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# Sabbath Becorder.

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

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CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY .- No. 11.

While souls work for truth as they plead

'Neath God's banner unfurled.

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

## The Two Headships 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 individual." There is, first, the sin or moral depravity of the race, in which every human being is involved, infant as well as adult; there is, second, the personal sin of every individual who has reached the age of personal responsibility.

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 humanity. For his native depravity he is not personally responsible; but when as intelligent, moral and personal being, he exercises immanent preference in choosing that which is wrong, then he becomes a personal

sinner under the personal condemnation. Christ is often spoken of in scripture as the "second Adam." He is the second headship of our race, the headship of redemption for fallen humanity. As under the first Adam, so here under the second Adam, every human being is inseparably related to this divine headship. Here, as before, the elation is both general, or native, and personal. In the general relation, Christ is the deemer of the entire fallen headship of the second Adam as well as

salvation of redemption, until he attains to offered to show us through the works. The the responsibility of personal choice; then first thing exhibited was a fine piece of mahis personal choice determines his personal relations to Christ the divine head and releemer. Thus we see that we become personal partakers of Adam's or of Christ's redemption, by our personal choice and determination.

is, Are we morally able to choose Christ and form a vital union with him without divine help? We have here to make the distinction between natural ability and moral inability. These two forms of statement should always be considered together and never separately.

Natural inability means, that one cannot, though he will, while natural ability means ability to do to the extent of all his capacities. Whatever he can effect, that is the measurement of his ability, that is his natur-

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 right instead of the wrong? There is something more needed than natural ability or power of choice. Though the sinner has the natural ability to repent and believe, yet, on account of his depravity, he is dependent on divine grace. The whole simple truth is contained in what the Aposwith the context, gives the facts of the case, repenting, without grace. The Scriptures always conjoin the two truths of natural ability and moral inability. See Matt. 3:2 and Phil. 2:13, John 6:44; 15:5, Jer. not contemplate man as sundered from divine influence except by sin. See Matt. 12: | tory. 20. John 7: 37. Nor do the Scriptures know of any repentance except through and by divine grace. The power which the gospel sets over against the mighty power of sin is not the might of our own wills, but 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 immediate repentance? but, on what grounds? Not, Has the sinner power of choice? but, as to the way of using that power. The obligation is urgent, the duty is full, but how shall it be done? The answer is: Grace is offered in Christ; man is always to be urged to repentance; it is an obligation which binds the soul continually. It is true, man is helpless and needs divine grace, but that grace is offered to every man. It is in this fact that man stands in perpetual relation to

# FLITTING SUNWARD:

Christ the second Adam or headship.

NUMBER XIV.

FAREWELL TO NEW ORLEANS.

When we left the ice factory, our friend suggested that it might interest us to visit a lager beer brewery near by. Now our ladies are members of the W. C. T. U., and at first they were scandalized at the thought of being seen in a brewery, but remembering

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen,

they concluded to see for themselves how the "bad stuff" was made, the balance of the quotation having no fears for them, as they were resolved not to go "too oft." We will not blame them. Have not great and good men gone to the circus, and theater, and other bad places, so that they might know how

Adam; hence every person is an heir to the tered the office, when one of the proprietors sippi, with its yellow flood. Away at the time, and for his visit in Atlanta, in Octo- Terrerown, Kan., June 14, 1887.

chinery, bright and clean, which we at once recognized as the same as the ice making ring. In many a field and grove the sun was machine. Its use here was to cool the "wort" and "cellar," the latter being a store-house for the beer: The next thing was a "cooler," a wall of bright brass pipes, This brings us to a new question, and that over which was flowing a sheet of wort like a thin waterfall, the interior of the pipe being filled with the cool brine. Everything was as neat and clean as a Dutch dining room, and El Bah remarked that whatever might be said about beer, this couldn't well be called "nasty," and if sugar houses were only kept as clean and sweet, there would be more comfort in eating sugar. We were then taken to the top of the building and shown the stores of barley, and hops, and beech shavings, the mash-tubs or "coppers," the fermenting tubs, and all the different tubs and processes through which the wort passes until it becomes beer, but as we do not intend either to practice or teach the trade, we did not charge our minds with the details. One thing we did notice, that the utmost care was taken in this brewery, at least, to keep every part of the apparatus scrupulously clean. We learned that the malt was not depended upon, as in olden times, to produce its own glucose, or alcohol making products, but that large quantities of the glucose made at the "grape sugar factories" were used in breweries, to add to the strength and sweetness of the beer. It can thus be made to contain any required quantity of

this instance was above ground. The change from the heat outside was great, as the celsouring on their hands. Here a keg was on in a way to reconcile the two truths of tap, "free as water," and some of the commoral inability and natural ability. The pany, to avoid the charge of impoliteness and inability is accounted for on the ground also to know what it was like, made martyrs of the depravity. That is the only hin-pof themselves and tasted it. The W. C. T. drance, but that is an effectual hindrance to U's. made a stand at this point, and would not enter the unhallowed precincts. "We see to you" is their motto, but they will even surrender that valued prerogative rather than seem to sanction beer guzzling, so they 13: 23, Rom. 8: 1, 8. The Scriptures do | breathed freer when again in a street care making haste slowly away from the beer fac-

Returning to our hotel, we passed the residence of Mrs. M., who was the heorine of the celebrated "diamond wedding" in New York, some years ago. She is now a widow and lives in comparative quiet. Near by is the residence of Mrs. Morgan, whose pictures and bric-a-brac sold recently at great prices in New York. Her \$18,000 peach-blow vase has become a synbnym for value without worth. Soon after, we passed under the shadow of the monument to Gen. Lee, who stands on a high column lifted up before the people to be admired. Future ages will, however, we think, look upon him more as a rebel and traitor than as a hero. The verdict of history, though not given in haste, is generally just, and there can never come a time when men shall, upon sober second thought, call treason honorable.

We left the car on Baronne Street, and walking to the hotel, stepped into the doorway of the cotton exchange to see the floor, when a gentlemanly official invited us in, and, calling the janitor, requested him to show us around. This is a magnificent building, the pride of New Orleans. In it is done the largest cotton trade in the world. On blackboards around the room are arranged daily reports of the movements in cotton all over the world, including shipments, sales, and amounts on hand. A black-boardist was at work setting down long rows of figures of of them as they marched past in single file. the day's report. He seemed to be an adept, alliterations and pictorial effects we were accustomed to see in black-board work. Around the room-were little tables with samples of cotton, and busy brokers perfecting sales. We were next taken to an elevator which carried us up to the top story, and thence going through an attic and up a narrow stairway, we emerged upon the roof, which is flat and paved with pebbles. The view from here was fine. The city, with its race. Every child is born under the divine to preach against these sins more effectively? buildings and trees, its streets and its spires,

north were the blue waters of Lake Pont. chartrain. And far off, the horizon, unbroken by a hill or mountain, encircled us like a shining brightly, and in others rested the shade of fleeting clouds, while on others still were the darkness and gloom of an approaching shower. Its premonitory sprinklings drove us in, or doubtless we should have endangered our dinners as well as that of our gentlemanly guide, by lingering long over the beautiful panorama.

