, cold, and not addicted to the pursuit of friendships. The Democrats in Congress have administring to the sick, unmindful of your mitted suicide after he had sustained heavy learned to accept him as a stubborn fact and own ease or comfort. You are now reaping losses.

of Missionary Society, referring to Mr. to quietly submit to many things from him, Another peculiarity of the Senator from the From Bro. Main's letter it was found that Green Mountains is that he has always rean especially charming dinner companion.

I WILL REMEMBER THEE.

Dr. Jessup, the Syrian missionary, says that when his father, long a vice-president been twice paralyzed, his memory gone, and even his own house no longer recognized. he was at home when he got into his church or remembered the Missionary Board, and wrote a letter to its representatives full of the ly prayers as well as ever, and was perfectly sound in mind and memory as to the Redeemer's kingdom. It was like the disintegrated quartz falling away from the pure

Grace has engraven her lines upon the memory in a manner more indelible than the inscriptions of nature. When the natural man forgets everything, the spiritual man remembers the Lord. We have heard of one who could not remember the name of his wife or of his child, and yet lifted his hands in adoring gratitude at the name af Jesus.

CHARACTER.

It is not said that character will develop in all its fullness here. That were a time too short for an evolution so magnificent. Congress is still five weeks off; society is In this world only the cornless ear is seen; sometimes only the small yet prophetic blade. The sneer at the godly man for his imperfections is ill-judged. A blade is a small thing. At first it grows very near the earth. with the preparation of their annual reports. It is often soiled and crushed and down-The indifference with which Congress trodden. But it is a living thing. That great dead stone beside it is more imposing,

Home Aews.

New York.

NILE.

The eightieth birthday of Mrs. Harry nearly all the clerks contribute to it. When it | Enos was celebrated at her home in this vilis issued, however, it bears the name of the lage on September 17, 1886, where a party head of the Department, and the condensed of about forty persons was gathered to do information goes to the world looking like honor to this aged sister and her worthy

The occasion was a very pleasant one and The President made his first trip into Vir- | everything passed off smoothly. A letter

> Beloved Sister, -Your dear, good letter written by Retta was received, bidding us to to be confined. your birthday party with your children, grandchildren, relatives and friends. I hardly know how to decline the invitation, it seems I must come. But I cannot undertake the task; so you will have to receive this feeble letter in our stead. You can read it, give it the large rocking chair, put it on the shelf, or shut it up in the Bible.

Now, dear sister, I congratulate you on this your 80th birthday. First, because you retain both your mental and physical powers; I congratulate you on the fine and respectable family you have raised and cared for, who will watch over and care for you in your great age; I congratulate you upon your good home and comfortable surround- pire. ings. You should rejoice that you have lived in one of the greatest eras the world has ever known. You were born when our republic was only thirty years old. -Then steam was not utilized; there were no Atlantic steamers, no canals, no telegraphs, 'no telephones, no railroads. It is the great march of the day that put your large wheel, your linen wheel, and your reel up in the attic and destroyed your loom. You have lived to see the great forests of Allegany disappear, and instead of the howling wolf and roaming bear, beautiful fields appear covered with rich products for the comfort of man. You have lived to see the church, of which you have been a faithful member, and which eighty years ago was only a small body, become a great and honorable body stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and possessing more institutions of learning than any other body of Christians, according to their numbers, in the states.

You were the oldest of eleven children, seven of whom have gone to the spirit home; you were more than a sister, you gave us a mother's care. I rejoice that I had such a and needy, driving away pain from the ach-

your reward in part, and may heaven's blessing rest upon you is the prayer of your

E. S. CRANDALL AND FAMILY. WARREN, Pa., Sept. 15, 1886,

> West Virginia. LOST CREEK.

At the close of Eld. Swinney's pastorate with the Lost Creek Church, September 18, 1886, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, and requested for publication | Prof. W. F. Werschkul is associated with Mr. in the SABBATH RECORDER:

WHEREAS, Eld. L. R. Swinney has served us faithtully as pastor for the last nine years, with honor to himself, and credit to the church and denomination; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to him a rising vote of God that his blessings may rest on us as a church | III. and go with him to his new field of labors, to the glory of God and to the salvation of men.. L. A. BOND, Church Clerk.

Condensed Hews.

Domestic.

Another series of earthquake shocks in the Southern states is reported to have occurred on Friday, Oct. 22d, quite as severe as that of Aug. 31st.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Schelten from Rotterdam, recently, were fifty gypsies. They were in a filthy condition and were ordered back immediate-

Later reports of the storm of the 13th and 14th instant indicate the loss of life along the Texas coast was fearful; some two hundred persons are either known to have perished or are missing. There is a rumor that the Canadian Pacific

road has completed arrangements for a direct route from Montreal to New York by the acquisition or control of several roads in New England. Only ten miles of new road will be required to complete the line. At Chicago, last week, Judge Prendergast

issued an order for the arrest of over forty election judges and clerks. Their offense consists in not returning the registry book prescribed by law.

The Inter State Elevated Railway, extending from Kansas City to North Wyandotte, only it will never be anything else than a a distance of three and a half miles, was stone. But this small blade—it doth not yet | opened to the public Oct. 17th. This is the being freighted with suggestions. Every appear what it shall be.—Professor Drum- first elevated road to be operated in the

Special reports to the Times from Washington county, New York, show that the potato crop is fully up to the average in quantity and quality. The blight of July last did not serious and ct the crop, as no rot is reported. Sometime dug more than 300 bushels to the act.

The revenues so far this month, Oct. 21st, have averaged over \$1,000,000 a day, and are now about \$12,000,000 in excess of the expenditures during the same period last year. The financial situation is regarded at the Treasury Department as favorable for another call for three per cent bonds, and it is probable that one will be issued in a few

On Oct. 20th, the Secretary of War ordered General Sheridan to send Geronimo and fourteen of his band to Fort Pickens, Florida, to be kept in close custody until further orders, and the other Apaches captured at the same time to be taken to Fort Marion, Florida. A later despatch says, Geronimo and his band under a heavy guard left this evening for the Florida forts, where they are

Foreign.

It has been finally arranged that China shall send simply a legation to the Vatican. The St. Petersburg papers are beginning

to prepare public opinion for a Turkish occupation of Bulgaria.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, British Foreign Secretary, is engaged in an active exchange of communications with the Porte respecting the British occupation of Egypt.

An order has been issued by the ministry of Justice to seize all papers and reviews containing articles tending to excite discord among the nationalities of the Austrian em-

The Journal Des Debats censures the British for their financial policy in Egypt which it says has been contrived with a view to overtures upon intervention in the finances of the country.

A panther escaped from a menagerie in Chambery, France, and ran through the streets creating a great panic. The beast bit many persons and scalped and killed a policeman before he was captured. The latest reports show that the effects of

the recent storm on the south and west coasts were terrible. A Norwegian bark foundered off Tintagel, Wales, and her entire crew consisting of fifteen persons perished. Ten bodies have been washed ashore. Bochman, a Berlin architect, has con-

erect at Tokia a large palace for the future Imperial Parliament, a palace for the Ministry of Justice, and another for police administration. All are to be built in European style.

It is rumored that Baron Alphonso de Rothchild, who manages the Paris branch of sister. You studied the wants of the sick that great firm; has lately engaged in some yery startling financial operations. Several ing brow, and while others slept you were years ago Baron Solomon de Rothchild com-

Books and Magasines.

THREE new music books are before us from the press of S. W. Straub, Chicago, Ill. "Happy Moments" is a collection of new and old, secular and sacred songs, for public schools, seminaries, juvenile classes, etc. The se'ections seem well adapted to the use for which they are designed. " Ever New" is for singing classes, conventions, institutes, normal classes, and general choir practice. The elementary department is especially valuable; certain indispensable daily exercises are introduced with a view to making ready readers in all keys. Straub in the editorship of this book. The third of this group is "The Singing Teachers' Helper." It is a sort of key to the elementary part of the above Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sabbooks, showing the teacher how the authors de- bath, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sabbath school folsigned each exercise to be used. It also contains some instructions on conducting. Price of each ing the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially in thanks for his labors with and for us; and that while standing he lead us in prayer to Almighty book, 50c. S. W. Straub, 243 State street, Chicago, vited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially

THE cheerful face of Our Little Men and Women is again before us. November, which makes things in nature look somber, has not taken anything from the sparkle and cheerfulness of the little magazine for the boys and girls. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

THE American Agriculturist for November, besides being a full and interesting number, is accompanied by a large supplement, which will be frequently consulted as the holidays come on. New York, Orange Judd & Co.

