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| Berlin, M. Y. |
| R. GREEN \& SON <br> Dhalkrb In Genkral Mribohandim Drugs and Paints. |
| New York City |

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Plainfield, N. J.




 Westerly, B. I.


 ENIX MUTVAA SIFE TINGURANCE CO.

 EEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION

 WAT\& Chicaso, III.



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Milton Jnnetion, Wis. Rogriss


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The Sabbath Recorider.
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The Two Headshitps in Relation to Sin.
"Running through the Scriptures there are two relations of men, under the aspects
both of sins and of redemption-one general,
another individ another individual." There is, first, the sin
or moral depravity of the race, in which erery hal depran being is in involved, infant whas well
as adult ; there is, second, the personal sin of as adalt; there is, second, the personal sin of
erery individual who has reached the age
of personal responibility of personal responsibility.
anow man, as a sinner,
Now man, as a sinner, both in this racial
sense and in this personal sense, is under the headship of Adam; stands directly and inseparably related to him; traces his fallen
nature and moral inability back to him as progenitor, and as the head of his ha-
manity. For his native manity. For his native depravity he is
not personally reaponsible; but when as intoll personally reaponsible; bat when as in-
cises immanal and personal being, he exerMhises immanent preference in choosing that
winneng, then he becomes a personal sinner ander the personal condemnation. the "s second Adam." He is the second
headship of headship of our race, the headship of
redemption for fallen hamanity. As under the first Adam, so here under the second related to i.this divine headship. Here,
as before, the Solation is both general, or native, and pera, hal. In the general relation,
Ohrist is the deemer of the entire fallen
race. Every chmd is born under the divine race. Every chid is born under the divine
headship of the second Adam as well as undor the earthly headship of the first
Adam ; hence



 deemer. Thus we see that we become per-
sonal partakers of Adam's or of Christ's redemption, by our personal choice and deThis bring
This brings us to a new question, and that is, Are we morally able to choose Christ and
form a vital union with him without divine form a vital union with him without divine
help? We have here to macie the distinction between natural ability and moral in-
ability. These two forms of statement never separately. Natural inability means, that one cannot,
though he will, while natural ability mean ability to do to the extent of all his capaci-
ties. Whatever he can effect, that is the measurement of his ability, that is his natur-
al ability. Moral inability means such a state of the
heart or will as makes continued sinful action certain, and makes it certain that the
sinner will not repent without divine grace. Moral ability means such a state of heart and will as implies a preference for anything,
and the ability of doing which results from the preference; it means entire, immediate
adequacy to an end. Now while every person has the power of choice and is constantly
exercising it, the question arises, Why does he not choose the rightinstead of the wrong?
There is something more needed than natural ability or power of cholce. Though the
sinner has the natural ability to repent sinner has the natural ability to repent and
beliere, yet, on account of his depravity, he
is dependent simple truth is contained in what the Apos-
tle Panl says, Rom. $7: 18$, "To will is pres the Panl says, Rom. 7: 18 , "To will is pres-
ent with me, but to perform is not." This,
with the context, gives the facts of the case, in a way to reconcile the two traths of
moral inability and natural ability. The inability is accoonted for on the ground
ci the depravity. That is the only hindrance, but that is an effectual hindrance to
repenting, without grace. The Scripture repenting, without grace. The Scriptures
always conjoin the two traths of natural
ability and moral inability. See Matt. 3:2 and Phil. 2: 13, John 6: 44; 15:5, Jer.
$13: 23$, Rom. 8: 1, 8. The Scriptures do not contemplate man as sundered from di-
vine infliaence except by sin. See Matt. 12: know of any repentance except through and
kno by divine grace. The power which the gos-
pel sets over against the mighty power of the power of God's grace through Jesus
Christ. The practicability of immediate repentance cannot be urged on any other ground than the two conjoined : power of
choice and grace offered. The question is not, Shall the sinner be exhorted to imme-
diate repentance? but, on what groundis? Niate repentance? bat, on what grounds?
Not, Has the sinner power of choice? but,
as to the way of nsing that power. ligation is urgent, the daty is full, but how
shall it be done shall it be done? The answer is : Grace is
offered in Christ ; man is always to ke urged to repentance ; it is an obligation which
binds the soul continually binds the soul continually. It is true, man
is helpless and needa divine grace, but that
$\qquad$ Christ the second Adam or headship.

## FLITTING SUNWARD:

nTIIBER XIT.
rarewell to new orleans.
When we left the ice factory, our friend lager beer brewery near by. Now our ladies they were scandalized at the thought of being seen in a brewery, but remembering
"Tiei isfon ontaro of eide hideous mien, they concluded to see for themselves ho
the "f bad stuff" was made, the balance of the quotation having no fears for them, as thes were resolved not to go "too oft." We will not
blame them. Have not great and good
men gone to the circus, and theater, men gone to the circus, and theater, and
other bad places, so that they might know how to preach against theses sins more cffectively?
The brewery was a large fine brick build-. ing. Passing through an archway, we en.
offer
irst thing exhibited was a fine works. The cecognized as the clean, which we at once machine. Its use here was to cool the store-house for the beer: The next thing was a "cooler," a wall of bright brass pipes,
over which was flowing a sheet of wort like a hin waterfall, the interior of the pipe be was as neat with the cool brine. Everything was as neat and clean as a Dutch dining might be said about beer, this couldn't well be called "nasty," and if sugar houses wer more comfort in eating sugar. We mes then taken to the top of the building and beech shavings, the barley, and hops, an the fermenting tubs, and all the different passes until it becomes beer, bat as we do not intend either to practice or teach the trade, we did not charge our minds with the de
tails. One thing twe did notice, that the ut most care was taken in this brewery, at least, to keep every part 'of the apparatue scrupu
lously clean. We learned that the malt wa ot depended upori, as in olden times, to pro duce its own glucose, or alcohol making procose made at the ' quantities of the gla cose made at the "grape sugar factories
were used in breweries, to add to the strength and sweetness of the beer. It can thas bo We next went into the " cellar," which in from the ar is -kept as cool as possible, though not souring on their hands. Here a keg was o tap, "Iree as water," and some of the comlso to know what was like, made martyr Us. made a stand at this point, and wonl not enter the ùnhallowed precincts. "We urrender that valued prerogative rather tha seem to sanction beer guzzling, so they
breathed freer when again in a street car, making haste slowly away from the beer facReta Returning to our hotel, we passed the resi ence of Mrs. M., who was the heorine of York, some years ago. She is now a widow and lives in comparative quiet. Near by is
the residence of Mrs. Morgan, whose pictures nd bric-a-brac sold recently at great prices as become a synbnym for value withou worth. Soon after, we passed under th stands on a high column lifted up before th people to be admireal. Fatare ages will, how rebel and traitor than as a hero. The ver ict of history, though not given in haste, time when men slall, upon sober second hought, call treason honorable.
We left the car on Baronne Street, and way of the cotton ezchange to see the floor when a gentlemanly official invited us in, and calling the janitor, requested him to show.us pride of New Orleans, In it is done the larg est cotton trade in the world. On blackeports of the movements in cotton all ove the world, including shipments, sales, an
amounts on hand. A black-boardist was at work setting down long rows of ingures ou absence of th aliterations and pictorial effects we wer Around the room-were little tables with sam ples of cotton, and busy brokers perfectin
sales. We were noit taken to an elevato which carried us up to the top story, and hence going through an attic and up a nar
ow stairway, we emerged upon the roof which is flat and paved with pebbles. Th view from here was fine. The city, with ite bailings and trees, its streets and its spires, tin a great curvel was the mighty Missis
north were the blue waters of Lake Pont on by a hill or mountain, ing. In many a field and grove the sun was hining brightly, and in others rested the shade of fleeting clonds; while on others still were the darkness and gloom of an approaching shower. Its premonitory sprinklings rove us in, or doubtless we should have ongentlemanly guide, by lingering long over Neartiful panorama.
Near the Cotton Exchange are the clab ouses of the Pickwick, and the Boston Olubs, in the latter of which the Scribe was "put
up" early in the week. The ceremony of bing "put up at the club" consists in an of the name, and a written invitation to man ase of the rooms and conveniencies of the Clab during a definite time. Invitations ere also received to attend the meetings o rily declined.
Our last day in New Orleans was the Sabafter a week of sight seeing. Evening found as in a sleeping car, on the Louisville and Nashvile road, en route for Florida via Mo-
bile and Pensacola. We had not spent a night. on a car before since the night we een any, convind not now, had there have made the journey by daylight. Sleepgig cars are a great comfortfor those who ar mmended to those who travel for pleasure But Morpheus came, notwithstanding the ush and rattle of the train, the close and ramped quarters in which we were confined ing sections, and wrapped his mantle of forWhile basy messen whispered peaceful words, and brought ng to our weary spirits.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

## (From our Regular Correspondent.)

Abont 150 members of Gen. Lander Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Repablic, of Lynn Tass, accompanied by ladies, called on the President at the White House yesterday he Post formed in front of the Nationa he Avenue to the White House, where they were met by the ladies. They formed a hollow square aboat the East Room, and when mmande nd said: "Comrades of General Lander Post No. 5 , I propose three cheers for Grover leveland, President of the United States." The cheers were given heartily. When they had subsided Mr. Oleveland spoke as folthat I am glad to meet you here, I have ex ended to you this courtesy, as I have lately, with much pleasure, to other posts of the home from visits to their Southern friends I rantyou to undergtand that I have lostrocor dence in the Grand Army of the Republic as organization, notwithstanding recent oc allude. It is incomprehensible to me that men who have risked their lives to save the or or tittle should return home to abate ovech very good citizen owes to the Government and the constituted authorities. I greet
you then as citizens as well as veterans, and I hall be pleased to take you all by the hand.' The President then shook hands with each the Post formed in line again in in tront of the White House just in time to see the resident and Mrs. Cleveland enter thei arched back to their hotel.
It is pretty well settled that the Presiden o to St. Louis, his plans for visiting other estern cities must be changed. I learned the White House yesterday, that the only that the President had madeifor leav mn, Capitol during the summer ond Y., on the 12th of this month, which will probably not consume more than a weer
time and for his visit in Atlanta, in Octo.
ber next; during the progress of the Geo rgia tate Fair
Last week a paper, not in Washington, conFish, wife of Ex-Secretary Hamilton "Fish ish, wife of Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish,
died yesterday." No Washington paper contained even a paragraph on the subejct Daring the eight years of Grant's administration, the papers slopped over with adula-
tion of Mrs. Fish, and the Washingta respondent was never tired (though his readors may have been) of description of the queen. elicit an item. We may moralize that Socio Official life in Washington is artificial and come, indeed is near, then the time will come, indeed, is near, when Mrs. Whitney be relegated to the oblirion. Cleve "rand will death in life," to which all good and comThe good people belong.
North Carolina in of Senator Ransom of North Carolina, in coming to Washington excursionists from his state, have bein strued into having another parpose it is now said shat he comes to confer with the
President about th net, to be loft by the probable resignation Secretary Lamar. There is a groation of essity than ever to invent rumors here in
the dearth of news. This report the result of some such necessity and have old story they tell of the Senator. At his home in North Carolina, some neighbors
and friends were gathered one evening a few years ago, when the conversation fell apon
the then approaching nomingtion the then approaching nomination of a Dem-
ocratic candidate for President. "Ah ! Senator, said one of the visitors, "You ought to
have the nomination, we'd like to see you in have the nomination, we'd like to see you in
the White Hoase." "Humph," said as small
son of Mr. Ransom, who was present "If son of Mr. Ransom, who was present, "If
father was to go to the White Honse, he'd six months,.' Perhaps the Senator from No mortgaging tha Whate House his intention
rior the rior Department, if he gets there and as the tary of the Interior, it might be a danger-