Near the Cotton Exchange are the club houses of the Pickwick, and the Boston Clubs, in the latter of which the Scribe was "put up" early in the week. The ceremony of being "put up at the club" consists in an introduction by a member, the registration of the name, and a written invitation to make and her baby, and even Mrs. Cleveland will use of the rooms and conveniencies of the be relegated to the oblivion, the "peaceful Club during a definite time. Invitations death in life," to which all good and comwere also received to attend the meetings of the Sugar Planters' Club, but were necessarily declined.

Our last day in New Orleans was the Sabbath, and its rest was greatly appreciated after a week of sight seeing. Evening found us in a sleeping car, on the Louisville and Nashville road, en route for Florida via Mobile and Pensacola. We had not spent a night on a car before since the night we left home, and should not now, had there the dearth of news. This report may be been any convenient way by which we might have made the journey by daylight. Sleeping cars are a great comfort for those who are obliged to travel by night, but not to be recommended to those who travel for pleasure. We next went into the "cellar," which in But Morpheus came, notwithstanding the rush and rattle of the train, the close and cramped quarters in which we were confined, tle Paul says, Rom. 7: 18, "To will is pres- lar is kept as cool as possible, though not or the stentorious breathing in the neighbor- the White House." "Humph," said a small ent with me, but to perform is not." This, sufficient to freeze, to prevent the beer from ing sections, and wrapped his mantle of forgetfulness around us, while busy messengers from home and loved ones came and whispered peaceful words, and brought pleasant pictures of far away scenes, refreshing to our weary spirits.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) Washington, July 8, 1887.

About 150 members of Gen. Lander Post

No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lynn, Mass., accompanied by ladies, called on the President at the White House yesterday. The Post formed in front of the National Hotel about five o'clock and marched up the Avenue to the White House, where they were met by the ladies. They formed a hollow square about the East Room, and when the President appeared, David Walker, the commander of the post, stepped to the front and said: "Comrades of General Lander Post No. 5, I propose three cheers for Grover Cleveland, President of the United States." The cheers were given heartily. When they had subsided Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows: "I can only say to you, gentlemen, that I am glad to meet you here, I have extended to you this courtesy, as I have lately, with much pleasure, to other posts of the Grand Army of the Republic on their way home from visits to their Southern friends. I want you to understand that I have lost no confidence in the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization, notwithstanding recent occurrences, to which it is unnecessary further to allude. It is incomprehensible to me that men who have risked their lives to save the Government should return home to abate one. jot or tittle of the respect and support which every good citizen owes to the Government and the constituted authorities. I greet you then as citizens as well as veterans, and I shall be pleased to take you all by the hand.' The President then shook hands with each The Post formed in line again in front of but we noticed a remarkable absence of the the White House just in time to see the President and Mrs. Cleveland enter their carriage and start for Oak View. They then marched back to their hotel. It is pretty well settled that the President

will not go West this year; since he will not go to St. Louis, his plans for visiting other Western cities must be changed. I learned at the White House yesterday, that the only plans that the President had made for leaving the Capitol during the summer and autumn, are those for his visit to Clinton, N. The brewery was a large fine brick build- lay stretched at our feet. Sweeping around | Y., on the 12th of this month, which will the earthly headship of the first ing. Passing through an archway, we en- it in a great curve was the mighty Missis- probably not consume more than a week's enclosing stamp for return postage.

ber next, during the progress of the Georgia State Fair.

Last week a paper, not in Washington, contained the simple announcement: "Mrs. Fish, wife of Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish, died yesterday." No Washington paper contained even a paragraph on the subejct. During the eight years of Grant's administration, the papers slopped over with adulation of Mrs. Fish, and the Washington correspondent was never tired (though his readers may have been) of description of the receptions and entertainments of the social queen. Now the death of Mrs. Fish fails to elicit an item. We may moralize that Socio-Official life in Washington is artificial and vain, and we may infer that the time will come, indeed is near, when Mrs. Whitney monplace people belong.

The good intentions of Senator Ransom of North Carolina, in coming to Washington to do the honors of the Capitol to a party of excursionists from his state, have been construed into having another purpose. It is now said shat he comes to confer with the President about the vacant seat in the Cabinet, to be left by the probable resignation of Secretary Lamar. There is a greater necessity than ever to invent rumors here in the result of some such necessity and have no foundation, but it will serve to revive an 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 upon the then approaching nomination of a Democratic candidate for President. "Ah! Senator, said one of the visitors, "You ought to have the nomination, we'd like to see you in son of Mr. Ransom, who was present "If father was to go to the White House, he'd have a mortgage on it before he'd been there six months." Perhaps the Senator from North Carolina may transfer his intention of mortgaging the White House to the Interior Department, if he gets there and as the public lands are under control of the Secretary of the Interior, it might be a dangerous experiment to make him a Cabinet

The President's determination not to go West seems to meet with very general approval here. Mr. Cleveland is not the man to 'swing around the circle," make speeches from every balcony, and interchange repartee with the small boys in trees and on lamp posts. Andy Johnson could do this, but not Grover Cleveland.

FROM THE SCOTT COUNTY (KAN.) COLONY.

Seeing no report from the colony for some time, I will give the readers of the RECORD-ER a brief item in regard to its welfare and

The season has been with us, so far, very favorable for all kinds of crops. The colonists 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 three feet in height. Our rains commenced in April, and we have had all that we could wish for since that time.

The colonists are, at present, enjoying the produce from their gardens, which are by no means inferior to the Eastern gardens.

The colony is still gaining in size, numbering twelve families at present, but more are expected soon. There is good interest manifested in the Sabbath-school, there being the names of twenty-seven enrolled. Thus far we have had no preaching, but Elder H. E. Babcock, of Orleans, Neb., has sold his property and bought here, and expects to be with us in September. Then there will probably be a church organized at

May 7th, the Sabbath-school held an anniversary, it being one year since their organization. The programme was very interesting. Some idea of the changes of the year may be gained from the following figures: On the day of organization, May 8, 1886, ten persons, all told, were present; on May 7. 1887. twenty-seven names were enrolled, including only four of the original ten. 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. ing advancement in the line of worldly prosperity, but growing in those things that are of more value than earthly treasures, a cultivated mind and heart.

Any one wishing further information respecting the colony, land, prospects, how to reach the place, etc., can obtain it by addressing C. D. Stillman, Terrytown, Kan.

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

#### EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Missionary Hour, Conducted by Rev. I. L. Cottrel

Condensed from the Providence Journal. Singing, "Where are the reapers?" Prayer by the leader.