THE November Harper brings that magazine down to the close of the 73d volume. It is accompanied with a complete index of the volume, and is, we venture to believe, one of the most interesting numbers of the series. A fine gallery of portraits of authors illustrates the article by Geo. P. Lathrop, 'The Literary Movement in New York;" and the frontispiece, "At the Authors' Club in New York," illustrates the same article. Charles Dudley Warner finishes "Their Pilgrimage," and a fresh installment of Blackmore's novel, "Springhaven," is given. Short story sketches together with full editorial departments make up the number.

THE table of contents for the November St. Nicholas promises an unusually rich treat, and that is no small commendation. Miss Alcott's "The Blind Lark" will find many delighted readers, and Victor Hugo's "Tales to his Grandchildren" will be likely to interest some other people's grandchildren. "A City of Old Homesteads" affords some fine views as well as racy sketches. In short, everything from to the election commissions within the time the frontispiece to the riddle-box is of the first order. Century Company, New York.

Claremont Colony

Offers great inducements. Send for free illustrated circulars and maps. J. F. Mancha, Claremont, Va.

Profit by Experience.

Young men can secure the greatest benefit from G. A. Stillman, attending such an institution as the Bryant & Stratton Buffalo Business College. This excellent school has a high reputation among business men, which it has gained by thirty-one years of thorough and conscientious work. Applications are being constantly received at the College for well-trained help. and the students are thus greatly benefited by the high standing of the school in the business community. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE regular communion season of the De Ruyter Church will occur the first Sabbath in November. It is the earnest prayer of the pastor that there may be a general gathering of the brethren and sisters at this sacramental feast, and we tenderly entreat all those living at a distance to write to us expressing their interest in the cause of the Re-L. R. SWINNEY.

THE annual session of the Ministerial Con ference of the Western Association will be held with the First Alfred Church, beginning Tuesday evening. Nov. 9th. The following programme is prepared for that time:

L. A. Platts. Introductory Sermon, What attitude should the pastors of our church es assume in relation to secret organizations?

3. What is the New Theology? W. C. Titsworth.
4. A symposium—Is the practice of receiving members into our churches by laying on of hands, supported by Scripture?

Geo. W. Burdick, E. A. Witter,
E. H. Socwell, J. Summerbell.

5. Ought theological schools to hold graduation in some college course a prerequisite to graduation 3. What is the proper relation between pastoral and nulnit labors?

C. A. Burdick.

pulpit labors? The following is the committee to report a profered and some sales made at 17@18c. We quote: gramme at the session in November: W. C. Tits-Near-by marks, strictly fresh-laid, per doz. .23 @24 worth, L. A. Platts, E. P. Saunders.

It is greatly desired that there shall be a large at tendance, not only of the ministering brethren, but also of the membership of neighboring churches. E. A. WITTER, Rec. Sec'y.

YEARLY MEETING OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. The minutes of the last meeting not being at hand, the following notice is given from memory: The next annual meeting will be held at the

Park's school-house, Williamson Co., Ill., commencing Sixth-day, Nov. 12, 1886, at 11 A. M. Eld. J. W. Morton, preacher of the Introductory Sermon; Eld. F. F. Johnson, alternate. An essay on "Religion in the Family," by M. B. Kelly, Jr., and one on "Religious Giving," by A. C. Hunting, are expected to be read at this meeting. Brethren tracted with the Japanese government to and sister from abroad are respectfully invited. All persons intending to be present will please inform Eld. F. F. Johnson, or Eld. Robert Lewis, Stone Fort, Ill., without delay, at what time they will arrive at Stone Fort, and they will be met at the train and conveyed to the meeting, eight miles dis-M. B. KELLY, Moderator.

A. C. Hunting, Secretary.

THE subscriber will give fifty cents for s copy of the Conference Minutes for 1818.

Beventh day Baptist Quarterly, and other Tract Society publications, will find them on sale at the store of Robert Williams, in the care of F. C. Dunn. PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all

PERSONS in Milton, Wis., and vicinity, who

may wish to procure copies of the new book, Seb-

bath and Sunday: by Dr. Lewis, or numbers of the

who will use them in making systematic contributions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Bociety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Contre, N. Y. THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church

holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal lows the preaching service. Sabbath-keepers spendwelcomed. CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.—In the village of Alfred Centre, N. Y., a planing mill, well equipped with good machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc. A very desirable location for a job shop. No other shop of the kind in the village. Address,

J. G. BURDICK, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

LETTERS.

C. W. Bibb, Peter Sorensen, E B. Shaw, Rosa Davis, P. M. Green. A. S. Babcock, Martin Sindall L. H. Lawton, G. F. Willson, T. L. Gardiner, E. Ayars, L. F. Deland, Nathan Babcock, W. W. Sharp & Co., E. A. Witter, E. P. Barker, L. T. Rogers, G. P. Kenyon, P. M., Albion, Wis., E. R. Pope 2, O. B. McCurdy, Laura E Stillman, Mrs. G. L. Davidson, D. S. Tyler, T. E. Peterson, Geo. B. Kagarise, A. H. Lewis, Mrs. Geo. H. Babcock, Geo. H. Babcock, D. E. Titsworth, F. J. Bakker, Ida C. Mack, Mrs. W. A. Rogers, A. E. Rose, L. R. Swinney, J. F. Hubbard, Geo. Satterlee, A. Swedberg, Mrs. C. W. Gillett, Lord & Thomas.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are ac knowledged from week to week in the paper. Per sons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

W. A. Rogers, Waterville, Me., E. P. Barker, Swampville, Mass., Rosa Davis. Milton Junction, Wis., 7 00 44 13 H. G. Hamilton, Milton, Mrs. H. P. Lawton, Orleans, Neb., HELPING HAND.

\$4 00 **43** 52

L. R. Swinney, DeRuyter, Mrs. H. W. Phillips, " E. B. Shaw, Milton, Wis.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Oct. 28, 1886, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, Nos. 49 and 51 Pearl Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 88,505 packages exports 1,600 packages. Receipts continue heavy, and prices are 1@2c. lower, with considerable stock accumulating and left over unsold. Finest creamery pails are freely offered at 28@29c., and anything off in quality is unsalable at any price. Fine October make dairy butter is best thing on the list, and is wanted at 24@25c. We note sales of some entire dairies, firkins and tubs, at 20@21@22c. Long held ice house butter is very dull, and prices irregular and in buyer's favor. Market closes with large stocks of all kinds of butter, very moderate trade, and prices weak and lower. We quote:

do do common to fair......15 @18 Butter, poor to common......10 @15

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 48,087 boxes; exports, 23,416 boxes. Our market about same as last week. Exporters bought more freely and prices are about steady. We quote:

Factory, colored full-cream, finest......114@114 Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 14,848 bbls. Fresh stock sells well at 23@24c.; held ice-house stock dull at about 18@20c. Limed eggs were of-

BUTTER, CHEERE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

Richestely and Entirely on Commission. Cash advances will be made on receipt of property, where needed, and account of sales and remittan for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

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A. E. MAIR. ASHAWAY, R. L.

Autumn's sighing Moaning, dving; Clouds are flying While their shadows, O'er the meadows, Walk like widows Deck'd in weeds.

Winds are swelling Round our dwelling All day telling Us their woe; And at vesper Frosts grow crisper, As they whisper

JESUS TO HIS DISCIPLES.

From troubled hearts be free, In God believe; Have confidence in me-My word receive.

Up in my Father's home Mansions abound: For all his children room Will there be found.

Were this not clearly so, A truth divine, I should have let you know, O friends of mine Mourn not, I go, for there

I have in view, And will myself prepare, A place for you.

Our parting is not vain; If place I make, I shall return again For your own sake.

Most surely will I come, As you shall see, And bring you to that home In heaven with me.

BY SYDNEY DAYRE.

TOM'S EXPERIMENT.

"What do you think of this, mother?" Tom ran out in great excitement to the garden, where his mother was busy. "In a Bridge at Harlem; and he had an umbrella, and held on to it tight, and went up a hundred feet, and came down safe and easy. A hundred feet, mother!"

"It was surely a very wonderful escape,

"Well, it seems so. But, after all, when been expected. I wonder how he felt.

must have been attended with a severe shock | garret. and fright. Will you get your hoe and help "Now, you see," said Tom as he opened a window and stepped out upon a ledge

and took as much pride as his mother did in | mistake about the thing, for Nature never the neatness of the garden.

me it was not such a dangerous thing as you | up, and it can't fail." think. If the man knew anything about the laws of natural philosophy he must have up his own sinking courage as to enlighten known his umbrella would act as a parachute, and keep him from coming down too fast. be likely to tell. But certain it was that Did you ever study natural philosophy, he was beginning to wish very earnestly that

"A little," she said, with a smile.

sure of the air is equal in every direction, he back out after having said so much? He and its support would hold up the umbrella. | had been standing up bravely for Dame Na-Why, I don't think it was a wonderful escape | ture and her laws, surely she would do her at all, but the most natural thing in the part in standing by him. world. I could show you how it was done to the garret window and try it from there, so | ful ways down there." as to have a greater distance. You see—"

"Don't hoe quite so vigorously, my dear," creased with his interest in the subject un- down there?" he cried. der discussion. "Of course you would not think of doing anything so foolish."