The President's determination not to go West geems to meet with very. general ap
proval here. Mr. Cleveland is not the man to from every balcony, and interchange repar.
tee with the small boys in trees and on lamp posts. Andy Johnson could do this, but
not Grover Oleveland. FROM THE SCOTT COUNTY (KAN.) COLONY.
Seeing no report from the colony for some ER a brief item in regard to its welfare and prosperity
The Beas
The season has been with us, so far, very nists have improved the opportunity, and have in a large acreage of grain, the main crop being corn, which promises a bountiful harvest. It now stands from one foot to in April, and we have had all that we could The solonise that time.
The colonists are, at present, enjoying he produce from their gardens, which ar The means istill bering twelve families at present bat mor re expected soon. There is good inter manifested in the Sablath-school, ther Chag the names of twenty-seven enrolled
Thus far we have had no preaching, but
glder H. E. Babcock, of Orleng old his properti and, of onght here, Neb, and, has-
pects to be with us in September. Then his.place. May 7th, the Sabbath-school held an annization. The programme was very interest-
ing. Some ideae of the changes of the year
may be gained from the On the day of organization, May 8 , 18 , 1886 ,
ten persons, all tola, were present y, $188 \%$, twenty-seren names were enrolled including only four of the originel ton. The
average for the year was twelve two more
than the number with which the school The colony is full of hope, not only mak prosperity, bat growing in those thingor tha re of more value than earthly treasures

Any one wishing further information re
pecting the colony, land, prospects, how then reach the place, etc., can obtainin it by ad O. D. Shiman, lerryt encloning atamp for return postag
Tararrowni, Kani, June 14, 1887.

## 㢈issians.

| "Go ye into all the world; and preach the gos vo every creature." |
| :---: |
| The Corresponding Secretary having tem porarily changed his place of residence, all cou me addressed, until further notice, A. E. Main Sisco, Putnam Co., Fla. Regular quarterly meet ings of the Board are held on the secoid Wednes day in Jeecember, March. June and September; andample time should be allowed for business matters to reach the Board through the Secretary. |
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Missionary Honr, Condacted by Rev. I. I. Cotitrell.

## Singing, "Where ar

Prayer by the leader
Arer har sapport foreign missions.
The general question of dnty in this direo ton is settled; but should a small people carr n missions in in If there When any people might ask to be excused becanse few in numbers, it was when Chris zaid "Go ye into all the world and preach
the gospel to every creature." I think there very little question as to the propriety of ar sustaining the How do question the wisdom of sustaining our
mission in China. It is thought to be folly for us, with a little band, to go into a great
knggdom like China. Bat, great as it is, it kingdom like China. But, great as it is,
is our field, just as was David's duty to go against the Philhstine. Let us go forward
at the call of God, leaving resultts with him. O. D. Sherman spoke of home mission in in our great country
J. G. Burdick spoke of mission work among the Jews. The Sabbath forms a tie between nducement to us to take up this work. a dozen of our young men be placed in New York city,
before long
Ch. Th. Lucky said, that we have a duty in this direction more than in any other, be
canse this is both home and foreign work
Mrs. M. J. Moore read a paper entitled "Tre Open Door," pleading for a deeper interest
. Whitford spoke of the reflex infla. ence of missionary enterprises. Spiritual ife, growth, benevolence, come
The conductor presented the financial etatement of the Treasurer of the Missionary Society.
Mr. Gardiner spoke again, by request, say ing, that while the battle, in mis8ion work, alloo; and urging the necessity of reinforcing the China achools.
The Conferense, said to have been an ex ing, and the benediction by Joshna Clarke.

## from J. F. SHAW.

Dear Brother,-I Irxakrantet that I have onl a meager report, in some respects, to make our prospects and the progress made. The month of March was spent with the church at home. I felt it to be really needful that
should labor with it very carefully and ear nestly. The recent demoralization has no yet altogether passed away, The spiritua fills the minds of the more spiritually mind ed with deep sadness. The evidence tha declension of the charch is most clearly felt in our Sabbath atternoon prayer-meeting
where grace and mercy for our erring ones is re
marked. We are patiently waiting for the laboring season to pass, when we hope our cold and indifferent brethren will take time
to think and pray, and will return to their to think and pray, and will reaturn to theirness and zeal. We ask the brethren and sisters everywhere to pray for
In April I made a trip on horseback to Sevier county, Ark., to visit some families
who had been led to an interest on the Sabbath question aometime ago, through a fe sermons delivered at Lockesburg, by
Kilgore, of the Seventh-day Ad Kilgore, of the Seventh-day Adventists
went direct to Bro. George B. Parker's, miles from Lockesburg. I found him most thoroughly convinced of the sacredness of
the Serenth-day Sabbath, though not practically keeping it, He is a member of th
Baptiat Oharch in his neighborhood, as Baptiat Oharch in his neighborhood, as is
aloo his wife, and very prominent and highly
respected. He admitted the inconsistency
of his course, and signified his determination to commence keeping the Sabbath. He and sister Parker, at least, kept the Sabbath nd profitably, spiritually, to all of us. went from his house to a Bro. Lewis Can with his wife, his son, a promising young man of about twenty-four years, who is en-
gaged in teaching, and a daughter, an accomprished young lady, are deeply concerned as well as convinced about the Sabbath; yet,
like Bro. Parker, they have not taken up the cross. Sister Cannon remarked that she had been begging her hasband for more than the Sabbath. There was no other hindrance than his timidity, and the opposition of his
church (the Methodist). And I much be church (the Methodist). And I much be-
lieve that if they have not commenced it beere this time, they will soon. I learned rom Bros. Parker and Cannon of a Bro.
Braden, who lived in the commanity, but as absent temporarily, about twenty miles away, cultivating a crop, who had formerly
belonged to the Seventh day Adventists, but had left them, and had united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, bat is still
keeping the Sabbath. He is also a preacher. Have written to him, but have had no answer yet-possibly I did not address him at the
right post-office. It was arranged between Bro. Parker and Bro. Cannon and myself,
that I should visit them as soon as farm work is over in the summer, and hold a meeting in earnest among them.
I expected on my return home to have Texas, but I found a letter awaiting $m \theta$ from Sister Duncan, that led me to believe I changed my purpose and went to Falls coun ty to comply with a request from Bro. M. F. result was truly gratifying. A deeper, more genuine revival of religion, I have not seen
in a great while. I referred to the Sabbath question only incidentally in my sermon was specially requested to treat the subject My talk and work for the Sabbath were in private or social conferences and tract diswhen I was about to leave, that they had been led during our course of sermons to
have a more exalted view of religion than ever before. The regular monthly meeting of the Baptist Charch, where I delivered and Sunday after I reached there, and, i company with Bro. and Sister Whatley,
attended. The pastor gave me as little at tention as possible, except once, when h was making preparation for his sermon a some thought, and instantly arose, and com ing forward, he extended his hand as if ver lated to J. W. Shaw, of Waco, Tex., (form erly a Methodist preacher, but now a mo
blatant infidel lecturer and editor). quietly replied, that from the name, it w blood, though anknown to me; bat that was not in the leat related to him in my re ligious faith. . At the close of the service
the next day, some of the members aske to read a document to be submitted to the
pastor. He first ruled it out of order, but as it was insisted on, he finally partially co sented. The document was a joint $p$ e
tition from several members of his church requesting him at his next appointment he church how they had their authority fo reeping the first day of the week instead address the rightfulness of their presen practice from the Word of God, and that alone. It was evident that an angry feeling
crossed his mind instantly, and he respondd that he would preach on the subject, but gat he did not have time to prepare for
gainst the next visit, and so he asked for wo months. It was evident from his man ner, that he thought we had been manipu
ating for a pablic discussion. But we wer holly lgnorant of the plans of his members, Bro. Whatley rose and asked the members explain that the whole thing worm bers frankly told him (the pastor), that un less he could show them the Word of God for heir First-day Sabbath, they would be con ief on the Sabbath. They urged him to re ain and attend my lectures, but he excused himeelf and left. On leaving there myself, if he judged me to be a wolf, catching and
scattering his sheep, that I could do no
more than consider him "the hireling that fleeth when he seeth the wolf coming. conld not now tell all that would be of inter-
est in connection with this meeting. The prospects are that there will soon be t Rupee of county. I am to return in July and re quest of the people generally. I am to go
next to Colorado county, where Bro. L. H. Smith has already brought out a company
of Sabbath-keepers, and partially organized them, and wishes me to como and assist him He reports eight as having already entere into a covenant to keep the Sabbath. I par
pose in my route to stop at Lovelady, and spend at least

## and his family.

his field. In there are forts converts to the Sabbath in the bounds of his work. He
Bro. J. L. Hall is keeping up four ap pointments monthly, and the cause at De tration. There have been good results a ready. On last Second-day, in the Pastors
Association of Texarkana, Eld. Mason, o the Ohristian Church, lagged in the Sab bath question and made an assault upon our
views. He was nominated lecturer for our next meeting, which will be next Secondday, and has announced that the Sabbath
will be his subject. I presume we will have will be his subject. I presume we will have
an opportunity to hear every phase of the subject discussed, and I shall have an oppor tunity to present the true Bible side. Th
has been wholly unsought by me, but I hop that God is directing it unto his glory.
Oar annual meeting is set for the 11th August at Texarkana. Those who attiond
will be in the main the representatives of
the few scattered Serveth throughout the Soath-west, and will have to
come, in most instances, a long way, whils of necessity there will be but few, compara tively, to attend the meeting; yet, as a means
of unifying our people and developing the needs and plans of matual cooperation
among us, it will certainly be of no smal importance to
and Arkanssa
and Arkansas.
Our ittle band of presichers now, where a
few years ago there werf none, is made ap
of Eld. J. A. Millikent of Sherman Tex few years ago there werl none, is made np
of EId. J. A. Milliken, of Sherman, Tex.;
Eld. F. M. Mayes, Honiley, Tex.; Ela. J. S.
Powers, Buloher, TTex.; Eld. F. M. Whatley,
Rapee, Tex.;L. H. Smith, Eagie Lake, Tex.; Rapee, Tex.; L. H. Smith, Eagle Lake, Tex.
J. L. Hall, DeWitt, Ark.; O. E. Cumminga,
Texarkana, Ark, and the writer. We ar Texarkana, Ark, and the writer. We ar
dently hope that these will all be in attend-
ance, yet we know that these all have to ance, yet we know that these all have to
maintain themselves by their own labor, an
in the main will have to bear their own expenses to reach here. Brathren from other
states rill be made most welcome if they states nill be made most wel
should see fit to meet with us.
-Bro. Shaw reports 13 weeks of labor;
preaching places; 22 sermons; congregation of $70 ; 16$ other meetings; 55 visits and calls,
and 140 tracts, etc., distributed.