Address by T. L. Gardiner, on the foreign mission outlook, and the duty of the people to support foreign missions.

The general question of duty in this direction is settled; but should a small people carry on missions in foreign fields? If so, then our duty is plain. If there was ever a time because few in numbers, it was when Christ said "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." I think there is very little question as to the propriety of our sustaining the Holland mission; but some 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 kingdom like China. But, great as it is, it is our field, just as was David's duty to go against the Philistine. Let us go forward at the call of God, leaving results with him.

O. D. Sherman spoke of home mission interests, in their now widely extended sphere in our great country.

J. G. Burdick spoke of mission work among the Jews. The Sabbath forms a tie between the Jews and our people; that is a peculiar inducement to us to take up this work. Could Mr. Lucky be sent to Galicia, and half a dozen of our young men be placed in New York city, we should have churches there before long.

Ch. Th. Lucky said, that we have a duty in this direction more than in any other, because this is both home and foreign work.

Mrs. M. J. Moore read a paper entitled "The Open Door," pleading for a deeper interest in missions, especially on the part of

O: U. Whitford spoke of the reflex influence of missionary enterprises. Spiritual life, growth, benevolence, come out of the interest of the church in missions.

The conductor presented the financial statement of the Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

Mr. Gardiner spoke again, by request, saying, that while the battle, in mission work, is the Lord's, we should act as if it were ours also; and urging the necessity of reinforcing the China schools.

The Conference, said to have been an excellent one, closed with congregational singing, and the benediction by Joshua Clarke.

## FROM J. F. SHAW.

TEXARKANA, Ark., June 1, 1887. Dear Brother,-I regret that I have only a meager report, in some respects, to make for this quarter, yet I am encouraged with 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 I should labor with it very carefully and earnestly. The recent demoralization has not yet altogether passed away. The spiritual coldness of some of our members is such as fills the minds of the more spiritually minded with deep sadness. The evidence that there are burdened hearts over the spiritual declension of the church is most clearly felt in our Sabbath afternoon prayer-meetings, where such earnest pleadings at a throne of grace and mercy for our erring ones is remarked. 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 former earnestness and zeal. We ask the brethren and sisters everywhere to pray for lating for a public discussion. But we were

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 sometime ago, through a few sermons delivered at Lockesburg, by Eld. Kilgore, of the Seventh-day Adventists. went direct to Bro. George B. Parker's, four miles from Lockesburg. I found him most the Seventh-day Sabbath, though not prac- main and attend my lectures, but he excused shway superstition is the most convenient whole body is generally avoided. I met a tically keeping it. He is a member of the Baptist Church in his neighborhood, as is also his wife, and very prominent and highly life he judged me to be a wolf, catching and the profession of "tramps" in China would life because he had accidentally fallen into water this date......

Cash balance this date......

E. & O. E. A. L. Chestralis of patitud dozatong, shelter for medical as well as priestly quacks. because he had accidentally fallen into water the deacons to say to him that the profession of "tramps" in China would life by twelve years before.

A. L. Chestralis of patitud dozatong, shelter for medical as well as priestly quacks. because he had accidentally fallen into water this date......

E. & O. E. A. L. Chestralis of the judged me to be a wolf, catching and the profession of "tramps" in China would life by the profession of the deacons to say to him that the profession of "tramps" in China would life by the profession of the deacons to say to him that the profession of the deacons to say t

of his course, and signified his determination to commence keeping the Sabbath. He and sister Parker, at least, kept the Sabbath when I was there with me, in the true way, and profitably, spiritually, to all of us. I went from his house to a Bro. Lewis Cannon's, about five miles away. This brother, with his wife, his son, a promising young man of about twenty-four years, who is engaged in teaching, and a daughter, an accomplished young lady, are deeply concerned | next to Colorado county, where Bro. L. H. the cross. Sister Cannon remarked that she had been begging her husband for more than the Sabbath. There was no other hindrance into a covenant to keep the Sabbath. I purchurch (the Methodist). And I much believe that if they have not commenced it be- and his family. fore this time, they will soon. I learned from Bros. Parker and Cannon of a Bro. Braden, who lived in the community, but away, cultivating a crop, who had formerly | dition to his church recently. belonged to the Seventh-day Adventists, but when any people might ask to be excused had left them, and had united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but 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, when they hope to have the work commence

in earnest among them. I expected on my return home to have gone to Black Jack Grove, in Hopkins Co., Texas, but I found a letter awaiting me from Sister Duncan, that led me to believe that it was not just time to go there yet. So I changed my purpose and went to Falls county to comply with a request from Bro. M. F. Whatley. I labored there two weeks. The 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 sermons and lectures, except in one address where I was specially requested to treat the subject. among us, it will certainly be of no small My talk and work for the Sabbath were in private or social conferences and tract distribution. Several said to me in substance, when I was about to leave, that they had of Eld. J. A. Milliken, of Sherman, Tex.; been led during our course of sermons to Eld. F. M. Mayes, Housley, Tex.; Eld. J. S. have a more exalted view of religion than Powers, Bulcher, Tex.; Eld. F. M. Whatley, have a more exalted view of religion than ever before. The regular monthly meeting of the Baptist Church, where I delivered most of my talks, came off the first Sabbath and Sunday after I reached there, and, in company with Bro. and Sister Whatley, I attended. The pastor gave me as little attention as possible, except once, when he was making preparation for his sermon at night; he seemed suddenly inspired with some thought, and instantly arose, and coming forward, he extended his hand as if very cordial, and asked very seriously if I was re- | and 140 tracts, etc., distributed. lated to J. W. Shaw, of Waco, Tex., (formerly a Methodist preacher, but now a most blatant infidel lecturer and editor). quietly replied, that from the name, it was possible we were related in some way by blood, though unknown to me; but that was not in the leat related to him in my re ligious faith. At the close of the services the next day, some of the members asked 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 consented. The document was a joint petition from several members of his church, requesting him at his next appointment to deliver a sermon on the Sabbath, showing the church how they had their authority for keeping the first day of the week instead of

the seventh, and further requesting him to

against the next visit, and so he asked for

two months. It was evident from his man-

ner, that he thought we had been manipu-

wholly ignorant of the plans of his members,

and in order to relieve us of a false position,

Bro. Whatley rose and asked the members

to explain that the whole thing was projected

without our knowledge. Several of the mem-

bers frankly told him (the pastor), that un-

respected. He admitted the inconsistency scattering his sheep, that I could do no become doctors. Their principal qualificamore than consider him "the hireling that fleeth when he seeth the wolf coming." could not now tell all that would be of interest in connection with this meeting. The prospects are that there will soon be a considerable little church of Sabbath-keepers at Rupee, of as good citizens as live in the county. I am to return in July and resume the meetings at the most urgent request of the people generally. I am to go as well as convinced about the Sabbath, yet, | Smith has already brought out a company like Bro. Parker, they have not taken up of Sabbath-keepers, and partially organized them, and wishes me to come and assist him to complete the formation into a church. a year that they should commence keeping | He reports eight as having already entered than his timidity, and the opposition of his pose in my route to stop at Lovelady, and spend at least a week with Bro. J. E. Snell

Bro. Mayes has been doing good work on his field. In a card just received, he says there are forty converts to the Sabbath in was absent temporarily, about twenty miles the bounds of his work. He has had one ad-

> Bro. J. L. Hull is keeping up four appointments monthly, and the cause at De-Witt, in Ark., is looking up under his ministration. There have been good results already. On last Second-day, in the Pastors' Association of Texarkana, Eld. Mason, of the Christian Church, lugged in the Sabbath 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 an opportunity to hear every phase of the subject discussed, and I shall have an opportunity to present the true Bible side. This has been wholly unsought by me, but I hope that God is directing it unto his glory.