"But perhaps girls, when you were young. didn't go far enough in philosophy to be so sure of things as we are in these days. Now, not said so much. With a desperate mental I think it would be a very pretty little ex- effort of faith in nature he tightly clutched periment to try. You see, mother, Nature his open umbrella in both hands and sprang never makes mistakes. She is always the out upon nothing. same, and can always be relied upon.

that I think I shall transplant a few seed- but how could the maker of that umbrella How does it happen with all our teaching lings from the hot-bed, confident that she have anticipated that it would ever be called and counsel they are so hard and unbeliev- they often of an evening hold praise meetwill not fail me in the wealth of sunshine upon to do duty as a parachute? At the ing?" and soft rain which I shall expect from her. first strong downward pull, crack-flap-They are well grown, and it is quite late up went his ribs, showing that the fullyenough in the season."

"I guess she won't," said Tom, with a There was a helpless movement of the smile, ready to fall into his mother's fancy. | feet, a gasping for breath in the quick rush proceeded, with very gentle and painstaking | the pansy bed. hands, to set in the dainty morsels of delieate green, "you can easily understand how the house and stood at Tom's side. perfectly the resistance of the air would bear me up if I tried it. I don't know but you hurt?" are right in thinking it wonderful that the man should come down all right when the sion, then tried to get up, but fell back with wind was blowing and might whisk him a moan. about here and there and everywhere. But on would be so gradual as to make it quite im- | den will probably be a life-long benefit to

possible for anything to go wrong. Why" Tom waxed more and more enthusiastic-

"Indeed, Tom," she said, laughing, "I think my confidence in what I am about, and in things in general, is much more perfect when I feel the solid ground under my feet."

"That's because you're not a boy," said Tom, with a look of commiseration for his mother's forlorn condition, as he went to put away the rake.

He was just nearing the age when boys begin to think they know more than their mother, or indeed, than any one else in the world. What special age that may be, mothers are probably best able to determine; but their opinions may be likely to vary, for it is certainly a comprehensive one.

The first peeps gained by a lively boy into the precincts of the wonders of nature and art usually serve to fill him with exalted notions of himself in being able to take that peep. But it is always observed that the further he advances into the sacred domain, the more reverently does he tread, until at length the really knowing stand mute and humble in view of the vastness of the yet-

Tom, resting with happy confidence in his knowledge of the laws of nature, which knowledge he rated far higher than his mother's judgment and caution, based upon years of actual experience in life, called upon his nearest friend, Phil, to share his interest in the matter of an aeronantic experi-

"A hundred feet-phew!" exclaimed Phil, when shown the account of the adventure on Harlem High Bridge. "I wouldn't like to have been he, would you?"

"Why not?" said Tom. "He was sure to turn up all right. I wouldn't be afraid to try it."

"Wouldn't you?"

Phil looked at him with respect. "Of course I wouldn't," said Tom. "Only there isn't any such high place anywhere about here."

"Pshaw now! You wouldn't do any such thing. You wouldn't go down half such a place—nor a quarter. You wouldn't -well, you wouldn't go off the barn or the

"Wouldn't I? That's the very thing I'm going to do."

"When?" asked Phil, in a doubting tone. "Any time. Now. This is just as good great storm, lately, a man was blown off High | a time as any other. Come up to the garret with me, and I'll go out of that window." "What if you should get hurt?" asked

> "I don't expect to, because I know what I'm about."

Phil followed Tom into the house, and not having arrived at such a knowing age, you think of it, it's just what might have looked admiringly on while he selected the run with a graceful wilfulness up to the Walter. "I don't want to be such a largest umbrella from the hat-rack in the the roots of the Bens, bringing the strong heathen as Jonah was." of his heart Tom was conscious of a wish that | strange and unexpected combination of con-"Why, he didn't get hurt a bit, mother." | his mother might in some way learn what he "No; but no one could anticipate being so proposed doing, and forbid it. But she was mercifully preserved, and such an adventure | nowhere near, and the two mounted to the

Tom willingly gave the desired assistance, formed by the jutting out of the lower edge for he dearly loved every flower which grew, of the mansard roof, "there can't be any makes a mistake. The pressure of air un-"But, mother," he went on, "seems to der the umbrella is the thing that holds it

Whether Tom said this as much to prop his friend cannot be known, for he will not anything might bring mother up stairs. If it had not been for Phil he certainly would "Then of course you know that the pres. have given up his venture. But how could

myself, mother, just as easy as not, by tak- | head getting dizzy as he took a peep down ing an umbrella and going out on the upper into the garden below. You'll be sure to be happy. They had three intelligent, dutipiazza and jumping off. No; I think I'd go up | break your arm or something. It's a dread- ful sons, Lemuel, William and Walter, aged | and now felt like singing at prayers. They

down a hundred feet. This isn't more than, interrupted his mother, as Tom's energy in- say, twenty-five feet or so. Mother, are you

But no mother's voice answered.

"Now watch," he said, "I'm going to make for that little plot of grass." He would still have drawn back if he had

But alas for Tom! Good old Dame Nat-"Yes, dear, I am sure of that—so sure ure stood ready to do her part, and did it;

relied on pressure of air had not failed.

"Now, mother," he went on, as, having of air, a dreadful jarring fall, and then Tom raked a bed of the warm, moist earth, he lay stunned and motionless in the middle of

Tom looked about him with a dazed expres-

The jar of the fall had thrown his hip out a quiet day like this it would be sure, for the of joint, and all he suffered and all he thought displacement of the air under the umbrella before he was again able to work in the gar-

"I am as sure as I was before, though," "it would be just splendid to feel nothing! he said one day to Phil, when he came to see under your feet, and yet to have a perfect him, "that if that old umbrella hadn't gone ply, "but if our boys continue to harden for shelter under the shade of the elm tree. ers had done good, and far more than either confidence in what you are about, eh, moth- back on me l'should have come down all their hearts, what's to hinder their being The sun grew hotter and hotter, and the cat- the bee or the received ever knew .- "Truth

"Then are you going to try it again?" asked Phil.

But Tom did not say. And I have never heard that he did.—Golden Days.

A SOCIAL FOREST.

London is a large social forest marked evervwhere by the rich, straggling freedom, unregulated variety, and indefinite limit which distinguish a forest from an artificial garden or a walled orchard. And, like a great forest, also, it has not a few free green places scattered here and there, to let in the light and give currency to the breezes, while the long lines of streets which we have mentioned are like the green walks through a forest, which enable the woodman to use his axe with ease and expedition to their proper des-The opposite style of this rambling char-

acter of London may be best seen in Berlin. The magnificent capital of Prussia—or now, of Germany—has more the aspect of a manufacture than a growth. The streets run rank and file, like the battalions of a great army. They are utterly without the freedom, the picturesqueness, and the great ever-changing diversity which is the great charm of London-of course, we repeat here, of London taken as a whole. There are parts and whole districts of London which are as bald as the most prosaic lines of streets in Walter, "father's prayer time is a mile cattle would perish in the heat, and then in Berlin or Mannheim, and as destitute of long;" and sinking down in an easy chair, the mer and women would starve unless I any distinctive feature as a feeble curate's soon he was fast asleep. One and all went gave the pleasant shelter of my strong arms." first sermon, in which the skeleton discourse to bed unusually stupid and sleepy, giving of some "Preachers' Help" has been tricked up into the customary properties of the pulpit. But these long rows of tasteless monotony in London are only parts, which in other cities would make the whole; and are, moreover, largely relieved either by a grand sweep of the adjacent parks or by those frequent green squares of open ground which add a charm to the most prosaic architecture of a town similar to that conferred by the bending river on the monotony of a wide champaign. As to England, generally the presence of this fresh and fragrant green-not work. Walter you may help William uncov- laughed, but the rose blushed at the long in strips only here and there, but every er the haycocks, and, Lemuel, suppose you where, in large interminable sweeps—gives a keep on mowing the meadow. Since you to blush when the corn field and the elm tree charm to the landscape, with which neither don't want prayers, you can go! We've injoined together to deride her. I think they Italy nor Germany, nor any fairest Contin- sulted the Lord long enough. ental country can vie, so in London, the memory, so to speak, and a certain afflatus of the country in the town, just as the arms | tears. of the sea on the west coast of the Highlands | "I had twenty times rather!" added lit- attacking her as they did. breath of ocean along with them. This trary things fills the eye with changes of pleasurable surprise.

