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VOL. XLIII.-NO. 21.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MAY 26, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 2206.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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> For the SABBATH RECORDER. A LOST DAY.

BY MURIAL L. MESTURE

The day is lost. Once more, with careless hands, Twelve beads I've slipped from off the chains, that With frail and trembling clasp, my soul to earth. It binds to earth, and yet the chain is found

In heaven; and thence, without a warning sound, Those golden, rounded balls fall one by one. Methinks, sometimes, "then dare we be so light, When all that chain is hid in deepest night, And just that one bright sphere, that we may see? And as I mused thus, in the silent night, Behold, from heaven, on bands of glowing light, An angel came, and sighing, paused on earth. And bending over the sward, night-cold, He upward drew, from out the leaden mould, Those beads, once golden, now all dark with rust. But one was not among them, and the while, I gazed in fear, he turned with tender smile,

And sought the other; sought it 'mong the flowers And in a lonely lily, drooping white, He found it, fully round out to light With brightest gems;—aye, dazzling bright, to see. He said: "Here is a sigh, and here a smile,-

He pointed to the brightest gems meanwhile—

And here a cup of water, in Christ's name. One sparkling hour has saved she from to day, To deck the crown, which she shall wear alway; But Oh, the many hours, so sadly lost!

And then in darkness merged those features bright And upward, sobbing through the silent night, A prayer ascended, from my soul to God. A prayer, that Jesus' blood would cleanse the leav

And help me make the hours, for God's own hear Filled out with iewels, as they left the earth.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY .- No. 4.

BY REV. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

HIS NATURE AND HIS WORK.

The Spirit is mentioned in the New Testathe frequency with which the Spirit is mentioned is not so prominent as the multiplied and interesting relations in which he is represented as standing to the people of God. The agency of the Spirit in applying the redemption of Christ is indispensable in the salvation of men. With these facts before Bible teaches concerning the Holy Ghost.

80n? The personal pronouns are employed ness, is such testimony! How perfectly does (John 15:26), "When the Comforter is

possible only between personal beings. In the baptismal confession the personality of the Spirit is as clearly recognized as that of the Father or of the Son. He is our Comforter, our Teacher, our Sanctifier and our Guide. He calls us each to our respective work as he called the early disciples. We often read, "The Spirit said," "Thus saith the Holy Ghost." He can be obeyed and offended, sinned against, entreated and revevery respect as personal.

prophet," etc. This is one of many inof in the Old Testament as Jehovah, thus clearly showing the divinity of the Holy Spirit. Believers are the temple of God because the Spirit dwells in them. Eph. 2:22. To be born of the Spirit is to be born of God. He regenerates the soul. He is the source of knowledge, the giver of inspiration. He is presented in Scripture, both in the formula of baptism and in the apostolic benediction, as a proper object of worship. We are to look to him for spiritual good, to reverence and obey him as our divine teacher.

PHILADELPHIA. REV. 3 7.18.

The message to the church in Philadelphia, and the character and condition of that city, at the present time, give that church a position, at once as enviable, as it was and is peculiar. Unlike the case of either of the others of the seven churches of Asia, the eye of the Master saw nothing in her to condemn, works," . . . "Thou hast kept my word, and hast not denied my name." Here is nothing but condemnation, and that most emphatic and expressive.

These assurances were mingled with promises of the richest blessings, both temporal and spiritual. V. 9. "Behold I will make them of the syonagogue of Satan, which say they are Jews and are not, but do lie." Like those theological tinkers, the self-styled "progressive," "advanced" thinkers of our land and time, certain impostors had sought to insinuate both themselves and their heresies into and among that church, but she had stood firm, and refused to be seduced from Christ by any of their counterfeits, their sophistries, or their disguises. Her very constancy in her integrity, so strikingly in contrast with their habitual, inveterate deceitfulness, their hypocrisy and wickedness, fully justified the divine assumption that her enemies were, not in name only, but in fact, "of the synagogue of Satan." He continues, "I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee." A most significant repetition of the same promise, which, long ages before, the same God, by his holy prophets, had given and repeated to his Zion (Isa. 42:23; 45:14:60:14. Jer. 16:19); and most literinnumerable, has it been fulfilled. Not the least remarkable among the testimonies to the truth of God are those borne, unwit- to know that I have loved thee." tingly, by certain learned and distinguished travelers and historians, as Burkhart, Volnev. Gibbon, etc., of whom, the last two at enemies of that truth. The first, whether proves the fulfillment of the ancient prophement alone, about three hundred times; but | cies concerning the Jews, Idumea, and other | Mr. Hartley, that Philadelphia is now called |

Very much of the testimony of Volney, concerning the old Bible lands which he explored, is given in almost the very words Thus, even he has proved that the very best us we ought, if possible, to know what the descriptions of the present condition of those

sonally, though unintentionally "bowed himself down at the soles of the feet of its advocates and friends.

But what tribute has infidelity paid to the

truth of this particular promise to the church in Philadelphia-"I will make them to come and worship at thy feet"? Let us see. Time after time, after the rise of the Mahometan delusion, that whole country was ravaged with fire and with sword, and Giberenced; in fact, the Bible represents him in bon eloquently records the fact, that long after all the rest of Asia Minor was prostrate 2. Does the Bible teach the Divinity of the in abject humiliation before the victorious Holy Spirit? In Isaiah 6:9, it is written, | Moslem, Philadelphia alone withstood his Jehovah said, "Go and tell this people," etc. | power, and "at length, capitulated with the Paul quotes this passage, Acts 28:25, proudest of the Ottomans!" Surely, when "Well spake the Holy Ghost by Esaias the we see such "a little city," boldly and successfully resisting a foe whose power had stances in which the Holy Spirit is spoken crushed and trampled in the dust the whole country around her, and then, see that haughty, blood-thirsty enemy compelled to grant her conditions of surrender, and thus, "worship," as it were, "at her very feet," literally, though unconsciously fulfilling that wonderful promise to her, we must see that he who gave it, could be no other than "Jehovah our Righteousness!" Not less a fulfillment of that promise is it

or less wonderful, that the historian, divinely

chosen to record and proclaim the fact, and thus unconsciously join the Ottoman in that "worship," was an infidel and blasphemer! But he has gone still farther, and become a most remarkable, though evidently an unconscicus expositor and defender of the truth he so bitterly hated and feared. Let us follow him. V. 12. "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God." What has Gibbon to say to this? Keep in mind that that whole country is literally strewn, as it were, with "ruins." Like the or reprove. He says, v. 8, "I know thy sites of Ephesus, Sardis and Laodicea, vast tracts now covered only with rubbish, attest not only the intelligence, enterprise and opulence of that country in ancient times, but they tell, too, of its unspeakable wickedness. and of the terrible judaments, with which. for that wickedness, God, in his righteous indignation, has visited and desolated it. But Gibbon, our infidel witness, testifies that amid those surrounding desolations, "among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still erect, a column in a scene of ruins!" Now mark the coincidence. Says the Master, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God." Gibbon says: "Philadelphia is still erect, a column in a scene of ruins! By the simplest change of phraseology, only substituting a single word-"monument" -which gives thee xact sense of both the Master and Gibbon-it is seen that such an agreement, or coincidence, could not have been accidental e. g. The Master says, "Him that overcometh will I make a monument, in the temple of my God." Gibbon says: "Philadelphia is still erect, a monument, in a scene of ruins!" Thus, without even a suspicion of it, on the part of the enemy now on the stand, we have before act, the most positive evidence of the faithally, most signally, and in times and ways fulness and truth of that promise, and an example of its fulfillment, too: "I will make them to come and worship at thy feet, and

ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

This time by the Mahometan. The Master continues, v. 12: "I will write upon him an infidel or not, gives testimony which Prophecy, p. 127, Tract Society's abridgewithout intending, or even knowing it, another enemy has stamped the seal of truth with which, thousands of years before, the Philadelphia the very name which, in his ancient prophet had predicted what he saw! love, the Master had promised her, the name of THE CITY OF MY GOD.

come upon all the world, to try them that against color." in relation to the Holy Spirit. Thus in the infidel narrator, the proud enemy and dwell upon the earth." "Hast kept my Acts 13:2 the Holy Ghost said. "Separate scoffer, thus fulfill, nay confirm, establish word." "The word of my patience." She me Barnabas and Saul, for the work where- and illustrate that prediction in his own per- had faithfully. "patiently" maintained and unto I have called them." Our Lord says son. "The sons of them that afflicted thee defended "the faith once for all delivered to dilapidated and their green lawns and choice shall come bending unto thee, and they that the saints." Aside from this, no mention is come whom I will send unto you from the despised thee shall bow themselves down at made of her holy living." That was, and is, to both rich and poor are now an uncultivated Father, he shall testify of me." The pronoun | the soles of thy feet!" In those very state- understood. Holy living and skepticism are | waste. The mansions are occupied, if at all, he instead of it indicates personality. We ments, he has done homage to the faith he as utterly incompatible as light and darkness. as boarding houses, while their former owners eyes, tired body and tired brain.

in the doctrine of Christ hath not God." "He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son." 2 John 9, 1 Cor., chapter 13. "The hour of temptation" has "come upon all the world." The long, black night of the dark ages has come, "tried," tempted and made ship-wreck of untold millions "who dwelt upon the earth." But when the light of the reformation first "lifted the veil" which had so long been "spread over the nations," and had covered forever, from human sight, nearly all the cities where dwelt those "seven churches of Asia," Philadelphia was found "erect, a column in a scene of ruin!" She stands thus to-day.

It is surely an interesting circumstance that "notwithstanding the general degeneracy of the Greek church," notwithstanding her shameful substitution of pagan rites and ceremonies, pagan dogmas and rules of living, for the doctrines and ordinances of Christ, the present bishop of Philadelphia accounts "the Bible the only foundation of City Point, asked Mr. Lincoln whether he all religious belief," and that he admits that | wanted him to capture Jeff. Davis or let him 'abuses have entered into the church, which former ages might endure, but the present must put them down." Thus we find that despite the darkness which hovers over that city, "Christianity is even now, more flourishing there, [probably most] than in many parts of the Turkish Empire." There is still a numerous Christian population. They occupy three hundred houses, divine service [Greek] is performed in five churches." Kieth, pp. 126, 127.

God grant that having so long and so wonderfully made that city a "monument' of his truth and his love, he will yet restore her candlestick to its former integrity, light it up with the fire from off his own altar, and make her in fact, as well as in name, "The city of Jehovah, a branch of "the Zion of the Holy One of Israel."

FLITTING SUNWARD.

NUMBER VII.

We arrived in Montgomery in the evening, and as there seemed to be many to be provided for, we hurried to register at the New Windsor, to make sure of rooms. We had not got settled, however, before a messenger came, saying that rooms were already arranged for our party, whereupon we were fully written in advance of our arrival. We subsequently found ourselves further inagreeable acquaintances, who added greatly to the pleasure of our stay. The hospitality | then," said she. of the South is proverbial, and our experience in Montgomery shows that the reputation is not without a substantial basis. Had we been old acquaintances we could have been our friend's friends. Our mathematician put it into a formula which he recommends to teachers of social science:

A Friend of a Friend-a Friend.

Montgomery is a growing town, with many our eyes, in his own words, and so in his own fine streets and elegant residences. Its streets are lighted by electricity; and the several lines of street cars, now dependent | ions of property was destroyed. As we stood upon mule power, are soon to be harnessed afterwards by the river bank and looked to the lightning, and be henceforth propelled by its aid. It is the capital of the state, and at the beginning of the Rebellion it was the its streets is delightful, particularly so to branches was a board placed to show the least, were infidels, bitter, uncompromising the name of my God and the name of the those who have just come from the snows and city of my God." Says Kieth (Evidences of | chill of a Northern winter. The yards were | but it was true. On the river's bosom now green and many flowers were already in ment), "It way well be added, as stated by | blossom. The apple, peach and cherry trees were like so many boquets. The sweet yel-ALLAH SHEHR, the city of God! Here again, low jasmine was just coming into bloom in the woods, but as it is quite impatient of culture, our fair entertainer, to get a sprig upon the Word of God, for he has given to for us, drove out to "Aunt Jane's," in the suburbs, where we found it in perfection. "Aunt Jane" is a colored nurse, owning a pleasant little cottage surrounded by flowers, Again, v. 10. "Because thou hast kept and the respect with which she is treated by lands are to be found in those ancient writ- the word of my patience, I also will keep thee society here might be an example to some at 1. Do the Scriptures teach that he is a per- ings. What a commentary, from such a wit- from the hour of temptation which shall the North who claim to have "no prejudices

The signs of the war are not yet obliterated. Many fine mansions which in former times were the abode of wealthy residents, are now flowers which were once a constant delight stand in such relations to the Spirit as is would fain destroy, and thus practically, per- "Whosoever transgresseth and abideth not are too poor to keep them up, or are filling glad to rest.

Confederate graves. The home of Jefferson Davis is here, but suggests little of its former grandeur. Our entertainer led us to the spot on the steps of the capitol where Mr. Davis stood when he was inaugurated President of the Confederacy, and asked us to stand upon the very spot.

"I am willing to stand where he stood," said El Bah, "though I do not want to stand in his shoes, and I hope no one will ever follow in his footsteps."

"We want no more war," replied Mrs. L., "we have seen enough of that. The women of the South have suffered enough. You who were out of it can have no idea of its

Speaking of Davis recalls an anecdote of the time as to Lincoln's policy in regard to him. It was said that Gen. Sherman, at escape, and that in reply the President told him a story which he is said to have used equally well on some other occasions.

"I'll tell you General," said Mr. Lincoln, "what I think about taking Jeff. Davis. Out in Sangamon county, there was an old temperance lecturer who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day, after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend who offered him a lemonade, and while making it suggested that a drop of something stronger in it would be a good thing to brace up his nerves after the heat and exercise. 'No,' replied the lecturer, 'I couldn't think of it; I am opposed to it on principle; but' he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle, which stood conveniently at hand, 'if you could manage to put in a drop unbeknownst to me, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much! "Now General," Mr. Lincoln is said to have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of Jeff. Davis; but if you could manage to let him slip out unbeknownst like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!" Probably, if it had not been for Col.

Pritchard and the sharp eyes of one of his troopers, that would have been the final result, and may be it would have been better shown to the best in the house, in which so. Montgomery surrendered to Gen. Wileven boquets were awaiting us. This was son April 12, 1864, less than a month before an agreeable surprise, but it did not take the capture of Davis, and two days before long to guess at the cause. A good friend, the assassination of President Lincoln. In knowing the proprietor, had very thought- | driving about the city, our lady friend showed us a field which she said was the Yankee's camp. "I suppose you called them "Yandebted to this same friend for some very kee scamps, in those days," remarked the Scribe. : "Well, we didn't like them much

The capitol stands on a hill facing west. The outlook is fine. To the north and east, across the river is an extensive plane. bordered at the horizon by a range of hills. no more warmly welcomed than we were by The "great flood" covered that entire plane to the foot of the hills like a vast sea. We went into the rooms of the Supreme Court and were introduced to the judges. From their windows this plane was all in sight, and Chief Justice Stone assured us that it was the dreariest outlook at that time he ever cared to see. Many lives were lost and milldown to the placid water twenty feet below, we should not have supposed the river could ever fill its own channel; but over on the capital of the Confederacy. A drive through | other bank was a tall tree, and high up in its height of the flood. It seemed incredible, great steamers were loading with cotton for Mobile. La Senorita and La Belle watched the loading with much interest.

Among the sights strange to our eyes were oxen driven four-in-hand like horses. We had before seen at Ocala, Florida, oxen driven with reins, but an ox four-in-hand was new. But why not? Are not oxen as easily taught to obey the rein as the "haw" and "gee," and touch of the whip by which they are usually driven? And why should they not have the benefit of soft stuffed collars and fairly fitted harness as well horses? We had been so long compelled to use thick yellow mud-soup in place of water, that our eyes and our very pores rejoiced when we found our wash pitchers again filled with the clear sparkling liquid we were accustomed to seeing at home.

The Sabbath came as a day of rest and quiet, though it brought not its accustomed services and privileges to us. A Sabbath in a hotel amid noise and bustle, though not like one at home, or spent in the house of God, is nevertheless a blessed day and comes as a benediction to weary feet and weary

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.

Two-hundred and ninety-five persons were baptized on the Ongole field, Burmah, of the Baptist Missionary Union, in the month of January.

THE subject of monthly missionary meetings is one overlooked, we fear, in some large made interesting and instructive; but in order to do this somebody must work. We invite attention to the article and offer of Mrs. Moore, in this issue.

FROM 1820-1830 the foreign immigration amounted to about 150,000; 1830-1840, 600, 000: 1840–1850, 1,800,000; 1850–1860, 2,-600.000; and 1870–1880, nearly 3,000,000. In lackof assimilation, and in false ideas of freedom and license, there is great peril. In homogeneity, brought about by that divine levthe common Brother, is our safety.

FROM Messrs. Bywater, Tanqueray & Co., 79 Queen Victoria St., London, we have The Missionary, a quarterly record of missionary events; also their descriptive and agents for missionary societies, missionaries, able to give almost every kind of help and

for Governor was a native of Pennsylvania; | should walk in them!" of State, of Sweden; Auditor, of Onio; Treas- | an assemblage more united in heart and pur-York, the third of Canada; and the Clerk of makes us one with Christ and the Father. the Court, of Pennsylvania.

THE gospel is making steady progress in Japan, and the following is an approximately correct total of the statistics of 24 sistent earnestness and fruitful effort. missionary societies: 128 male missionaries; 111 wives; 85 other women; 50 stations; 211 out-stations; 193 organized churches; 3,640 fearing to express the sense of unfamiliar converts in 1886; 14,815 members; 11 theological schools; 169 theological students; 93 | solves the question by a vigorous hand shake, native ministers; 166 unordained preachers saying, "Well, well! Glad to see you here and helpers; and native contributions, in yen to-night." A faint attempt at an excuse is (83 cents in gold) 26,866.01.

THE Church at Home and Abroad, the new consolidated magazine published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication at 1,334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, by order of to see how he made out." the General Assembly of the Church, is one of the very best and ablest of our exchanges. Its rich and varied table of contents consists of Editorial, Home Missions, Colleges and Academies, Publication, Church Erection, Ministerial Relief, Education, Freedmen, Systematic Beneficence, and Foreign Missions. Dr. Henry A. Nelson is the general Editor; while the official departments, representing the work of the various Boards, contain matter furnished by the several Secretarier, or under their direction.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

I have just been looking over papers and letters collected for use in our monthly conour "mite society" formed the habit of gleaning and preserving whatever would be of interest and profit on such occasions, and their perusal brings those especial services vividly to mind. What pleasure it gave us to note an unusually full attendance, and the

The articles presented were, sometimes, old acquaintances; the questions discussed, long familiar; but they came with a new and deeper significance. Again, we were surprised to find how much of new information we received about things upon which we considered ourselves already well posted. I

our own missionary fields. One of them was termed a "Model," and, as an illustration, note its programme:

Service of song. Reading of the Scriptures.