## correspondence.

At first we thought of "saying a few words" in regard to the two following com-
munications received by our Treasurer, but munications received by our Treasurer, but
will simply call attention to the striking contrast between them in respect to breadt the real spirit of the gospel.
Missionary Editor.
Mr. Albert L. Chester, June 12, 1887.
onclosed one dollar ( 81 ) for the onclosed one dollar (\$1) for the China Mis-
sion Fund. I wish it was a handred times as much, still I hope this amall sum will do as much, still hope this small sum will do
little good, as it is a "thank offiring."
I am not one of life's busy workers, the most of my time for a number of years being spent
in the shadowy land of weariness and pain. But I am much interested in missions, and
one tenth of what little money comes into my possession is always given to benevolent
purposes. I long for our people to give
more for missions, and other

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InQUIRY: Is it best to send all the money
off to foreign nationalties and let our people go without? Is it not like throwing bread
to the dogs and let our children go without?

 become doctors. Their principal qualifica-
tions are "cheek," ignorance, and a god of
medicine on their idol shelf. Nevertheless,
many claim to be specialiss, Nhich hold medicine on their idol shelf. Neverthelesis,
many claim to be specialists, which helps
there, as often in our own land, to delude
the people. Secrecy also from generation -

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { sional motives, must take them the light of } \\
& \text { the sciences of disease and cure. } \\
& \text { In Kin Kiang the offfcials, in opening a } \\
& \text { native hospital, acknowleaged in their pron. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tals, schools, and other charitable instations } \\
& \text { are rapidy stealing the hearts of the people," } \\
& \text { In Canton there is a native home for aged } \\
& \text { women; fifty cents per month is the allowance }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In Canton there is a native home for aped } \\
& \text { women; fifty cents per month is the allowace } \\
& \text { for food. To the blind, only shelter io given, } \\
& \text { they being supposed to have ppecial facilty } \\
& \text { for begging. The young blind girls arr }
\end{aligned}
$$



## Sometimes male physicians have access sick women in their homes. But there

 sick women in their homes. Bat there isvery general and strong aversion on the part
of women to be treated by men. Eve very goneral and strong aversion on the part
of Women to be treated by men. Ere
Ohristian native women, after years of al
quaintance with foreigaers, find it imposs quaintance with foreigners, find it imposs
ble to overcome this national prejudice.
Ohinese woman cannot walk with her has
band in the street, and cannot eat with him Chinese woman cannot walk with her has.
band in the street, and cannot eat with him.
It is not considered proper for girls or young
women to go out alone, or to he present with women to go out alone, or to he present wil
male callers. The women of the middle and
the upper classes of China have almost th

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the upper classes of China have al } \\
& \text { seclusion of the Zenanas of India. } \\
& \text { Access to the humbler clases, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Access to the humbler classes, especially } \\
& \text { the women of the villages and interior cities, } \\
& \text { is often accompanied, in the case of the ordi }
\end{aligned}
$$



$\frac{$|  Accompanying Bible women are very useful,  |
| :--- |
|  especially in the waiting-rooms of the dis.  |
|  pensaries.-Mrs. Bainbridge.  |}{$\frac{\text { MISIONARY SOCIETY. }}{}$} Rrpogrep by

F. O. Birdick, as conduc introductory remarks to the
nomination when Stephen 1 nomination wh. I., in 1664.
in Newport, R. few publications prior to,
Seventh-day Baptist Gener was organized. In 1842, the Tract Society was formed.
American Sabbath Tract organized. We now publish
RECORDER, Sabbath Visitor, Evangelii Harold, Outlook, besides various books and pa
etc. We little realize the wol done in the past five years.
converts to the Sabbath, tra converts to the Sabbath, tra
the influence of our pablicati and six'foreign countries is $\varepsilon$
number 58 are ministers. that the $p$
N. Wardner spoke of Sab

it appears in connection | of First-day people, aroused |
| :--- |
| of the Outlook. The worl | it has never been since the 1

as its name indicates, as a $h$ The agitation is doing goo
it on. Trials may come, wi of them will come blessing
God's people and apreading God's people
closed by reading a stateme
Wilkins, which was reques Wilkins, which was reque was spoken to by Stephen
from God, and grows out responsible to them. He is we as his children, depend
should obey. This is th the fourth commandmen
foundation of all law, having It keeps before us the Orea
God and Father. The law knowing him whom we
premely. The truth is should spread it abroa cept it but, because it is
Geo. W. Hills urged
" publications."

## we a duty to ou are ours. They do nal or society, but



trict societr＇s cosferexce．

## Yorth－Western Association．

## F．O．Burdick，as conductor，referred in introdnctory remarks to the origin of our de－

 nomination when Stephen．Mamford settledin 工erport，R．I．，in 1664 We had very Ier publications prior to 1835 ，when the
Serenth－day Baptist General Tract Society Tras organized．In 1842，the New York Cit． rrict Society was formed．A year later the
Amerian Sabbath Tract Society waz re－
organized．We now prblish the SABBATH organized．We now pablish the SABBAT
REcopDex，Sabbath Visitor，Helping Hanc Evangelin Harold，Outlook，Light of Home ecc．We little realize the work that has been
tore in the past five yeara．The number of cone in the thas Sab sath，traceable largery to to
the influence of our publications，in 66 state
 hat the press is doing the work that a livin ‥ Tardner spoke of Sabbath reform， appears in connection with the effort First－das people，aronsed by the inflience
the outlook．The world is stirred as the
has nerer been since the Reformation．The Forts to enforce the Sanday by law were cited he agttation is doing good．Let us carry on．Trials may come，will come，but on d＇s people and spreading his trath．He tisins，which was requested for publ－ tion in the SABBATH Recomder
जas spoken to by Stephen Bardick．It is
tron Good，and grows out of our relation
tor Epponsible to them．He is our Father，and
e as his children，dependent and blesed，
contid obeg．This is the significance of me zorrth commandment．It lies at the oring ns to realize our obligation to God．
$I:$ siteps before us the Crastor of all as our ：Eteps before us the Crastor of all as our
Coi，and Father．The lavi 18 the means of
moring him whom we ought to serre go－ zoowing him whom we ought to serve su－
：Yemely．The trath is important and we
sioald spread it abroad，not becanse we ac－ ept it bat，becanse it is true Geo．W．Hills arged＂Our duty to our harsh word．To the fully consecrated hard or God it is a pleasura．Why hare
Tes duty to our pablications？1．They es duty to our pablications？1．They sl or society，but to na as a people．When
e sccept Christ we take apon ourselres nos to do all we can for his casge．．2．We are doing so mach yood．We are living in
tinkting，reading sge．By the preas we get abin
 much to instract and sare our youth． 1 with an interesting incident．
 sre the effect of poison．Error will hare neril efficet regarilese of the good inten diiference what we beliere．The ideat that
Unt is a matter of little moment what we be－
Sere is a great error，and foll of dan－ zer．Another extreme is the conclusion
thst all who difier from us are dishon－
ct．There is a diftence betwen a
loseenesa of sentiment and charity．He Eterred to his earty training in Phrespyterian－ sm 33 a great benefit，thoogh he conld not arce of baptism and the Sabbath．We are urath．We should take God at his word and Eratt his care．
The conference wis opened to all，and re ing the good resalting from the enforcement trore playin that Shinday makie onl more and
 Finle Eeeping Sunday antil their attention gundreds to to susistaren．in the south．
G．Crotoot seid that in his experiences wit


First－day ministers it was not neeessary to
speak of the Sabath．They knew his views and practice，and his presence was eno ngh to call attention to Sabbath trath，and in vari． ons mays the sab
y introducing it

## Gemperance

＂Look not thon upon the wine when it it red
when it giveth $i t$ color in he heup，when it moretib


THOCGITS OP THINEBBS．
High license is only a buffer interposed
between the liquor traffic and the popular between the liquor tramifo and the popular
ndignation againstit－Neal Dov．
If men will engage in this destractire If men will engage in this destractive
trafict it ithey will stoo to degrade their
eason and reap the wages of iniquitr，let


## Gentlemen，I cannot permit a question mere revenue to be considered alongide

 of mere revenue to be considered alongside aquestion of morals；but give me a sober popalation not wasting their earnings on on
strong drink，and
my revenue． Gladstone to Lo London Brew
The encouragement of drankness for the sake of gaining money is a more desperate
form of absassination than has ever been adopted by the brares of any age or any
country．－Thomas Carlyle．
Temperance is the anyielding control of reason orer lust，and orer all wrong tenden
cies of the mind；it means abstinence from ail things not good and entirely．innocent in
My judgment unqualifedly condemns，
my heart and my manhood rebel against any system that permita the great soarce of al al
wrong，，iseryr，and crime to exist by the an
thority of the commonwealth．－Gov．Talbot， thong，misery，
thorito of the coo
of 1 Iassachusetts．
It is trae，I cannot prerent the introduc rupt men will，for proitan and sengsality，de de
feat my wiehes；but nothing will induce $m$ to derive a revenue from the vice and mis
ery of my people． Emperor of China．

## （Eduratial．

＂Wisdom is the prinipal thing，therefore get get
visdom ；min with ail thy getting get undertand

## hLPRED Exifebsifi

Innaal Beport of the President to the Trastecs
Jnet 28, Is87． Some additional pote and comments hare ben in
sereded to make it more intelligibe to the genera rester．
This，the first Annual Report required by the Trastees，is reliered of mach that
is nsal in such reporte，by the Trustes＇re is asaal in zuch reporta，by the Trustees＇re
quiring the Treasarer and the members of he Facalty to report，हeverally，directly them．
This year has been one of prosperity an marked success in echool work．Health has
in a great cegree，attended both teachers and progreaz has largely characterized the sta－ dents
This year is also the beginning of some grouping of stadies，leading to degrees，an in the increase in the number and kinds o there degrees．This arrangement is in con－
formity with the genius，the spirit and the formity with the geniag；the spirit and the
traditions of the Institation，and in conform－ ity with the spirit of the times，and with the trend of other institation of learning．Most
edncational institutions are moving in the eadcational institutions are moving in the
came direction，though zome of them are
moring reluctantly．The very origin and moving reluctantly．The rery origin and
genius of this Institution has demanded thie， to a certain extent，from the beginning．It
Fas founded，not for the edacation of a clasg was for epecial callinge，but for the education of all clases and for all the pursuits of life． erer have been，held as 8 monopoly for either
sex or any clase but free and equal to all sex or any clase，but free and equal to all
It has erer been largely patronized by thoee of limited financial resources，but just those whom eelf－reliance，earneetness and schol－ arly aspirations are most highly developed， and upon whom the world chiefly depends
for work，and for the grestest achierements in

## man progress and civilzation．

The stadies have been arranged on what is nown as the block or group system，and lead up to corresponding degrees，fully ex plained in the catalogue．The following are Science，Bachelor of Literatare，Bachelor of Philosophy，Bachelor of Education，Bachelor Arta，Bachelor of Masic，Bachelor of Civil
Rngineering，and Bachelor of Accounts
Bachelor of Divinity is conferred on such as
to a College course．The second or Master＇s
degree is，hereafter，to be conferred only on such as complete an approved course of one year＇s study，after the first degree．The conferred－with three exceptions－only on such as complete three years of approved tudy，after the first degree
Under this plan，there are to be conferred the coming Commencement the following degrees：Bachelor of Arts，nine；Bachelor of Literature，one；Bachelor of Philosophy，818；
Bachelor of Fine Arts，one；Master of Arts， four；Master of Philosophy，one；Doctor o literature，one；Doctor of Philosophy，one；
Although this aystem has been in fall opera－ Although this system has been in fall opera－
tion only one year，its good effects are already very manifest．It gives spar to natural ent，yet holds in check any tendency ortant stadies．
In brief，the literary condition of the In－ stitation is very healthy and satisfactory， about as good，at least，as it can well be made its educational standing，probably，was never better，its financial itanding，certainly，सas never worse．This crippled and embarassed
financial condition，in which the Trustees find hemselves，is，however，in no small part，an inheritance from the past，and it is believed be rendered on the present occasion，than in ving a brief historic sketch of the gradua the Trustees find themselvee weighted．In this belief the following statement has been prepared，upon which a very great amount
of time and care has been bestowed．In or－ der not to occupy too much space，and，at count of its financial progress，the statement has been grouped in five periods of ten years