A great contribution to this delightful intermixture of town and country is formed by what were once the suburbs of London, but what are now essential parts of the city; for it is a rule, with few exceptions, that men who do business in the city proper—that is, the district of which St. Paul's is the center, with the Tower and the Strand as the two wings-reside not in the city, but decamp gave our sins." regularly, about four or five o'clock, into those comparatively open circumjacent districts, which are either separate small towns, or open green commons surrounded with vil-

las.—Cassell's Magazine.

"WAKING UP JONAH."

BY MRS EMILY C. PEARSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Campton, earnest Christians living on a fine new Hampshire farm, were in trouble. And yet, not one of their friends | with the heart, and confessed that they loved | others, she did wish to be of some little good "Dear me, don't!" implored Phil, his or neighbors surmised it. The world went the Lord, and a happier household it were in the world. well with them, and of all people they should i hard to find. respectively eighteen, sixteen and eight; chose first,-"Pshaw!" said Tom. "That man went and what more could they wish? But, ah, these dear ones were without hope and God. It was a family divided against itself; and, with much to make life pleasant, the parents were very sad and anxions.

came into the house early in the afternoon, complaining of the headache.

"Why, Abram, how sick you look, exclaimed Mrs. Campton, as with quick intuition she saw that he was unusually burdened

about the boys. "Seems as if I could not stand it anylonger, Martha, to have them reject Christ.

"Why, father, they're good boys, and I have great hopes of them," said the mother. We are just sowing the seed. By-and-by it will spring up and bear fruit."

"So I've heard you say often," returned Mr. Campton. But still they hear the most solemn appeals unmoved. You know how it is at family prayers—they come in unwil-In great terror Phil rushed down through lingly, seem listless or uneasy, and are glad breeze as if they knew their importance. If roses smiling at the children; and as they "Oh, Tom, are you killed? Are you they are gospel-hardened sinners, and no can hardly wonder, for the farmers were con- Oh, what a lovely rose! And I saw more class is more hopeless."

down her work, saying-

praying night and day for them? And we that the corn field grew proud. claim the sure promise, where two are agreed,

special interest in religious things or the Bi-

ble, do they?" "Oh yes, indeed they do," was the earn-

est reply. "I cannot think them as hard as many others; they give good attention to people, the corn field began to talk in that Scripture narratives. You remember last Sabbath the lesson was about Jonah, and | way of saying how much they have to do. oh! how interested they were, and how many questions they asked. When we read together that Jonah was asleep in the sides wheat ears to stature and strength. I am of the ship when the storm broke loose, I told | sure, except for the good it does, 1 should the boys that that was like careless sinners - | not take the trouble; but, of course, one like themselves—going straight to destruc- must not always be thinking of self." tion, and asleep over it! They were hushed | "Yes," said the elm tree, "it is some and impressed.

"Don't be too sanguine, Martha. Nothing came of it, and as they quenched conviction again, they only became more obdurate. Now, wife, this thing cannot go on always. freely, and transport the fruits of his labor | Something must be done. Like the ship- tle idea of the hard work that food-producing master, we must see the peril, and in some plants have to do. I almost envy way wake up our Jonahs from their deadly

"Let us ask the Lord what to do, husband."

And falling on their knees, they besought the dear Redeemer to help them, to give them strength, and to influence their children by my work to do as well as you." the power of the Holy Spirit.

had prayers. Lemuel sighed as if weary of Why, what would the village yonder do if I prayers, and the two younger ones yawned, did not work as I am doing? Half of them William whispering, "Wish father wouldn't look to me for their food." be so long!" "Oh, I'm so tired," chimed "That is true," said th no sign that prayer had been heard.

But the parents could not sleep. They food, and pleasant shades is a poor substitute spent the night in prayer for the immediate for the bread which I give for the use of conversion of their children. A great burden man. To my mind you are not of much was rolled upon them, and they agonized for more use than the roses in the garden you. the souls of their boys. It was a wrestling | der. What do you think, little rose?" in an agony of prayer in the night watches.

family worship, the father said to his boys: | some work to do, and that it is not much mat-"You needn't wait for prayers; your ter who does most, so long as we each do our mother and I will pray alone. You think own." prayers are a notion and will hinder your

"But, father," said Lemuel, brokenly, "I glory of green trees vividly fresh amid the never went to work so. I don't believe I reling with one another, and, to tell the dullness of old brick courts, and beneath the | could-could mow a bit. I'd rather stay to | truth, they were a little afraid of each other. pall of a frequently cloudy sky, brings the prayers, honor the Lord and start square." But neither of them was afraid of the little "So had I!" echoed William, with rose, and so when they joined against her

ly pray with you." "I do choose the Lord to be my God," is just like these conceited flowers—they solemnly said Lamuel, with the settled fer- think they are great people in the world." vor of one helped from above to overcome

he wicked one. use," said the elm. "I wonder how many "That is just the way I feel," said Wil- of them I have seen die!" the wicked one. liam. "We all woke up in the night and thought we heard you praying, So we got up does she do for men? She cannot make and kneeled down and prayed ourselves and the Saviour heard everyone of us, and for-

"We remembered what mother said,—all | their death through wet and cold as I can by we had to do was to ask him, and believe."

"Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord," exclaimed the happy father.

ever!" cried the overjoyed mother embracing her sons.

Walter. "I just asked, and he forgave my and useless, and had never made any man, Thus one after another the sons believed

The Campton boys were all good singers,

"Just as I am."

as if from their very hearts, and then sang | which she gave him. with great enjoyment:

'When he cometh to make up his jewels,' One day in haying time, Mr. Campton | thanksgiving in making known their request around the family altar.

Mr. and Mrs. Campton have renewed their youth—have become more like little children in their petitions and faith. Short, fervent prayers have taken the place of long, for- and the rose tree felt she was indeed of no mal ones, and in their lives they magnify the | use at all. So she said to the bee: "Poor grace that has united them as a family in | friend, I have no sweetness left for you. I urging their way to the celestial city.

As for the boys, rescued from fatal sleep, ings in the large old-fashioned kitchen, and not a few companies have joined them "in plenty. I know that you are not useless, believing."—Baptist Weekly.

THE MESSAGE OF THE ROSE.

yellow corn was growing golden in the sun. you helped me to make; and I saw, too, in a The heavy ears swayed to and fro in the vase in the middle of the table one of your when they are through. If I mistake not, they felt proud of their fulness and beauty I came into the room, one by one, they said, stantly coming and looking at the corn field; than that," continued the bee. "I saw a Mrs. Campton burst into tears, and laid and as they leaned over the gate, under the man in the churchyard, and he had a handshadow of a great elm, they would praise ful of your roses in his hand, and he went to "I shall not give up, Abram. Our boys the wheat, and say that they had never seen a little grass covered grave, and he tenderly will yet be led into the fold. Are we not iner wheat before. I do not wonder, then, placed the roses upon the soft turf; his face

it shall be done for them. The Lord hears at the corner of the meadow there stood, as was a little less and."

the prayer of faith; in him I put my trust." I have said, a fine elm tree. The cattle had So the bee tried to comfort the rose tree, "You'll be blessed in your prayers there been feeding in the meadow, but now that and to show her that her flowers had done is no doubt of that," was the trembling re. the sun was hot, they were glad to gather some good. And it was quite true; the flowlost? I don't see as they ever show any the kept more closely under the shelter of the in Tale" (M

tree; and the wheat ears grew richer and browner, and the corn field felt prouder and prouder.

And at last, after the fashion of conceited sort of complaining way which is only another and how important they are.

"It is hot, hard work bringing all these

consolation that we are not useless in the world.'

"Well," returned the corn field, " of course your case is different. You are not called upon to toil as I am; you can have lit. -only that I like being of use-I almost envy your tranquil life. You are free from the anxiety of having others dependent on vou."

"I don't know about that," said the elm "I am not altogether so useless. I have

"But you don't mean to say that for a After supper and the evening chores, they moment your work is as important as mine.

"That is true," said the elm, "but these

"I don't think much of that," replied the corn field. Shelter is nothing compared with

"I think—oh, I don't know much about The next morning at the usual hour for such things, but I think that we all have

> Then the corn field and the elm tree speech which she had made. But she ceased were glad to have some one to make fun of or to quarrel with—it saved them from quarthey thought themselves very courageous in

"What did you say?" cried the elm tree. "We all have our work to do? I wonder, "O boys, boys," cried the father, "If you foolish, weak, little flower, what work you this moment choose the Lord I will glad- | you have to do."

> "Yes," echoed the corn field. "But it "No: they don't live long enough to be of

"Besides," said the corn field, "what them strong and happy as I can."

"No," said the elm, "to be sure she can't, and she can't save them from catching my strong shelter."