Remarks by the pastor

An outline map of Holland explained, with state ment of several facts about the country, popula tion, products, climate, etc.

The Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social Condition of the Hollanders."

"Origin and History of our Mission in Holland. "Report of Missionary Work in Holland." Prayer for the mission.

Conversation.

One thing was noticeable, that whatever could be done by the young people was fredegree, among our churches. These can be quently assigned to them. Many of our maps were drawn, statistics gleaned, information concerning religious, moral, intellectual and social conditions, prepared and presented by our boys and girls. We began to take honest pride in them; and, in their being assigned to such work, we detected the wisdom which successfully planned to accomplish three important results.

To know the full enjoyment and benefit, one ought to have been there and felt, with us, how blessed were we, that, even in our own small ways, we shared the blessed work eler and evener, the religion of Jesus Christ, of giving light to those who sit in darkness. Beyond all was it blessed to have rendered thanksgiving and praise out of full hearts, that we were recipients of the same glorious light through an earnest missionary zeal, kindled by the commands yet fully and strongly binding upon us. How could we illustrated catalogue. These people act as | but pray for wider, clearer vision, for increased power, to see and do that which foreign residents, and others; and seem to be | should prove our gratitude something more than mere words! Oh, how the work of thousands of Israel. Now, in whatever light information, and to supply almost all sorts of | bringing souls to Christ grew and magnified | I view this great question, whether I regard completeness in fulfilling the purpose of our THE composite character of Western popu- | Maker, since "we are his workmanship, lation was well illustrated by the Republican | created in Christ Jesus unto good works. State Ticket of Minnesota. The candidate which God hath before ordained that we

Lieutenant-Governor, of Norway; Secretary | Truly, the benediction seldom falls upon urer, of Austria; Attorney General, of Indi- pose, since all petty, self-seeking was thrust ana; two Judges of Supreme Court, of New aside by the awakening of the spirit which

Out, into the holy quiet of the Sabbathnight, we came; many praying inwardly that the "refreshing" should abide and manifest its permanent influence in renewed and per-

While hesitating, hardly knowing just how we should greet those unusual attendants, association, Uncle John, or some other uncle, betrayed in the response, "Why yes, you see Jamie was assigned the geography (or whatever part it might be), and, of course, we heard so much from him, he was so anxious to do it right, that we couldn't help wanting

"That's a good idea," returns Uncle John, boy. I don't see how it could have been better done; pretty sure I couldn't have done a quarter as well. That's one good thing about these missionary meetings, they let the young folks know how they can do something, and as our paths diverge.

and we gladly came to count upon such as regular attendants upon the prayer and conference meeting. The monthly missionary meetings occurred frequently enough, and cert of prayer for missions; the members of | gave enough variety, to prevent anything like | a tedious sameness.

deep regret that circumstances hindered the merely human project, and then imagined it accomplishment of what they desired, yet to be a decree of the Almighty, when we developed a strong purpose to do all they erected a bishopric in Jerusalem, and apcould, and thus led them into more active pointed a Hebrew to exercise the functions presence of some, almost strangers in that and efficient home work. Others, with wider opportunities, heeding the injunction, ed to define the times and seasons which the other undone," were stimulated into God, who knoweth our hearts, alone can tell. increased fruitfulness in both directions.

and papers, which came to me by the kind- his ancient people; but now it would appear ness of a pastor, enthusiastic upon the sub- | that the thing was amiss, and not according ject, and esteeming his missionary concerts as to God's wisdom and pleasure. And yet, can recall no single meeting of the kind, in among the most important and effectual of short-sighted, feeble creatures, as we are, all elevated two or three inches from the floor; scholars enrolled in the Protestant schools. which a close interest was not secured and his church services. There are suggestions this may be merely a means to a speedier and a few bowls and rice pots; and a few straw held until the end; but those upon some es- and material designed to be used in separate ampler glory. Did not perceive at first the mats, upon which the people sit and sleep. ber of the higher officials of the empire have pecial topic, with a carefully arranged pro- meetings: one, consisting of a series of perti- full extent of my repulse, as it were. The

ings devoted to the consideration of one of sponsibility; the other embraces short the Hebrews' of the pure Jewish race. I arsketches, giving an account of the origin of | dently but fondly believed that herein was some of our well-known missionary hymns; an accomplishment of the prophecy of Isaiah. each sketch to be read prior to singing of the and every morning during the last four years, hymn to which it relates. One, entitled "The Story of a Hymn," is in the glowing language of Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and gives a short biographical sketch of Bishop Heber, and the incidents connected with the birth of his matchless hymn. Another gives the history of Krishna Pal, whose hymn may rather be counted as the fruit of missions, than as an incentive. Another-I wish I could convey the fascinating eloquence which lies in the characters tremulously inscribed by the hand of the venerable Dr. S. F. Smithis in the form of a private letter, but written for use in this manner. It clearly testifies to the unfailing strength of his life-long interest and zeal, and leads one to rejoice with him when he tells of the six tongues in which he has been permitted to hear his hymn sung: "The Morning Light is Breaking." This sentence, relating to missionary meetings. I must here insert: "No theme is more cultivating and expanding to the minds of Christian people. No theme gives a pastor more opportunity to impart instruction and stimulus to his flock in many directions. No theme realizes more fully the communion of saints; for we can trace the one missionary work in an unbroken line from the days of the great commission till this year of grace."

Mr. Editor, ardently desiring to be instrumental in furthering my Master's work, and believing others would enjoy these papers, I propose to copy and mail them to any one who will use them for a missionary meeting. Address Mrs. M. J. Moore, Ashaway, R. I.

JEWISH, MISSIONS.-NO. 3.

The Speech of Earl of Shaftesbury.

BY CH. TH. LUCKY.

"Our church and our nation have been called to the glorious service of making known the gospel of Christ to the many before us, until it seemed the service nearest it as purely secular, whether I regard it as purely religious, or whether I regard it as partaking of both characters, I see no subject which can surpass or even approach in magnitude, and in all those attributes which feed the imagination and stir into life the warmest energies of the heart. . . . We rejoice in the end and hopes of society, as seeking the fulfillment of a long series prophecies, and the institution of unspeak able blessings, both in time and in eternity for all the nations of the world. We believe (and we act, too, as we believe) that, if the casting away of the Jewish people be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead and turn where you will to examine the op erations of this and all kindred societies, and of every people on earth, and you will see in our tardy progress, and in our comparative unfruitfulness, the necessity of this revival . . It is our duty, our most high and joyous duty, that every effort be made, that no exertion be spared, that all our toil be

given, by day and by night, that into every prayer, with all our souls, this special sup plication should enter, for the revival and exaltation, be it figurative or be it literal, of

repentant and forgiven Jerusalem." Such were his aspirations, such his hopes and he worked them, too. When sudden death made the Bishop Alexander in Jerusalem (the first Hebrew Christian Bishop) silent, we find Lord Ashley, or Earlof Shaftesbury, noting in the diary, "Just received in-"and you have reason to be proud of that telligence of the death of the Bishop of Jerusalem, at Cairo. I would rather have heard many fearful things than this event; it buries at once half my hopes for the speedy welfare of our church, our nation, and the children of Israel. What an overthrow to it breaks them in to taking part in our meet- our plans! What a humbling to our foreings. And we do have good meetings every | sight! What a trial to our faith! Alas! This Friday night. Just come down and see if | bright spot on which my eyes, amidst all the we don't," are the last words that reach us, surrounding darkness, confusion and terrors of England, have long been reposing, is now The invitation was nearly always accepted, apparently bedimmed. I am quite dismayed, and enter fully into the Scripture expression 'amazement.' We were rejoicing in his expected arrival in England to aid our efforts and advance the cause; he is cut down as suddenly as a flower by the scythe. But what is our condition? Have we run counter In many the awakened zeal, while causing to the will of God? Have we conceived a Have we vainly and presumptuously attempt-"these ought ye to have done, and not leave the Father hath put in his own power'? It seemed to us that we acted in faith for After a long digression I return to my letters | the honor of his name, and in the love of house consists of a baby's cradle, woven these publications are school-books and relig-

have I prayed that it would please God to 'accept this little company as a present unto | These houses are more or less infested with thee in Mount Zion,' and give him grace to say unto the cities of Juda, 'Behold your God in your crucified, but now glorious Messiah.' . . . All at an end."

In July, 1846, they consecrated the suc-

cessor, Bishop Gobat. We find in the diary, "A deeply interesting ceremonial! God be praised that it is now accomplished, but may it in the Lord's mercy be the beginning of new series of gospel doings in England and rice bowl, which is held in the hand, and the East. May it tend to hasten the second and glorious advent." He strongly believed that the Jews were to return to their own land, and that the Scriptures were to be literally fulfilled and that the time was at hand. It was his daily prayer, and his daily hope. "Oh, pray for the peace of Jerusalem!" were the words engraved on the ring he always wore on his right hand, and they were en- be sewed on; no washing on ironing days, graven on his heart, too. With the return of for each individual washes his or her own the Jews he expected the second advent of the Lord and Saviour. He was, therefore, also interested in all that he heard of Israel. No wonder, then, that when he learned that the Jews were to be empowered to hold land in Syria, he wrote in the diary:

"This would be analagous to the Decree | tongue, and affords her great satisfaction. of Cyrus. Surely, no one can say, 'you are precipitating events;' they are rushing upon in most Eastern countries, not being seclud. us; we desire simply to meet them. All the ed, as are her sisters in China and India. East is stirred; the Turkish Empire is in rapid decay; every nation is restless; all hearts expect some great thing; all look to wars, convulsions, changes, new and wonderful issues; nothing, men fear, is to remain as it is, yet no one can shadow even the outline of the events to come. No one can say that we are anticipating prophecy, the requirements of it seem nearly fulfilled; Syria 'is wasted without an inhabitant; these vast and fertile regions will soon be without a ruler, without a known and acknowledged power to claim dominion. The territory must be assigned to some one or other; can it be given to any European potentate? to any American colony? to any Asiatic sovereign or tribe? Are there aspirants from Africa to fasten a demand on the soil from Hamath to the river | selves to be born men when next they come of Egypt? No, no, no! There is a country into this world, and thus have an opportuwithout a nation; and God now, in his wis- nity to enter the priesthood, and be saved. dom and mercy, directs us to a nation with out a country. His own once loved, nay, still loved, people, the sons of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob.'"

When there broke out persecutions in Russia against the Jews, he wrote a hard letter to the Czar, in which he also said, as it is recorded in the diary, "You have greatly persecuted the Jews, of whom nearly two millions live and smart under your warlike dominion. But you will learn, as all have learned who have oppressed them, that they are a people terrible from their beginning hitherto, terrible in their possession of God's covenant protection."

en was the President of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. Can one wonder why the Lord so much blessed the society? To be sure there have been severe criticisms made on the society's work: for there is as much shadow as there is light in it. But it is ours to see shadows. We enjoy the light, and bless the Lord that he has done great things in Israel.

If we are going to learn the lesson derived from what we see here, let us begin at once. Let us pray for the welfare of Zion and the peace of Jerusalem. Surely the Lord will bless us. We require a Hebrew paper. Pray for it.

SIAMESE WOMEN AT HOME.

The woman of Siam are generally short of stature; their complexion varying from olive to dark brown; their teeth perfectly black, bers, and 199,283 adherents. This progress due to the use of the betel; their hair is most extraordinary. Twenty five years straight, black, and always kept short.

Comparing their dark, dingy, and dirty abodes with what to us is the dearest spot on earth, how great the contrast is!

The Siamese live in the simplest manner imaginable. Their houses are frail structures of bamboo, the sides woven like huge baskets and the roofs neatly thatched with the leaves of the attap palm. The whole structure is elevated upon posts several feet from the ground as a preventive against dampness, and the average cost is not more than thirty dollars; some, however, are more expensive. These houses are entered by a ladder, which is often drawn up at night to give the inmates greater security.

The furniture usually found in a Siamese from cords, and swung from the rafters; a lous manuals, but there is quite a large selecrough flat box containing earth, upon which tion of miscellaneous publications. Educathe dining table, about two feet square, and No pictures, carpets, or bric-a-brac of any received their education. Madagascar is in-

There are no chimneys, and the smoke, in finding its way through the cracks, blackens everything. It is not, however, at all disa. greeable to the inmates of the house, and serves the useful purpose of keeping off the mosquitoes, which are very troublesome.

Housekeeping, in such an establishment is not very difficult. The family all arise at daylight, roll up the mats upon which they have slept, and lo! the chamber-work is ac complished. Some member of the family then prepares breakfast, which consists of boiled rice and dried fish. It is fish and rice for dinner, and rice and fish again for sup. per, sometimes varied by the addition of a little curry. At breakfast each person has a the boiled rice is of such a consistency that they manage to place it in their mouths very nicely with their fingers. Knives and forks being unnecessary, are dispensed with After eating, each one washes his or her own bowl, and turns it up to dry. In these ways, the labors of housekeeping are greatly lightened in Siam.

There is little or no sewing to be done; in little stockings to be darned; no buttons scanty clothing; there is no annual season of house-cleaning, for no Siamese woman ever thinks of scrubbing her house, or even sweeping it thoroughly. Time would hand rather heavy on the housekeeper's hands were it not for the occupation of betel chewing. All day long the disgusting quid is rolled, like a sweet morsel, under her

Woman, in Siam, has more freedom than They are permitted a large share of work in the fields as well as most of the buying and selling in the markets, while the men, not unfrequently, remain at home, do the cooking, and look after the children. Still. a woman in Siam is considered greatly inferior to a man. She is really a piece of property, and is nearly always bought as a wife, with borrowed money, which debt she must afterward help to pay. She is kept in ignorance, with the idea that womanhood in itself is a disgrace—the fact that they are women being due to their want of merit, a punishment for sins committed in some previous existence. Their only hope is that, by feeding the priests and building temples, they may make sufficient merit for them-

Christianity has done much for woman in Siam. To push forward Christian education among them is the only way in which they can be raised up and brought out of darkness and degradation into light. -Moravian Missionary Reporter.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN MADAGASCAR.

It was twenty-five years ago, on August

16th last, that Radama II. was proclaimed king of Madagascar in place of his mother, Ranavalona, who for thirty-three years had used all her authority to crush out the Christian religion within her kingdom. One of the first acts of Radama was to assure his people that they might openly profess the Christian religion, and multitudes of people, And the man that has so written, so spok- many of whom were supposed to be dead began to come from their hiding-places, and the joy of the people was unbounded. The whole night was spent in prayer and praise. The Rev. William E. Cousins, of Antananarivo, in an article in The Chronicle, of the London Missionary Society, traces the progress of the twenty-five years since Madagascar was reopened, and the story is exceed ingly interesting. When the first mission was broken up in 1836, the communicants were supposed to number about two hundred. Shortly after reopening (1862) there were between five and seven thousand "Christians; " five years later there were 92 congregations, 101 pastors, besides 437 preachers, 5,255 church members, and somewhat more than twice that number of adherents. A very rapid increase occurred within the next two years, the number of the congregations increasing to 468, the church members to 10.546, and the adherents to 153,000. According to the last annual report of the London Society, there were 761 pastors, 5,226 preachers not ordained, 60,781 church memago, on the arrival of the great missionary reinforcement, after the reopening of the country, there were but three city congregations and twenty small gatherings in different towns and villages. Now the province of Imerina, which is the central and most populous province, is dotted with chapels and school-houses, many of them of brick and some of them very attractive architect. urally. The improvements in the external appearance of the cities and towns is most marked. It was in 1820 that the Malagasy began to read and write in their own language, which the first missionaries had reduced to writing. Twenty-nine octavo pages are now required simply to give the titles of books in the Malagasy language. Most of a fire is built, and the family cooking done; tional work in the islands has progressed with great rapidity. There are now 140,000 In these missionary institutions a large numgramme, were the most entertaining and instructive. Especially so were those evenlated to bring to mind one's individual reseven children, the whole family, Hebrew of lestoons from the smoke-begrimed rafters. Sabbath Z

"Remember the Sabbath-da Bix days shalt thou labor, and c the seventh day is the Sabbath o

OUTLOOK COBBESPO

CHAFF.

In the Religious Telescop Bishop J. Dickinson, D. I pliments to the Outlook an Baptists. He assures the years ago, he "looked up " pro and con, on this Sabba evidently did not find muc he did find. His paper op osition that "the seventh one to be kept until the n This he thinks all will agree His argument in favor o the seventh day, is embodi agraphs quoted below. It

"We will agree, I presur Jesus desired to make a ch as to the day, he had the "The Son of man is Lord This inheres in all legislat right to make a law imp change or repeal altogether divine legislature must po I say we will all agree here

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FROM HOLL

To the Editor of the SABBATH RECO A late mail brought a le paper, The News of the Da an article by Bro. F. J. B eloo. It is somewhat loca will, nevertheless, interest RECORDER. It will be see puts the truth pointedly, nestness of deep convicti tion is by Ch. Th. Lucky

The Old Strife

It is not long since I re Groninger Volksblad, u "Prayer-Union for keep After one thing and said, there was also ci and foremost, Rev. 1:10 While reading that artic self: Things run as in 1 Kings 18. To-day the God for a help to suppor the day of the sun, then-Elijah—the priests of prayer, in order that their worship and estal To-day as well as then, They want to pray that them to keep the "vener in honor. But there s in that business, there awake to cry aloud, " the Ephesians." To thi Hague began, according of the Groninger Volks earnestly to urge Sunday litical right of the Sund We see in 1 Kings 18, Baal's priests, saying,

adventure your God sl awaked." And indeed cry louder and louder. to call to the editor of blad, and all that are w on this point, and dar aloud, yea louder, pe god Apollo will hear you think that the God of the 7th day of the week der to help you desecra his holy Sabbath, and t sun in honor. The very name that

to his day is the Sabbat ers tried for a long time day, Saturnus day. A to transfer to the first title and the honor w 7th day, when setting here are no chimneys, and the smoke, in nding its way through the cracks, blackens verything. It is not, however, at all disa. recable to the inmates of the house, and erves the useful purpose of keeping off the nosquitoes, which are very troublesome. hese houses are more or less infested with

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pel to elevate and save a people.—Mis-

ary Herald.

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."

OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAFF.

In the Religious Telescope of Feb. 23, 1887, Bishop J. Dickinson, D. D., pays his compliments to the Outlook and the Seventh-day Baptists. He assures the reader that, some years ago, he "looked up what he could find pro and con, on this Sabbath question." He evidently did not find much, or has lost what he did find. His paper opens with the proposition that "the seventh day was the proper one to be kept until the new dispensation." This he thinks all will agree to.