## FIRST DECADE，1836－1846．

In the spring of 1837，after the close of the
first term of school，which was held in an apper room of a dwelling house，Mazzon tillman inaugarated a movement for erect
ing a building，to be used both for the school and for teaching masic．To this end a cal was issued for a preliminary meeting，at
which an organization was effected；Da－ Id Stillman was appointed President，
Luke Green，Treasurer；and Maxson Still man，General Manager．Patterning after DeRayter and other institutions of that day， Yearly dividends wen on the stock plan． receipts above expenseg．No money divi
dends were ever declared；but dividends o incalculably higher value have been declared， year by year，ever since，continually increas－
ng in a worth and importance little dreamed of at the time．The stock was divided into shares of five dollars each，and subscription obtained to the amount of 452565 ．There
being but little money in the land at that ime，theee subecriptions were largely paid in brilding was erected at a cost of 4550 ．For paying the indebtedness，and for furnishing to $\$ 720$ 17．This building becoming too small for the increasing number of students， it was enlarged in the sammer of nst．For
this．purpose addtional stock subscriptions
were secured to the amonont of $\& 1,97983$ ， were secured to the amonnt of 81,97983 ， of the addition 82,19883 ．Further sub scriptions were secured for indebtednees and end of the ten jearr，the entire financial
transactions of the Trustees stood as followa：


Thus far the regular inco．．．．．．．．$\$ 16,302$ a had paid its legitimate expenses and nearl provements and interest．
sECOSD DECADE，1846－1856．
This may well be termed the period indinidual enterprise．The increase of stin
dents was such that larger facilities we imperatively demanded．More rectatio
rooms，more rooms for stadents，better op portanities for boarding，must be had．The Trustees，howerer，did not feel like taking the responsibility of incurring the very great
$\qquad$ arise in providing these increased faciities
In this emergency，Profeseors Kenjon and
purpose to which they had dedicated thei ives，and emboldened by the example of
ther schools，determined to assume the re sponsibility．Boarding－schools were spring ng up on every hand，catting into the pat－
ronage of this school，in the expectation o realizing enough from their boarding depart ments to repay the outlay，and also to aid in White，of Whitesville，the father－Sam－law Prof，Sayles，came forward with the offer o loan of ten thousand dollars，in aid of th neither asking nor receiving aid in the form of contribations．They parchased some ove wo handred acres of farm and wood lande They rented the property held by the Tras－ one for a boarding－hall and residence for teachers，and two for dormitories，recitation rooms and a chapel．These were ready for
occopancy at the opening of the Fall Term of 1847 ．－On the 4 th of July，1849，the partnership was enlarged by the addition of Marvin，D．E．Maxoon，D．R．Ford and J． Allen．An inventory of assets and liabilitie was taken．The habilities were found to The patronage of the echool，however，rap dly increased，and，by the members of the privership becomiog men of all work，and mon fand，the indebtedness soon began per ceptibly to diminish．Bat the increase in both teachers and stadents produced a great
lack of accommodations．The Chapel was over－crowded．For want of recitation rooms，
claseen had to recite all the way from $50^{\circ} \mathrm{clock}$ in the morning to 9 o＇clock in the evening， in the Chapel at the same time．The Trust ees having accepted the responsibility of
everything，debts and all，a new building Fas determined on，now known as the Chapel． on the opening of the Fall Term of 1852， a cost of $\$ 12,500$ ．The following gives th nancial resulta for the ten yeare

## 

## zale of popents．

Thus forithis ten years，the expenses ex eded the total income to the amount o che expenzes by 45,833 which was applied other matters．
－ifibd decade，1856－1866
On the 14th day of Febraary，1858，the rection of was cared， he present Ladies＇Hall was immediately ammenced．It was completed and ready Tor occapancy at the opening
$18 \bar{\jmath} 9$ ，at a cost of $\$ 18,500$ ．


## ． 87.00822


ar current income exceeded the carrent being applied on the objects above enumer－ ted．The bailding known as the＂Hothic＂ a a part of the real estate purchase of thi fipth decade，1876－1886．

## In the abovo no accout bas been taken

 contribations of books，of specimens for theCabinet，and the like，on which it is difficul to place a definite money value，bat these ar thousand dollare；to which should be added 81，445 93 worth of books and apparatus pu Free tuition has been granted on scholarrhi Frders and otherrise down to dste，to th amonnt of about 430,000 ．The orgin pur chased two years ago for the Chapel，has just been entirely paid．for by gifts，at a cost， including all expenses connected ther with，of $\$ 1,106$ 10．There has，likewise，bee no rery definite account of labor contribate in the form of day＇s work，with or without above statement of gifts does not contain th entire amount of such donations，nor does dowment or times to an． times，to report，in a separate fra，only the floating debt being included with th principal when paid，and reported with inci－ dentals and old account．There should be subtracted from these an amount equaling ported，and added to the same．
eat actually paid is over $\$ 40,000$ ．
on a review of the above historic state
ment，it will be seen that the legitimat income of the teaching department，has，on an arerage，much more than paid the expensea mately to this department，to apply on inci
dental expenzes．The heary indebtedneas dental expenses．The heary indebtean
has arisen from attempting to do what fe institutions have ever succeeded in doing－ tinst of paying for its bailaings out of Thus income of its teaching department，thus
has a debt，ranging from fifteen to thirty
thousand dollarg，been carried from twenty five to forty years，gradually increasing，
the years went by，by the additions of ne buildings，demanded by the interesta of the achool，until it has become too heary to be longer borne．But for this debt，howe
Alfred University would nerer have be Such was the state of affirs ten daje ago， When the major part of this report was com－
pleted；but within this time，plass that the
Trustees had been for over a year in matur Trustees had been for orer a year in matur
ing，culminated in a grand rally of the citi－ zens，which resule in thets being lifted from the ahoulders of the Inctitution onto the chonl
deri motly of this commanitr；and the
akies，never darker，have been lighted by akies，neve
dem of








 $\cdot$


## Whe Gabbath 挍ecarder. Ilfred Centre, M. Y., Fiith-day, Joly 14, 1887.  <br> A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor <br> I. WAIV, D. D. <br> Communications denigned of the Mivisionery <br>  Tzras:



## 

Again we call the attention of those who have not paid their subscription for 1887 to
the facts that the year is more than half gone, and that we very much need the money due us. We have to buy paper, etc., and we
are compelled to pay promptly for all maare compelied to pay promptly for ant and mands a constant income. These are hard times; bat let the burden bear on manyy shoul.
derr, and not weigh down our denominational publis.
dues.

OUR Conference year and the business year of our societies closes with the month remain to us during the year. But macin
work remains to be done in that time. Es. work remains to be done in that time. Es.
pecially is there need of great diligence on
the part of the people in reapect to he part of the people, in respect to money
contributions, that the societies may close sontribations, that the sociecies
the year without embarrasing debe
are making no apecial plea, but we urge that, are making no apecial plea, bot we orge that,
if any of us have been delinquent in the matter of our regular contribations,

## Ir begins to look as though matters in

 Utah were in a fair way to reach a proper adjuastmenti: The constitutional convention juatment: The constitutional convention
completed and adopted a a tata constitutiọn, last meek, which provides for the entire sepa education, that there shall be no empluy ment or rejection of school teachers on count of their It also forbids binany polygamy and provides penalties therefore The vote for the ratification or rejection of election to be held

## We again call the attention of our read ors to the effort to procure sabscribers to

 the Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly. Five handred paying subscribers at $\$ 2$ each is the smallest number on which it will be safe tostart. Bro. J. B. Clarke has been and still is receiving the names of those who are will ing to pledge themselves to become subscrib ers in case the magazine is again started, and
a few names have been sent to this office Not more than one-half of the required num ber of names has yet been received. What
ever is done about this should be done promptly, as the question must be settled ut the forth-coming anniversary. Hand
your name to J. B. Clarke, or send it to this office. There ought to be no dificulty in raising the requisite number of subscriber
for this much needed and valuable mag

WE sometimes feel that the cause of Sabbath Reiorm moves slowly, and this feeling
begets a state of discouragement. We ought our duty, even though no frnits of our do oar duty, even though no fruits of our labo
are to be seen. But this is very far from be are to be seen. Bat this is very far from be
ing the case. For example, see the repor of Bro. J. F. Shaw in the missionary de-
partment this week. There are, he says, eight preachers in Texas and Arkansas
where a very few years ago there were none, all, save one, converts to the Sabbath; and on
the field occupied by Bro. Mayes alone, there have been not less than forty conver ions. Some one who has a facalty for sta the press in mulgating the trath, at least 836 persons have oen reported as converted to the Sabbath it should be remarked that ministers. An it should be remarked that we have been
principally lengaged in sowing the seed, principally lengaged in bowing the seed, connt the sheaves. Is there room for dis abundant reason why we should thank God and take courage?

Many Persons have recently expressed surprise on learning of the great load of debt
ander which Alfred University has been traggling, and some have questioned the sraggling, and some have questioned the wisdom of the management which io strange that persons who seldom or never visit Alfred, and who have no especial
occasion to look into the details of her school management, should be ignorant of many judgment of some things which do appear upon the surface. It is not surprising,
therefore, that men have been surprised, when they have learned, as many have during the past four or five weeks, that Alfred niversity was about $\$ 40,000$ in debt; indeed, it would have been surprising if they had
not been sarprised. Nor need we feel surprised that, under the influence of this sur-
prise, men have asked how came this debt? or what was it incurred? We are glad to eaders, in our Education Department, the report of President Allen to the Trustees eviews the financial history of the instituion from its origin in 1836 to the present time. From this report, three things are
made plain which are worthy of special mention: First, the debt is largely, so far as the present management is concerned, an
inheritance from the earlier times. It began some forty years ago, and was the outcom of absolute demands for enlarged facilities to meet the wants of a growing patronage. Second, the school has always been so man
iged that its expenses, apart from the purchase of lands, erection and maintenance of baildings and apparatas, have been amply
covered by its annual income. Third, the accumulations which have been made to the
debt in these later years are due mainly to the fact that the interest on the debt has
absorbed money which otherwise would have absorbed money which otherwise would have
remained to pay current expenses. We
commend the report to the careful study of commend the report to the careful stady o
all who are in anywise interested in thi matter.

## THE FIRE

Our readers have already been made aware r village that, on the morning of Jaly Ire, entirely obliterating (with a single ex ception) the business portion of one side
of the Msin Street, including the hotel and barns, meat market, dry goods and grocery stores, furniture rooms, jewelry house. The brick block, on the opposit side of the street, was saved with difficulty but not without serious damage to cornice and of the elegant plate glass windows. The fir originated in a small wooden building occa pied by a German family as a meat market
and dwelling house. The cause of the fire is unknown, but circumstances point to crim inal carelessness on the part of the German
and his family, if nothing worse The exten of the loss entailed, and how far this was cor ered with insu
It was not, however, to speak of thes things that we began to write, so much as to
gather a few practical lessons from this calamity.