Our annual meeting is set for the 11th of August at Texarkana. Those who attend it will be in the main the representatives of the few scattered Seventh-day Baptists of necessity there will be but few, comparatively, to attend the meeting; yet, as a means of unifying our people and developing the needs and plans of mutual co-operation decided by jugglery with shells and ancient importance to the denomination in Texas and Arkansas.

Our little band of preachers now, where a few years ago there werd none, is made up Rupee, Tex.; L. H. Smith, Eagle Lake, Tex.; J. L. Hull, DeWitt, Ark.; C. E. Cummings, Texarkana, Ark, and the writer. We ardently hope that these will all be in attendance, yet we know that these all have to maintain themselves by their own labor, and in the main will have to bear their own expenses to reach here. Brethren from other states will be made most welcome if they should see fit to meet with us.

-Bro. Shaw reports 13 weeks of labor; 4 preaching places; 22 sermons; congregations of 70; 16 other meetings; 55 visits and calls,

## CORRESPONDENCE.

At first we thought of "saying a few words" in regard to the two following communications received by our Treasurer, but will simply call attention to the striking contrast between them in respect to breadth of view, benevolence and apprehension of the real spirit of the gospel.

## MISSIONARY EDITOR.

June 12, 1887. Mr. Albert L. Chester,—You will find enclosed one dollar (\$1) for the China Mission Fund. I wish it was a hundred times as much, still I hope this small sum will do a little good, as it is a "thank offering." 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 address the rightfulness of their present one tenth of what little money comes into practice from the Word of God, and that my possession is always given to benevolent purposes. I long for our people to give alone. It was evident that an angry feeling more for missions, and other denominational crossed his mind instantly, and he respondinterests; and I believe they would give more ed that he would preach on the subject, but if they knew the blessings attendant upon that he did not have time to prepare for it laying aside one tenth for the Lord.

FROM A MEMBER OF THE ALBION (WIS.)

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?

## CHINA.

Here no such a thing is known as a regular medical education, but among the vast less he could show them the Word of God for literary class every man is esteemed, more or their First day Sabbath, they would be comless, a physician. Indeed, it is quite compelled to change their practices as well as bemon for any man or woman who is out of employment to go to practicing medicine lief on the Sabbath. They urged him to re-

tions are "cheek," ignorance, and a god of medicine on their idol shelf. Nevertheless, many claim to be specialists, which helps there, as often in our own land, to delude the people. Secrecy also from generation to generation as to special methods of cure is a common feature. If a doctor can advertise that his ancestors have been in the medical profession for several generations, he can claim to possess all their wisdom. I have seen pills advertised in Canton, by the great-great-great-grandson of the discoverer, as sure to give long life. The experience of the Chinese in the use of herbs, as teas, and of poultices, for so many centuries has necessarily proved of some value. I have seen the whole front of a doctor's house covered with poultices which had been used and proved effective. There is no knowledge of surgery deserving

of the name. As, for example, students are practiced at thrusting long needles at draped images of the human form, and when they have proved able to hit all the parts with great precision, they are considered to be for begging. The young blind girls are qualified surgeons. Thus, in the province trained to support themselves and their of Quang Tung, a woman with a severe headache was treated, by having a needle thrust into the interior of her ear. Of course the tympanum was destroyed. An are several asylums in Hang Chow; indeed, other patient, in the province of Chili, was there are many throughout the country. treated for a pain in the back. It was plain | But they are very uncomfortable, and almost to the native surgeon that a counterpritant was necessary in front, so he thrust a needle through one of the eyes. In Shantung a cholera patient had six long needles stuck deep into each arm and leg, and into the abdomen, and two into each side of the face.

I met a woman with a pain in her chest, who had learned from her native physician that the string between her throat and her stomach had got twisted. According to their dental surgery, toothache is a worm gnaw-

ing in the tooth.

One commonly supposed efficacious treatment is to burn incense before some special medicine idol, to tickle his ears so as to waken him to the emergency of the case, and then to take some of the ashes of the burnt incense-sticks home to the sick-room. In the temples I have seen luck-boxes shaken, and the stick which falls out of their inclosed bundle tells which kind of medicine to take.

In a Chinese apothecary's shop we will find dried caterpillars and worms, shavings of throughout the South-west, and will have to | deer and goat horn, pieces of the skin of the come, in most instances, a long way, whilst elephant and the rhinoceros, tiger's bones, dried centipedes and snake skins.

Illness is often attributed to the agency of one of the destroying gods; which one, is money, and he must be appeased with gifts.

Frequently the grudge of some dead person is supposed to be the cause of disease, and paper clothing and other offerings are made to the angry spirit, while the priests are invited to the house to repeat the ritual "for

untying grudges."

The Chinese use many charms to expel or to keep away evil and disease causing spirits. Old coins on red cord are worn upon the body, or suspended from a bed-curtain. Yellow paper charms with images painted upon them are placed on the bed, or are burnt, and the ashes given to the patient to drink. They are also hung at the heads of streets and in the entrance gate-way of cities. Branches of the willow-tree and a scourge made of hemp are often used in sick-rooms, not to beat the sufferer, but the bed upon which he is prostrated. The more thorough the beating, the more efficacious it is to expel the wicked spirit.

In seasons of epidemic, children especially are seen with a triangle of yellow paper tied to a red cord around their necks.

Swords made of cash are supposed to exert a healthful sanitary influence in the homes; and to flourish knives in the most threatening attitude over sick persons is supposed to be very terrifying to the demons of disease. In cases of hemorrhage with women, it is sometimes considered best to suspend them,

for an hour or two, by the hair of the head.

As an illustration of the wonderful science of their medical books, let me quote you a few lines from a celebrated work by Heng Sok Hua, entitled, "The Rhythm of the pulse:" "There are three pulses in each wrist. A man's strongest pulse is in his left wrist, a woman's in her right. In a man the pulse that lies nearest the hand is stronger than those that lie above; in a woman just the opposite is true; and it is considered a real misfortune if the pulse of either sex is found to be beating according to the rules of that of the other sex. In the left hand are located the pulses showing the diseases of the heart, the liver, the kidneys; while the right-hand pulses show the diseases of the lungs, spleen, and other organs."