His argument in favor of the change from the seventh day, is embodied in the two paragraphs quoted below. It runs as follows:

"We will agree, I presume, also, in that if Jesus desired to make a change of any kind as to the day, he had the right to do so. "The Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath." This inheres in all legislative bodies. The right to make a law implies the right to change or repeal altogether. And surely the divine legislature must possess such right. I say we will all agree here."

"It will, I think, be admitted that there are strong, inferential evidences in the New Testament that it was the intention of the Saviour that this change should be made, and that the apostles so understood it. and so held and practiced. These have been so often referred to that we need only to name 7, 1 Cor. 16: 1, 2, and Rev. 1:10."

If these propositions could be called argument, it would amount to this: If Christ wanted to change the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, he had a right to do it. We have no record that he did do it, but since we desire to show that he did do it, therefore, we think he did it. The dishonesty in the references to the knows that Mr. Dickinson cites ALL the passages used in defense of the theory of the many, with which everybody is acquainted.

The main objection brought against the Seventh-day Baptists as to the observance of the Sabbath is, that they do not apply the penalties to Sabbath-breaking which were applied in the wilderness. That is chaff so light that it deserves no more than the space necessary in which to state it.

FROM HOLLAND.

To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER:

A late mail brought a leading Dutch news paper, The News of the Day, which contained an article by Bro. F. J. Bakker, of Vriescheloo. It is somewhat local in character, but will, nevertheless, interest the readers of the RECORDER. It will be seen that Mr. Bakker puts the truth pointedly, and with the ear nestness of deep convictions. The transla- | the Scriptures, cite all texts that speak of the tion is by Ch. Th. Lucky, of New York.

A. H. Lewis. The Old Strife Renewed.

It is not long since I read an article in the Groninger Volksblad, under the heading, "Prayer-Union for keeping Sunday holy." After one thing and another had been While reading that article I thought in myself: Things run as in the days of Elijah. 1 Kings 18. To-day they use the Word of God for a help to support the day of Baal, the day of the sun, then—i. e., in the days of Elijah—the priests of Baal made use of prayer, in order that Baal might accept their worship and establish their services. To-day as well as then, they want to pray. They want to pray that the Lord may grant them to keep the "venerable day of the sun" in honor. But there seems to be a danger the Ephesians." To this end, the Society of Hague began, according to the intelligence of the Groninger Volksblad, to work very earnestly to urge Sunday politics, or the political right of the Sunday.

Baal's priests, saying, "Cry aloud, peradventure your God sleepeth, and must be awaked." And indeed they have begun to cry louder and louder. So we also venture to call to the editor of the Groninger Volkson this point, and dare say to them, "Cry god Apollo will hear you, for you should not lage in which I was born and educated. think that the God of the holy Sabbath, of the 7th day of the week, will hear you, in or-

bath," "Holiness." This ignoble action must excite every devout, upright and honest Bible-reader, when he sees that people apply all the plain texts, in which the divine Bible speaks of the Sabbath, the 7th day of the week, to the false day of the church of Rome, in order to magnify it. This the Groninger Volksblad does also, when it gives the programme of the hours of prayers on with great enthusiasm for the exploits of Sundays. It cites Isaiah 58: 13, 14, Jer. 17: Achilles and Hector and Patroclus: but. to 19-27, Acts 13: 42-52. All these passages my great regret, I heard from my father speak of the Sabbath, but to the Groninger that there exsisted no vestige of ancient Volksblad they must serve for the Sunday. Troy. And in one breath that journal cites also Acts 20: 7-13, whereby the deception ap- as a Christmas present the "Universal Hispears to the reader very clearly. For now tory," with a picture representing the burnthey are anxious to make a day of it, and to ing of Troy with its huge walls and great join together what God has put asunder. gate, from which Æneas hurries out carry-God has joined the 7th day together with the ling his father, Anchises, on his back, and Sabbath. He commanded to rest in that leading his son Ascanius by the hand. day, because he rested on that day after six After I got that history I no longer believed days of creation. And now we read that the that Troy had disappeared. I said, "Here Lord called with his own voice (Exod. 20:1, | are the great walls; Jerrer must know better And God spake all these words saying) in than you." He tried to persuade me that it verse 11: "For in six days hath the Lord was only a fantastical picture, but I firmly made heaven and earth, . . . and rested the | believed that Troy still existed, and it wa seventh day wherefore the Lord blessed the only covered over by a dust of ages. Thanks Sabbath day and hallowed it." Thus we see, to heaven, that belief has never forsaken me God joined together rest, hallowing Sabbath- in the vicissitudes of my life. My enthuday, with the seventh day. But now the siasm for Troy was so great that when I was Groninger Volksblad would like to put ten years old I wrote as a Christmas gift to asunder what God joined together. But it my father, in bad Latin, the history of the will never succeed, may it call as it likes with | Trojan war. When thirteen years old, unthe loudest voice. The Groninger Volks- fortunately or fortunately, my family fell blad says, that its words will be published in into great distress, and my father not being fourteen languages. We add to it this: and even if ye would exclaim, in four hundred and fifty languages, "Observe the first day of the week, the day of the sun, to keep it holy,' but the Lord calls—and he does it indeed—

"The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord your God." Who shall have the place? Whose words must be accepted? Verily, only the Lord's word.

People that pretend to take the Bible as some of them here: John 20: 19-27, Acts 20: | the Word of God, as the Editor of the Groninger Volksblad does, should understand that, concerning the service we owe to God, the power of the evidence has not its roots in numbers, but singly in the truth. If truth is on our side, then we are sure of our trihave, is but a question of time.

> have been cited. Neh. 13: 15, 22, Deut. 5: halfpennyworths. on what basis do you set this supposition? The strangest in that is, (and if it were not so holy a concern, we might say the nicest in it) that the Groninger Volksblad has found five names for the day which the holy Scriptures name simply the first day of the week, and of which the Holy Writ never speaks as a day of rest or keeping holy, and as we can see in Ezek. 46: 1, the Scriptures have for it no better title of dignity than work day. But the Groninger Volksblad has five names for that day i. e., "Lord's-day," "Sunday," "Rest-day," "Sabbath," and finally, also, "Sanctified-day."

I think now of a proverb in our country 'Petted children have many names." Now, dear Union for the strict observance of the Sunday, dear Groninger Valksblad, and Tract Society of Philippus, etc., etc., please go ye all together with the people to search Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, please continue to do so, for while doing this, you

undermine your own practice. Your theory -which you must take from the Bible, because any other book availeth not-is, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord," bu your practice is, "The first day is the day or rest." Well, continue to do so and you wi said, there was also cited Exod. 20: 8; learn pretty soon, that "every kingdom di and foremost, Rev. 1:10 and Matt. 18:19. vided against itself is brought to desolation. Luke 11: 17. F. J. BAKKER.

Education.

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

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S TRAINING FOR HIS WORK.

"God has a plan for every man." This in that business, therefore, they became is true of the obscurest person. But it is awake to cry aloud, "Great is Diana of shown more conspicuously in persons who have done some great work. The bias given in childhood shapes the whole after-life. Circumstances are not accidental, but providential. An interesting illustration appears We see in 1 Kings 18, that Elijah mocked in the life of the famous explorer of ancient Troy, Dr. Schliemann, who writes of himself as follows:

The first impressions which a child receives remain for life, and I feel bold to say blad, and all that are with him in one accord | that the pickaxe and shovel used in the excavation of Troy and Mycene were both aloud, yea louder, peradventure the sun- forged and sharpened in the poor little vil-

castle—a castle of the Middle Ages, with der to help you desecrate and trample down | mysterious passages in the walls and an

make excavations in the hill, to take out can Magazine. the golden cradle. Behind our garden was a small pond, said to contain a silver vessel.

My father, though he did not know Greek, was a great enthusiast about Homer, and daily recited to us some verses from the translation of Voss. He thus inspired me

When I was seven years old he gave me able to pay for my schooling, put me in a poor grocer's shop to sell half-penny or pennyworths of herrings and butter. There I suffered for five and a half years.

I shall always remember that in 1837 a journeyman miller came into our shop halfintoxicated and recited about a hundred verses from the "Iliad." He was the son of a Protestant pastor, who had sent him to school to make a scholar of him. He was ready for the university, but when he once came drunk to school he was sent away, and his father, to punish him, put him as apprentice to a miller. That sonorous language made a profound impression upon me, and I wept bitter tears over my miserumph. The perfect triumph that truth will able fate, that I, who in my early childhood had dreamed about excavating Troy, should Other texts too, that speak of the Sabbath, be obliged to sell herrings and butter by the

12, Ezek. 20: 12-24, and at last, also, the There appeared no chance of escaping; but text of Luke 4: 16-20, where our Saviour at last, after five and a half years, fortune New Testament is apparent to every one who, went, as his custom was, into the synagogue smiled upon me, and, in company with my on the Sabbath day—not on the first day. dear wife, I have been able to realize the The 10th verse of the 1st chapter of Revela- dreams of my earliest childhood, and to reap tion is cited again and again. But there is a the fruit of the seed which was sown in my change, as though they were but a few of the trouble in this play. The advocates of Sun- soul in the poor little village with the old day-keeping would like to see us explain that castle, and the hill with the golden cradle, by the day of the Lord, or Lord's-day, was and the tomb in the churchyard from meant the first of the week. But we ask, which the foot grew every year. -S. S.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The idea of industrial training-schools is gradually making progress throughout the lem, that must be worked out and not played country. At the recent session of the Ohio out, are able to take care of themselves. The Legislature, the Cleveland Board of Educa- idlers, who expect to live on money which tion secured the passage of a bill allowing a they do not earn, are the drones in the great tax of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar on the | national hive of industry.—Scientific Ameriassessed valuation of the property of the city | can. for the purpose of maintaining a trainingschool as a part of the common-school system. The idea seems to have taken a strong hold of the public mind of Cleveland, and the success of the experiment there will doubtless secure its adoption in the cities of the state. By a report of the Tulne University, of New Orleans, we notice that there is a manual training-school attached to that institution. The course of instruction embraces drawing, wood carving, working in iron, and various other branches of handicraft. The attendance at this school reaches several hundred, about half of them being women. It is also something after the manner of the Cooper Institute, though not on such an extensive scale. But in Brooklyn the Pratt Institute will soon be in operation, with ample buildings and endowments, for which Mr Charles F. Pratt is generously devoting a million and a half of dollars, five hundred thousand for the buildings, and one million for the endowment. The general object of this institution will be the industrial education of the people, supplimenting the Cooper Institute of New York on a large and comprehensive scale. Training the hands may not be the highest kind of an education, but in this practical age, when so many of our people are compelled to do some description of manual labor, such training is valuable and important in order to prepare men and women for the conditions under which they are to act their part in life. The professions are becoming over crowded, and so are the trades, but the latter are more elastic and afford more room and occupation for a much more numerous class of our population.—The American.

EDUCATION THE GREAT PROBLEM.

The problem of America is all educational onward those millions whose creation is begun. Ideas of industry, honesty, economy, In that little village there was an ancient piety, and even of human nobleness must be imparted.

his holy Sabbath, and to keep the day of the underground passage which was said to lead wheels roll in light. Every clergyman, every sun in honor.

Lead wheels roll in light. Every clergyman, every beneath a lake. There was, besides, in the Christian, every teacher, every good writer, The very name that the Most High gave graveyard, a long row of flat stones, said to every kind heart, must take courage from to his day is the Sabbath; you and your help- mark the tomb of a malefactor. The sexton the fact that under all this transformation of of the Royal Eye Infirmary, who stated that had any word he would like to leave them, ers tried for a long time to change it to Satur and sacristan of the village declared that for the human race lies that arm which began many diseases of the eye were directly caused day, Saturnus day. And now you endeavor centuries past the foot of the malefactor had to transfer to the first day of the week, the grown out of the tomb. There was a hill, will be at last fully accomplished none need vice if possible. title and the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said doubt. The words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which God gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which gave to the last let." I too words, "Let us make man in the honor which gave the honor wh

remember I have often invited my father to ter.—The Rev. David Swing, in The Ameri-

THE FUTURE OF OUR BOYS.

Mr. Noah Brooks, whom all boys will rec-

ognize as one of their best friends, and as one of the most interesting writers for the young people of this country, comments in a forci ole way on a question of ever pressing importance, in the current issue of the Echo. I is, "What shall be done with our boys? He finds the learned professions full, and many avenues of work either crowded or closed. The sea which formerly gave occupation to thousands of brave American boys, is now sailed by vessels manned by foreigners. The employments once wholly filled by male youth are now occupied by women. These include clerical positions, private secretaryships, and the like. It is true that the new order of things makes competition sharper, and gives boys fewer chances: but this country is so large, and its interests and demands so multifarious, that there is always something for every one to do. It stands to reason that all boys cannot achieve wealth and fame; but as the years go by, the proportion of the fortunate ones will constantly grow larger. What is needed more than anything else to add to the usefulness and honor of coming generations is a higher and fuller appreciation of the dignity of labor.

land boy who was left several thousand dol lars by his father. He did not squander it as many boys would have done, but he determined to spend it all, and he did it in such a way that it became the very best investment that he could have made. He went into one of the railway shops of the city at nominal wages, and paid the rest of his expenses out of his little fortune. He learned all he could in a practical way there, and then entered a first class school of technology. By the time he graduated, his money was all gone, but he was able to earn his way. He kept on learning, and the consequence was that he soon rose to an excellent position, and to-day he is in receipt of a splendid salary, and is considered one of the best men in his profession in the country.

We have in mind the experience of a Mary

Mr. Roberts, the wonderfully able and astute president of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, started out as a chain carrier in a surveying party. Mr. Frank Thompson, the vice-president of the same road, was an apprentice in the Altoona shops. Mr. Samuel Spencer, of the B. & O., and one of the best railroad men in the country, was a clerk not many years ago at Camden Station. Instances innumerable could be cited, and the moral of them would be to learn a trade, and to trust to industry and application for promotion. The future of our boys is the future of our country. We have not the slightest doubt that it will be brilliant and substantial; but the individual cases of marked success must always depend upon the capacity and industry of the individuals. Boys, who look upon life as a serious prob-

Lemperance.

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

THE SMOKE CURSE.

When an epidemic of cholera breaks out in Italy or Spain, great activity is at once manifested by the sanitary authorities in this country in the establishment of rigid this country for many years, and probably will never again prevail as an epidemic, as it did at various times during the first half of among us, and is daily extending its borders.

One of the peculiar features of this epito the smoking of cigarettes by boys. The evils and dangers of this practice are well set forth in the following little article, which we quote from the Science Series:

"In one of the schools of Brooklyn, a boy thirteen years old, naturally very quick and bright, was found to be growing dull and fitful. His face was pale, and he had nervschool. Inquiry showed that he had become a confirmed smoker of cigarettes. When could not. The growth of this habit is in- Beecher, in 1846. sidious, and its effect ruinous. The eyes, Ways and means must be devised for leading | the brain, the nervous system, the memory, the power of application, are all impaired by it. "It's nothing but a cigarette," is really "It's nothing but poison." German and French physicians have recently protested On must go the educational chariot; its against it; and a convention of Sunday and by drink, and at length came to the gallows. secular teachers was recently held in England, to see what could be done to check it. It was presided over by an eminent surgeon

ettes. Boys are employed to gather them from hotels, bar-rooms, sidewalks—from wherever they are thrown. Collectors buy them of the boys, and send them to the manufactories by the barrel.

"No matter how disgusting the spot whence they are picked—whether from the spittoon with its dangerous saliva, or the gutter with its filth—the foul refuse finds its way into the mouth and nostrils of the cigarette smoker. Many a smoker throws away the stump of his cigar because he does not like the flavor of it. He does not know why the flavor is unpleasant to him, but it is caused by nicotine, the active principle of tobacco, and a violent poison. This accumulates in the base of the cigar with every draught of the smoke, and the man, noticing the unpleasant flavor, throws the stump away. This reservoir of nicotine finds its way into the cigarette, and the person who smokes it gets, in a condensed form, the poison which so often works mischief on the brains of habitual smokers. Again, these cigar stubs (or any tobacco, for that matter. that is made into cigarettes) are wrapped with paper that contains a very large per cent of arsenic or other deadly poisons, the powers of which exert a deleterious effect upon the tonsils—in fact, the whole throat—of all who use them; indeed, it has been found possible to cure catarrh in inveterate cigarette smokers. Last, but not least, no voung man who is seen exercising this disgusting habit in public can hope to have his character elevated in the eyes of the majority of people."—Good Health.

NOT THAT JOHN.

He was having his fortune told. "I see," said the medium, contracting her

eyebrows and turning her toes in, "I see the name of John!"

"Yes," said the sitter, indicating that he had heard the name before. "The name seems to have given you a reat deal of trouble."

"This John is an intimate friend." "That's so," he said wonderingly.

"It has."

"And often leads you to things you are sorry for."

"True; every word." "His influence over you is bad." "Right again."

"But you will soon have a serious quarrel, when you will become estranged."

"I'm glad of that. Now, spell out his whole name."

The "meejum" opened one eye and studied the face of her sitter. Then some cabalistic words and handed it to him in exchange for the fee.

"Do not read it until you are home," she said solemnly. "It is your friend's whole

When he reached home, he lit the gas and gravely examined the paper. There he read. in picket-ience characters, the name of his

"Demi-John!"

THE LIQUOR REVENUE.

It needs no prophet to foretell what will be the character of people made rich across their consciences, by the profits of distilling. They cannot be temperance men, any more than a wolf can be a sheep by putting on his skin; in becoming Christians, they will get far enough only to become hypocrites. Men who know very well beforehand what whisky will do to laws, and yet, for money, open its flood-gates, will not be very stout defenders of the law against dissipation. A conscience venal to distilleries has no virtue to resist other proffers. Men who, unitedly, sustain distilleries against public good, will separately cheat each other for their private quarantines, and the use of such precau- good. Thus young men will grow up withtions as will prevent the introduction of outnerve to work, and with just nerve enough disease through our sea-port towns; and so to drink; they will be lazy in honesty, and effective have these measures been, that industrious in knavery. Men will have too cholera has not obtained any foot-hold in much to do, in keeping up courts and jails, this country for many years, and probably to have time to build churches; and poorhouses will ultimately supplant the schoolhouses. The moment a man sells himself to the century. But an epidemic of far more Mammon, he apostatizes from God-"you serious proportions is constantly prevailing cannot serve God and Mammon." Let those who meditate the sale, first take a full measurement of the slavery. What place demic is that it is chiefly confined to the would that be which has no God but Mammale sex, though not absolutely. We refer mon, and no conscience but money? Men who begin a downward course by insidious degrees, ought to know where the road ends which they descend night and day. What if it stops abruptly on the precipice of per-dition? Where would one naturally expect that path to end which begins at a distillery? What will the last step be, when the first step is planted upon the prostate forms of ous twitchings. He was obliged to quit conscience, religion, and public good? What school. Inquiry showed that he had become juggle, what infernal phantasy, has possessed the mind, when public prosperity is sought asked why he did not give it up, he shed for amid the ruins of integrity, industry, tears, and said that he often tried, but patriotism, and religion?—Henry Ward

HURRY UP.