1. It is never safe to put off until to-morrew what ought to be done to-day. Fo of the great needs of our town was an am ple water supply with sufficient apparatus to
make good use of it, in case of necessity. We have all felt the force of this conclusio in theory, and have fully intended at some convenient time to make the necessary pro
tective provision; indeed, some initiative steps have already been taken; but the fire came and found us practically anpre pared for it, and swept away much valuable
property. So, all through the experiences of life, calamıties and losses are doubtles coming to us which might have been mit gated or wholly averted by attention
duties of the hour as they came to us. rastination is more than a thief of time; is often an incendiary, and sometimes a mur-
derer of souls. Solomon was certainly right his exhortation, "Whatsoever thy hand nd to do, do it with thy might.
halpors those in argetful fire had scarcely sounded in our ears in the arly morning of that 5th of July, befo men and women were thronging the streets, with no dale caricsity "to see a fire," but with eager hands ready to assist in battling and other valuables from the burning build-
ties at hand, it would hardly be possible for
any equal number of men and women to any equal number of men and women to matter about as nearly as it could have been done, when he said, "One person cannot be praised above another on this job, for all few of them had any personal interest in the things they sought to save. Not only during the progress of the fire, but after it was un ness performed, and many words of sympa thy spoken which proved how strong is the gether. Some have proved anew the mean ing of the saying, "A friend in need is a
friend indeed." Thus does a sense of our common lot make us all one in sympathies, tion to "look not every man on his own
things, bat every man also on the things of things,
2. Such a sudden and great emergenoy
not only call for, but calls forth heroic action It is cause for thankfulness that no lives wer lost and that no serious accident befell any of those who rendered assistance at the fire were made by any in the earnest endeavor to ere many things done, by both women and men, which called for great coarage and
which showed how mach of the heroic : simply waiting the opportunity for display in persons in whom we would least expect to find it. Such things give us a better opin-
ion of our kind than we sometimes otherwise
3. Perhaps we shall be expected to add that here is another warning respecting the uncertain tenure by which we hold all earthly make out papers and pass, them from one to another transferring rights, titles, etc:, and thus seek to secure ourselves or others in the rightful possession of what we call property.
The fire comes and sweeps it all a way regard less of title deeds, or bonds and mortgages nay, would sweep these away but for th can turn from these uncertainties to the peaceful enjoyment of the triasures that fied and beantified by the indwelling of th $\xrightarrow{\text { divine life. }}$

## Obmmunicatians

## miluor coubber.

## Commencement Wetk

The exercises of Commencement week be gan on Thursday June 23d, with the Field ay. Contests in lawn tennis, archery, ther forms of athletic exercises, occopion the entire day
Friday evening, the annual sermon before the College Christian Association was given by Rev. J. W. McGowan, of the Class of ' 83 ill. Theme, Completeness in Christ, text, On the "Ye are complete in him. On the evening after the Sabbath the firs red, with the following programme :

 Recipation, "The Bell of Zanora," J, A. Williams.
Oration, "Civilization of the Indians,"
Nettie $L$. Hotchkiss. Music, "'The Chase,"
Oration, " Is our Government Permanentist," Chorus.
S. B. Allen. Paper, "Philomathean Independent," "J. Hayner.
Music, "Breezes of the .Night," Messrs. Burdick,
Van Horn, Campbell and Randolph. The productions of Miss Douglass and Miss Hotchkiss and the masic "The Chase" Sunday evening, Pres. Whitford gave the Bacclaureate sermon to a good audience relation to the development of the age Text, Matt. 16: 3, "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" -
Monday evening, the second joint
Monday evening, the second joint session following programme

## Prayer, Mres. W. C. Whitford. Masic, Baukin and Camental, Mell

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Paper, "The Orophilina Standard,", N. Anderson.
Music, "Home, Sweet Home," Mesesrs. Burdick,
Van Horn, C'ampbell and Ravdolph.
The orations by the gentleman were good nd Miss Stillman committed. Miss Crumb Miss Stillman's recitation seemed to give

## reat satisfaction to all.

The annual concert of the Musical.Depart ment took placeat 2. P.M. on Tuesday. The oxercises were excellent throughout, and one in that faithful and succe日sful work Misees M. Alice Tompkins and Jennie A Dunn, the violin solo by Mr. Hagh McGibeny and the vocal solos of Misees Annabel Car man are worthy Carr evidently has an enviable musical futare before her, if she continues her musiave members of the department, except Mr Hagh McGibeny, who is staying in town and was invited to play.
Tuesday evening, Col. L. F. Copeland, Soath Bend, Ind., gave the annual address "Snobs and Snobbery"" and worthy of a larger patronage than it

Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the
pus, the first thing being. Music, Overtur "Silver Bells," by the Milton Cornet Band Chicago.
The first oration was on the theme, " Essential Characteristic of our Federal Union," by John Barlass, of Rock Prairie. Mr.
Barlass showed that our union was formed y a union of two ideas, atate and national
overeignty, state rights and national rights; and the success of our government ights threatened the national existence. Centralization and the destruction of state mast be guarded against.
"A Great Need," was the subject of the The great need is Christian work and workrs. The demands and rewards of the work were portrayed.
The next oration
ing the American Democracy, ny Gomsrad, of Rockdale. The elements affecting the government were the character of early settlers and the nature of the coun-
try. The elements now deciding the charscter of government are language, amalgamation of races, internal commanieation, commercial activities, pablic morals. The alt of national development.
Soul Struggles," was the subject of the oration by Henry Everett McNeil, of Stoughon. The speaker pictured the conflicts of fight, the savage soul, the avaricious soul, the ambitions soul, the sensitive
The Master's Oration " The New Issues" was given by Howard Lee Emerson, New York City. A new generation brings new
issues. Among these are the labor question and foreign immigration. In regard to immigration, the pauper and criminal classes
should be promptly returned to the nations should be promptly returned to the nations
from which they are sent. The others should be carefully taught the daties of American citizenship. The laborer must be taught that greator rewards must follow eff. only the work of the hod carrier, you must The liquor question as effecting the Iabo aestion was well discussed
Addie Mary Randolph,
Walworth, fol Awed with an oration on "The Great Reli trans of the World." All rellgions have had the world The Christian aomening fo eminent because it combines the highest traths of the different religious systems and God to retain its place.
The Valedictory Oration,-"The New Psychology," was given by Lillie Dobie ploys the newer scientific method of em mentin its study and so enlarges its power as a study, delights its students far more than the old,and promises far greater resalts,
The valedictory to students, classmates cit: The valedictory to students, classmates citi-
zens, faculty and friends was well conceived The orations were all possessed of merit and were well delivered.
The programme was interspersed with
good music by the Milton Cornet good music by the Milton Cornet Band. John Barlass, Antony Gomsrud and Henry John Barlass, Antony Gombrad and Henr
Everott McNeil ; of A. B. apin Addie Mar
M. in course, upon Howard Lee Emerson,an rof. Waiter D. Thomas, clase of
In the afternoon, the Alumni m ddressed by Hon. L. B. Ceswell, Mo Oongress from this district, and Hon oo. R. Peck, of Topeka, Kan. In the evening, the Senior Concert was giv on by the Chicago Lady Quartette, an excel. ent combination which gave a very fine con ert.
The exercises as a whole were successful and were witnessed by

## corbespondence. Sheprebdsyille, K In the Eator of the Sabiati Reco <br> In keeping with my promise on leaving

 lifred the I proceed reached Bro. James' the 30th of thi month, after two days' travel by rail and iver. On reaching Shephordsville, the rail road station, and county town, five milesfrom our charch, I heard that the old colared woman of whom I spoke several yea
ago, then over 115 years old, was still living This I learned from the colored man who carries the mail from the depot to the postoffice. I asked him if she was related to him. He said, "She is my grandmother' is." I resolved, before going from thin that age, to go and see and talk with her. found her living with her daughter-in-law,
80 years old. She was on the arose and talked freely for a , hale hour which I gathered the following: She was born in Maryland, in December, 1764. The the day of the month. Her mistress was the day of the month. Her mistress was
Cassander Awford, who married a McGruder, so she bears the family name, and is known all around as Aunt Sallie McGruder. She can tell much better of things in Gen. Washington's day, and the trials of the Revolution than those of recent date. I confess 1 seemed to realize that she was in another generation. "No one," said she, "is living that was here when I was born." After many questions, which she readily answered, I asked her if she was a Christian, and loved the blessed Saviour. This question seemed tharonse and animate her more than any-
thing had aaid. Throwing up.both hands, and with a delighted look, she said, "Sir, God bless you, this is now my only prop and my heart to Jesuas can't hardly recollect
when I frat loved the Saviour. Iam the oldest Methodist on earth; don't 'spect anybody living can say they's been in connection wid dat church one handred years." Well, I felt really interested in listening to her talk, specially on religious matters, and
thought it's good to trust Jesuis. She thanked me for my visit, saying it was rewould speak about the precions home in heaven. If any of our readers know of any
one more then 123 years old, we would like to hear from the
We have been holding meetings with our
little church and people here as circumstances and my strength would admit. There is depth and fixedness of purpose with the little band here, that can be depended on in every trial. I have full congregations, when number of evenings, and there-seems to be, on the part of many, an anxiety to hear and
know the trath. Oar troable here is the same asin so many other place continued effective ministry. It is now over
three years since there has been any Seventhday Baptist ministration among them, and yet they not only still exist, and continue Don't know just how long I shall remsin God bless the cause everywhere.
Yours truly, $\quad$ C. W. Threlkeld.

THESABBATF RECORDER, UULY 14, 1887

## courre, upon Howard Lee Emerroon, end Walter D. Thomand clean of Walter D. Thoma, claes of '84: med by Hon. L. B. Caswell, Member 3. Peek, of Topeka, Kan the Chicago Lady Quartette, an excel exercises as a whole were succesafal rere witnessed by a large number of

## COBRESPONDENCE.

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ner not only still exist, and continue
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now just how long I shall remain tod bleas the caase everymbere.
ratruly,
O. W. THRELEELD.
chame 角ews.

## New York. ${ }^{2}$

 view, in Sabbath-ichool, of the of theant and
briefly on was briefl fowed papera an
good character a the firmt two lessonas; 8hor the miracles of deliverance

1, 183, being 11\% more than last quartor or
25 more than any quarter in three years
 rice per week, 91. Number of visitors 98 . suing largest average attendance, No. Mrise Abbie Berry'g), being 95 per cent.
leond on the list, Class No. 1 (Mra. J. M. Hreen's'), 84 per cent.
In the charch we report encouragement Atten ${ }^{7}$ Iace is good, only $a$ ferm resident
members neglecting the house of God. Sab. sath morring July $2 d$, we praached apon th Mesaikh, and in the anternoon Bro. G. rery arnest and practical germon, doin
out earts good. This was followed by arr hearts go gong. serrice oft bong.
Ssbath, July
16 th, will be our regular com manion service. Lefe every member be pres $\underset{\text { remembering that it symbolizes the reception, }}{ }$ by faith, of our crucified Redeemer as the wimmemorates his atoning death, is a me pariall of the scenes of Calvary, and typifee
ha marrigge aupper of the Lamb of God.