We speak of people sometimes being as blind as a bat, but the Chinese, according to their national perversity, insist that nothing is so good for blindness as a boiled, stewed,

Vaccination is practiced, but it is not considered worth while to save any but the boys from small-pox. Vaccine is too expensive to be thrown away on girls.

Melons, cucumbers and all fruits are freely given to the youngest children, and cholera infantum is fearfully prevalent.

The dwellings of China have, as a rule, very poor ventilation. Large families often live in a single dark room. The only alleviation to the prevailing uncleanliness is that the custom is to live close to the purifying ground. While the washing of faces and hands is very frequent, the cleansing of the

vailing among a population of not far from four hundred millions of people, it goes without the saying that there are special demands upon the medical work of Christian missions. If the people only realized their need they could make such a secular appeal to the medical profession of the more en. lightened lands as would command the services of multitudes of qualified physicians. But China's millions do not appreciate their own intellectual darkness, their physical discomforts, and the destitute condition of their sick and suffering. Christian missions. with more than mere financial and profes. sional motives, must take them the light of the sciences of disease and cure.

In Kin Kiang the officials, in opening a native hospital, acknowledged in their proc. lamation—"The foreigners, by their hospi tals, schools, and other charitable instutions

are rapidly stealing the hearts of the people," In Canton there is a native home for aged women; fifty cents per month is the allowance for food. To the blind, only shelter is given, they being supposed to have special facility owners by a life of shame. In these so-called homes for the aged and blind women, bed. ding and clothing are not furnished. There entirely unsupplied with what we should consider necessary for the usefulness of such institutions.

Sometimes male physicians have access to sick women in their homes. But there is very general and strong aversion on the part of women to be treated by men. Even Christian native women, after years of ac. quaintance with foreigners, find it impossible to overcome this national prejudice. A Chinese woman cannot walk with her hus. 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 male callers. The women of the middle and the upper classes of China have almost the seclusion of the Zenanas of India.

Access to the humbler classes, especially the women of the villages and interior cities. is often accompanied, in the case of the ordinary missionary, with rudeness and insults, but if the lady missionary is known to be a physician, she finds universally a prompt and cordial welcome, and has unparalleled opportunity to speak of the Christian doctrine. Accompanying Bible women are very useful, especially in the waiting-rooms of the dispensaries.—Mrs. Bainbridge.

# MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts in June.

Dr. Edwin S. Maxson, Syracuse, N. Y....\$ 12 00

Hannah Wheeler, Salem N. J., (earned in

her 90th year) C. M	2 00
Mrs. Susan Goodrich, Westerly, R. I	5 00
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Plainfield, N. J.,	5 00
М. М.	50 00
Andover Church	3 00
Rose Hill Church, Texas	5 (0
Rose Hill Church, Texas	3 89
l " ('hirch	8 63
Lost Creek "	1 70
Lost Creek "Berea "	3 00
1 Cash	35
Welton Church, Welton Iowa	4 25
M. M. Jones, Boscobel. Wis	2 00
Receipts by A. G. Crofoot	
New Auburn Church, col\$4 68	
A. G. Crofoot, toward L M 5 00-	9 68
Daytona Church. col	6 66
1 S. W. Rutledge receipts on field	1 00
D. K. Davis, "	2 34
8. D. Davis "	8 36 .
Receipts by James F. Shaw:	
Texarkana Church\$25 00	
Sabbath-school 10 45—	35 45
Collection at Eastern Association	95 75
Receipts by Jos. W. Morton:	
Collection at Milton	
Mrs. J. W. Randolph, Chicago 1 00 M. E. Covey, " 5 00 Ira J. Ordway, " 100 00 Dr. E. S. Bailey, " 25 00 Dr. F. D. Rogers, " 10 03 Rev. J. W. Morton, " 5 00 " " C. M. 2 00	
M. E. Covey, " 5 00	
Ira J. Ordway, " 100 00	
Dr. E. S. Bailey, " 25 00 Dr. F. D. Rogers, " 10 03	
Rev. J. W. Morton. " 5 00	
Rev. J. W. Morton, " 5 00 C. M. 2 00	
Collection at Walworth 11 71	
H. R Wayman, Princeton, Mo 5 00-	_177 79
Prof. A. R. Crandall, Lexington, Ky	<b>5</b> 0 00
Mrs. Lucy Pratt. Howell. Mich	3 00
Mrs. Lucy Pratt, Howell, Mich	
funds of her deceased daughter Belle,	
for C. M	10 00
Charles Potter, Plainfield, N. J	250 00
Southampton Church, West Hallock, Ill.	18 00
John G. Spicer, West Hallock, Ill., L. M. of John G Spicer	12 00
of John G Spicer	12 00
E. S. Mumford, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.,	5 00
payment on note to Angeline Page	3 00
Mrs. Jennie M. Cherry, Altoona, Pa., C. M., A member of Albion Church, for C. M.	1 00
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Milton, M. M.	20 00
Otselic Church	4 00
Garwin Church	1 60
Big Spring Sabbath school, Dakota, C. M.	3 00
A June gift, Leonardsville. N. Y., M. M.,	
A June gift, Leonardsville, N. Y., M. M., to make L. M., Mrs. W. H. Burdick,	0= 00
of North Loup, Neb	25 00 9 13
Milton Junction Church	9 15 50
Mrs. C. C. Maxson, Milton Junction	1 00
W. H. Greenman, " Mrs. C. F. Greenman, "	1 00
Mrs. U. F. Greenman,	7 55
Flaudreau Sabbath-school, Dakota	4 00
Portville Church, G. F	1 00
	2 60
West Genesee Church, M. M	4 40
Mrs. D. P. Rogers, Waterford, Ct., C.M., \$5 00	
M. M	
" S. M. S 5 00	4 F VV
To complete L. M. of Mrs. Oliver Maxson,	$-15^{00}$
Mrs. Wm. A. Rogers. Waterville, Me., to	10 00
ward L. M. of Arthur K. Rogers F. W. Maxson, Walworth, Wis., C. M	25 00
F. W. Maxson, Walworth, Wis., C. M	
	10 00
Mrs. G. L. Green, Noank, Conn	10 00
Mrs. G. L. Green, Noank, Conn Adams Centre Church	10 00 51 69
Mrs. G. L. Green, Noank, Conn  Adams Centre Church	10 00 51 69 986 32
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Mrs. G. L. Green, Noank, Conn	10 00 51 69 986 32

Payments in June.....

Sabbath Be

"Remember the Sabbath-day, Six days shalt thou labor, and do the seventh day is the Sabbath of t

TRACT SOCIETY'S CONF

North-Western Associ

REPORTED BY J. F.