A young man was gradually led into crime His broken-hearted mother is said to have gone to his prison cell to bid him farewell. When asked by the agonized mother if he the doomed boy said: "O, mother, I didn't want to kill him; I was crazed with drink. It was the saloon did it. O, mother, tell the "It is now known that old, castaway cigar | temperance people to be in a hurry."-Mich-

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, May 26, 1887.

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

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 business or for publication, should be addressed to the Sahbath Recorder, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance. Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, AGENT.

'THE sweetest lives are those to duty wed, Whose deeds, both great and small, Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread, Where love ennobles all. The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells, The Book of Life the shining record tells."

WE have on hand quite a number of copies of the April Helping Hand. This number contains the Sabbath-school lessons for April, May and June; hence they are of use for more than a month to come. We will furnish copies, so long as the supply shall last, for four cents each; or we will send the magazine to any address for one year, beginning with the April (1887) number, for twenty cents.

THE Sixth Annual Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is announced for July 5-7th, at Sara toga, N. Y. The usual arrangements for reduced fares on railroads and at hotels are announced. Persons interested may obtain particulars by addressing the Secretary, Geo. M. Ward, 50 Broomfield Street, Boston, Mass. The success of the convention one year ago will turn many with longing eyes toward Saratoga this year. We shall be glad if representatives from our own societies shall find it possible to attend.

THE season of the Associational meetings begins this week, with the session of the Christian work these anniversaries shall mean will depend upon the spirit with which the churches send up their respective delegates. To get the highest good out of them, they should be the summary of the work of the churches for the year, rather than a time of planning, exclusively, for the year to come; they belong to the closing, rather than to the opening, year. When this ideal is realized, our Associational gatherings will mean more for the coming year than they could otherwise be made to mean.

A CORRESPONDENT, Bro. J. A. Baldwin, sends some names for the Light of Home and adds five dollars to be used, in the wisdom of the Tract Society, where it will promote most efficiently the work of spreading the in earnest. We have no time for trifling; or trashy matter to our children, or to the young or old, when the world is so thickly spread over with valuable, invaluable truth. And 'what if some did not believe, shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect?' And, what if we have to say with Isaiah, 'Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?' Will not the decision, 'She hath done what she could,' be much more satisfactory to a tender conscience than the thought that the outward adornings and the trifling amusements have absorbed the mind and heart and means, so that the highest average spiritual level was all! no more division. 'Ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's."

THERE are some cases of devotion to the cause of truth so striking as to be an encouragement and inspiration to those of us who are less zealous, or who feel that in our weakness or our poverty what we can do is so little that it is not worth doing at all. We have received this week one dollar, for the promotion of the Sabbath cause, from a sister who has earned the money with her own hands since she has entered upon this, her daily I am getting nearer home. The summons which calls me away will be a welcome | ridicule or discouragement, or some other one." There is a volume of instructive his- device, to make him, from that hour, a tory in this act and these closing words. They constitute an appropriate and beautiful

and anxious desires for the truth of God. greater love for the truth and to greater zeal and self-sacrifice in its promotion.

SATAN CAME ALSO.

In the account which is given of the life and trials of the man Job, this significant, general statement occurs: "Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them." The marginal readings give us, "The adversary came also in the midst of them." Whether this refers to some particular incident, or whether it is to be understood as a general statement, it certainly illustrates what seems to be a very general, if not universal, fact. Every good thing has its foe, and always will have so long as Satan lives and retains his satanic character. This principle is illustrated in nature; for every plant, or shrub, or tree which the gardener or farmer would raise there seems to lurk, in air, or soil, a hidden enemy, which, but for the persistent vigillance of the husbandman, will prove its thistle as the pest of farmers, and the persistent tenacity with which it clung to life out. "But," said he, "let some man invent or discover some use to which the thistle could be put so that it should become blossom, mildew and blight would strike it, and only the most careful, systematic and utter extinction." We cannot, of course, thistle, as no such discovery or invention as is here hypothecated has ever been, or is South-Eastern, to be held with the church likely soon to be, made; but it certainly is a at Berea, W. Va., beginning to-day, Thurs- striking way of stating the general fact that with every reformatory movement, for the ten acre lots, it would sell readily for from day, 26th. How much of religious life and in nature every good thing has its foe. When relief of the suffering and the elevating of \$125 to \$200 per acre, as soon as a settlement offering of good, Satan (an adversary) comes also among them.

ric movements is even more striking. Our first parents were caught by the seductive. subtle influence of the great deceiver of all mankind. Made in the likeness of God. fitted for communion with him and placed | party. He had no less a desire to see the | found several that are anxious to see a Sevthe continued and blessed fellowship of the Holy One, they found, when it was too late to avert the terrible calamity resulting from their disobedience, that in their very acts of worship, Satan had also come with them, to present himself before God. Thus the conflict of good and evil in the world began. When Jesus the Son of God came from his truth. He says, most truly, "We should be solitary retreat in the wilderness of Judea, to present himself openly as the sent of God for writing, reading or teaching fiction or for a high and holy work, Satan met him, and by all the power of his cunning arts in that wonderful series of temptations recorded in the fourth chapter of Matthew's gospel, sought to thwart his purposes. When the dained deacon, since which time he has not Son of God came to present himself before the Lord, in a most remarkable way Satan came also with him. But in this case the Son was the victor and Satan was the vanquished. So also in the history of nations. We delight to speak of our own nation as Till the very last, though feeble, being conhaving been planted in this wilderness fined to his bed for a number of months, country, one hundred or more years ago, as the home of the free; but along with the early beginnings of the nation came the seeds dividing shares with God? Oh, let him have of that system of oppression which, a few years since, cost us so much blood and treasure, and which came so near costing us our national life. So with smaller communities. Let there be started to-day, anywhere in this broad country of ours, a thriving little village with its church and school and business enterprises designed to give thrift and comfort to its inhabitants, and Satan will plant a dozen saloons in the very midst to feed their vulturous lives on the hard as he spoke of God's goodness, or as he listearned wages of the toiler, and rob children ened to it from the life of others. It has of their birth-rights, women of their natural providers and protectors, and men of their if everybody would live as exemplary lives as manhood and their souls. So with individninetieth year. She says, in closing, "This uals. Probably no man ever resolved that may be my last, for I am failing very fast; he would live a better life, but Satan appeared to him in some form, and tried by

Thus it would seem that the statement finish to a book that has been written over | with which this article begins, whatever the from preface to final chapter, with thoughts, intent of the writer may have been, was of love and deeds of self-sacrifice, with prayers | really the declaration of a universal truth. faith, a friend to every good cause and to Roads will have been exhibited once at least | the sale of other publications, and aid to the

worse man than he had ever been before.

Why this should be so, we have not sought everybody, perhaps it might inspire in some May God deal very graciously with sister to answer. The practical question is, what heart new zeal for the Master. As the man-Wheeler, in these closing days on earth, and | shall be the outcome of this universal congrant her an abundant entrance into the flict? Let the victory of Jesus over the kingdom of his everlasting love; and may the | personal Satan, at the beginning of his own memory of her long and useful life linger as | ministry, be the answer. Let the testimony a benediction among us, moving many to of John, that "For this purpose the Son of same "portion of his spirit," who may "go God was manifested that he might destroy in and out" before us leading us across the the works of the devil," be our inspiration \"Jordan of life" to the promised land "beand encouragement. Every personal effort to gain a better life in Jesus will be a success even though Satan stand at the door of every good purpose, if only faith lay hold upon the hand of the Conqueror. So with the larger than personal conflicts with evil; the contest, though long and fierce, cannot church present sitting among the mourners. be uncertain as to the final issue. As surely as Jesus is the Son of God, and as surely as | Rev. 14: 13, "Blessed are the dead which | Judge now on the bench is Justice Miller. he is on the side of every good and righteous cause, so surely every good and righteous cause must finally triumph. Our only anxiety, then, should be to know that we are in the right, and our constant purpose should be to stand, with unfaltering trust in God, by our call to duty.

Communications.

DEACON JOHN BARBER.

John Barber, the fourth child of Clark and Cynthia Barber, was born in Brookfield, utter destruction. The late Henry Ward | Madison Co., N. Y., May 22, 1803, and died Beecher was once speaking of the Canada in Scott, N. Y., May 8, 1887, at the age of 84 years, lacking 14 days.

His parents died when he was in his 12th in spite of the most diligent efforts to root it | year. When about 14 years of age, he went to Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he learned his trade, that of shoemaking. In 1826 he was married to Miss Alice Hill, of a profitable crop, and it would immediately | Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he residbegin to run out. Bugs would eat the ed until 1830, whence he removed to Scott, tender plants, flies would sting it in the Cortland Co., N. Y., where he spent the balance of his life.

town offices, such as supervisor, town clerk, will be necessary to move very quick, in or trees and plants, etc., appear, to make their | mankind. In his younger days he was a | was started. It is located on the San Ga Democrat, and when the Anti-slavery, or Lib-The prevalence of this fact in great histo- to join it, and when the Republican party -a true friend ever to the down-trodden slave. cause led him to unite with the Prohibition neck of the negro.

In the great revival of 1832, during the labors of Eld. John Greene, in Scott, in the strength of manhood, he sought and found salvation through the precious name of Christ. Immediately following his baptism he united with the Scott Seventh-day Baptist Church, remaining a faithful member through the remainder of his long and useful life—a service of 55 years. In 1836, four years after joining the church, by a unanimous call of the church, he was oronly served the church acceptably, but very efficiently. In his death we have sustained a great loss, which can be made up only by Him who made vacant the place in the church, in the society, and in the home. and finally helpless for several weeks before his death, his faith remained bright, was ever tender to that best of all causes which lay nearest to his heart—the cause of Christ. That same religion that had furitself by the tears trickling down his cheeks been remarked, and very truthfully, "that ended a long life of usefullness for God and humanity. As the old church bell tolled out the age of 84 on the clear morning air, I could only be written and read by the denom-

tle of the ascending Elijah fell upon Elisha after he had smitten the Jordan, so may the mantle of our beloved Dea. Barber fall upon the shoulders of some one with even the

Dea. Barber leaves a family of three daughters only, one in Wisconsin, one in Missouri, and one here who has tenderly cared for him in his declining years. The funeral was largely attended, the entire The sermon was preached by the pastor from die in the Lord, from henceforth. Yea saith the Spirit; that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." A voice is heard on earth, of kinsfolk weeping,

The loss of one they love; But he has gone where the redeemed are keeping A festival above.

The mourners throng the ways, and from the steeple The funeral bell tolls slow; But on the golden streets, the holy people Are passing to and fro.

And saying, as they meet, "Rejoice, another, Long waited for, is come. The Saviour's heart is glad, a younger brother Hath reached the Father's home."

F. O. BURDICK.

TUSTIN, CAL.

To the Editor of the SEBBATH RECORDER.

As a great many have written to me about locating a Seventh-day Baptist colony here, I have taken time to look over the country in company with B. F. Maxson, and have found a very desirable tract of 540 acres, for sale at \$100 per acre, which is very cheap, considering the profits that can be made here. Ten thousand dollars would have to be raised by June 8th to secure it, the balance payable Dea. Barber has been a man of prominence in one and two years. Land doubles in painstaking husbandry could save it from in the town, holding the most responsible price about every six months lately, so it verify this statement as to the Canada school commissioner, etc. In these offices der to secure land, so that poor folks can afhe made himself popular, winning the good ford to buy. If about ten men would come opinions of the peeple and finding a warm here with a thousand dollars apiece, and place in their hearts. He identified himself | secure that tract, and divide it up in five and briel River, about seven miles from the foot erty party was formed he was one of the first of the mountains, about half way between Pomona and Los Angeles, the S. P. R. R. was formed he responded to their principles | passing through it with the station about one mile west. I think a church of our denom-Very recently his zeal for the temperance ination would do much good here, as people come from all over the world, and I have under circumstances calculated to promote slave to rum liberated than he had to see the enth-day Baptist minister. For further pargalling chains of slavery removed from the ticulars call on or address, L. E. Livermore, Alfred Centre, N. Y., P. P. Livermore, Religiously, he stood in the front rank. Downey, Cal., B. F. Maxson, or L. C. Thomas, Tustin, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1887. Washington seems keenly conscious that the eyes of Rhode Island and Deleware, to bath-day, but those present seemed attentive say nothing of the remaining states and to the preached word. During the week territories, will be securely riveted upon her the families were visited so far as practicafor the remainder of the month, and every | ble, and a good interest was shown toward tiny leaflet and blade of grass is doing its the purchase of publications, and the inbest to rise to the great emergency. The queenliest city of the country, which is the Fine weather and the warm-hearted, earnest wonder and envy of the tourists, the pride people made the canvass enjoyable indeed. and delight of the resident, is at its best now, and I am glad of it for the sake of the thousands of United States citizens who will visit it between now and the first day of June. But there are other indications that the novel entertainment . . . the National never for a moment wavering. His heart | Drill, which forms the attraction of next week . . . is upon us. The drill ground is ready for the competitors, the grand stand is ready for the spectators, the camp ground | spirit of benevolence, and tend to secure its nished him so much consolation during his is ready for the soldiers, many of whom have increase among the people. Bro. Prentice whole life, now that old age and approaching already arrived, and by Sunday night, May and his brethren seem to be working in dissolution were coming on, was his "all in 22d, it is expected that all of the competing much harmony, and are encouraged with a all." I have many a time, in my short ac- companies will be quartered in camp around quaintance with him, seen his heart over- the Washington Monument. Some comflowing with the love of God manifesting panies from a distance were the first to arrive in the city, so that they might have ample time to rest from their long journey in baptism. May such fruits be frequent before the beginning of the contest. Among on that field. them were the Louisiana Rifles; the San Antonio Rifles; the Lomax Rifles, of Mobile; Dea. Barber has done, the godless would have the Vicksburg Southorns; the Muscatine less to say against Christianity." Thus has Rifles, of Iowa: the Belknap Rifles, and others. To-morrow the Monmouth Rifles. of Ill., will reach here, and on Sunday the were in attendance, though the forenoon was Nealy Rifles, of St. Paul and the Custer quite stormy. An appointment at the thought, oh, if the history of those years Guards will march into camp. In that portion of the drill ground devoted to the Pyro- the afternoon, the friends of that neighborination, nay, by the world, a life so full of rama, work is still in progress, but ere this hood generally being present. The visits hope, trust, forbearance, forgiveness, ear- letter reaches you the pyrotechnic drama made in both societies secured some new

and the Drill will have commenced. The mechanical arrangements for the spectacle are such that when the piece is presented it will have a very realistic appearance. The army officers appointed to be the judges in the various competitions of the Drill have prepared their programme, but that, of course, is a sealed book at present. Each company will be ignorant of the maneuvers it will be required to perform until it enters the drill ground for competition, when it will be informed by the judges.

Since the death of Justice Woods, the gossip in reference to the Supreme Court vacancy has expanded to include a long list of candidates, more than a score of names being mentioned. The oldest Supreme who was appointed it 1862. Not one of the nine has ever been a Democrat, with the possible exception of Justice Field, of Cal. ifornia. The partisan bias of the Judges is of far less importance than it was when questions were rife which are now regarded as settled, but there is scarcely a doubt that President Cleveland will appoint a Demo. crat. It is said, on apparently good author. ity, however, that he is not inclined to make the appointment from his cabinet circle, as was at first supposed he would, but that he will be apt to confine himself to the circuit and appoint some eminent Southern law.

The President has an entertaining variety of people to call at his receptions sometimes. At a recent hand-shaking the first man received by Mr. Cleveland congratulated him upon the success of his administration, Then a woman who looked like a member of some good society asked him to carry her best respects to "your wife, and tell her how every act comforts our souls." Next came a man with a small boy, whose hand he placed in that of the Chief Magistrate. He whispered something to the President who stroked the boy's head in a kindly way. "He may never vote for you, Mr. President, but his father did, and will again." "It is good stock," said Mr. Cleveland, as the two passed. A tiny girl had a little speech which she tried to make to the President, but he could not catch its import, although he grasped her arm and bent his head low to listen. Another little girl brought her communication in a big envelope which she thrust into the President's hand. Many people give him their cards and many announce their relationship to some of his former friends, but the greatest speech-makers by far are the women. With that fine sense of the unfitness of things they often take advantage, too, of the situation, to do serious and earnest lobbying for favors of some sort.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

BY REV. J. B. CLARKE.

From Brookfield to Adams Centre was a

pleasant change from bad roads to good, the snow having gone mostly from the latter place several weeks ago. A rainy morning and a funeral prevented a full attendance at the regular services on Sabcrease of the funds of the Tract Society. A system to secure "weekly offerings" for our benevolent societies is followed by the church and it seems to be working well. Personal pledges were secured from many, ranging from five cents to two dollars per week to finish out the work of the Conference year. The frequency and regularity of such giving in connection with the worship of the sanctuary will give exercise to the good interest in the various appointments of the church. An excellent sign of the spiritual life among them is the fact that several persons were expecting soon to go forward

Reaching Greenway on Sixth day afternoon, we found a hearty welcome at the home of Dea. Stilson, who took us to the meeting on Sabbath morning at the First Church of Verona. Here a good number Second Church was filled at two o'clock in nestness in the Master's cause, bright living representing the naval battle in Hampton subscribers to the SABBATH RECORDER and

reneral fund. Eld. Backus hands full of work, having appointments now at Greenwa of the churches in Verona. associated with his son in Gospel Temperance Banne paper of eight pages. The r at Greenway seems to be hol and the prospects of our peo are somewhat brighter of la judge by what they have done planning, for the cause of our It will interest all who know Perry to learn that, though great sufferer from rheumati several years, and has been sh almost entire helplessness, he in the Lord, and expresses res will, while he is comforted wi hope of that home where the pain and sorrow. That the I and comfort him will be the p who have met him in other in his hospitality. Rome, N. Y., May 12, 1887.