NLLE.
Atter an absence from the pastorate of Atter an absence from the pastorate
orer twelve years, and for the most of this time in the employ of our Tract and Missonars Socieities, I find myein orry pleaseanen
eitled again with the comforts of a pleasan seltee agan and he pleasantest of surroundings.
home, and the
Itis strange and sweet delight to feel that Itisa s strange and sweet delight to feel that ned not take the next train for Rome ree
note misioionary station, to be absent from hone and family for weeks and months.
lon. continued and flegh. wearying lsbors longecontinued and flesh-wearying labors in
thmisionary fald can earn a temporary the mivisionary fiela can earn a temporary
furlogh, I feel that $I$ need not hesitate to ake the one now offere
The society t Nile is all that a pastor could harmong and union in effort to build up the Redeemer's canse in the earth. In preaching the Word, and in pastoral visitation, $m$,
humble services have thus far been grateful ly receired and kindly appreciated. On the stant the members of our charch and socieity gave as a pleasant tisit at our new home, and
left many substantial tokens of regard for the pastor's family. For these and many
other blessings fefeel gratofal to the Lord and to his poople. We deeire to be ever
remembered in the prayers of the faithful.

## L. C. Rogers.

## ubonardsvilul

Our charch is now in a fairly prosperous
condition. The attendance on the Sabbath is good, and the prayer-meeting are full of
teterest. A children's service was held Mas 2lit, the pastor preaching an appropriat
discourse from Prov. $30: 24-$-28: It was a very
. pleasant day, and about 200 people were in
attendance. Miss Carrie E. Norris was bap fized before the service. Sabbath-day, May 28th, was the time for the annnal menting of
the thrree churches of our vicinity. Owing $^{2}$ the unpleasant weather, the attendanc

 he absenco of the pastor at the metings on
the Central Association, the Rev. R. $J$. Thompson supplied the pulpti.

The Young People's Association has be | gun a good work in beautifing the |
| :--- |
| room of the charch. $A$ newly painted ceill | ing and newly papared walls testify to th energy of the young people Mrs. Mariam Williamson, one of theolaes members of our charch, died Sabbath-day,

June 11th. There are only five persons liv ing who have been members longer than she,
Her membership dated from Dec. 28,1822 She died with a firm trist in the finished Fork "f Christ. Order" society has been or ganized in this village, of which our brother, Mr. H. D. Babcock, is the president. There
is evidently a "field" for such an organization. One arrest for drunkness has been made, the firta in a very long time. May
the society do its work with efficiency and sncecess !
There will be a masical convention here beginning July 11 th and ending July 14th, with two concertt, Wednesday and Thura day evenings. Mr. George G. Daland, o batan. Sabbath-day, June 4th, marked the begin-
ning of the pastors second year with thit ning of the pastor's second year with this
people. It is our earneat prayer that it may prove a year of fruit-bearing and fathtal mork on the part of all.

It is remarkable thet ithe been looking after their non-resident mem bers the past year. It may be that some d not need to do so, but from the letters read
at the late aession at Scoot, and from con sultation with the pastors, we learn that hee action.
In our own church at DeRayter, the desir as been to get a response from every one o bring care to got them to join a sister dent of our own. ged to get lettors and unite with gister churches in whose bounds they live, and sever who are similarly situated have, innted wit large number of valuable. members, but
when permanently located near a $\begin{aligned} & \text { ister church }\end{aligned}$ hey will best promote our cause by commit ting themselves earnestly to the work in that charch. In the case of some who have gone
away from na, and desired to join a church of another donomination, the plan has been
tried which was long and favorably used by tried which was long and favorably nsed by
good old Elder Gillette, at Shiloh, of giving pasto

## ember.

very non-reid place, we havelabored to ge raponding member and to write to our church at least once a year, exprossing their tinue in its fellowship. From experience e learn that it is easy to get a respon nswer from those living in the neglect hemetimes. bring out the facts and resch wil neglectful heart. This correspondence has hown the hearty interest of a great many And this help from the absent ones, हeems have gone to other localities to better their temporal interests and to give to the charch
of which they are members according as the of which they are members according as the
blessing to the giver.
In short, this plan has been adopted in through correspondence, into vital union With our charch work and to onlist their sym pathy and cooporation bo that their own
souls may grow in grace, and the cause Christ be built up in the DeRayter Churoh

## Rhode Island.

General good health, one of heaven choicest blesings, is prevalent among the
people upon this field, which is an occasion of unbounded gratitude to the gracion Heavenly Father.
Since my last item for this department and charactorized by a growing interest in
the work of the Master. Wednesday, and Sabbath evening prayermeetings are not only kept up, but are oc of a good, if not of a growing, interest.
Two have been added to the church, one by baptism; and one by letter from a Bap. tist church, both hesds of families.
The work of enlargment and refitting o this church is well under way, and progress-
ing finely. We are hoping that in a few weeks this work will have been completed and a new bell in the tower, now being pre-
pared for it, will ring out a call to the peole to come to the honse of the Lord On Sabbai-school showing signs increasing interest and growth, and we are
fondly hoving to see it enlarged numericalIy and in efficiency. Why shoule it be so difficult to indace parents and gaardians and the membersaip of the chands together to to raild promising institution of the charch? Why is it in view of the fact that Jesus gave his storm as in the anghing to instruct and save the lost, that parents, guardians and
Ohristians fnd it so difficalt to torego dinChristians find it so diffealt to forego dinner one hour longer on the Sabbath and toil
although a little weary, to make the Sabbathschool what it ought to be ? J. CLARKE

## Plorida. <br> Our Sabbath afterrioon meetings for Bible

 study are continued throagh the summer, and, we trust, with interost and profit. Thesttendance is smaller than it was in the minter; but we are expecting more nest wintor than there were last.
Through the thoughtal liberality of the

First Hopkinton Sabbath-school, we receive
eight copies of the Sabbath Visittor, that are regularly distributed among as many families. Two copies, at least, have been sent away, by persons receiving them here, these
going back to First-day families in Connectiat, thas more widely still geattering the good seed After three meetings of citizens, and one o he trustees appointed by the citizens, it has on of "The Sisco School Building. oral, literary and scientfo pund gener moral, hiterary, and scientic purposes. An
offort was made to have "dancing" added to the article of the Rules and By-Laws that ate the uses of the building, but it was unccessful. I was somewhat surprised at the atisfactory end of the little contest over thi here so many believe in the dance.
building will be about $20 x 40$ feet, and ost in labor and material not far from $\$ 300$ This does not include the finely and cen-
trally located lot, worth some $\$ 50$. The lot given by Mr. Sisco, who is also a libera ontributor in money. The lumber will of ourse be hard pine. The sides will be covvill be neatly coiled. At the front end there will be three mall rooms-an entr
with a dressing room on each side. That the reader may have an intelligen hat Sisco station and post-office is the natural business center for three or four neigh one mile amay. The Pine Ridge Settlement, with its excellent location for building sites, ardens and groves, is where $\alpha$ few Seventh hither we shonld be glad to see more come, early cleared for a building lot and a smal grove. This is one of the highesi and pleasantest points on the Ridge
I can report favorably concerning my im provements'in health, and in regard to the
climate of Florida, even in summer. The atter is not perfect, but it is exceedingly limate aud in the soil of this state, and in its future prospority. One of its groatest and ste
freight.
There are too many mosquitoes and flies of various kinds and other inlects here. One here or in the north. They subtract a grea hammock beneath some grateful shade But let us not act on the principle of th
man who, as Mr. Beecher said, would allo one night with the tooth-ache to make him ather have one mosquito, one fly, and on
large, luscious fig, than to go without all.'

## Juvx $4,-188 \%$.

## Iowa.

Eld. G. J. Crandall, of North Loup, Neb. pent the Sabbath, June 18th, at this place, n his way to the North- Western Association
Dodge Centre, Minn. He preached in ing an appointment to preach at $40^{\prime}$ clock in the afternoon by a severe storm.

## Wiseonsin.

Sabbath morning, Jane 25th, Eld. Jame Balley occupied Eld. Dunn's palpit during The season has been a very dry one. There then almost none; the fields are parched where. There was a hope of rain Wednesda and Thursday, 29th and 30 th, but it proved mach.
Tharsday morning, June 30th,Miss Addi M. Randolph, Class of '87, was married to
Frank E. Peterson, Class of ' 85 . Mr. Peter son is a convert to the Sabbath, a young man of good mind and character. Miss Ran-
dolph is a favorite of all who know her. The ceremony was performed by Pre relatives, class-mates and teachers. The the young couple
The Sabbath-school review, June 25th, was made up partly of eessays by members
of the sohool. Perley L. Clarke, discussed the Passover ; Miss Jennie A. Dann, Mt Sinai ; R. M. Green, The Red Sea ; Miss Lib bie :Steer, Manna; W. H. Ingham, The
Decalogue. A number of class exercises and songs completed the programme

Minnesota.
DODGE OENTELE.
We are having a very nice warm summer, bat it is so dry that vegetation is not as fa We have had several refreshing showers of Eld. Wh $\qquad$ heeler is faithfolly administerin "word of life," from Sabbath to Sab ife and vigor in the church. Thirteen have already united with the charch since he has been here, six by baptism and seven by letter We feel greatly encouraged and strength-
ened by these additions, and hope that the good work that is just begun will continue, and many
Lord's side.

## Lord's side

ted to takt regular charch meeting w vided between the Tract and Missionary Societies; we have taken two collections, the last exceeding the first by a dollar, showing rr collections are not very large, we feel our mesns as the Lord has prospered us. Our Sabbath-day meetings are well attended; the prayer and conference meetings Sabbath afternoon are very interesting. The
young people still continue to hold their prayer-meetings in the evening after every Sabbath, and they are a source of spiritual growth and a strong
forces of the church.
One week ago last Wednesday the ladies of the society met at the house of our pastor, and partly organized a Ladies' Benevolent vociety, which will meet once every two
weeks.
We are looking forward with great expe held ot this place hoping winchis that God in his mercy will be with us, and vive his work in all our charches. May

## Nebraska.

After a long orleans.
on this far away western land it does ot seem so far away as it did nine years
go when we came here, and when it was said it would possibly do to settle here, but it would be of no use to try to go any farther west, and where for three or four years it seemed of but little ase to try to stay here
But the Sabbath society we then hoped to build up here with a good show of success is, h ! sq mach farther away, indeed gone together, and now we are going too.
There is a beginning in Scott county Ka your numerous readers know, that need help, and we are making arrangements to go here in the early fall. An earnest desire
has been expressed by the people there that we come and help them organize, and one of the first thinga to claim our attention will ${ }^{6}$ church unless something unforeseen shall ranspire to prevent. It may be that some
four people who have in mind to seek. home in the New West may take it in their way to look that country over with an idea
of settlement. Of course it is new, the land raw, the possibilities of the country largely
untried, but so has it been with all of Kanuntried, but so has it been with all of KanMissouri River ; and though we may not presume this to be the very best part of Kansas,
still to us it seems to be a good place to make home. The common school is there in
the midst of the settlement. The Sabbarhthe midst of the settlement. The sabbain-
school is there and held its first anniversary there as soon as we can make it. The xpects to be there soon
H. Е. Babcock.