F. O. Burdick, as conduct introductory remarks to the o nomination when Stephen 1 in Newport, R. I., in 1664. few publications prior to 1 Seventh-day Baptist Genera 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 wor done in the past five years. converts to the Sabbath, trac the influence of our publicati and six foreign countries is & number 58 are ministers. that the press is doing the wo

preacher cannot do. N. Wardner spoke of Sab it appears in connection of First-day people, aroused of the Outlook. The world it has never been since the Re efforts to enforce the Sunday I in evidence. It is enforced, no as its name indicates, as a hu The agitation is doing good it on. Trials may come, wi of them will come blessing God's people and spreading closed by reading a stateme Wilkins, which was reques cation in the SABBATH RECO

"Our obligation to spread was spoken to by Stephen from God, and grows out to him and to our fellow-me responsible to them. He is we as his children, depend should obey. This is the the fourth commandment. foundation of all law, having bring us to realize our obl It keeps before us the Crea God and Father. The law knowing him whom we out premely. The truth is in should spread it abroad, no cept it but, because it is true

Geo. W. Hills urged "C publications." We usually a harsh word. To the child of God it is a please we a duty to our publica are ours. They do not belon ual or society, but to us as a we accept Christ we take vows to do all we can for h should sustain our publicat are doing so much good. thinking, reading age. By the thoughts of others and tions we should give them convictions. Through th do much to instruct and The power of early impress ed with an interesting incid

"Denominational Loya ed by A. McLearn. Pois faith and ignorance of it have the effect of poison. an evil effect regardless o tions of those who catch a difference what we believe it is a matter of little mo lieve is a great error, a ger. Another extreme is that all who differ from est. There is a differ looseness of sentiment referred to his early trainin ism as a great benefit, tho follow his parents on acco ance of baptism and the disloyal unless we believe truth. We should take G trust his care.

The conference was ope marks were made by A. ing the good resulting fro of Sunday laws which more plain that Sunday origin. S. R. Wheeler s thought they were keepin while keeping Sunday ur was called to their error hundreds thus mistaken G. Crofoot said that in h

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Receipts in June,	
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er 90th year) C. M	2 00
Banevolent Society, Plainfield, N. J.,	5 00
M.	50 00
Mrer Church.	3 00
aui Unurch, Texas	5 (0
e Island Sabbath school, H. M	3 89
" Church	8 63
Artek	1 70
***********	3 00
- Ohmah Walton Toma	35
n Church, Welton Iowa	4 25 2 00
eipts by A. G. Crofoot	-
Auburn Church, col	9 68 6 66 1 00 2 34
Davis "	8 36
eipts by James F. Shaw:	1.1
kana Church \$25 00 Sabbath-school 10 45— tion at Eastern Association	35 45 95 75
cipts by Jos. W. Morton:	

W. Randolph, Chicago.... 5 00 .... 100 00 Ordway, S. Bailey, W. Morton, A. R. Crandall, Lexington, Ky..... Lucy Pratt, Howell, Mich. E R. Babcock, Nortonville, Kan., nds of her deceased daughter Belle, es Potter, Plainfield, N. J. G. Spicer, West Hallock, Ill., L. M. John G Spicer. Mumford, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.,

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Marson, Walworth, Wis., C. M. L. Green, Nounk, Conn..... Centre Church.... 8 See 2 Cash balance May 31st ... 1,661 57 Cush balance this dat

Sabbath Beform.

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

TRACT SOCIETY'S CONFERENCE.

North-Western Association.

REPORTED BY J. F. DAVIS.

F. O. Burdick, as conductor, referred in introductory remarks to the origin of our denomination when Stephen Mumford settled in Newport, R. I., in 1664. We had very few publications prior to 1835, when the Seventh-day Baptist General Tract Society indignation against it. - Neal Dow. was organized. In 1842, the New York City American Sabbath Tract Society was reorganized. We now publish the SABBATH RECORDER, Sabbath Visitor, Helping Hand, Evangelii Harold, Outlook, Light of Home, besides various books and pamphlets, tracts. etc. We little realize the work that has been done in the past five years. The number of converts to the Sabbath, traceable largely to the influence of our publications, in 26 states and six foreign countries is 863; out of this ers. number 58 are ministers. Thus we see that the press is doing the work that a living preacher cannot do.

N. Wardner spoke of Sabbath reform, as it appears in connection with the efforts of First-day people, aroused by the influence of the Outlook. The world is stirred as it has never been since the Reformation. The efforts to enforce the Sunday by law were cited in evidence. It is enforced, not as divine, but, as its name indicates, as a human institution. The agitation is doing good. Let us carry of them will come blessings in purifying of Massachusetts. God's people and spreading his truth. He closed by reading a statement of Rev. Mr. eation in the SABBATH RECORDER.

"Our obligation to spread Sabbath truth was spoken to by Stephen Burdick. It is from God, and grows out of our relation to him and to our fellow-men. He holds us responsible to them. He is our Father, and we as his children, dependent and blessed, should obey. This is the significance of the fourth commandment. It lies at the foundation of all law, having for its object to bring us to realize our obligation to God. It keeps before us the Creator of all as our God and Father. The law is the means of snowing him whom we ought to serve supremely. The truth is important and we should spread it abroad, not because we accept it but, because it is true.

Geo. W. Hills urged "Our duty to our publications." We usually regard duty as a harsh word. To the fully consecrated child of God it is a pleasure. Why have we a duty to our publications? 1. They are ours. They do not belong to any individnal or society, but to us as a people. When we accept Christ we take upon ourselves vows to do all we can for his cause. 2. We should sustain our publications because they are doing so much good. We are living in a thinking, reading age. By the press we get the thoughts of others and by our publications we should give them our thoughts and convictions. Through these agencies we do much to instruct and save our youth. The power of early impressions was illustrated with an interesting incident.

"Denominational Loyalty" was presented by A. McLearn. Poison given in good sith and ignorance of its real nature will have the effect of poison. Error will have an evil effect regardless of the good intentions of those who catch it. It does make a difference what we believe. The idea that is a matter of little moment what we believe is a great error, and full of danger. Another extreme is the conclusion that all who differ from us are dishonest. There is a difference between a looseness of sentiment and charity. He referred to his early training in Presbyterianism as a great benefit, though he could not follow his parents on account of his acceptance of baptism and the Sabbath. We are disloyal unless we believe and practice the truth. We should take God at his word and trust his care.

The conference was opened to all, and remarks were made by A. W. Coon, concerning the good resulting from the enforcement of Sunday laws which make it more and more plain that Sunday is only of human origin. S. R. Wheeler spoke of those who thought they were keeping the Seventh-day G. Crofook said that in his experiences with

First-day ministers it was not necessary to speak of the Sabbath. They knew his views and practice, and his presence was enough to call attention to Sabbath truth, and in various ways the subject came up without abrupty introducing it.