WHERE SHALL WE LO

There are always those wh

reasons, are desirous of changi tion. Why not come to Virgi a delightful and healthful clin pure, soft water, an abundan and cheap land. One farm, a few days since, contains 167 75 of which are in cultivati being in timber. There is a able house, some outbuildings of water, about 20 acres in w planted in corn, and the balan grass. The railroad forms boundary, so that it is very loading ties, cord wood, whea a person might want to ship. a car left anywhere on the roa church and school-house with corn-mill about one mile, four miles, station, store, b and post-office about half a m is all good for corn, wheat or very desirable farm, and can \$12 per acre. Land without can be bought from \$2 50 and I have heard of some for A man told me to-day that he farm of 936 acres for \$5 per a a house and some out-building about 100 acres are improved number of farms that can b here. If the Seventh-day p plant a church in Virginia, tl excellent opportunity for doing

St. Just. Orange Co., Va., May

RESOLUTIONS OF RES

WHEREAS, our All-wise Heaven infinite love, has removed our estee LAH G. MILLS, to the better life; Resolved. That in her death Lyceum, have lost the influence of

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Resolved. That a copy of these warded to the husband of the d their publication in the SABBATI MARTH

Home Al

New York. HORNELLSVILL

It may be interesting to th RECORDER to know something business, etc., of this place porated village of about 12, Its first importance is as a r being the terminus of three Erie, with easy connection road, with Rochester and Northern and Central New 1 of the Erie road are now l additions to their facilities new work, as well as repair nally being made. Other m ufacturing interests are t

Rawson Mower and Reap wholesale Boot and Shoe ms liam Richardson, extensive and operated by the O'Coni mills, carpenter shops, etc. nells, besides numerous s ments of various sorts. markets supply not only th village, but of a large trac cluding many smaller villa about; four banks accommo men of the place with conv etc., while they put money of their stockholders; fou

each with a weekly newspa

with daily issues, keep the

d the Drill will have commenced. The echanical arrangements for the spectacle e such that when the piece is presented it ll have a very realistic appearance. The my officers appointed to be the judges in e various competitions of the Drill have epared their programme, but that, of urse, is a sealed book at present. Each mpany will be ignorant of the maneuvers will be required to perform until it enters the ill ground for competition, when it will be formed by the judges.

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appointments now at Greenway and at both of the churches in Verona. Besides, he is associated with his son in publishing the Gospel Temperance Banner, a weekly paper of eight pages. The revival interest at Greenway seems to be holding out well, and the prospects of our people in Verona planning, for the cause of our Lord.

It will interest all who know Dea. Thomas Perry to learn that, though he has been a great sufferer from rheumatic troubles for several years, and has been shut in through almost entire helplessness, he is yet trusting in the Lord, and expresses resignation to his will, while he is comforted with the precious hope of that home where there shall be no pain and sorrow. That the Lord may cheer and comfort him will be the prayer of many who have met him in other days or shared in his hospitality.

ROME, N. Y., May 12, 1887.

WHERE SHALL WE LOCATE?

There are always those who, for variou reasons, are desirous of changing their loca tion. Why not come to Virginia? We have adelightful and healthful climate, plenty of pure, soft water, an abundance of timber and cheap land. One farm, which I visited a few days since, contains 167 acres, about 75 of which are in cultivation, the balance being in timber. There is a good, comfort able house, some outbuildings, a good wel of water, about 20 acres in wheat, 17 acres planted in corn, and the balance well set to grass. The railroad forms the northern boundary, so that it is very convenient for loading ties, cord wood, wheat, or anything a person might want to ship. You can get a car left anywhere on the road. There are church and school-house within half a mile. corn-mill about one mile, saw-mill about four miles, station, store, blacksmith shop and post-office about half a mile. The land is all good for corn, wheat or grass. It is very desirable farm, and can be bought for \$13 per acre. Land without improvements can be bought from \$2 50 to \$3 per acre. farm of 936 acres for \$5 per acre. There is a house and some out-buildings on it, and about 100 acres are improved. There are a number of farms that can be bought near here. If the Seventh-day people want to plant a church in Virginia, there is now an excellent opportunity for doing it.

St. Just, Orange Co., Va., May 8, 1887.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, our All-wise Heavenly Father, in his infinite love, has removed our esteemed sister, ADEL-LAH G. MILLS, to the better life: therefore. Resolved, That in her death we, the Alfriedian byceum, have lost the influence of a noble-minded.

Resolved, That we express to the grief-stricken amily and friends our deep sympathy, in this be-

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the husband of the deceased, and that their publication in the Sabbath Recorder be re-MARTHA AVERY,) EMMA MAXSON, EOLA HAMILTON,

Home Hews.

New York.

HORNELLSVILLE.

Erie, with easy connections, by the same ufacturing interests are the shops of the Rawson Mower and Reaper Company, the mills, carpenter shops, etc., of the McConnells, besides numerous smaller establishments of various sorts. Fine stores and village, but of a large tract of country including many smaller villages lying round | terested in the spread of truth? about; four banks accommodate the business men of the place with convenient exchanges, etc., while they put money into the pockets | rail; preached 150 sermons, besides attending of their stockholders; four printing offices, other meetings through the week; so it will each with a weekly newspaper, two of them be seen that our time has been well occuwith daily issues, keep the people posted with | pied.

village schools, including the Hornell Free | decided that the seventh day is the Sabbath Academy, give employment to 35 teachers, who do their work in three large and comchurches are, Methodist, Baptist, Presby-Three mission chapels are maintained—one by the Methodists, one by the Baptists, and one by union effort. The Seventh-day Baptist is the only church in the village which has not a house of its own for worship, the during the past year. But then, the German Lutherans are deeply involved in debt, while the Seventh day Baptists pay as they go. "Blessed be nothing, so long as it is al your own."

The Wellsville Seventh-day Baptist Church, not being a missionary church, does not find so frequent mention in the columns of the RECORDER as some of our small churches. It may be interesting, however, to some of the readers of the Home News department to learn that this young member of the sisterhood is alive and active. Two members were received into the church last Sabbath. Bro. E. F. Stelle, of the Cussewago Church, and sister Pochard, a former member of the church that was organized at Standards Cor-

day," and it was a very pleasant occasion. were conducted principally by the children, who acquitted themselves admirably.

teacher, Mrs. J. B. Goodliff, a year and a half ago under the name of the "Nimble wards of \$13 for benevolent purposes.

The Ladies' Evangelical Society, though A man told me to-day that he would sell his and are doing remarkably well in their benevolont labors.

> Regular prayer and conference meetings are maintained on Sixth-day evenings in the lecture room of the Baptist church, and Sabbath services at the same place at 11 A M., followed by the Sabbath-school. We are always glad to welcome any friends stopping in Wellsville over the Sabbath.

Florida. DAYTONA.

At a church meeting, held April 24, 1887, the following resolution was passed by the Daytona Seventh-day Baptist Church. WHEREAS, we, as a church, are not able to sur

oort a pastor, therefore; Resolved, That we discontinue our present relation with our pastor, as pastor of the church, and the clerk give him notice of the passage of this resolu

This dissolves this relationship, and I am now waiting marching orders. Whither the move shall be I know not; God knows. His will be done.

MAY 18, 1887.

Last Sahan May 14th, we had the great please of visiting the baptismal It may be interesting to the readers of the waters, when four happy converts, three RECORDER to know something about the size, generally men and one young lady, followed businsss, etc., of this place. It is an increase of Lord in the ordinance of baptism. The porated village of about 12,000 inhabitants. | day was beautiful, the place was convenient Its first importance is as a railroad center, it and suitable, and the scene was one of unbeing the terminus of three divisions of the usual solemnity. It is needless to say we were thankful, for many hearts were too full road, with Rochester and other points in for utterance. The same day a husband and Northern and Central New York. The shops wife were received on experience. Thus the of the Erie road are now located here, and dear Lord is reviving his cause here and additions to their facilities for turning out causing the hearts of his people to rejoice. new work, as well as repair work, are contin- We are still hoping for future blessings. nally being made. Other mechanical or man- Our meetings are spiritual, and profitable and the brethren are cheerful and willing to do what they can to further the good work. wholesale Boot and Shoe manufactory of Wil- There is only one thing I fear, and that is liam Richardson, extensive Tanneries owned that I am unequal to the demands of the and operated by the O'Conners, the Planing- | field. This field is far more important than the majority of our people have any idea of. And I think that it would enrich the soul of one or more of our brethren of means to markets supply not only the demand of the place a good man on one-half of this circuit. What could give more joy to one who is in-

Since the first of July last, I have traveled by private conveyance 2,000 miles, 1,500 by

respect to current events, and especially with There has been a great awakening in Marland greenbacks.

general fund. Eld. Backus is getting his respect to patent medicines, minstrel shows quette and Princeton. It is claimed that in general tracking regular weekly and "athletic sports;" a fine system of water the two places about 114 have professed works and about 80 licensed saloons, keep faith in Christ. The Sabbath question is the town from getting too dry. The agitating the minds of many. Several have The only thing to be considered now is, will they be able to keep it? I spoke a week or modious brick buildings in as many different | two ago to a very full house in the town of locations in the village. Seven churches are Kingston, where there is a very intelligent and somewhat brighter of late, if we may trying to provide spiritual food and nurture community, composed of Methodists, Freeare some with it. Miss Harden was seventy-eight of these is the Roman Catholic, and the small- | Christians, on the ordinances, including the | years of age. est the Seventh-day Baptists—extremes in Sabbath. I spoke with more than ordinary more respects than in numbers. The other | plainness and earnestness, and to my happy surprise, there was a general endorsment of terian, Episcopalian, and German Lutheran. | my position. One of the leading men declared that the Bible was "incapable of any other interpretation." If we can hold this field, there is a fair prospect of building up a good church in a comparatively short time. German Lutheran having built a fine house They offer \$100 from that field if I can preach there once in two weeks. But, unless the field is divided, and another man with prudence and push is placed on one division to divide the labor, I shall be unable to comply with this offer. The people on the opposite side of the circuit are just as any intention of visiting America is baseless. anxious for increased labor. One thing is sure, that is, one man is unequal to the labor demanded. How long I shall be able to a few days as the guest of Sir Henry Hussey continue this mental and bodily strain is not now apparent. The harvest truly is great, of the burgh. but the laborers are few. How long, O! Lord? How long! A. McLearn.

Nebraska. HUMBOLDT.

One year ago we had an abundance of rain during the latter part of April and the early part of May. Then we had only an occasional light shower until about the twentieth | son and lady were also present. Last Sabbath was observed as "Children's of June, when we had a heavy shower. After that the only shower worthy of mention un-The room was fragrant with flowers and til the thirteenth of this month was in Ocplants. The organ playing and singing | tober. In consequence, the crops last year were light. Streams were low, and many wells failed. The farmers have had a fine The children of the Sabbath-school organ- time this spring for putting in their crops. zed under the direction of their very efficient | and that much earlier than for several years. But the dry weather was the topic of conversation, and many were somewhat nervous Finger Society." Their meetings are reg- | at the prospect of a severe drouth. All fear ularly maintained, and they have raised up. of that, however, has now subsided. A good and I have heard of some for \$1 per acre. few in numbers, maintain regular meetings, several hours. It was followed by a similar gendarmes have been instructed to resign. 16th, it rains almost continually.

This church is now one of the pastorless churches, the labors of the writer having closed with the first Sabbath in April. Sti the Sabbath-school, followed by devotional exercises, and one weekly prayer-meeting are kept up. Some effort to obtain a pastor has not been successful.

Farmers here began about the middle of March to put in wheat, oats and early vegetables. Fruit trees blossomed in April Now, May 16th, cherries are nearly grown gooseberries are large enough to cook, earl varieties of strawberries are turning red peas, clover and blue grass are in bloom, and rye is headed out. There is now prospect of an abundant peach crop; corn is up, of which many farmers have a hundred acres or more planted; some of it is large enough to cultivate. For a few days we have had frequent showers, which makes everything grow rapidly. Everything considered, this is a delightful climate.

Condensed Aews.

Reports from Marquette, Mich., state that orest fires are doing incalculable damage in various parts of the state.

The Rev. W. F. Davis has been fined fifty ollars for preaching in Boston Common. He was unable to pay the fine.

The president of the United Lines Telegraph company says there is no truth in the eport that there is to be a consolidation of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph company with the Postal and other independent lines.

W. Frederick Layton, of Milwaukee, who s about to sail for Europe, says that he has made his will and given \$100,000 cash for the maintenance of the art gallery which he is now erecting to present to the city.

At Chicago, one man was killed and nother seriously injured by the explosion of alcohol and shellac in a beer tub at a brewerv. The men were employed as painters and were varnishing the inside of the vat. The fumes of the varnish were ignited by a

At San Antonio, Tex., E. T. Covle, who destroyed the statuette of St. Theresa because it had an objectionable masonic em- writer, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hudson. blem on it, has been fined \$200 and in She leaves to her husband and four daughters the default of payment was put in the chain assurance that their loss is her gain. "Blessed are gang. He refused to work, and now occupies a bread and water cell.

The dead body of Dr. John Burnett, eighty years of age, was found by the police in Philadelphia, in a house where he lived alone

Athens, Ga., May 14th, and was buried there the next day. It is said the original copy of "Home, Sweet Home" was buried with her. She had been offered large sums for the manuscript but, declined to part

Foreign.

William O'Brien, the Irish agitator, nar rowly escaped the hands of angry mobs in Toronto, and again in Kingston, Canada,

The first lot of Chinamen out of 20,000 to be brought to Panama for canal work has ar rived by the Pacific mail steamer Colima. There were 565 in all.

The Standard, of London, says it has transpired that Russia claims a wider expanse of territory in Afghanistan than the part already disputed.

In reply to a question, Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed that the statement that he has

The town council of Swansea, Wales where Mr. Gladstone has arranged to spend Vivian, will offer the ex-premier the freedom

A German named Hassler has been ar rested at Dijon, France, as a spy. He had served in the Russian army, and had in his possession lists of all Alsatians living in the vicinity.

Lord Lansdowne opened the international oase ball season at Toronto, May 19th, by throwing the ball into the field. Lady Lansdowne and Lieutenant-governor Robin-

A complete patrol system by the mounted police has been established along the international boundary on the Canadian side, with a view of making it impossible for the Canadian Blood Indians to continue their thieving operations.

William O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, who is in Canada, has been elected without opposition to the seat in the House of Common for the northeast division of days before the death of the testator is void as to Cork, Ireland, made vacant by the resigna- | societies formed under New York laws; For the tion of Edmund Leamy.

A telegram from Athens to the Paris purpose, the following is suggested: shower came on the thirteenth inst., men-sembly has ordered the people to refuse to I give, devise and bequeath to the American Sab-Journal Des Debats says that the Cretan Astioned before, and continued at intervals for pay taxes, and that the public officials and one on the following day, and to-day, the It is thought this defiance of the Porte will

Great wind storms have prevailed and much damage has been done throughout and under its direction and control forever. England and Scotland last week. In Kent the wind blew a hurricane. Snow and hail storms have been experienced in the lake districts of Scotland. In London the trees in the parks were injured and many blown

It is reported at Bucharest that the Bulgari an regents are meditating the proclamation of King Charles of Roumania, as Prince of Bulgaria, thus virtually making of the Danube-Balkan Provinces one kingdom, Roumania having, it is said, consented to the scheme. This policy is attributed to the initiative of England and is said to have the approval of Germany.

MARRIED.

In Metuchen, N. J., May 15, 1887, by Rev. J. G. Burdick, Mr. Ewick Skogquist, of Metuchen, and Miss Ida Johanna Olsen, of Stelton.

Near Ashaway, R. I., May 11, 1887, of rheuma-

tism of the heart, SARAH E. SAUNDERS, wife of John Bellamy, aged 45 years, 11 months and 29 days. During the great revival in this country in the winter of 1857-58, the First Hopkinton Church received an addition of forty seven members, while our lamented brother, S. S. Griswold, was the acting pastor. Among this number was our sister, who remained a member in good standing to the time of her death. She leaves an aged mother, a husband, four children, and other relatives, who have the sympathy of neighbors and friends.

Though Sister Bellamy had been sick several days, she was not supposed to be in a fatal condition until a few hours before the end came, and the news of her death was a shock to many of the large audience that attended the funeral services at the church Sabbath afternoon, May 14th. "If a man die shall he live again?"

At her home in Pawnee City, Neb., April 22, 1887, after a protracted illness, Dorcas Peckham, wife of John T. Vars, aged 60 years, 4 months and 18 days. Sister Vars made public profession of her faith in Christ at about the age of nineteen or twenty years, and was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church, but afterwards removed her standing to the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Petersburg, N. Y. In the year 1863, she and her husband removed to the vicinity of Nile, N. Y., she removing her membership to the Friendship Church About three years later they removed to Nebraska, where she united with the Long Branch Church, of which she was a worthy and esteemed member at the time of her death. During her sickness, her faith in Christ was unwavering, and she often expressed her desire to go and be at rest. Funeral services were held in the Baptist church in Pawnee City, on Sabbath-day, April 28d, conducted by the the dead who die in the Lord.'

Books and Magazines.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for June is filled with interesting and instructive articles, with good illussurrounded by rags and filth of every descrip- trations. The frontispiece depicts an experience of tion. It is believed he died a natural death. a "Star Route" postman on the wild frontier. Secreted under the carpet and in odd nooks | This wild region is described in "The Last Remnant | our own account, and solicit consignments of prime and corners was found \$2,700 in gold, silver of Frontier," by Ernest Ingersoll. Other articles quality property. are: "Olivia Delaplaine," a continued story of New

Natural gas was struck at Xenia, O., last | York social life, by Edgar Fawcett; "A Woman's week on the paper mill grounds at the depth | Experience in the War," by Emma C. Cooke; of 180 feet. The flow indicates a strong press- | "Mother Ann's Children," by Prof. Van Buren Denslow; "The Nation's Lawmakers—the House of Miss Mary Harden, the financee of John Representatives," by Z. L. White, giving sketches Howard Payne, and the lady for whom he of prominent members of the House; "A Blind wrote "Home, Sweet Home," died in Deaf Mute," by Mary C. Moore, etc., etc. \$3 a year; 25 cents a number. R. T. Rush & Son, 130 and 132 Pearl St., New York.

> THE June Harper is a very readable number. The archæologist will find "Excavations at Susa," by Madame Jane Dienlafoy, very attractive; "The Kentucky Pioneers" is a chapter of early history; 'Social Studies—the Growth of Corporations," is continued; "Great American Industries" tells all about a sheet of paper; and story, poetry, and illustration abound. Editorial departments are instructive, and shorter contributed articles are on current topics of practical interest and importance.

> For the little people, nothing excels the publications of D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Babyland and Our Little Men and Women. They are a never ending source of delight to those for whom they are intended and who are fortunate enough to get them. The little historical sketches and studies of animal and plant life are as facinating as the pretty fancies of poets and artists, with which the magazines

> WE have received from E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway, New York, "Bible Curiosities," with an introduction by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D. The publisher says, in his prefatory note, "This collection of treasures, new and old, is the outgrowth of many years' experience in devising methods and incentives to interest children and those of older growth in Bible study, and thus aid them in fulfilling the injunction, 'Search the Scriptures.'" It consists of Biackboard Outlines, Bible Readings, Concert Exercises, Prayer-meeting Outlines, Questions on a great variety of Bible subjects with key furnishing answers to same, Bible Chronology, Handy Reference Tables, and a multitude of other things difficult to classify, the whole embracing over 600 pages. 8vo. Brown cloth with black and gilt trimmings.