But the elm tree did not tell how a huge branch of hers had been torn off by lightning, and had fallen upon the head of a poor "Why, bless the name of the Lord for- traveler who had taken shelter and had killed him. No, of course, she did not tell that story. She joined with the corn field "O mother, I am so happy!" said little in telling the rose that she was conceited woman or child happier or stronger.

The poor rose was very sad; for, like many

Presently the bee came humming by, and gathered the honey from the rose, and as he gathered it he whispered in the rose tree's ear, and told her that not the corn field nor the stateliest free could give the sweet gifts

So when he went humming merrily away to the hive, the rose tree felt less sad, for and after reading God's Word, all joined with | she knew that she was not wholly useless in the world; but still she longed to be of service to the men, and women, and children. And soon all her roses were plucked, and the bee came in vain, humming over the leaves; there was no sweet store left for him, am but a useless thing."

"No, no," said the bee, "you stay here, and you know little of what goes on in the great big world; but I move about, and I see but that you have made glad the hearts of many. Why, this morning I flew through a pleasant room where I saw bright-faced children were at breakfast; they were very hap-The August sun was shining. The rich py, and I saw them eating the honey that was very sad, but I think when he saw your Close by the corn field was a meadow, and roses smiling over the grave, that his heart

Novular Şcii

IN ORDER to avoid the neces wood fillers of different compos and dark woods respectively, Hales, of Ridgewood, N. J., patented a composition of a nature for use on all woods It comprises finely powdered tale, finely powdered glass, an liquid vehicle of oil or varni stone enabling the operator to ter polish than could be obtain glass alone. The patent points portions and manner of mixing ing the composition, which is impart only sufficient color on to fully develop the grain, whi transparent to leave no percept its presence on dark woods.

A VESSEL propelled by el crossed the English Channel time. A trial trip was made b launch Volta, the crossing occ hours, fifty-one minutes, and journey four hours, fifteen mir was not so much the object stration of the worth of the ex a practical point of view, t Messrs. Stephens, wishing to p of their invention as applicab and other boats, which could large vessels, and available at The Volta traveled fifty miles stored-up electricity's being exi is thirty-seven feet in length seven feet beam, is built of ste is so constructed that the whol beneath the deck floor can b electric cells or accumulators, ward of sixty were placed on movement of the boat was qu thy, and there was an ab noise and the other accom steam, which must be a great to a torpedo boat when approemy's vessel. So noiseless wa that a gannet asleep on the se with the hand.

A FERTILE ROCK.—The w Bermuda is a mass of rock of stone order. But to say that islet would give a very erroneo of it. With us a rocky place useless. But this rock is soft, plants grow in it almost as earth. There is hardly a bare island, except where it has In some places are large t woods; in others the ground magger of a sort of e growing ten or twelve feet body would suspect the foun be a solid rock. There is a f soil in some places that has co body knows where. But the of making a garden is to break so of the rock with a sledge mash it up fine and mix in et prevent the rock from harden this compound anything unde grow luxuriantly. A man w much trouble to make a ga green peas and fresh lettuce vegetables on his table every d There is no season when vege fourish, and when the garde it is always there. Men go bars and set out cocoanut tre years they are tall and beaut a cocoanut (so the saying is) in the year. There is no plants in the material of the this coral limestone rock c question that scientific peop suit themselves. It makes where it comes from; it is I very useful. Nearly all the of it. You have only to saw rice to get the most beautifu it, and make handsome houses. The blocks harden the air, and in this soon bec Regranite. Out of the ro tanks are made to catch rain

of application than any printely brought out by M. A. well known electrician, and well in the hands of the with the inventor, it should f ed application. The article is placed in a bath of ord water, at a temperature of Centigrade (158° to 176° F tric current is sent through decomposed into its eleme hydrogen, and the oxygen the metal, while the hydrog other pole, which may eith which the operation is con of carbon or metal. The sufficient electromotive 10 the resistance of the circ pose the water, for if it this the oxygen combine produce a pulverulent of adherence. If the condi should be, it is only a few Oxygen appears at the met ening of the surface show united with the iron to exide Fes O4, which it regist the action of the all metal beneath it. After tinued an hour or two t ciently solid to resist the it will then take a brill process is simple, and d skill in its execution.

NEW METHOD FOR PROTI

A new method, which prom

ad the wheat ears grew richer er, and the corn field felt prouder

at last, after the fashion of conceiled the corn field began to talk in that complaining way which is only another t saying how much they have to do. w important they are.

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field. Shelter is nothing compared with and pleasant shades is a poor substitute he bread which I give for the use of To my mind you are not of much use than the roses in the garden yon-What do you think, little rose?

think—oh, I don't know much about things, but I think that we all have work to do, and that it is not much matrho does most, so long as we each do our

hen the corn field and the elm tree hed, but the rose blushed at the long ch which she had made. But she ceased ush when the corn field and the elm tree ed together to deride her. I think they glad to have some one to make fun of quarrel with-it saved them from quarg with one another, and, to tell the they were a little afraid of each other. neither of them was afraid of the little and so when they joined against her thought themselves very courageous in cking her as they did.

What did you say?" cried the elm tree. e all have our work to do? I wonder, foolish, weak, little flower, what work have to do."

Yes," echoed the corn field. "But it ust like these conceited flowers—thev k they are great people in the world. No; they don't live long enough to be of "said the elm. "I wonder how many hem I have seen die!"

Besides," said the corn field, "what she do for men? She cannot make m strong and happy as I can."

No," said the elm, " to be sure she 't, and she can't save them from catching ir death through wet and cold as I can by strong shelter.'

out the elm tree did not tell how a huge ach of hers had been torn off by lightg, and had fallen upon the head of a poor reler who had taken shelter and had ed him. No, of course, she did not tell story. She joined with the corn field telling the rose that she was conceited useless, and had never made any man,

nan or child happier or stronger. he poor rose was very sad; for, like many ers, she did wish to be of some little good he world.

resently the bee came humming by, and hered the honey from the rose, and as he hered it he whispered in the rose tree's and told her that not the corn field nor stateliest tree could give the sweet gifts ch she gave him.

o when he went humming merrily away he hive, the rose tree felt less sad, for knew that she was not wholly useless in world; but still she longed to be of serto the men, and women, and children. d soon all her roses were plucked; and bee came in vain, humming over the rea; there was no sweet store left for him, the rose tree felt she was indeed of no at all. So she said to the bee: "Poor ad, I have no sweetness left for you. I

but a useless thing." No, no," said the bee, "you stay here, you know little of what goes on in the at big world; but I move about, and I see aty. I know that you are not useless, that you have made glad the hearts of sy. Why, this morning I flew through a sant room where I saw bright-faced chil-

were at breakfast; they were very hapand I saw them eating the honey that helped me to make; and I mw, too, in a in the middle of the table one of your semiling at the children; and as they into the room, one by one, they said, what a lovely rose! And I am more that," continued the bee. "I mw a in the churchyard, and he had a handof your roses in his hand, and he went to ttle grass covered grave, and he tenderly sed the roses upon the soft turf; his tace very md, but I think when he new your smiling over the grave, that his beart

o the best and a comfort the rose tree; to show he list her flowers had done a good. The was quite true; the flow had done to the said for more than atthempts of the said of the continue of the continue of the said of the continue of

s little line in s

Popular Science.

IN ORDER to avoid the necessity of using wood fillers of different composition for light and dark woods respectively, Mr. Henry Hales, of Ridgewood, N. J., has recently patented a composition of a transparent nature for use on all woods indifferently. It comprises finely powdered soapstone or tale, finely powdered glass, and a suitable liquid vehicle of oil or varnish, the soapstone enabling the operator to obtain a better polish than could be obtained with the glass alone. The patent points out the proportions and manner of mixing and applying the composition, which is intended to impart only sufficient color on light woods to fully develop the grain, while sufficiently transparent to leave no perceptible mark of its presence on dark woods.

A VESSEL propelled by electricity has crossed the English Channel for the first time. A trial trip was made by the electric launch Volta, the crossing occupying three hours, fifty-one minutes, and the return journey four hours, fifteen minutes. Speed was not so much the object as the demonlarge vessels, and available at any moment. The Volta traveled fifty miles without her stored-up electricity's being exhausted. She seven feet beam, is built of steel plates, and heneath the deck floor can be fitted with this poor little house on a back street. electric cells or accumulators, of which up ward of sixty were placed on board. The movement of the boat was quiet and stealthy, and there was an absence of all noise and the other accompaniments of steam, which must be a great disadvantage to a torpedo boat when approaching an enemy's vessel. So noiseless was her passage that a gannet asleep on the sea was caught with the hand.