# Cemperance.

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

#### THOUGHTS OF THINKERS.

High license is only a buffer interposed between the liquor traffic and the popular

If men will engage in this destructive Tract Society was formed. A year later the traffic; if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law book as a pillar, nor quiet concience with the opiate of a court license.—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuy-

> Gentlemen, I cannot permit a question of mere revenue to be considered alongside a question of morals; but give me a sober population not wasting their earnings on strong drink, and I will know where to get my revenue.—Gladstone to London Brew-

> sake of gaining money is a more desperate form of assassination than has ever been adopted by the braves of any age or any country.—Thomas Carlyle.

> Temperance is the unvielding control of all things not good and entirely innocent in their character.—Cicero.

> My judgment unqualifiedly condemns my heart and my manhood rebel against any system that permits the great source of all wrong, misery, and crime to exist by the au-

It is true, I cannot prevent the introduction of flowing poison; gain seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, de-Wilkins, which was requested for publi- feat my wishes; but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and mis- upper room of a dwelling house, Maxson a cost of \$12,500. The following gives the ery of my people.—Emperor of China.

# Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get

## ALFBED ENIVERSITY.

Annual Report of the President to the Trustees, June 28, 1887.

Some additional notes and comments have been inserted to make it more intelligible to the general

This, the first Annual Report required by the Trustees, is relieved of much that is usual in such reports, by the Trustees' requiring the Treasurer and the members of the Faculty to report, severally, directly to

This year has been one of prosperity and marked success in school work. Health has, in a great degree, attended both teachers and students. Devotion to study and consequent progress has largely characterized the stu-

This year is also the beginning of some important changes in the arrangement and grouping of studies, leading to degrees, and in the increase in the number and kinds of these degrees. This arrangement is in conformity with the genius, the spirit and the traditions of the Institution, and in conformity with the spirit of the times, and with the trend of other institutions of learning. Most educational institutions are moving in the same direction, though some of them are moving reluctantly. The very origin and genius of this Institution has demanded this, to a certain extent, from the beginning. It was founded, not for the education of a class, or for special callings, but for the education of all classes and for all the pursuits of life. Its privileges and its culture are not, nor ever have been, held as a monopoly for either sex or any class, but free and equal to all. It has ever been largely patronized by those of limited financial resources, but just those

human progress and civilzation. The studies have been arranged on what is known as the block or group system, and

arly aspirations are most highly developed,

and upon whom the world chiefly depends

to a College course. The second or Master's | purpose to which they had dedicated their | lar current income exceeded the current degree is, hereafter, to be conferred only on lives, and emboldened by the example of such as complete an approved course of one other schools, determined to assume the reyear's study, after the first degree. The sponsibility. Boarding-schools were springthird, or Doctor's degree, is, hereafter, to be | ing up on every hand, cutting into the pat- | was a part of the real estate purchase of this conferred—with three exceptions—only on ronage of this school, in the expectation of period, now used for four recitation rooms. such as complete three years of approved | realizing enough from their boarding departstudy, after the first degree.

at the coming Commencement the following | White, of Whitesville, the father-in-law of degrees: Bachelor of Arts, nine; Bachelor of | Prof. Sayles, came forward with the offer of Literature, one; Bachelor of Philosophy, six; a loan of ten thousand dollars, in aid of the Bachelor of Fine Arts, one; Master of Arts, enterprise. With this, they went forward, four; Master of Philosophy, one; Doctor of neither asking nor receiving aid in the form Literature, one: Doctor of Philosophy, one: Although this system has been in full operation only one year, its good effects are already | They rented the property held by the Trusvery manifest. It gives spur to natural tees, and erected three additional buildings, bent, yet holds in check any tendency to one for a boarding-hall and residence for follow this bent to the exclusion of other im- teachers, and two for dormitories, recitation portant studies.

In brief, the literary condition of the Institution is very healthy and satisfactory, of 1847. On the 4th of July, 1849, the about as good, at least, as it can well be made | partnership was enlarged by the addition of until its financial condition improves. While five other individuals—D. D. Pickett, James its educational standing, probably, was never | Marvin, D. E. Maxson, D. R. Ford and J. better, its financial standing, certainly, was never worse. This crippled and embarassed was taken. The liabilities were found to be financial condition, in which the Trustees find | \$17,789 44, fully covering all the assets. themselves, is, however, in no small part, an The patronage of the school, however, rap-The encouragement of drunkness for the inheritance from the past, and it is believed idly increased, and, by the members of the that no better or more important service can be rendered on the present occasion, than in deriving only a bare support from the comgiving a brief historic sketch of the gradual | mon fund, the indebtedness soon began pergrowth of the financial burdens with which ceptibly to diminish. But the increase in reason over lust, and over all wrong tenden | the Trustees find themselves weighted. In cies of the mind; it means abstinence from this belief the following statement has been lack of accommodations. The Chapel was prepared, upon which a very great amount over-crowded. For want of recitation rooms, of time and care has been bestowed. In or- classes had to recite all the way from 5 o'clock der not to occupy too much space, and, at in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening. the same time, to give a tolerably clear ac- frequently two or three recitations going on count of its financial progress, the statement in the Chapel at the same time. The Trust-Trials may come, will come, but out | thority of the commonwealth. - Gov. Talbot, | has been grouped in five periods of ten years | ees having accepted the responsibility of

FIRST DECADE, 1836-1846.

first term of school, which was held in an on the opening of the Fall Term of 1852, at Stillman inaugurated a movement for erecting a building, to be used both for the school and for teaching music. To this end a call was issued for a preliminary meeting, at which an organization was effected; David Stillman was appointed President; Luke Green, Treasurer; and Maxson Still man, General Manager. Patterning after DeRuyter and other institutions of that day, subscriptions were taken on the stock plan. Yearly dividends were to be declared on all receipts above expenses. No money dividends were ever declared; but dividends of incalculably higher value have been declared, year by year, ever since, continually increasing in a worth and importance little dreamed of at the time. The stock was divided into shares of five dollars each, and subscriptions obtained to the amount of \$525 65. There being but little money in the land at that time, these subscriptions were largely paid in labor and in material. A small one-story building was erected at a cost of \$550. For paying the indebtedness, and for furnishing books and apparatus, the stock was increased to \$720 17. This building becoming too small for the increasing number of students, it was enlarged in the summer of 1841. For this purpose additional stock subscriptions were secured to the amount of \$1,979 83, and an indebtedness of \$219, making the cost of the addition \$2,198 83. Further subscriptions were secured for indebtedness and for Library and Apparatus, so that at the end of the ten years, the entire financial transactions of the Trustees stood as follows:

same direction, though some of them are	Income.
moving reluctantly. The very origin and	Paid subscriptions 3,320 00
genius of this Institution has demanded this,	
to a certain extent, from the beginning. It	Rentals
was founded, not for the education of a class,	Total
or for special callings, but for the education	Expenses.
of all classes and for all the pursuits of life.	Building and grounds. \$ 2,919 00
Its privileges and its culture are not, nor	Salaries of Teachers
,	Incidentals
ever have been, held as a monopoly for either	
sex or any class, but free and equal to all.	Library
	Interest
It has ever been largely patronized by those	A18 080 00
of limited financial resources, but just those	Total
in whom self-reliance, earnestness and schol-	Thus far the regular income of the school

Thus far the regular income of the school had paid its legitimate expenses and nearly five hundred dollars towards apparatus, imfor work, and for the greatest achievements in | provements and interest.