Condenised ditew.
Domat
Railway passenger trains in Texas will
ereafter carry regular armed officers to preFred I precipice on Mount Washington. His phy.
Hians think he will live.
Hard coal has adranced twenty-five cents ton in Chicago, and wars. Peter Barlow, who took part in the AmoriThe annual convention of the union of merican ne Pittsburg,
The North and East River Railroad Com-
pany has begun to lay tracke for cars in Ful-

John D. Van Gorden, of Dingman's Ferry Sonator Voorhoes of Indiana thinks that
the Alaska question will form an issue in the nayt presidential campaign. He is on his Kansas, with all her other wealth, discorFort Scott and panda of natural gas. At isere is great excite-
ment over monster wellg. General Miles announces that the war
gainst the Apache Indians has terminated gaingt the Apache
all the hostiles having been driven back to
the San Cas People in the Fairview section of .Greenand arming in view of the forming of secret Miss Mary Edith Clark of San Francisco, he Secretary of the Treasury for bravery in It is expected the It is expected that on July 12 th fully 10, States will be in Ohicago to ottend the frits
session of the National Educational Associa.

## 解iscellany.

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 nt my becoming summoil








0 viion of of god difr within<br>Sbine, Untionst, therenly birth bith

## MRS. GOBDDN'S MINCE-PES.

 ing all ben made for the greal
 Well as preserve the frait over to Christmas



 So get meth thrandy,






 A Tew-Enginder, and given to hospitiaity
 retiring diapooition, and atrank from harin
 tian rrincipile will do withont tont fou think the mince-mea





 ${ }^{\text {and }}$ "But, mother, if joo think mince.pieg ar think
the
them
in



 pingit then, tiving that fine hid been ohop citron, and dicies, , he exclaimed. . King, Wont't Frea enjog mothers pien
 manage to pat less brand in in the minece
meat. Dont your reall think , it might be
made equally gooo withoutit!"

## has come into joun head? Juat an nonsense could posibibly hart tonr Freat to eat my pies


 can see to spicing the pumpkin; for the same
pastry will serve for both hinds of pies.",
"Fred is fond of

## " lang grow gron for slip Well

Well,
days
Co
Con
days are now; so we will not restrict h him,'"
foraging the enother have realized what Fred's foraging meant, or all the temptations she
liain his ways
hearted? Alas! lila she have felt so lightshe was unconscionily weaving a silken web,
into which his feet were alread being en-
tangled, and soon his whole body would be cauge temptations you are placing in your son
the ter
way Think of the. wily serpent, and the
many enticing forms it can take to lead on




 painting, ette. In hounehold affairs, Mr
Gordon ruled nnolested.
Fred returned home with two of his clas mated returned home with two of his class
thonght to remain at college duurh, who ha racation, until invited by Fred to accompan
him home. And a merrier set could hardl Gordon declared a regiment conld hardly
haye made greater inroads upon her good
things, and her mince-pies seemed to be the greatest demand.
In puttin thing to rights after their r
tarn to college, she was rather surprised turn to college, ghe was rather sarprised thed
find how many ara of her brandypeache
had been consumed -more, she was sure than had been served at table. Wines, too
that she weed only for cooking purposes or in
sicknoss, had disappeared in a wonderfu manner.
Fred had smacked his lips, over her mince-
pilling them "" prime." Could he be, pies, calling them prime. Conld he be,
as An aneared, acquiring a taste for liquors,
and had helped himself and friends to her
noser reserve store? How her heart throbbed, and
how he wished hien had taken waring from
Agnes and others, whom she langhed at as fanatical, so often replying that wine taken
in moderation could do no harm; it was the abuage, and not the uge, of anything sensibl
that made all the trouble in the world. some evening when the yount, men sat au
very late, and zeemed rather boistrou
Pale with fear, and with tears glistening i Pale with fear, and with tearr g gistening in
hare eyes, she songht Agnosa, and told her
the disappearance of nearly all her home made currant-wine, grape-wine, brand
peaches, and other things of the kind. Agnes' own heart was aching over the
change she sam han haear and oly brother,
and donbly pained at the redicule bre cast apon her words of cation, saying: "Mothe you need not be so silly as to fear that I wi
take it in excess." She could not grieve her mother by repeating this sine tried, though
to comfort her with the hope, that, now he Way upon which Fred's feet were entering
he would be guided by his mother's goo Bunsel.
Brrat. als! too late the mother learned he
erred soon went from bad to worse then repulsed
coming toolate.
"It was yon, mother, who ridiculed total
asbitinnece, and placed these things not tonly
withe
 And on have onl mo a taself to tor thank, inat.
At
times I drink to excess, for a demon's thirst is burning me up! "
Poor, broken - mother! What words to hear from an only, inher! ized sont
Shat bowed her head in humility and prayer, pleading, as only \& mother can plead, for the
gaving of her child, that he $\overline{\text { might }}$ be kept Her prayers ware answored, but not antil
Fred was brangh rery low his feet apon
the borderland. Then, with loathing and a contrit e heart, he turned from the evil of his
ways, aided and oncouraged by his sirrowing
mother and strength given in angwer to their daily prayers.
Mothers, take wa
ifely pride get the better of your jud gment
 Jee Kr . Blo
Advocate.




| The summer sun is sinking low : Only the tree tops redden and glow ; Only the weather-cock on Of the neighboring church is a flame of fire; <br> All is in the shadow below. 0 beautiful, a $\quad$ ful summer day What hast thou given ? What taken away ? Homes made happy or desolate, <br> Hearts made sad or gay.. On the road of life, one milestone more ! Like a red seal in the setting sun On the good and the evil men have done, Naught can to-day restore. |
| :---: |
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## hotives for marbiage.

the best dse of the table hoor.
The hour of meals is with many families almost the only time when all the family are
sure of being together. The father and
older older sons are absorbed, probably during
much of the day in the hurry and drive of
business cares; the younger children are engaged in the roatine of school duties; an the busy mother, in thought and care for
the welfare of the whole household, and in
the pressure brought to bear upon her by
societys demands and possibly charitable society's demands and possibly charitable
work, is necessarily here and there never
long in one place, her mind in long in one place, her mind in a whirl o
perplexities, new with each recurring day
But on all the household there comes a ca to the regalar meal, and parents and chll-
dren twice of three times, as it may bo,
gather arond the family board. Is this
time valued enough by the parents? Do time valued enough by the parents? Do
they estimate as they should the opportuni-
ties thus afforded for the cultivation of man-
ners, habits of thought and expression, and pleasant friendly intercourse? ther of which is pleasant. We have been lamilies where the children have been
lowed no freedom at all at the table, whe they were to be seen and not heard. The
older people had it all their own way, and
tedious, tiresome hour it was for the litlo

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nllkg. Again, we have been at table whel } \\
& \text { confusion reigned supremo because the who } \\
& \text { conversation was given up to the childre }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { There seemed to be no desire on the part } \\
& \text { the parents to suggest or control the chil } \\
& \text { dren's words, and conseauently in therr tarn }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { itless and senseless babble. Both these } \\
& \text { phases of family life are painful to think of, } \\
& \text { and it is nlainly to be seen that in neither }
\end{aligned}
$$

and it is plainly to be seen that in neither
of the above methods of spending the hour
of meals is there profit to the family as a
Whole.
Without any special plan, how easily th into discussions which hold on os ol long that
they become a bore to the other listeners. In some families the members are not nat ural
and
dow
bre
brea
who
who

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { down upon all as soon as they gather about } \\
& \text { the table, which it is almost impossible to } \\
& \text { break through. How different the custom }
\end{aligned}
$$

Consequently she made it a stady to dra
out the best qualities of each one, and
such a way as to endear each to the oth
the more. If the children came runni hom
delig
say a
when
older


## the sam of the of the eligioung not be on of young lain and their imp led to the ay as to ne of the hat we un for a high se, would discausion and other ur be rede ly supplyin nbservient colosely nd interest still grate Shepard, <br> and so add greatly information  Atten at erents kily tho cotand in class of rely be cu antless ttention, also nts of the da hought, an a day and 

## AT SUNDOW

 The summer sun is sinking low; Only the weather-cock on the spireof the neighboring church ia a fame of fir
All is in the shadow below.
$\qquad$ ed for, not sought. Who knows round what anexpected turn he may come npon the face
above all faces for him? To put aside as far as posible the thought of marriage untar
compelled to think of it by some strong and
special attraction toward some person is wiser special attraction toward some person is wiser
than to be seeking in every chance acquaint-
ance the possible husband or wife. "We ance the possible husband or wife.
shall meet the people who are coming to
meet us," no matter in what far-off land their journey toward us begin.
Perhaps parents are more to blame for Worldly marriages than we are apt to think.
How constantly we hear the term "married well" applied, fot to character or congenial-
ity or true fitness, but to a comfortable income. And yet there is something to be
said for "the stern parent" of the novels,
with his "hard facts." The old adage that
"when porerty comes in at the door love
fies ont of the window" is true only of small
and poor natures - natures incspable of a and poor natures-natures incapable of reat lore; bit it is neverthe essely, and that
be loved it is necesary to be love dificalt to be lovely when we
are hard pressed by want and rendered fret-
ful by care and over ful by care and overwork. Hamann creat-
ures cannot build their nests as inexpensively as the birds do; not even the scant hospi-
tality of homestead eaves or orchard- boughs await their fledgings. To marry for money,
or any object whatever save and except im. mortal all-powerful love, is to perjure and
debase the haman heart; but to marry with-
out some provision for the future, such as money, or money's worth in a well, furnished
mind and a capacity for skilled labor, is to defy common sens
-Mrs. Moulton.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { break throngh. How different the custon } \\
& \text { of a charming family of our acquantance } \\
& \text { who were noted for their delightful, lovin }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { wno were notea Ior cnerr aengnciu, 10vir } \\
& \text { family life! It was all largely owing to tl } \\
& \text { genial mother, who was kenly alive to a }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { genial moner, wno was keeny } \\
& \text { matters of interest in the family, and wh } \\
& \text { made every effort to have all the best thin } \\
& \text { of life shared alike by the family as a whol } \\
& \text { on }
\end{aligned}
$$

seem to have been in vain, but it was not.
We may think that the kind word we have spoken and the little Christ-like act which wo not so. - We may not speak with the tongu learned, yet if we have uttered the truth of and with faith in its power, We may res There is our reward. Irl who was Bo afflicted that she conld not
leave the couch. She was a poor, helpless creature, and had to be constantly lifted
But she talked to those who coll room about her high joy in ihe Lorr,
and tried to persuade them to seek the grace
and consolation and tried olations of the gospel. Many wer
and consol
nenefited and brought their friends to her After a while they brought them from them. Finally she began to write letters to
people far away, and that sick girl's bed be came a center of blessing to people through out a large region. She was richly reward
ed, while in the very act of doing good to her fellow-creatures. And more than all the awaited her in the heavenly habitations
choicest rewards for her fidelity to Go ed little girl, may be true of all who, like he are faithful servants of God. The gre
trouble with too many Christians is, the
think they have not talent enough to
 they excuse themselves. But this is al wrong. There is no Christian but who can some. And it is the some one for chitle services whic
sake. often favorably affect
teresta and destinies. Let us never forge these inspiring words of the Master: "Who-
祭eerer shall give trink anto one of these
little ones a cap of cold water in the name of