A FERTILE ROCK.—The whole island of Bermuda is a mass of rock of the coral lime. stone order. But to say that this is a rocky islet would give a very erroneous impression of it. With us a rocky place is barren and useless. But this rock is soft, and trees and plants grow in it almost as well as in the earth. There is hardly a bare spot on the island, except where it has been cleared. In some places are large tracts of pine woods; in others the ground is hidden by dense masses of a sort of evergreen oak, body would suspect the foundation of it to be a solid rock. There is a foot or two of soil in some places that has come from nobody knows where. But the usual process of making a garden is to break up an acre or so of the rock with a sledge and crowbar, mash it up fine and mix in enough earth to prevent the rock from hardening again. In this compound anything under the sun will grow luxuriantly. A man who takes this much trouble to make a garden can have green peas and fresh lettuce and all other vegetables on his table every day in the year. There is no season when vegetation does not flourish, and when the garden is once made it is always there. Men go out with crowbars and set out cocoanut trees, and in a few years they are tall and beautiful, and bear a cocoanut (so the saying is) for every day in the year. There is nourishment for plants in the material of the rock. Where this coral limestone rock came from is a question that scientific people can settle to suit themselves. It makes no difference where it comes from; it is here, and it is very useful. Nearly all the houses are built of it. You have only to saw into the quarries to get the most beautiful big blocks of it, and make handsome and substantial houses. The blocks harden by exposure to the air, and in this soon become as durable as granite. Out of the rock, too, water tanks are made to catch rain water.

NEW METHOD FOR PROTECTING IRON.— A new method, which promises to be easier of application than any previous, has been lately brought out by M. A. DeMeritens, the well known electrician, and if it succeeds as well in the hands of the public as it does with the inventor, it should find a very extended application. The article to be protected is placed in a bath of ordinary or distilled water, at a temperature of from 70° to 80° Centigrade (158° to 176° Fah.), and an electric current is sent through. The water is decomposed into its elements, oxygen and hydrogen, and the oxygen is deposited on the metal, while the hydrogen appears at the other pole, which may either be the tank in which the operation is conducted or a plate for her exactly as if she had a right to be of carbon or metal. The current has only there! Reassured and comforted, Nan sufficient electromotive force to overcome dropped into the offered seat with a sigh of the resistance of the circuit and to decompose the water, for if it be stronger than this the oxygen combines with the iron to Granny didn't know!" she said to herself, produce a pulverulent oxide which has no delightedly. adherence. If the conditions are as they should be, it is only a few minutes after the | a good deal of singing that evening-simple, oxygen appears at the metal before the dark- gospel hymns with a joyous ring to them ening of the surface shows that the gas has that quickened Nan's pulse, and made the united with the iron to form the magnetic little feet in the old shoes keep time involoxide Fes O4, which it is well known will untarily, She caught some of the refrains, resist the action of the air, and protect the and, as everybody else was singing, even venmetal beneath it. After the action has con- tured to join in them softly at last. No one tinued an hour or two the coating is suffi- noticed that either, and she began to enterciently solid to resist the scratch brush, and it will then take a brilliant polish. The wonderful place and its doings. process is simple, and demands but little skill in its execution. Now that dynamo minister said when he began to talk, but that

es of electricity, all that is required is a derstand, and did not pay much attention. tank, a quantity of distilled water, and a She was busy in looking about her, and in little power to drive the machine. - Scientific | thinking how warm and cozy it was, and how

NAN'S EXPERIENCE.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

Nan sat out on the old wooden steps waiting for granny to come. It was rather cold out on the steps, for the autumn nights were growing chilly; but it was not much warmer in the house, where there would be no fire till granny came. It was dark inside, too. and Nan had decided that she was more lonely in the gloomy room than out where the twilight still lingered, and out where the stars twinkled and blinked at her in a companionable sort of way, as they came out one by one. Nan had a fancy that they were waiting for their grandmother, too, for the old moon was nowhere to be seen, though it was hardly probable that she had gone out washing.

That was what Nan's grandmother had done, and she was staying later than usual, though the little girl was beginning to think that she didn't know what was usual since stration of the worth of the experiment from | they came to live in the city. where everything a practical point of view, the inventors, was so strange and different from her village Messrs. Stephens, wishing to prove the value | home. Granny had been sure that she could of their invention as applicable to torpedo get more work and better pay in the larger and other boats, which could be carried by place; but if there was more to do, there were more to do it, and her expectations had not been realized. Nobody knew them, and, though the old woman had improved every is thirty seven feet in length and nearly opportunity for work, times had been dull and now that winter was coming, she feared is so constructed that the whole of the space | she might not be able to pay rent for even

> Of many of these anxieties Nan was ignorant, but she knew that her shoes were nearly worn out, that there was scant supper in the house, and that waiting there on the steps was a cold and cheerless occupation. By and by, however, her attention was drawn from her own discomfort by the sound of music-voices singing at a little distance.

"It's round at that church," said Nan, bending her head for a moment to listen. "It's one of their meetin' nights."

Very little knowledge had she of either churches or meetings, but just around the block, on another and far different street. she had noticed this fine building. It was so much larger and handsomer than the old chapel in the village, that it awoke a train of thought the latter had never suggested.

"Granny, what do churches be for?" she asked, curiously. "For folks to go to, of course. What else would they be for, child? They go to hear the preachin' and singin', and to pray for

what they want." "Why don't we go, then? We want lots of things," said Nan, wonderingly.

"Hoot! We are likely to want 'em for all-of getten' 'em that way!" answered granny, scornfully. "I never did see much good in religion myself-not for the likes of us. Churches is for them that has good clothes and lots of time."

Nan certainly had plenty of time just now, and, as she had nothing better to do, it occurred to her that she might slip around and examine the church a little more closely, and hear the music to better advantage. She drew her old shawl closer around her, and, leaving the steps, soon reached the point of

"Oh, they're not up-stairs to-night," she remarked, observing that the lights were not where she had previously seen them, but were flashing brightly out from the windows of the vestry-room. "Guess they must be in-in their cellar-kitchen."

It was an arrangement that suited her, for those lower windows were so near the ground that, by standing quietly around at the side of the building she could look in unnoticed. A very cheerful "cellar-kitchen" it looked, bright and warm. It was not so grand as the upper room where once, through the open doors, she had caught a glimpse of velvet carpet, many-colored windows, and plushlined pews. That had awed her by its magnificence; but this, with its pretty matting, its plain, comfortable seats, its light and warmth, invited the shivering, weary, little

"It looks nice, and the folks ain't fixed up so grand either-not so very grand. I wish I could go in, too," she mused wistfully. "There goes a little girl with that woman! Anyway, it ain't their best room, and I guess they wouldn't care. May be they wouldn't

So comfortable a place of waiting until granny came was a strong temptation. Nan hesitated a minute or two longer, and then, walking slowly around to the front again. stole timidly into the room. Two or three looked at her, but no one seemed shocked or surprised, and, as she paused beside a chair, a lady moved a hymn book, and made room

"It ain't just for the rich folks, after all

How she did enjoy the music! There was tain a blissful feeling of partnership in this

She did not understand much that the minister said when he began to talk, but that was partly because she did not expect to unmachines have superseded batteries as sourc- was partly because she did not expect to un-

much nicer than sitting alone on the old steps. The speaker reminded his people that this was their harvest home. The summer vacations were over, the wanderers had gath ered back, and to-night, as was their year's custom, they held their little social service of thanksgiving, and recounted the special mercies of the year-mercies to them as a congregation, as families, as individuals. Then he called for remarks. To all this Nan paid little heed; but when here and there through the room, one after another arose to speak only a sentence or two, her attention was recalled.

"I am specially grateful for the conversion of a dear friend.'

What did it mean?

"Thankful for a reunited family after long parting," said another voice, so low that Nan could not quite catch it all.

What were they doing? It must be that they were praying for what they wanted now, as granny had told her. "I should be thankful for the gift of unbroken health through the year," said some

one near her—so near that she heard every Yes, that was surely it. Oh, if she only dared to ask for what she wanted, too! They did need these things so badly. Oh, if she

only dared! "Any others?" asked the minister, as there came a moment's pause, and it seemed to Nan that his glance fell upon her. How could she let such an opportunity slip?—the one chance of her life! She summoned all her courage for one mighty effort, and patterning her sentence after the last speaker, said, tremblingly:

"I should be thankful for lots of work for granny; she needs it real bad. And for a pair of new shoes for me-copper-toed ones, 'cause

they last longer, and—"

The little stir and rustle of surprise grew into a low but unmistakable ripple of laughter. Nan heard it. One swift glance showed her that people were certainly looking at her at last, and, overwhelmed with confusion, she dropped into her seat and covered her burning face with the old shawl. A soft hand—the hand of the lady who had moved the book-touched her, and a soothing voice whispered:

"Never mind, dear; it was all right." Then the minister said quickly, though with an odd little tremor in his tones:

"We are glad to hear the voice of a little girl. The prayers and thanksgivings of the little children have just as much right here as those of the older people."