BEQUESTS TO TRACT SOCIETY.

The generous purpose of some persons to aid in the work of this Society, by gifts of money or other property, after their death, is sometimes defeated by some technical defect in the instrument by which the gift is intended to be made. It is necessary for this purpose that both the Society and the property, if other than cash, shall be accurately described. A will made in the state of New York less than sixty convenience of any who may desire a form for this

bath Tract Society, a body corporate and politic under the general laws of the state of New York, the sum of......dollars, (or the following described property to wit........) to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Clarence A. Farnum, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Milo Sweet, late of the town of Almond, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his residence in the town of Alfred, on or before the 25th day of August, 1887.

D. R. STILLMAN, Administrator. ALTRED CENTRE, Feb. 21, 1887.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending May 21st, 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, 39,154 packages; exports, none. The market is between hay and grass, and unsettled and lower. The New York state creameries now take the top of the market, and the fancy Westerns have a stern chase in the race for price. In the winter they're the winners. but based on natural grasses, the rolling prairies with its broiling suns, stands small chance in competition with the hills and rills and shady glades of Northern and Western and Sonthern tier counties of New York state. At the close, 21c. is an extreme price for fancy New York state creameries. and 19@20c. for strictly fine special selections of dairies. Western ladle-packed goods are selling at 15@17c., and will largely supply the summer demand for butter. We quote:

Fine last week's creamery make...... 20 @21 Fair to good, dairy butter......15 @17 Poor to common butter......10 @14

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 29,950 boxes; exports, 19,089 boxes. Prices have gradually lessened each day, and at the close 10tc. is the outside for fancy cheese, either white or colored. Early in the week there were sales of best factories at 111@111c,, on Wednesday and Thursday, 11c. was the top, Friday and to-day, 101@101c. buy all the best goods. There is a good demand for finest light skimmed cheese at 7@8c., and fair to good kinds sell at 4@6c., while full skims are hardly salable at any price, and have sold down to 1@2c. We quote: Factory, colored full-cream......101@102

cream all out...... 1 @ 5

Eggs.—Receipts for the week 18,628 barrels.

Market advanced to 13c. for best marks, and is firm at the close. We quote:

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

Exclusively and Entirely on Commission. Cash advances will be made on receipt of property. where needed, and account of sales and remittance for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no agents, make no purchases whatever for

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

Miscellany.

AN OLD LETTER.

Only a letter. Yellow and dim with age; Wistfully gazing, I hold the torn old page.

Only a token From one who loved me well: The faded writing Scarce the fond words tell.

Only a letter, Yet dearer far to me Than all else beside, Minding me, love, of thee.

Only a letter, Yellow and old and torn; On my heart it lies Now I am old and worn.

Only a message, Tender and true and sweet, The writer long dead-Never again we meet.

Only a letter, Hid in an oaken chest, Close, close to my heart. When I am laid at rest. -Chambers' Journal.

FINDING HAPPINESS.

Poor Lucy Lake was listlessly fingering the keys of the piano, and wishing she knew what to do with herself, or how to employ the long spring afternoon.

She was tired of playing on the piano, tired of Kensington embroidery and painting, tired of reading stories, in fact, tired of everything, and felt almost ready to declare life, so full of opportunities for doing good and making herself a blessing to others.

Lucy was an only child, and her indulgent parents were not only able, but willing, gladly, to gratify her wishes in almost all respects. But it is often the pampered children of fortune who experience unrestand discontent, to which their less affluent sisters are strangers.

"Father," said Mrs. Lake to her husband, one evening, "do you notice how dull and listless Lucy seems of late?"

"Why, no; I haven't observed it particularly," replied Mr. Lake.

"Well, I have," said the mother, decidedly; "and I think perhaps she needs a change.

at home."

"Oh, well, young people need a change now and then, and it's nearly six months since Lucy has been away from home. I in her letters concerning her new occupation; date or a fig would have been worth more to combined. We are told on good authority think she had better try what Saratoga will but so bright and hopeful had the letters him then than a chest full of gold. There that there are more Scotchmen in London do for her."

brightened up considerably at thoughts of | deed in the changed habit of the household. spending a few weeks with her aunt and But the happy-faced maiden who tripped returned with the old look of discontent, going on about her.

Several parties and entertainments, which the young girl's mind for a little while; then | we will soon make an expert of our green asthe old, apathetic manner returned, and at sistant. last even her father noticed it.

"I wish Lucy'd go and visit Aunt Martha," he said to his wife one evening.

"How long do you think you'll stay?" inquired the mother.

"Just as long as I can content myself."

"Then you won't be gone long," was her mother's mental observation.

Aunt Martha Lake was a pleasant, practical Christian women. It was a great pleasure to her, as it was also to Grandpa Lake, to welcome the pretty young niece and granddaughter to her home, where she had not visited since leaving school, two years before. Mrs. Lake had sent word that Lucy had not seemed quite as well or active as was desirable for some little time, and she hoped the employment and in doing good.—Zion's simple diversions of farm life would prove enlivening, and help in waking up the dear

At first, Aunt Martha was pleased to notice that Lucy seemed quite interested in what was going on about her; but the novelty soon wore off, and the young lady sank caused her mother so much anxiety.

Lucy often looked at Aunt Martha, and envied her; for no matter whether the sun shone or the rain fell, no matter what happened indoors or out, her face was always dish or a spoon between us." placid and her hands always occupied with useful duties.

But one morning Aunt Martha appeared in the sitting-room with a shade on her face, tears in her eyes, and an open letter in her

dear brother, your kind father. His busi- ing shoe-laces to support his family, and and he has met recently with heavy losses. which he at present sees no way of retrieving. any of us with his perplexities, and he particularly desires that for the present you should remain where you are. Now, my dear child," continued Aunt Martha, more cheerily, "only think what a help and comfort you could become to your loving, gene-like any of us with his perplexities, and he particularly desires that for the present you should remain where you are. Now, my dear child," continued Aunt Martha, more cheerily, "only think what a help and comfort you could become to your loving, gene-like you are like." He quietly remarks, "Don't worry; I'll take as well settle it up once for all."

I forgot to say that John and I were both in a mothers who have children they can trust, are blessed indeed. Boys subscribe to any religious beliefs to which disheartened minister, "Go on, and sow my cheerily, "only think what a help and comfort you could become to your loving, gene-like." Your countenance lights up into eighty languages.

About the same time a German lad of disheartened minister, "Go on, and sow my disheartened minister, "Go on, and sow my we had been educated. We had both gradudened of your parents and every one else."

Your countenance lights up into eighty languages.

About the same time a German lad of disheartened minister, "Go on, and sow my we had been educated. We had both gradudened in a brilliant, "intellectual" school, dence of your parents and every one else.

for some time. Your mother may not feel assured career and a fortune opened before his feet were already in the golden streets. like keeping servants and allowing expenses him; the whole colony looked upon him as The Christ-faith is so precious, also, beto go on as they have. Only think how nice the luckiest of men. He consented, and cause it is so costly. On Christ's part it it would be if you should return home able sailed in the suit of Baron S... As the cost Gethsemane's agony and Calvary's sacdone so much for you?"

"But how could I, auntie, knowing as little about household matters as I do?" asked Lucy, a new interest in her eyes.

"My dear girl, suppose I teach you tonight to make light, sweet bread—a far greater accomplishment in my eyes, and in the eyes of most men, than either dancing or piano-playing. To-morrow I will teach you you return to them able to cook good, appetizing meals; and who knows but the simple lessons may prove a real fascination to you as you grow skilled in the useful art!"

Lucy was naturally affectionate, and very fond of her home and her parents. It had caused a pang of genuine pain to know that Martha's sensible, kindly proposal was gladly received; and Lucy's first lesson in the

Aunt Martha declared she had never seen her pretty niece look so charming before, as, clad in a new cambric dress, her plump arms bare, and her rosy fingers covered with flour, herself tired of life itself—her bright, easy she stood kneading the batter which under Aunt Martha's skillful directions would in a higher purpose in life than money, and the morning be converted into light, creamy | who obstinately followed it, that are reckoned

Every day some useful lesson was learned. Every night the young girl went to her bed the wiser for some new achievement in her new department of employment; while Aunt Martha secretly rejoiced at the utter change in the face and manner of her pupil, whose progress in one of the most important branches of a woman's education was remark-

One day Aunt Martha asked Lucy if she would not like to make a custard for a sick woman, a member of their church. This was another unusual experience, and Lucy How would it do, do you think, to let her felt a thrill of satisfaction and justifiable visit Saratoga with her aunt and cousin pride, perhaps, when she started on her errand of mercy; a rich custard with whipped

cousin at the fashionable resort. But she in at the door soon sent all such fears to the winds. When her mother said complainingly and Mrs. Lake began to be really distressed | that there was but one inexperienced girl in that Lucy took so little interest in what was the kitchen, she hardly understood Lucy's

"Never mind, mother dear. Such a wonoccurred about that time, served to divert derfully experienced individual has arrived,

- A new life has indeed begun for pretty Lucy Lake—a happy life, because one filled that sin has obstructed the faith-pipe, and fish. They consume five hundred million with useful, wholesome duties. Mr. Lake | Christ is shut off. A revival, or a re-living, "Oh, dear! that's the very last place she declares there never was such bread outside means a clearing out of the spiritual would want to visit," said her mother; but of his father's house as his dear child can channel. when Mr. Lake proposed to Lucy the next make; and her mother regards it as a mysmorning that she should visit at her aunt's tery that she could have learned so much in quiet homestead, he was much pleased to so short a time. And then she never forgot hear her say she believed she should enjoy the help and pleasure it gave her to go repeatedly to the bedside of that poor, sick, Christian woman. It was astonishing how soon she learned of another just such worthy, needy case, hardly more than a stone's throw from her own father's door. And little by little, as business improved with her father, and fortune once more smiled upon them, Dr. Grace, her pastor, came to regard Miss Lucy Lake as one of the happiest, as she surely was one of the most useful, young members of his church and society.

She had found true happiness where it can almost always be found—in a life full of useful

TWO PATHS.

A biography of the son of a small farmer who lived in the stormy times of Charles the into the dull, apathetic state which had First has just been published in England. John, on coming to man's estate, met a woman whom he heartily loved.

"We were not afraid to marry," he wrote, though we had not so much property as a

John was soon converted to his wife's reigious belief, and was not afraid to preach it though he was sent to prison for doing it.

"If I am set free to-day, I will preach the gospel to-morrow," he told the judge. He kept his word, and was twice sent back to "My dear," she said gently, addressing | jail, where he remained for nearly thirteen Lucy, "I have some trying news from my years. There he worked day and night makness matters are causing him much trouble, writing the gospel which he could not

preach. The book which he wrote, "The Pilgrim's He writes that he does not wish to burden Progress," has been read all over the Eng-

to lend a helping hand to those who have ship sailed down the Delaware, they saw the rifice. On our part it costs repentance of boy, pale and haggard, gazing at the shore. sin, self-surrender, the denial of greedy "David;" he was asked, "do you wish to lusts, and hard battles with temptation. A return?"

> "Yes." "For what purpose?"

"To tell the Indians of God. That is my true work." "Then in his name go back, even now."

would please your parents more than to have | thousands of savages to Christianity and civilization.

men, old and young, were gathered in a large | Cayler. room in Philadelphia. Before them lay a protest against tyranny. If they signed it, it was at the risk of their lives, and of the property which would keep their children trouble had come in her absence, and Aunt | from beggary. Not a man drew back. The result is the Republic of the United States.

Young men of the present day in chooskitchen was accordingly taken that evening. Ing a career ask themselves: "Can I grow rich by such means?" "How much will it be worth a year to me?" John Bunyan and David Zeisberger would seem fools in the

eyes of the wise men of this generation. Yet it is only the men who struck out with among the world's leaders.

Only spiritual things last, and sacrifice is one law of spiritual happiness, growth, and attainment. There are two classes of men: those who live for the gratification of self, and those who live for the good of others; and the two pursue different ways, leading, whither? ending, where?—Selected.

A PRECIOUS FAITH.

There is a legend that a traveler over the desert, who was nearly perishing with hunger, came upon the spot where a company had lately encamped. Searching about for some article of food, he found a small bag "I've no objections," said Mr. Lake; foam on top, also, some delicious little sponge which he hoped might be a bag of dates. "but I don't see why she isn't just as well off cakes, her welcome offerings to a needy suf- Opening it, he discovered that it contained shells and silver coins. Throwing it down At last the time came for her return to her in bitter disappointment, he exclaimed, parents and home. Nothing had been said | "Alas! it is nothing but money." A single been, that Mrs. Lake almost dreaded seeing is a time coming to all of us, when we would than in Edinburgh, more Irishmen than in Mr. Lake said, "All right," and Lucy her dear child, for fear she might wilt in- gladly surrender the wealth of the whole Dublin, and more Jews than in Palestine world for what an apostle once called " like precious faith."

Precious is faith, because it is the channel of connection through which Jesus pours the life stream into my soul. The value of the channel is in what it brings to me. The lead pipe which passes from the street in under my house, may be worth only a few cents a pound, but the water it conducts is the life of my family. Christ dwells in our hearts only through faith. The cause of drought in a Christian, or in a church, is

The preciousness of faith lies also in its protection from deadly adversaries. We read of the "shield of faith," but it has been well said that Christ is the actual shield, and faith is only the grasping arm which holds it up before us. A false faith inspires a false security. Right there lies the awful danger of many in our congregations. They are trusting in their own morality, or in their good associations, or perhaps in the popular delusion of a second probation after death. Christ is the actual Protector. His presence barricades my heart from the assaults of the tempter. His strength is made perfect in our weakness.

Precious is this Christ-faith also, because it imparts power. Faith has been the inspican calculate just as confidently on their | cold. Master's perpetual aid, as they can on the So, for the hundredth time I rolled little again asked, "Are you a good boy?" he

rising of to-morrow's sun. What consolations, too, doth this precious off to act her part as a borrowed baby. faith afford! How it restores the balance between all the inequalities of life! Are you found the baby gone, he was just as angry poor? Yes; but richer than Crossus with the as he could be. "Why can't they find a unaccountable riches of Christ. Have you met | baby of their own, and not always be borrowwith a heavy loss? Yes; but you open the ing ours?" he said crossly. "They could blessed Book, and read that to you "are go over to the asylum and take their pick of given exceeding great and precious promises." 'babies." "But not like ours, John," I said confidence in him or her, can prove their Suppose that you had received a letter an- quickly. "Well, no, of course not; but I obedience, truthfulness and honesty by nouncing the loss of the money you were de- don't propose having strangers go halves mother, they are pretty safe. That boy pending on for support. While you are read- | with our baby. Besides, I won't have them | will be a joy to his mother while she lives. ing it, a generous friend happens in, who ob- teaching that child any more nonsense of the She can trust him out of her sight, feeling serves the sadness on your face, and asks to religious sort, and they may as well know it that he will not run into evil. I do not think read the letter. When he has finished it when they bring her back this time; you may he will go to the saloon, the theater, or the

rous parents, if you only choose. Very man who was visiting the settlement was faith trims her lamp with the oil of the utterly devoid of the "foolish superstitions" probably these losses of which your father pleased by the boy, and offered to take him promises which Jesus furnisheth. Heaven of any religious faith, and we intended to writes will involve considerable change in to Europe, give him a training as a skillful is as yet only a promise; but to the believer bring up our child in the same severely writes will involve considerable change in to Europe, give him a training as a skillful is as yet only a promise; but to the believer bring up our child in the same severely the manner of living at your home, at least artificer, and establish him at Utrecht. An it would not be one whit more a certainty if moral atmosphere. It did not occur to the manner of living at your home, at least artificer, and establish him at Utrecht. An it would not be one whit more a certainty if the course was the strongth of realty.

> very hot furnace is often required to make its pure gold shine; and roaring tempests are often let loose in order to tighten the hold of its anchor.

"How shall I get this faith?" Our answer to this question is. Exercise it? Faith | mistress so, with my compliments." He was sent ashore in a bateau, returned is personal connection with Jesus Christ; put home, entered the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him. Prayer "because we all love little Dudu so much: how to mix those nice sponge mustins you home, entered the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him.

like so much. And, as your father desires for two years, to learn their language and is one way of doing this; make that connection with him.

and she is really sweet. She can sing the state of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him.

The state of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him.

Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief yourself into connection with him to come into your of the lodge of an Indian chief your of the lodge of than welcome—a few weeks longer, suppose | ing to them. No missionary has ever ex- heart and dwell there. Do the very first thing you take a lesson in cooking each day? ercised a more powerful influence on the that he bids you, as he speaks through con-"Why," she added with her old sprightli- Indians than David Zeisberger. He found- science. That tightens the connection. ness, "I don't believe anything you could do ed forty Christian villages, and brought Every step you take in obedience to him

increase the hold. Do your part, and reply implicity on his part in the blessed partner-A hundred years later a small company of ship. The way to do a thing is to do it.-

AFTERWARD.

I heedlessly opened the cage, And suffered my bird to go free; And, though I besought it with tears to return, It nevermore came back to me; It nests in the wildwood, and heeds not my call: O the bird once at liberty, who can enthrall?

I hastily opened my lips, And uttered a word of disdain That wounded a friend, and forever estranged A heart I would die to regain; But the bird once at liberty, who can enthrall? And the word that's once spoken, O who can recall

A LARGE CITY.

- Virginia B. Harrison.

If any one were to walk one way through all the streets of London, he would be obliged to go a distance of two thousand six hundred miles, or as far as it is across the American continent from New York to San Francisco. This will give an idea of what would have to be done in order to see even the greater part of London.

In our approach to this city, as well as in our rambles through its street, we shall not be struck so much by its splendid and imposing appearance as by its immensity. Go where we may, there seems to be no end to the town. It is fourteen miles one way, and eight miles the other, and contains a population of nearly four million people, which is greater, indeed, than that of Switzerland or the kingdoms of Denmark and Greece with foreigners from all parts of the world, including a great number of Americans. Yet there are so many Englishmen in London, that one is not likely to notice the presence of these people of other nations.

This vast body of citizens, some so rich that they never can count their money, and some so poor that they never have any to count, eat every year four hundred thousand oxen, one and a half million sheep, eight million chickens and game birds, not to speak of calves, hogs, and different kinds of oysters, which, although it seems like a large number, would only give, if equally divided among all the people, one oyster every third day to each person. There are three hundred thousand servants in London, enough people to make a large city; but as this gives only one servant to each dozen citizens, it is quite evident that a great many of the people must wait on themselves. Things are very unequally divided in London; and I have no doubt that instead of there being one servant to twelve persons, some of the rich lords and ladies have twelve servants apiece.—From "King London," by Frank R. Stockton, in ST. NICHOLAS for June.

THE BORROWED BABY.