At midnight, a wild cry of fire brought
the startled passengers, pale and trembling the startled passengers, pale and trembling,
upon the deck. The captain retained hig presence of mind, and showed by his prompt Just as the last boat wast pushing offit How-
ells, who had only a moment before beed ells, who had only a moment bofore been
aroused from his heary slumber, rashed
from his berth, crying frantically for help "The boat is over-fall now, and erery,
life-preserver has been taken," shouted the captain, above the roar of the flames.
"My God ! then I am lost, for I cann swin
scio
ence

## 

MY fattil loons UP p The circumstances in whic
Hrote the most familiar of hid
commanicated by $a$ friend, aut

 house of the lady who kept
which he taught. The house
Fulton Street, nearChurch. gested by any outward circum
sion, but was written in the
chamber, under a deep consci own great needs. "There "
he, the slightest thought an Cristian worship
by him at the time in

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { book. A year or two afterw } \\
& \text { Mason met Ray Palmer in th } \\
& \text { ton. and requested him to }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ton, and requested him to } \\
& \text { hymne for a hymn and tune } \\
& \text { connection with Dr. Hasting }
\end{aligned}
$$ atheism conld never make a boy like that,"

admitted the baffled skeptic soberly. That

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { con was about to publish. I } \\
& \text { he was atter } \\
& \text { beok was shown him, after } \\
& \text { stepped into a store, where }
\end{aligned}
$$ night's experience had wrought a wondrons

change in his way of thinking., "He who came to scoff remained to pray," and when
the King comes to make up his jewels, John Marlow will wear no st
berland Presbyterian

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While every Christian ought to serve God just because he demands it, and also because
love to him should furnish the true incenpive, yet he is pleased to encourage us
promising us ample rewards for all service
rendered to him. . Crist says: "He that reapeth, receiveth, wages, and gathereth frai should be sufficient to stiuulate us in
blessed work of ministering to the interes of God's kingdom without flagging. It is
cheering truth that never did a person tr to do good without succeeding in doing good
 Weu, my young friend, I would be rery
Well, take from you the little grain of "Please keep to the point, sir," ingisted
the boy. "You promised to ansmer my question-What has atheism done for you?
The hanghty challenger endearored
evade the question again, but the ferin the students gave vent to applause, and the
vanquished skeptic was compelled to leare
plain, unassuming John Marlow in How the field.
Howlls retired early, still chafing from suffered, but it was that question which his affered, but it was that question which his had refused to answer that kept tor
mbering peacefully. stepped into a store, where
hymn was made and given
Mason, who, without much his pocket. On getting ho
Mason became so much inter he composed the tane,
or three daye afterward, wh chanced to meet in the Btre
ing to aglute him, Dr. M
cMr. Palmer, you may live
do many good things; but I do many'good things; bat I
be best known to posterity a
My Faith Looks up to T Observer


sebilige rewabded.
hile every Chistian ought to esroe God,
beeanuse he demands it, and aloso because
 dech him. Christ says: "He that
 od skindom without Hagging. In is
ring truth that never did a person try ring truth that never did a persion try
good without guceeding in doing oood
meone. The effort may at the time
 oo. Wa may not a gaialure, but it was ead, yet if we have attereded the thips ortut of
under a deep sense of its importance
und

is ii our reward.
ii a beatiflultory told of a little
o was so afticted that she could not the conch. She was a poor, helpless
are, and had to be constantly litted. he talked to those who came to her
abont her high jop in ihe Iord,
ried to persade them to neek the grace

 a center of blessing to people throug :arge region. She was riohly roward her in the heavenly habitation the the
rewards for her fidelity to God




 piring words of the Ma nater:-
verily I say anto jorin ho hanilin Whyt

| supping awar. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| a |  |
|  |  |
| ent and mint |  |
| it as the languorous br |  |
| lift the willows' long gold |  |
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| much to care for the child. The child grew worse; the evening came, and with it the father, and after the" father the doctor; and the doctor said: "You should have called me earlier." The child grew worse, and soon all was over. The mother says: "I have plenty of time now; the books are never dis. turbed now; I can read when I please, I can haired women leaning on their sons, I cry to God:‘Oh that I had had more pationce, and had not been so w Rev. O. P. Gifford. |
| :---: |



II Faltil Looks op to mee.,
The circumstanäts in which Dr. Palmer
wrote the most familiar of his hymns were Cotem unicated by is friend, and pablished in
London religious paper gome years since





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In thene steps of the e enturuier long gince dear, } \\
& \text { As beautifu and as fair. }
\end{aligned}
$$

There are only a fer years left to love;



## 

$\substack{\text { Futt } \\ \text { gite } \\ \text { gita } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { he }}$








## Dow' worry.

Worry wears you out. Thought like
river, flows between fixed banke, flashing byact the starr by hight and the sun by day,
turning the mill wheels and machinery, feed ing the life on its banks; but worry eats ont
and overllows the banks, and carries .with it it






 can not trast our God that we worrs.
I amp persuded that hais able to keep tha
which I have intrusted to him against tha day, cannot I trratt him for my dialy bread
II con lie lown in the leee of death believ ing in the power of God unto the resurrec.
tion and thit life cannot $I$ trust him with
the burdens and the toils of my daily life Sarely it is because we dount God that
worry and fretand so it comes oftentime
in lite that tod, who is loving, tenderi, and


 and dimming your vision, be still while
God takes it out.
 I monld trither be in prison than live such
a life as this: I can nerer sit down a mo.

 and the "I warp count to be an angel,", and the garp oung cat thin gong in twain;
the mother was worrying and fretting too





## 




bible readings.



 on the east side of Jordan nearly opposite Jerich
where there is a ford.

## OUTLINE



## Introduction.

 In thel last lesson we had a brief account of thepreaching of Jonn the Bappitat, preparatory to the
coming of the coming of the Lamb of God who was to take amay
the Alino of the world. From every province, and from every $y$ lllage, the people thronged to listen to
Johni to receive his teachings, to be baptized $b y$ his hands. Their minds were turned from the earthy to the spiritual, from the formal religion of the
scribes to the practical conception of godliness. predicted Messiah of Is Isrel was soon to that the long were placed in an attitude of expectancy for his com ing. In the exact fullness of time Jesus left Naza
reth, came to the Jordan Valley and down the river ro Bethabara.. He observed the multitudes being
to baptized, and when they were gone up from the one glance upon the unsssuming stranger and und bove his influence saw that here was a Bing ang, but from whom he could learn all things; one God's spirit could bestow it in abundance hirank from baptizing the man, whom he fol his own Messiah and the Lamb of God. "But Jesur
reassured him that it was God's will John's duty to baptize; his own to receive the baptism. After the baptism the sky above seemed to part; a dove wa that he who atod there wa none otherthen the of God, well pleasing in his Father's sight. Thus, vealed-the Father from the bending heavens, the Son standing upon the earth, the Holy Spirit hover

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

 unto John, to be baptized of him. The "then" somewhat indefinite. It probably alludes to whathad just preceded, and in a general way to what wa transpiring in John's ministry. Many persons wer coming to hear John preach and to be baptized; there ing the immediate coming of the Messiah. Jesu comes "from Galilee." There is no doubt that he
came from Nazareth, and that he had lived there, up to this time, quietly waiting for the period of the opening of his pubiic ministry. He came to John
in the same manner that the rest of the people did, Jesus, however, did not need baptism for the sam reason as others who came to John did, for he wa
not a simner, therefore, was not baptized for the re mission of sins, but rather as an example of obedience W. he law, which rested upon all men.
V. 14. But Join forbade $h i m$, to be baptized of thees, and comest thou to me? From
these worts it Jesus as superior to himself with John recognize Which was involved in the idea of being baptized.by
another, before the imply that John had some knowledge of the rea character of Jesus, and that he apprehended -him a
the Messiah. John, therefore, was prepared to markable sign was given, and John was fully con firmed. it to be so nove: for thus it becometh us to fulfull all rit this particular juncture of by these words, tha


#### Abstract




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$\qquad$
$\qquad$




|  | Factory, colored full-cream................ $9 @^{9 \frac{1}{8}}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
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| The generous purpose of some persons to aid in the work of this Society, by gifts of money or other |  |
|  | cream all out.................... nominal |
|  | t is lower. Strictly fresh-laid, near-by |
|  | marks have good sale at full prices, while Western, |
|  | Cansdian and held state eggs, are dull and irregular in price, and sold "loss off." We quote: |
|  | Near-by marks, strictly fresh-laid, per doz. $161 @_{@ 15}^{@ 17}$ All other kinds, loss off, per doz............ 12 @15 |
| is s | Butter, Cakese, Egas, Beand, Etc. Eraclusively and Entirely on Commission. |
|  |  |
| I give, devise and bequeath to the American Sabbath 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, and under its direction and control forever. | Cash advances will be made on receipt ot property, where needed, and account of sales and remittanoea for the same sent promptiy as soon as goods are sold. We have no agents, make no purchases whatever for quality property. <br> Daym W. Lewis \& Co., New Yorr. |
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|  | Legal. |
|  | A Legant connty court. - Samantha Poter, seph G . Sweet, |
| Riser. A. H. Lewis, having been compelled his correspondents to address him at Spring Lake, N. J. |  |
|  | sepp G. Sweet, Rosetta his wife; Nathaniel SWeet, Dorotha hid wife; Raiph Sweet, Martha his wife: Romain Shaw, Eilzabeth his wife ; Phtneas A. Shaw, Fanny his wife ; Mllo |
|  | Elizabeth his लfife; Phtneas A: Shaw, Fanny his wife ; Milo Della Hstee, Cotmelia P. Nye, Emely Davis, Hannah R. Ja |
|  | - |
| Re History of the Whetern Absociation. The pamphlet containing the Semi Centenmal Papers of this Association are in the hands of the pastors of the churches, for sale, at 20 cents each. Call on your pastor immediately, and secure one. <br> G. W. Lewis, Becretary. | ber, Lyda Kenyon, Laura Mounds, T. SHeet. Charies Pierce, Marcelia Collins, Vienna Collins and Lottien |
|  | and Lottio R. Jones as sole Execatrix of the last Will and ville, N. Y., Defendants. summons in Partitition. |
|  | Mo the abovenamed Defominonts Yoortare hereby sum- |
|  |  |
|  | pear or answer, judgment will be taken against yoí by de ault for the <br> HENRY L. JONES, Plaintifi's Attorney, |
| ter Chicago Misaron.--Mission Bible-school at the Paciftc Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th A venue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock: all Sabbath. keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially minited to attend. | Dated May 24, 1887. <br> Wellsville, N. Y. <br> To Perry Sweet, Caroline his wife - Joseph G Swet Ro |
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ence to our work as Sabbath reformers, is as fol-
lows:
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Perio F. Randolph, Lincllaen Centre, N. Y.
L. A. Platts, Alfred Centise, N. Y.
E. M. Dunn, Milton, Wis.
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| $\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{L}}$ |
| :--- |
| $\substack{\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{p}} \\ \mathrm{Sp} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ |

CHEEsE.-Receipts for the week, 84,648 boxes; ex
portt $48,078$. Following our last there was a quick
active market, and finest colored cheese sold Tues active market, and finest colored cheese sold Tues
day and Wednesday at $9+@ 9 \xi$, and white at 9 giol 9 c .




##  <br> cream all out...

Hon. Clarence $A$. Farnum, Count Juade of Allegany $C$

## PTBLIBEB BI THi Imbai voL. XLIII.-NO. 28. The Gablath      chat  <br> 





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