That, and the lady's arm put tenderly around her, checked Nan's fast-rising tears; OUR SABBATH VISITOR but she did not want to sing again when the closing hymn came. And she was glad when the service was over, that people who paused for a moment, as if to speak to her. only glanced at her, nodded understandingly to the lady beside her, and passed on with out any questions. Even the minister did the

"Ah, Mrs. Alison, you have her in charge? That is the better way. You will learn what we need to know."

And Mrs. Alison did learn, with very few inquiries, and those only of the kindest sort. She went home with Nan, "just to see her safely there, and to learn where she lived," she said; and the next day she came again, and had a talk with granny. A good many people came afterward, as the week passedpeople who wanted work done. Nan never did quite know how it happened that times grew better so fast. She had her shoes and granny never lacked for work after that; it was not likely that she would when the people had once learned how willing and faithful she was. Being comfortably clothed, it became a custom that they should frequent the church around the corner. At first they went to please Nan, and out of gratitude for new friends, but afterwards because neither storm nor weariness could keep granny away.

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C. DE VOS,

"So you see religion is good for poor folks, too, Nan sometimes says in complacent remembrance.

"Child, it's so good that them that hasn't it, whatever else they may have, is poor; and them that has it, whatever else they lack, is rich-rich forever, thank God!" answers granny, solemnly, with her old face radiant. -Christian Worker.

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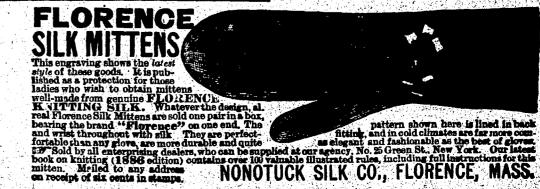
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Nov. 6. Thomas Convinced. John 20: 19-31. Nov. 13. Peter Restored. John 21: 4-19.

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Dec. 11. The Saints in Heaven. Rev. 7: 9-17.

Dec. 18. The Great Invitation. Rev. 22: 8-21.

LESSON VI.—THOMAS CONVINCED

BY REV. T. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, Nov. 6th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-John 20: 19-31

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—John 20: 19-31.

19. Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.

20. And when he had so said, he shewed unto them his hands and his side. Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord.

21. Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you: as my Father hath sint me, even so send I you.

22. And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost.

23. Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained.

24. But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came.

25. The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord. But he said unto them, Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe.

not believe.

26. And after eight days again his disciples were within 26. And after eight days again his disciples were within and Thomas with them: then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you.

27. Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing.

28. And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and

28. And Thomas answered and said dictorial, my food and my God.

29. Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.

30. And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book.

31. But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God.

TIME.—Evening after the resurrection. PLACE.—A room in Jerusalem.

OUTLINE.

I. Jesus' first appearance to his disciples assembled in a closed room. v. 19-22.

II. The second appearance of Jesus to the assem bled disciples. v. 24-29.

III. Purpose of the writer in preparing this Gospel. v. 30, 31.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 19. Then the same day at evening. By the "same day" John points with emphasis to Christ's resurrection. The narrative of Luke (24: 29) renders it probable that this appearance of Jesus was late in the evening. It was toward evening, and the day was far spent when the two disciples sat down with Jesus to a repast in Emmaus, a village about eight miles from Jerusalem. He was made known to them in the breaking of bread, and they rose up that very hour and returned to Jerusalem When the doors were shut where the disciples were as sembled for fear of the Jews. This mention of the doors' being shut is not for the purpose of showing the peril to which the disciples were exposed, but for the purpose of giving the reader a view of the supernatural manner in which Jesus revealed himself to his disciples. A certain air of mystery clothed his person and movements after his resurrection No man knew whence he came, or whither he went or how he lived. He seemed to hover over the pathway of his disciples, visible or invisible at will. He had a real body, but it was not subject to the common laws of matter. "The Evangelists do not attempt to explain this change in the bearing of Christ after his resurrection, but with nice agreement do all these accounts reveal the change itself. -Ellicott. They simply state the facts which they knew, and of which they, and they alone, in some cases, could bear witness; and it seems to us that their witness is remarkably harmonious as to the extraordinary character of the Lord's resurrection life. Came Jesus and stood in the midst. No one could tell how he came. "All that is set before us is, that he was not bound by the present conditions of material existence which we observe."- Westcott.

coming, in spite of closed doors, shows (compare takes place for the very purpose of making them resurrection. Peace be unto you. This was and is a they ever believe, must believe without sensible eviappropriate at this moment, for the disciples were in great anxiety; some of them were despondent upon their minds, never to be forgotten. They events from the life of Christ. must have felt that the God man was with them. them his hands and his side. He did this in order to

tion onward Christ was in his glorified body, as this

V. 20. And when he had so said, he showed unto from their minds concerning his living existence. Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord. This testimony agrees with that of Luke, though the latter states that, at first, "they believed not for ioy." Luke 24: 41. He mentions a number of particulars not referred to by John. Please read Luke's account carefully. There is no indication of haste in the action of Jesus. When he has convinced them of his identity with their crucified Master-when their wonder and joy have settled down into a fixed and rational belief that he is their Lord, then he renews his benediction, and promounces them his missionaries and representatives

7. 21. As my Father hath sent me, even so send I Gospel to afford the highest and most spiritual

you. Though these words had been, in substance, hour of action for the disciples has not yet fully come. The authority of this commission is unqualified. He sends them with the same authority and

directness as that with which the Father sent him. V. 22. And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost. This breathing upon them symbolizes the fact that the Holy Spirit was to be imparted to them, which was soon fulfilled.

V. 23. Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them: and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained. He evidently refers here to the extreme and supreme enlightening power of the Holy Spirit upon the hearts and minds of those who are fully imbued with it. They would be able to read the hearts of men, and, acting as judges in the kingdom of God, to clearly discriminate between those who are born of the same Spirit and those who are not. Only a very few instances, and those of an extraordinary character, occurred in the apostolic church, like that of Ananias and Sapphira or that ford. of Simon Magus.

V. 24. But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. No reason is given for the absence of Thomas, but it may be safely conjectured that he was greatly depressed in his hopes, and regarded the event of the crucifixion of his Master as making an end of their religious prospects. Hence, to his mind, it would be useless to meet and commune together; for the overthrow of their Christ had been as utter as death

V. 25. The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord. The absence led them to bear this testimony to Thomas; but the testimony even of his brethren did not move him. His de spondency or despair was too deep; they might believe, but he could not. Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, . . . I will not believe. In reading this we are led to feel that Thomas was willful as well as unreasonable in his unbelief. His fellow-disciples had known the Lord as long and as intimately as himself. Why should he not take their testimony? He refuses also to receive the evidence of his own sight and hearing, unless it is confirmed by that of touch. And this touch, also, shall be applied not only to the body of the supposed Christ, but also to the scars and wounds of that body, else he will not believe that it is his risen Master. Indeed, he will not surrender his unbelief without a degree of evidence which could never be given to any but the little group of disciples that had followed Christ through most of his public ministry. Perhaps it is well for doubting spirits in succeeding ages that this extreme evidence was demanded on the part of Thomas, and was so charitably granted by our Lord.

V. 26. And after eight days again his disciples were Y. She professed faith in Christ in her youth, unitwithin. A full week has elapsed, and the disciples ing with the First Genesee Seventh day Baptist none. We believe it will have a large sale. Church, of which she remained an exemplary memare again assembled, and Thomas with them. His presence may be taken as an evidence that his heart was not at rest in unbelief. He may have longed for proof that would restore his confidence in Jesus as the Messiah. Whatever moral preparation may have been going on in his heart during the week. his unbelief was not yet dispelled. Then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst. The mysterious manner of his appearing was the same as before, but now their previous number was increased by the presence of Thomas. Peace be unto you. That voice, did Thomas recognize it? That countenance, did he see in it the lines of him whom

he last saw on the cross? But there was more to V. 27. Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy

hand, and thrust it into my side, and be not faithless. but believing. The Master, by his omniscience, knew Thomas in all his doubts, and he also knew his ex treme demands for evidence; hence his extreme condescension in offering to him the most extreme

V. 28. Thomas answered and said unto him. My Lord and my God. The unbelief of Thomas was swept away by this personal presence of his Lord. Probably he did not need the evidence of touch. He could not withhold the exclamation of adoring confidence that leaped from his heart to his lips, "My Lord and my God."