"Please, ma'am, I've come to borrow the ration of progress, a principle of action baby!" The speaker was a rosy-cheeked them; but remember—the best side of these throughout all human history. The moment | girl, who lived with the family across the traps is the outside.—Rev. J. Briggs. that the man with the withered arm exer- way. It was a regular nuisance, this lending cised faith in Christ, the divine power shot | the baby all the time; she didn't seem to beinto that paralyzed limb, and he lifted it. long to us any more. I suppose we were Faith calculates on this reserved strength, | really jealous because she really did love these and is not afraid to essay difficult tasks. new people so much, and they took so much last winter in my sleigh, says a friend, a lit-"I can do all things through Christ that pains with her, teaching her little cunning the boy six or seven years old asked me the strengtheneth me." Here is the encourage ways and pretty sayings; and I must say they usual question, "Please may I ride?" ment for young converts who propose to were most judicious, never giving her sweet make a public confession of Christ; they things to make her sick, or letting her take boy."

Dudu up, and kissing her good-bye, sent her looked up pleasantly and said, "Yes, sir."

When John came home to dinner and

that ours was the strength of youth and pre. sumption, or that our ignorance could pull down in a day what knowledge had been a thousand years building. We felt that wa were sufficient to ourselves, and our child"

The baby came home. She was nearly three years old, but after all, only a baby and as I took her from the girl, I said "We won't be able to lend the baby any more, Mary; her papa and I think it is not a good plan, and we cannot possibly do with. out her; the house is too lonely; tell your

"I'm so sorry ma'am," said the girl, word."

"Superstition!" I exclaimed angrily "Tell your mistress, for me, that I don't wish my child to learn those senseless hymns I do not believe in them, nor do I intend that she shall."

"N-o-t'l-i-e-v-e them!" gasped the girl "Why, you aint a heathen, be you?" I dismissed her curtly, and when John came home, I told him of the message I had

"That's right, little woman! I guess we know enough to take care of this little blog. som, hey, Winkle, don't we?" Somehow. just then an old, forgotten text flashed through my mind, "My grace is sufficient for thee," and it ran up and down the garret

of my thoughts all the evening. When I put Dudu to bed I noticed that her hands were hot and her eyes seemed heavy. There was diphtheria in the place. but she had not been exposed to it in any possible manner, our neighbors, who bor. rowed the baby, being afraid of it as we were; for that was why no baby was in their home.

Oh! that dreadful time. I cannot recall it now; the days—hardly more than a day the anguish, the awful suffering, and the end. Parched lips and fever-bright eyes, the film of death, and not one hope, one word of comfort; only the cruel, dreary, un. lightened grave that yawned for our darling,

Just at the last there was a moment's peace. It was not on us that her last look fell. We turned to see whom or what she saw, and there stood our neighbor over the way, whom she, at least, sweet darling, had loved as herself; and then she lifted the weary little hands, and a glad look of recognition was in the wan face, and we all heard the last broken words as they fell in awful distinctness, from the baby lips: "Desus loves me, dis I know.'

Yes, they sang it at her funeral—for we buried her with no heathen rites-and some good man prefaced a few consoling words to the text: "My grace is sufficient for thee;" but oh! the tender melody of the angel voices that sang above her!

And when it was all over, and only the memory remained of so much beauty and sweetness, and our hearts were going back to the dust and ashes of unbelief, our good neighbor came, like an evangelist, and giving us of her own brave Christian strength, gained at the foot of the cross, said wisely "Be content, God has only borrowed the baby."—Selected.

THE INQUISITIVE MOUSE.

A little mouse, unused to the ways of the world, once left its quiet home, and set out on a journey, and was greatly charmed with many of the strange things it saw, amongst which was a dear little house, the door of which stood wide open. As there was no one about it, it ventured to look in, and saw a bit of cheese suspended from the ceiling "That cheese smells very good," thought the mouse, and forthwith walked in, and began to nibble away at the tempting morsel.

Suddenly there was a sharp noise, which greatly frightened the mouse, but when it tried to run home again, it found the door

I need not tell you what followed—suffice it to say that it never saw its poor father and mother again.

There are traps for children, and very tempting are the baits hung up to attract

PROVE IT BY MOTHER.

While driving along the street one day I answered him, "Yes, if you are a good

He climbed into the sleigh; and, when I

"Can you prove it?" "Yes, sir."

"By whom?"

"Why, by ma," he said promptly. I thought to myself, here is a lesson for

boys and girls. When a child feels and knows that mother not only loves, but has ALL FOR THEE

BY REV. NORMAN PL

Blest Saviour, slain for In grateful love to thee The cross I bear; Thou didst for me endu My pardon to ensure, And thus for me secure A crown to wear.

I would endure for thee As thou hast done for m Thou Saviour dear. Make me submissive, m Thy constant help I see That when my strength Thy strength appear

Help me the sword to w Be thou my stay and sh My guide and friend Protect me by thy migh Direct me sympassis.

Direct my steps aright,

Help me endure the figh

Till life shall end.

HOW A MONKEY TOOK M It is an understood fact tha

a happy disposition conduce

that laughter itself has proved one of the best medicines. stance: A patient being very his doctor ordered a dose of pet monkey belonging to the present while the nurse preparine. When she left the room knowing that his master was slipped slily to the table, took containing the liquid and put The first taste was probably s and he made a comical grima liked to give it up. Another the sweet of the syrup. A tesque visage brightened. H glance around, and then sat d goblet firmly grasped, and placed it to his lips and drank Perhaps there had been a w syrup of manna—not more barb had all settled. But he before he had fully realized taste he had swallowed nearl the nauseous dose. Mercy, v made over it. The sick man w Never in his life had he see grotesquely human! The f gusted monkey was a study. teeth and actually stamped had seen his master do wh last his excitement reachedstood up, his eyes flashed, goblet by his slender stock wit shut his teeth, and then, with geful snap, he hurled it with the floor, and seemed entirely saw the thousand glitterin about. Never before had the anything to equal it. The wh the circumstances, everythin peared to him so supremely a dicrous that he burst into that lasted until his nurse of was the matter. And when he he laughed again more hear than before—laughed until h hausted and in profuse per nurse anxiously sponged and he perspired and laughed slept; and when he awoke taken place, the fever had be he was on the sure road to co

A HELPFUL WIF

Many a man who has attai the world is proud to see much of his success is due to wise and loving wife, Rot well known by his humorist to the Burlington Hence lecturer, gives an account in pincott of the stimulus w from the invalid wife, lat whom he tenderly says a article, "Whatever of earne purpose there is in my l gentlest, best and wisest of laborators, a loving, devot cerning his work he says:

"As Mrs. Burdette's he

more and more of my work withdrawing entirly from the Hawkeye office, and at home. "Her Little S was at this time quite l every moment, in every pains, acute and terrible. of her suffering helplessnes is visible her collaboration manuscript was read to he the paper. She added a t there, suggested a change o and so tenderly that, in he the usually dreaded "blu a wand of blessing, struck of and pet paragraphs. Ho "what not to print!" B man who writes with suc over his shoulder, a wife w her husband's reputation vanity and recklessness! into our work whole page and in some instances she a long sketch or letter. ourselves could see wher joined. One day, as I wa "copy" which represent work, she slipped into the

ically feigned timidity, a she said, she ventured editor, and would like a containing it, if published Nest, a tender little stor It was her only published after she fell asleep I f ments of her verses writte

en fingers that could scar

utterly devoid of the "foolish superstitions" of any religious faith, and we intended to bring up our child in the same severely moral atmosphere. It did not occur to us that ours was the strength of youth and presumption, or that our ignorance could pull down in a day what knowledge had been a thousand years building. We felt that we were sufficient to ourselves, and our child.

The baby came home. She was nearly three years old, but after all, only a baby, and as I took her from the girl, I said. "We won't be able to lend the baby any more, Mary; her papa and I think it is not a good plan, and we cannot possibly do with. out her; the house is too lonely; itell your mistress so, with my compliments."

"I'm so sorry ma'am," said the girl. "because we all love little Dudu so much: and she is really sweet. She can sing, Jesus loves me, all through, and not miss a

"Superstition!" I exclaimed angrily. "Tell your mistress, for me, that I don't wish my child to learn those senseless hymns, I do not believe in them, nor do I intend that she shall."

"N-o-t'l-i-e-v-e them!" gasped the girl. "Why, you aint a heathen, be you?" I dismissed her curtly, and when John came home, I told him of the message I had

"That's right, little woman! I guess we know enough to take care of this little blossom, hey, Winkle, don't we?" Somehow. just then an old, forgotten text flashed through my mind, "My grace is sufficient for thee," and it ran up and down the garret of my thoughts all the evening.

When I put Dudu to bed I noticed that her hands were hot and her eyes seemed heavy. There was diphtheria in the place. but she had not been exposed to it in any possible manner, our neighbors, who borrowed the baby, being afraid of it as we were; for that was why no baby was in their

Oh! that dreadful time. I cannot recall it now; the days—hardly more than a day the anguish, the awful suffering, and the end. Parched lips and fever-bright eyes, the film of death, and not one hope, one word of comfort; only the cruel, dreary, unlightened grave that yawned for our darling. Just at the last there was a moment's peace. It was not on us that her last look fell. We turned to see whom or what she saw, and there stood our neighbor over the way, whom she, at least, sweet darling, had loved as herself; and then she lifted the weary little hands, and a glad look of recognition was in the wan face, and we all heard he last broken words as they fell in awful distinctness, from the baby lips: "Desus loves me, dis I know."

Yes, they sang it at her funeral—for we puried her with no heathen rites—and some good man prefaced a few consoling words to he text: "My grace is sufficient for thee;" but oh! the tender melody of the angel roices that sang above her!

And when it was all over, and only the nemory remained of so much beauty and weetness, and our hearts were going back the dust and ashes of unbelief, our good neighbor came, like an evangelist, and giving is of her own brave Christian strength, ained at the foot of the cross, said wisely: Be content, God has only borrowed the aby."—Selected.

THE INQUISITIVE MOUSE.

A little mouse, unused to the ways of the orld, once left its quiet home, and set out a journey, and was greatly charmed with pany of the strange things it saw, amongst hich was a dear little house, the door of hich stood wide open. As there was no ne about it, it ventured to look in, and saw bit of cheese suspended from the ceiling. That cheese smells very good," thought the nouse, and forthwith walked in, and began nibble away at the tempting morsel. Suddenly there was a sharp noise, which

reatly frightened the mouse, but when it ried to run home again, it found the door I need not tell you what followed—suffice

to say that it never saw its poor father d mother again. There are traps for children, and very mpting are the baits hung up to attract

em; but remember—the best side of these aps is the outside.—Rev. J. Briggs. PROVE IT BY MOTHER.

While driving along the street one day winter in my sleigh, says a friend, a litboy six or seven years old asked me the ial question, "Please may I ride?".

answered him, "Yes, if you are a good le climbed into the sleigh; and, when I in asked, "Are you a good boy?" he ked up pleasantly and said, "Yes, sir."

Can you prove it?" Yes, sir.' By whom?"

Why, by ma," he said promptly. thought to myself, here is a lesson for and girls. When a child feels and ows that mother not only loves, but has fidence in him or her, can prove their dience, truthfulness and honesty by ther, they are pretty safe. That boy be a joy to his mother while she lives. can trust him out of her sight, feeling the will not run into evil. I do not think will go to the saloon, the theater, or the abling house. Children who have praymothers, and mothers who have children can trust, are blessed indeed. Boys girls, can you "prove by mother" that good? Try to deserve the Du of your parents and every one class

ALL FOR THEE.

BY REV. NORMAN PLASS. Blest Saviour, slain for me, In grateful love to thee The cross I bear; Thou didst for me endure, My pardon to ensure. And thus for me secure

A crown to wear. I would endure for thee As thou hast done for me, Thou Saviour dear. Make me submissive, meek, Thy constant help I seek, That when my strength is weak Thy strength appear.

Help me the sword to wield, Be thou my stay and shield, My guide and friend; Protect me by thy might. Direct my steps aright, Help me endure the fight Till life shall end.

-New York Observer.

HOW A MONKEY TOOK MEDICINE.

It is an understood fact that not only does a happy disposition conduce to health, but that laughter itself has proved in some cases one of the best medicines. Here is an instance: A patient being very low with fever, his doctor ordered a dose of rhubarb. pet monkey belonging to the sick man was present while the nurse prepared the medi-When she left the room the animal not gusted monkey was a study. He ground his of lead which he had hammered into a pencil. teeth and actually stamped his foot as he shut his teeth, and then, with a spiteful, ven- | danger. He sang, geful snap, he hurled it with mad fury upon the floor, and seemed entirely satisfied as he saw the thousand glittering pieces flying about. Never before had the sick man seen anything to equal it. The whole scene and all the circumstances, everything about it, appeared to him so supremely and comically ludicrous that he burst into a fit of laughter that lasted until his nurse came to see what was the matter. And when he tried to tell her he laughed again more heartily, if possible, than before—laughed until he sank back exhausted and in profuse perspiration. The nurse anxiously sponged and wiped his skin; he perspired and laughed again until he slept; and when he awoke a reaction had taken place, the fever had been broken, and he was on the sure road to convalescence.

A HELPFUL WIFE.

Many a man who has attained eminence in the world is proud to acknowledge that much of his success is due to the help of a wise and loving wife. Robert J. Burdette, well known by his humoristic contributions to the Burlington Hawkere, and also as a

withdrawing entirly from the deskwork in given? the Hawkeye office, and writing altogether at home. "Her Little Serene Highness"

over his shoulder, a wife who loves and prizes her husband's reputation far above his own vanity and recklessness! At times she wove into our work whole pages of her own, and Work, she slipped into the leave, with com- without his pardon and without his smile. ically feigned timidity, a little poem, which, she said, she ventured to lay before the short accounts? with him! Let the moment editor, and would like a copy of the paper when his Spirit within you tells you of a fault containing it, if published. It was Robin's or sin, be the moment for saying, "I will Nest, a tender little story of her own life. arise and go to my Father, and say unto him, It was her only published poem; although I have sinned." That very sin has been al-

In the winter of 1877 I wrote a lecture about two hours long, and went out and said it without hesitation, manuscript or remorse. The writing of that lecture, The Rise and Fall of the Moustache, was a comical piece of business. Dr. Charles Beardsley, then editor-in-chief of the Hawkeye, said to me one day, "Why don't you write a lecture?" Straightway I went home and told Her Little Serene Highness what he said. Her face lit up like a ray of sunshine. "Ah!" she exclaimed, "Dr. Beardsley is as wise as he is good. I've been waiting for this for years." I was afraid to venture; but Her Little Serenity coaxed and petted and argued in her womanly way, and at last the lecture was completed. She calmly sent her little blue pencil cruising over its blotted pages, and, after making many prizes, and sinking many a gallant rhetorical three-decker, she sent me out. I am afraid I didn't go out very grandly. I was badly frightened. I had no voice, no elocutionary training, no presence, no attitude, no gesture; my pronunciation was faulty, and my grammar uncertain. I had nothing but my lecture and my wife. How could I fail?

"JESUS, LOVER OF MY SOUL."

The brothers, John and Charles Wesley, with Richard Pilmore, were one evening holding a twilight meeting on the common, when they were attacked by a mob, and fled from its fury for their lives. The first place knowing that his master was watching him, of refuge that they found, after having been slipped slily to the table, took up the goblet for some time separated, was a hedge-row The first taste was probably strange to him, | minutes, protecting themselves from serious the sweet of the syrup. Ah! His gro- heads as they lay with their faces in the dust. glance around, and then sat down with the to leave their temporary retreat for a safer cow suffering with the malady. goblet firmly grasped, and pretty soon he one at some distance. They found their way placed it to his lips and drank to the dregs. at last to a spring house, where, in compar-Perhaps there had been a wine glassful of ative security, they waited for the pursuers syrup of manna-not more-while the rhu- to weary of seeking them. Here they struck barb had all settled. But he found it, and a light with a flint stone, dusted their soiled before he had fully realized the change of and tattered garments, and after quenching taste he had swallowed nearly the whole of their thirst, bathed their hands and faces in the nauseous dose. Mercy, what a face he | the water that bubbled from the spring and made over it. The sick man was spell-bound. | flowed away in a sparkling streamlet. Then Never in his life had he seen anything so it was that Charles Wesley was inspired to grotesquely human! The face of the dis- | write "Jesus, lover of my soul," with a bit

These circumstances beautifully illustrate had seen his master do when angry. At the hymn, giving to almost every line a reallast his excitement reached a climax. He ity that makes it peculiarly significant to estood up, his eyes flashed, he grasped the every loving Christian heart. They had fled goblet by his slender stock with all his might, before their enemies and found shelter from

> "Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly." -Christian Guardian.

A morning hand-bath in cold salt water is delightfully invigorating.

Warm salt water inhaled through the nostrils will cure cold and catarrh.

cough or throat irritation. A glass of salt water, warm or cold, taken on rising in the morning will cure constipa-

Bathing the eyes, when tired or weak, in warm salt water, will soothe and strengthen

Salt, plentifully sprinkled on the icy doorstep, will have a better and cleaner effect than ashes.—Good Housekeeping.

"KEEP SHORT ACCOUNTS WITH GOD."

If there is the smallest sin upon the conlecturer, gives an account in the March Lip- science, there can be no true peace. Every pincott of the stimulus which he received sin has its shadow, and the least shadow is from the invalid wife, lately deceased, of sufficient to come between the soul and God. whom he tenderly says at the close of the The Father's smile is not the privilege. article, "Whatever of earnestness and high merely, but the right, of each child in the purpose there is in my life, I owe to the divine household, and nothing but the congentlest, best and wisest of critics and col- sciousness of sin-sin unpardoned—can interlaborators, a loving, devoted wife." Con- fere with this privilege. How important, "As Mrs. Burdette's health failed I did kept free from the shadows which arise more and more of my work at home, soon from sins unconfessed, and therefore unfor-

We are not inclined in these days to regard confession in its true light. We look upon was at this time quite helpless, suffering it as a stern and unvelcome duty, and selevery moment, in every joint, rheumatic dom, if at all, consider it the privilege which pains, acute and terrible. But in these years it really is. The result is, we shrink from of her suffering helplessness, more than ever, availing ourselves of it, and allow sins to acle visible her collaboration in my work. All cumulate on our conscience, till their shadmanuscript was read to her before it went to ows grow into a thick cloud, completely hidthe paper. She added a thought here and ing the Father's face. That this should be there, suggested a change of word and phrase so arises, we think, partly from the fact that and so tenderly that, in her trembling hand, we are apt to attach too large a meaning to the usually dreaded "blue pencil" became the word itself. Confession means simply, to a wand of blessing, struck out entire sentences | acknowledge, to admit, to disclose; nothing and pet paragraphs. How well she knew more; whereas many seem to regard it as also "what not to print!" Blessed indeed is the implying deep sorrow for sin and self-abaseman who writes with such a critic looking | ment before God; in other words, a certain condition of soul which must be arrived at, and for which they require a certain amount of time. The consequence is, that instead of taking each sin at once, as soon as they and in some instances she wrote one-half of are aware of it, and transferring it from a long sketch or letter, and I think only | themselves to the great Sin-Bearer, they wait ourselves could see where the sketch was with its heavy load upon them, for a more joined. One day, as I was gathering up the convenient season, afraid and unable, mean-'copy" which represented the morning's while, to look up into their Father's face,

O child of such a Father, resolve to "keep after she fell asleep I found several frag-ready judged by him, when laid by him upon ments of her verses written with pain-strick-Christ, but he wants you to judge it and lay en fingers that could scarcely hold the pen. I it upon Christ yourself. And the very mo-

ment you do this. "as far as the east is from the west," so far doth he remove that transgression from you, and pronounce you clean.