V. 29. Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed. Christ recognizes Thomas's belief, but he also reminds him of the extreme grounds which he demanded for belief. Thomas had not been convinced by the testimony of his fellow disciples, or by their testimony with the The comment of Weiss is more positive though | predictions of Jesus, or by both these with the holy looking in the same direction. From his resurrec- life and teachings of the Lord, but only by sensible evidence superadded to all he knew of Christ, and all he had heard from the apostles. Blessed are Luke 24: 31, 86); and if he appears to the disciples | they that have not seen, and yet have believed. He in a body apprehensible by the senses (verse 20), this here declares those as blessed who are ready to believe on suitable testimony, not demanding sensible certain of his having a bodily nature, and so of his evidence. The great mass of the human race, if customary form of salutation. It was peculiarly dence. He implies that they can thus believe; and he affirms that they will be blessed in such belief.

V. 30. And many other signs truly did Jesus in the and distrusiful. Hence these words, uttered in that presence of his disciples, which are not written in this well-known voice, must have had a wonderful effect | book. This Gospel, then, contains but a selection of

V. 31. But these are written, that we might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name. The end identify himself to them, and banish all doubts for which the Evangelist wrote this Gospel is here plainly declared. But to apprehend the voice of this statement we need to bear in mind the spiritual condition of those for whom the Gospel was primarily written. They were undoubtedly Christians, and of course believers in Jesus as the Christ the Son of God. The belief of a true disciple is some times very weak; so weak that when a higher de gree is attained, the lower degree seems to have been a sort of unbelief, the increased faith alone worthy of the name. The twilight is darkness when compared with noonday. It was so with Thomas, and, in some measure, with all the disciples. Their increased faith placed their former belief in the shade. It was the object with John's

forms of evidence before the already professed disuttered to them before, yet now they have a more ciples of Christ, that their experience might become distinct and deeper meaning. See 17: 18. The real life in and through the name of Christ. There sending is direct and complete in form, though the are many disciples now as then who only half live; have at best but a stunted life; but John's object was to bring before them such clear and positive evidence as would give a full and fruitful life.

MARRIED.

At the home of R. A. Thomas, Alfred Centre, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1886, by Rev. W. C. Titsworth, ELMER E. BECKWITH, of Farmer's Valley, Pa., and MINNIE M. THOMAS.

In Independence, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1886, by Eld. J. Kenyon, at his home, CHARLES L. WITTER, of Petrolia, and Miss DELLA A. ALDRICH, of Alma.

At the residence of the bride's father, Q. DeForest Greene, Adams Centre, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1886, by Rev. A. B. Prentice, Mr. Phil S. Place, of Alfred Centre, and Miss MAGGIE M. GREENE.

By Probate Judge Parrington, at his office in Emporia, Kan., Sept. 15, 1886 Mr. W. J. Chandall, of Emporia, and Miss Rebecca J. Foster, of Osage City. At the bride's home, in the city of Rockford, Ill., on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 5, 1886, B. W. ROGERS,

In New Auburn, Minn., at the home of the bride's father, Freeman Vaughan, Oct. 17, 1886, by Rev. A. G. Crofoot, Mr. NATHAN RANNEY and Miss ELLA J. VAUGHAN, both of New Auburn.

M. D., and Mrs. Addie Garnhart, both of Rock-

DIED.

MARY GREEN, relict of William B. Green, was born in Rhode Island, June 5. 1794 and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Coon, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1886, aged 92 years, 4 months, and 12 days. She was the daughter of Clark and Sarah Hiscox, and great-granddaughter of Eld. Thomas Hiscox. At the age of eighteen years, she was baptized by Eld. Matthew Stillman, and united with the First Hopkinton Church. In 1818, she was married to Wm. B. Green, and came to Independence in 1834, where she united with the Seventh day Baptist Church, with which she remained a worthy member until death. Up to within three or four months of her death, she enjoyed excellent health, retaining her faculties in a wonderful manner, both of body and of mind. We think about her last work was to make and donate a quilt for missions, showing she had not lost her interest in the cause of Christ. God has been very good to her in giving her so many years, and such kind children to care for her. She was brought to Independence for her funeral and burial, Elders Titsworth and Backus assisting in the services. A mother in Israel has fallen.

THE undersigned desire to express their sincere thanks, for assistance and sympathy, to the many friends, during the sickness and death of their mother, Mrs. Mary Green.

> MR. AND MRS. W. B. GREEN, MR. AND MRS. H. C. COON.

At the residence of her brother in law, Mr. Lewis Berry, in Whitesville, N. Y.. Oct. 17, 1886, Miss ELIZA EDITH BLISS, aged 65 years and 17 days. She was the daughter of Eben D. and Martha D. Bliss, and was born in Newport, R. I. When she was but a child her parents removed to Genesee, N.

ber through life. For more than thirty years she had been an invalid, unable to walk without assistance, much of the time being an acute sufferer, especially during the last two years. Through all her affliction and suffering, ber faith in Christ sustained her, and no one ever heard her murmur or complain. She was a bright example of Christian fortitude and patience, a constant witness of the consolation found in the promises of God and the Christian's hope. She was blessed in being the recipient of the affections of tender and loving hearts, and the care of willing hands. Most of her immediate relatives could visit her occasionally, which was a comfort to her. Although denied the privileges of active life.

her interest in the welfare of the church, and individual believers, was strong. Her life of patience in suffering proved a benediction to all acquainted with her. Her remains were brought to Little Genesee, where, on the 19th, her funeral took place, from the house of her brother, Mr. D. E. Bliss. Sermon by her pastor, from Psa. 62: 6.

At Potter Hill, R. I., on Friday evening, Oct. 15. 1886. in the house to which she went a bride in May 824, Mrs. PHEBE BABCOCK, widow of the late Mr. Oliver Babcock, aged 84 years, 7 months, and 10 days. Further notice hereafter.

SAMUEL A. SNELL departed this life February 1886. He was born in Mechlenberg county North Carolina, March 19, 1832; was married to Mary C. Harrison June 15, 1850, in the county of his nativity. In 1861, he removed to Tippah county, Mississippi, where he resided till 1877, at which time he removed to Lovelady, Houston county, Texas, where he continued to reside until his decease. His marriage union was blessed with eleven children. All but four survive him. He embraced religion, and remained out of any church relation several years, because he did not reside near the church of his choice. In 1862, opportunity of fered itself and he united with the American Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which connection he was living at the time of his death. He was conscious for some time before his death that his end was approaching, and spoke freely of it to his family and friends. From the time his son, Bro. J. S. Snell, accepted the seventh day Sabbath, he expressed a desire to obtain the truth respecting the Sabbath. His last moment came unexpectedly to his family, and almost without a struggle. His family and friends mourn not for him as those with-

At Lovelady, Texas, April 22, 1886, MARY HELEN, daughter of F. H. and P. J. Damron. She was born Jan. 80, 1885.

How mildly on the wandering cloud, The sunset beam is cast! So sweet the memory left behind, When loved ones breathe their last.

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office at Alfred Centre. N. Y. CHAMOUNI.

By a Hember of the Alfred Chi

The name "Chamouni," of the words campus man muni, mearing the defer to have been applied by monks to the site of their m was founded sometime before spot now occupied by the Later than this the savagery ants gave the whole district Montagnes Maudites, the ci and in the 17th century it proof of great heroism on th Francis de Sales that he s part of his diocese. Abou the 18th century, the valle Pocoke and Wyndham, who "Transactions of the Royal count of their adventures awakening great interest. lowed by Saussure (1760) ar has now become the center the Mont Blanc region for t of 15,000 being accommoda of a year, the most of whom a America and France. The 50 miles south-east of Gene

of Martigny; is about 12 mil north-east to south-west, breadth of two miles, and 400 feet above sea level. It i west and north by Brevent Rouges, and on the east and Blanc and others of the Per majestic, snow-capped mou wonderful glaciers, and which Mrs. Stowe describes with tints, ranging between and deepest violet, tints nev and never) without red. bu degrees of the two," combine which, in grandeur and pi seldom surpassed. "You

three distinct regions—of p

and of bare, eternal sterility

bulent swell of pasture-lan

every imaginable shape, gr

dells, rising higher and his

you look upward; sbove

another of black pines and

going up and up and up;

all, straight, castellated t looking out of swathing b narrow, dazzling line of summit." This valley of Chamor as flat as a parlor floor. 'Th Alps seem to have this peo not hollows, bending down dle, and imperceptibly slor

the mountains, but they

The mountains rise up arou

perpendicularly."

The river Arve traverses t length, uniting with the Rl Of this river, Mrs. Stowe informed me that the Arve mountain streams, had n and inconvenient persons rising up all of a sudden, whisking off houses, catt short, getting up sailing promiscuous manner that nor agreeable to live in hi I find this bit of description trance of the valley: "Y say, thirty or forty mounts tween these peaks what s rivers. The snow from tin and dripping down the side and congealing in the ele tween the peaks, forms a river of ice—called a glacie the clanting surface, and i throughout, the whole pushing, with a gradual motion, down into the

distance these glaciers look when one approaches not press downward into the like immense crystals and borother in every concert

effect of this pile of ice, i