Yes, "keep short accounts with God." "Let your garments be always white; for then shalt thou lift up thy face without spot;" and shalt "have confidence, and not be ashamed before him."—Parish Visitor.

NEARER THAN YOU THINK.

You may be nearer to Christ than you think. Those men who went stumbling along the road to Emmaus, weeping and moaning that their Christ was gone, poured into his very ear the tale of their bereavement. They told him of their trouble, that they had lost their Christ-and there he was talking with them. In the midst of their deep grief there was their victory, and they did not know it. There is many a man in embarassment, overwhelmed with care, who does not know what to do. It is the pressure of God's hand upon him for the 52 pp. purpose of betterment. It is God present in affairs: Christ near to him for the sake of winning him to himself.—Christian Union.

Moyular Science.

A NEW GERM.—Scientific men in all parts of the world are engaged in a busy hunt after germs. Until recently, the specific germ of scarlet fever, as well as that of measles, mumps, and some other contagious maladies, containing the liquid and put it to his lips. near at hand, behind which they hid a few has eluded capture; but Dr. Klein, the eminent English bactenologist, recently anand he made a comical grimace, but he dis- injury by the missiles that fell like hail about nounced the discovery of the special organliked to give it up. Another sip, and he got them, by clasping their hands above their ism which is the real cause of scarlet fever. In the case investigated, an extensive outtesque visage brightened. He cast a furtive As night drew on, the darkness enabled them | break was traced to the use of milk from a

> A REMEDY FOR WOUNDS.—The smoke of woolen rags is a cure for the most dangerous wounds. A lady of my acquaintance ran a machine needle through her finger. She could not be released until the machine was taken to pieces. The needle had broken in her finger into three pieces, one of which was bent almost double. After repeated trials the pieces were extracted by pinchers, but they were very strongly imbedded. The pain reached to the shoulder, and there was every danger of lockjaw. The woolen rags were put over the coals, over which she held her fingers, and in a very short time all the pain This is but one of the many instances. of such cures, some of them taking place 100 " after several days from the time of the wound. Let woolen rags be kept sacredly and always at hand for wounds. The smoke and stench will fill the house, perhaps, but that is a trifle when the alternative is lockjaw, or even a long painful sequel to wound. Another instance was the wound made by an enraged cat, which tore the flesh from the wrist to the elbow, and bit through the fleshy part of the hand. One ministration of the smoke A pinch of salt taken frequently will stop extracted all the pain, which had been frightful.—Boston Transcript

> > IRON.—It has become plainly evident that there is in progress what will prove to be quite an important revolution in the iron industry of the country. Pennsylvania and the other old iron-producing fields are likely to lose their almost monopoly of the business by the competition of the South and Southwest; and if the new discoveries in the upper peninsula of Michigan prove to be as extensive and as rich in metal as now reported, they will have no little effect in changing the base of the iron supply. Already there are in the Birmingham district twenty-one large furnaces, from which 750,000 tons of iron are expected next year; in the Chattanooga districts furnaces with a capacity of 250,000 tons. The product of all furnaces here and elsewhere in Alabama. Tennessee and Georgia is put at 1,615,000 tons, of which | Single Copies, per year...... 60 cents two-thirds will come from Alabama. In Ten Copies and upwards, per copy.... 50 cents. 1880 there were only 134,000 tons. Iron is the most serviceable and valuable metal of the mineral kingdom, and by the wisdom of the great Creator of all things has been more universally distributed over the world than any other. Its uses are beyond computation, entering, as it does, in some form into nearly every department of life and every branch of human industry. It was an act of beneficence which could come from only one source to give this metal to the world so plenteously; it is more to mankind than gold, which all prize so much, and which is so eagerly sought after by everybody.—American

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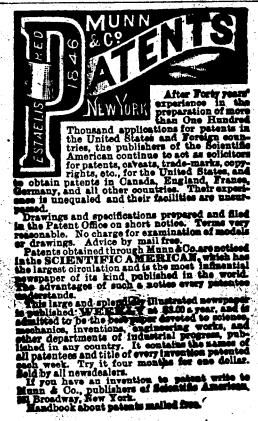
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The Sabbath School.

"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think y have eternal life; and they are they which testify

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1887.

SECOND QUARTER.

April 2. Joseph sold into Egypt. Gen. 37: 23-36. April 9. Joseph Exalted. Gen. 41: 38-48. April 16. Joseph Makes Himself Known. Gen. 45: 1-15. April 23. Joseph and his Father. Gen. 47: 1-12. April 30. Israel in Egypt. Exod. 1: 6-14. May 7. The Child Moses. Exod. 2: 1-10. May 14. The Call of Moses. Exod. 3. 1-12. May 21. The Passover. Exod. 12: 1-14. May 28. The Red Sea. Exod. 14: 19-31. June 4. The Manna. Exod. 16: 4-12. June 11. The Commandments. Exod. 20: 1-11. June 18. The Commandments. Exod. 20: 12-21. June 25. Review.

LESSON X.—THE MANNA.

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

For Sabbath-day, June 4th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Exodus 16: 4-12. 4. Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you: and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no.

5. And it shall come to pass, that on the sixth day they shall prepare that which they bring in; and it shall be twice as much as they gether deliv

shall prepare that which they bring in; and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily.

6. And Moses and Aaron said unto all the children of Israel, At even, then ye shall know that the Lord hath brought you out from the land of Egypt:

7. And in the morning, then ye shall see the glory of the Lord: for that he heareth your murmuring; against the Lord: And what are we, that ye murmur against us?

8. And Moses said. This shall be when the Lord shall give you in the evening flesh to eat, and in the morning bread to the full; for that the Lord heareth your murmurings which ye murmur against him: and what are we? your murmurings are not against us, but against the Lord.

9. And Moses spake unto Aaron, Say unto all the congregation of the children of Israel, Come near before the Lord: for he hath heard your murmurings.

10. And it came to pass, as Aaron spake unto the whole congregation of the children of Israel, that they looked toward the wilderness, and behold, the glory of the Lord appeared in the cloud.

11. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,

12. I have heard the murmurings of the children of Israel: speak unto them, saying, At even ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning as hall he filled with bread; and we shall know

speak unto them, saying. At even ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning ye shall be filled with bread: and ye shall know that I am the Lord your God. GOLDEN TEXT.—Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life. John 6: 35.

BIBLE READINGS.

Sunday. Delivered from hunger. Exod. 16: 4-12. Monday. Fed from heaven. Exod. 16: 13-26. Tuesday. Supplied with drink. Exod. 17: 1-7. Wednesday, Miraculously fed. John 6: 1-14. Thursday. The true bread. John 6: 22-40. Friday. Eating Christ's flesh. John 5: 41-59. Sabbath day. The water of life. John 4: 1-15.

TIME.—B. C. 1491; forty five days from the departure from Egypt.

PLACES.—Egypt, wilderness. Persons.-Lord, Moses, Aaron, Israel.

OUTLINE.

- I. The daily bread. v. 4.
- II. The double portion on the sixth day. v. 5. III. Meat and bread. v. 6, 12.
- IV. Their murmurings. v. 7-12.

INTRODUCTION.

The people of Israel are finally delivered from the Egyptians, and are now in the wilderness of Sinai, which is to be the scene of their training. This wonderful deliverance led the people to fear and trust the Lord, as they had never done before: but they were soon brought to trial, and began to murmur for want of water. This extreme want pre pared them to appreciate another manifestation of Jehovah's power. They had come to Marah hoping to find water, and found it, but it was so bitter that they could not drink it. In the midst of their murmurings, Moses, at the Lord's command, made the waters sweet. Then they were admonished to hearken to the voice of the Lord. When a month had passed since their departure out of Egypt, they were again in want; this time in want of bread. By such trials as these they were repeatedly brought into condition of mind to be taught the great lessons of dependence upon God, and of God's readiness to help in time of need. By such means they were trained for greater devotion, and more complete reliance upon God. See Deut. 8: 15, 16. It of prosperity and plenty, but when privation and peril come they are often found full of fear and doubt, and need renewed demonstrations of the divine power and love. All this discipline is found necessary in God's school of faith life for his children. Human life is full of trials; sometimes they are long and severe; but if viewed from the right stand point, they may be regarded as the agencies of God's love, designed to bring his children into closer union with himself.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 4. Then the Lord said unto Moses, Behold, will rain bread from heaven for you. God's communications to the children of Israel, with one exception, were made through the agency of Moses. The people were murmuring against Moses and Aaron as if they were the cause of their privations and sufferings. Doubtless Moses and Aaron were themselves sorely tried by their murmurings, and hardly knew how to meet the people, and how to appease their anger; so that God's communication was as much a relief to them as to the murmuring people. | dick. The word behold calls attention to something of a surprising nature about to be announced. This supply of bread was by an agency entirely above 23-26. Preacher of Introductory Sermon, G. J. the ordinary methods of production. And the peo- Crandall. ple shall go out and gather a certain rate [a day's portion] every day. The provision was to be made daily, and was to be made just commensurate to the needs. This arrangement would keep the people mindful of their dependence, and much more mindful of it than if they had been allowed to store up large quantities of the food. That I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no. This gives the general object of making this supply daily. The people were so driven by their fear of starvation, that they would forget all other consid mittees. erations, especially of a minor importance. The 1 12, Adjournment.

word law doubtless refers to the law of the Sabbath, as the sequel shows.

V. 5. On the sixth day they shall prepare that which they bring in; and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily. The preparation referred to here is by grinding it, and thus making it ready for use. The double quantity spoken of refers to the amount they could gather and preserve on this day, being twice the amount of that gathered on any other day. This was to obviate the necessity of their going out to seek their food on the seventh day, or the Sabbath, and is evidence of two things: first, that God, who gave the manna, had respect to the Sabbath, and second, that the people had been acquainted with the law of the Sabbath before they came into the wilderness, and before the Ten Commandments were proclaimed.

V. 6. At even, then ye shall know that the Lord hath brought you out from the land of Egypt. In these destitute circumstances they were complaining that Moses and Aaron had brought them out of Egypt, a land of plenty, into this wilderness, where they were likely to starve. But now they are to be shown that the Lord had led them out of the land of Egypt, and was providing for their wants by sending food to them, as in the remarkable supply of quail for food at evening.

V. 7. And in the morning, then ye shall see the glory of the Lord. That is, his watchcare and provisions for their wants shall be manifested both in the supply at evening and in the morning, at the going down of the sun and at the breaking forth of ter. the new day. For that he heareth your murmurines against the Lord. God hears the murmurs of his children, and knows them to be against himself rather than against their appointed leaders. As an evidence that God hears their murmurs against Moses and Aaron, God himself supplies the food about which they are complaining. If Moses had supplied this food, they might not have known that the Lord had heard their murmurings; but now they know that God is the one against whom they have murmured. He had directed Moses and Aaron to lead them into this wilderness land, hence thay were not at fault.

V. 8. This shall be when the Lord shall give you in the evening flesh to eat, and in the morning bread to the full. These two miraculous supplies, at evening and in the morning, shall be the positive evidence to them that God is their leader, and that Moses and Aaron are only undershepherds; and that complaining against them is complaining against God, since they are directed by God.

V. 9. Come near before the Lord: for he hath heard your murmurings. Moses is the organ of divine communication to Aaron, and Aaron unto all the congregation, The people now are summoned together to hear of the purposes of God toward them, notwithstanding he had heard all their murmurings. They must be notified of what he is about to do, so that they will distinctly recognize it when it is accomplished. God is full of tenderness toward them even while he hears their murmurs against himself.

V. 10. As Aaron spake unto the whole congregation of the children of Israel, that they looked toward the wilderness. As soon as the communication of Aaron was transmitted to all the people by the underlead ers, they began to turn their faces toward the wil derness in the direction of the cloud which betokened God's presence there. The communication had forcibly reminded them of God's presence in the days gone by, and now they looked for it again. And behold, the glory of the Lord appeared in the cloud. This was a visible display to their sight, a brilliant appearance, which was a token of God's presence, a kind of special approval of the communication that had just been made to them. Similar manifestations are recorded in Exod. 24:16, 17; also 32: 18, 22, 23; also 40: 34, 35, and in many other places.

V. 12. I have heard the murmurings of the children of Israel. He notifies them that he had heard their murmurings, whereas they ought to have been petitioning the Lord for the things that they so much needed. At even ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning ye shall be filled with bread. He treats their ungrateful complaints as if they had been humble supplications; and he treats their blind misconception of himself as if they had known him and felt their dependence upon him; in short, he treats them in the spirit of infinite mercy and love. And ye shall know that I am the Lord your God. The miraculous supplies shall be to them the unmistakable is comparatively easy for people to trust God in time | evidence that Jehovah, God, is their leader and pre-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATIONS.—The following are the appointments for the coming sessions of the Associations, as to time, place, and preacher of Introductory Sermon, so far as shown by the Minutes of last year: SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Meets with the Ritchie Church, at Berea, W. Va., May 26-29, 1887. Preacher of the Introductory Sermon, S. D. Davis.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION. With the First Hopkinton Church, at Ashaway,

R. I., June 2-5. CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

With the Scott Church, at Scott, N. Y., June 9-Preacher of the Introductory Sermon, Perie F.

With the Church at Richburg, N. Y., June 16-19. Preacher of Introductory Sermon, George W. Bur-

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION. With the Church at Dodge Centre, Minn., June

THE following order of exercises has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Eastern Association, for the session to be held June 2-5, 1887, with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, at Ashaway, R. I.:

Fifth-day Morning.

10.30, Praise service, conducted by B. P. Langworthy 2d.

11, Address by the Moderator, Report of Execu-

Afternoon.

2. Devotional exercises. 2.30, Letters from churches, Reports of delegates Sister Associations. Miscellaneous business. 4.30, Adjournment.

Evening.

7.30, Praise service, J. G. Burdick. 8, Sermon by delegate from the North-Western Association.

Sixth-day Morning.

9.30. Devotional exercises. 10, Reports of committees, Miscellaneous business. 10.30, Paper, "Is there probation after death?"

11, Missionary conference, conducted by I. L. 12, Adjournment.

Afternoon.

2, Devotional exercises. 2.30. "The interests of the Woman's Executive Board," Mary B. Clarke. 3, Tract Society's Conference, conducted by A. H. Lewis.

4. Miscellaneous business.

7.30, Praise service, conducted by J. G. Burdick. 8, Prayer and conference, conducted by J. Clarke. Sabbath Morning.

Evening.

10.30, Sermon, by A. H. Lewis, Joint collection for Tract and Missionary Societies.

Afternoon. 2.30, Sabbath-school, conducted by G. B. Carpen

Evening.

7. 30, Praise service, conducted by J. G. Burdick, 8, Sermon by delegate from the Central Associa-

First day Morning.

10. Devotional exercises. 10.15, "How can the Home Help the Church in its work?" Mrs. O. U. Whitford. 10.45, Sermon by delegate from the Western Association, Joint collection for Tract and Missionary Societies.

Afternoon.

2, Devotional exercises. 2.15, Educational conference, conducted by J. B.

3, Miscellaneous business. Evening.

7.30. Praise service. 8, Sermon, by delegate from the South-Eastern Association. Adjournment.

WE extend a cordial invitation to all our people to attend the Eastern Association, to be held with the First Hopkinton Church, commencing Thursday, June 2d, at 10.30 A. M.

All coming on the cars will be furnished transportation from the Westerly or Niantic stations, if they will notify Wm. L. Clarke, Ashaway, R. I., Chairman of the Committee of Entertainment, on what train they will arrive, and at which station. I. L. COTTRELL, Com.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.—Persons coming to the Central Association, to be held at Scott, N. Y., June 9-12, 1887, and wishing conveyance from the trains, will find teams in waiting at Homer. N. Y. on Fourth-day, June 8th, and Fifth day, June 9th. Those coming via. E. C. & N. R. R. to Cortland, will take street car to Homer, getting off at the Hotel Windsor, where they will find teams in wait ing. Those coming via. the D. L. & W. R. R., will find teams in waiting at the depot of said road. Should any one desire to be met on any other day than those above mentioned, or should any fail to find conveyances on hand, please communicate with the undersigned by telephone to Scott.

F. O. BURDICK, Com.

THE Committee appointed by the General Conference to correspond with interested persons in reference to the Sabbath question, and with reference to our work as Sabbath reformers. is as fol-

O. U. Whitford, Westerly, R. I. Perie F. Randolph, Lincklaen Centre, N. Y. L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

E. M. Dunn, Milton, Wis.

Preston F. Randolph, Salem, W. Va.

It will be seen that this committee is made up of one member for each of the five Associations. Now, if our people who know of any who are interested, will send the names and address of such person or persons, either to the chairman of the committee. or to the member of the committee in whose Association such person or persons would most naturally belong, they will greatly aid the committee, and the cause of truth.

The names of all persons who would wish to correspond in the Swedish language, should be sent to L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y. O. U. WHITFORD, Chairman.

PERSONS in Milton, Wis., and vicinity, who

may wish to procure copies of the new book, Sabbath and Sunday, by Dr. Lewis, or numbers of the Seventh 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.

THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sabbath, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sabbath school follows the preaching service. Sabbath-keepers spending the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially invited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially welcomed.

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

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbathkeepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

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VOL. XLIII.-NO. 22

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

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Ready to bid them g Ready to help In gifts, though That they may give in Some soul relief in v Shall we, by keeping ! The gospel message The blessing los

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For the prophet "Blessed are ye," you

BY REV. THOMAS R. GOD'S RELATION TO

1. He brought the v

contents, into existence ning God created the hes "Thus the heavens and ished." "For of him, and to him, are all thin of the universe, the human race lives and m in this entire world, wa existence into existeno eternal and omnipoten was before all things, th outside of his freewi thou hast created all pleasure they are and w such words we must things have the source the pleasure of God. entirely dependent upo and omniscient being, of a divine plan with i stages, all having refer whole, and in perfect u is set forth very clearl creation. These orde are not orders from de or series in plan, con

scale of beings to man God, there are other angels, with their asce as revelation defines, the

intelligent and spirit