SECOND DECADE, 1846-1856.

This may well be termed the period of individual enterprise. The increase of stuthese groups have been so classified as to dents was such that larger facilities were lead up to corresponding degrees, fully ex- imperatively demanded. More recutation plained in the catalogue. The following are rooms, more rooms for students, better opthese degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of portunities for boarding, must be had. The Science, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Trustees, however, did not feel like taking Philosophy, Bachelor of Education, Bachelor | the responsibility of incurring the very great of Industrial Mechanics, Bachelor of Fine expense and consequent debt, that would while keeping Sunday until their attention Arts, Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Civil arise in providing these increased facilities. was called to their error. He had found Engineering, and Bachelor of Accounts. In this emergency, Professors Kenyon and hundreds thus mistaken in the South. A. Bachelor of Divinity is conferred on such as Sayles—the latter of whom had just been the expense by \$2,926 55, reducing the en-

ments to repay the outlay, and also to aid in Under this plan, there are to be conferred the teaching departments. Mr. Samuel Tuition of contributions. They purchased some over two hundred acres of farm and wood lands. rooms and a chapel. These were ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Term Allen. An inventory of assets and liabilities partnership becoming men of all work, and grading and improvement of the grounds. both teachers and students produced a great everything, debts and all, a new building was determined on, now known as the Chapel. In the spring of 1837, after the close of the It was completed and ready for occupancy

> Tuition ......\$35,276 00 State (\$5,000 being a gift).................................. 11,437 00 Boarding Department...... 6,600 00 Rentals..... 5,830 00 Expenses. First three buildings and lands......\$17,789 44 Chapel and furnishings........... 12,500 00 Salaries of Teachers...... 40,160 00 ibrary and Apparatus............ 2,250 00

financial results for the ten years:

Thus for this ten years, the expenses ex-\$22,046 44. The legitimate income exceeded on other matters.

THIRD DECADE, 1856-1866.

Ladies' Hall was burned, necessitating the erection of a new building. To that end, the present Ladies' Hall was immediately commenced. It was completed and readv for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Term, 1859, at a cost of \$18,500.

Sale of property. 3,350 00 Individual gifts, including Observatory .\$42,200 00 Salaries of Teachers..... Incidentals, including Observatory..... 7,747 00 Interest ..... Library and Apparatus...... 2,400 00 The expenses, above the income for the ten | dental expenses. The heavy indebtedness

years, was \$7,340 78, which, added to the previous indebtedness, increased it to \$29,386 institutions have ever succeeded in doing-22. The regular current income exceeded that of paying for its buildings out of the the legitimate current expenses of the teach- income of its teaching department. Thus ing department to the amount of \$12,309 22, the same being applied to the other interests. thousand dollars, been carried from twenty-FOURTH DECADE, 1866-1876.

Tuitlon	.\$38,386	00
Tumon		10
State		49
Education Society	17,712	oe.
University Endowment Fund	1.100	66
Memorial Board		8
Dentale	. 0,24	
Individual gifts	850	w
•		
Total	. <b>\$94</b> ,851	55
Expenses.		
Salaries of Teachers	.\$69,120	00
Incidentals	. A.100	00
Interest	. 7,837	00
inicret		60
Library and Apparaius	3,900	m
Property purchased	. 0,000	
		00
Total	· PAT'ASSI	w
For this ten years the income thu	-	الما
For this ten years the income thu	P CTCCCC	icu į

complete the course in Theology, in addition | employed as a teacher—inspired by the high | tire indebtedness to \$26,459 67. The regu- dawn of promise, never brighter.

running expenses by \$15,713 55, the same being applied on the objects above enumerated. The building known as the "Gothic."

#### FIFTH DECADE, 1876-1886. Income.

Tuition	41,862 55
State	7,661 36
University Endowment Fund	17,987 81
Education Society	16.198 87
Memorial Board	12,284 89
Rentals	4,480 00
Paid subscription to Memorial Hall	
Miscellaneous cifts	18,525 00
Miscellaneous gifts	3,145 00
Sale of Real Estate	1,680 00
(Taba)	
Total	123,825 48
Expenses.	
Salaries of Teachers\$	75,960 20
Incidentals and improvements	19,002 88
Interest	10,972 70
Interest Memorial Hall (including Agency)	27,789 53
General Agency	1,980 46
General Agency	528 53
Total	136,234 30
The increase of indebtedness du	ring this
ten years was \$12,408 82, which,	_
the previous, made the whole inde	ebtedness
equal to \$38,868 49. The regular	current
income has exceeded the regular ru	
	-
penses by some \$9,500. The rep	
improvements were unusually heav	y, such as
alteration and repairing the Chap	ol addi-
	•
tions in and about the Ladies' Hall	, and the

# CLASSIFIED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

Income.		
Cuition	<b>\$164.385</b>	55
State		
Education Society		
Iniversity Endowment Fund	35,700	
Memorial Board	13,384	
Rentals		00
<del>l</del> ifts	32,440	00
Boarding Department	6,600	00
insurance		00
Property sold		
	\$371,089	
Balance		

Disbursements.			
Salaries of Teachers. Incidentals Buildings and lands Interest Library and Apparatus Property bought, including the "Gothic" General Agency	44,793 79,497 33,585 7,920	97 70 53 00	•
Total			

In the above no account has been taken of

Total ......\$409,958 07

contributions of books, of specimens for the to place a definite money value, but these are considered to be worth from seven to ten thousand dollars; to which should be added chased with funds contributed by the State. Free tuition has been granted on scholarship orders and otherwise, down to date, to the amount of about \$30,000. The organ purceeded the total income to the amount of chased two years ago for the Chapel, has just been entirely paid for by gifts, at a cost, such expenses by \$5,833 which was applied, including all expenses connected therewith, of \$1,106 10. There has, likewise, been no very definite account of labor contributed On the 14th day of February, 1858, the in the form of day's work, with or without teams, and it is highly probable that the above statement of gifts does not contain the entire amount of such donations, nor does it contain any of the contributions to the Endowment Fund. It was customary, in former times, to report, in a separate form, only the interest on the funded debt, the interest on .\$39,048 00 the floating debt being included with the principal when paid, and reported with incidentals and old account. There should be subtracted from these an amount equaling one-fourth to one-third of the interest reported, and added to the same. The interest actually paid is over \$40,000.

> On a review of the above historic statement, it will be seen that the legitimate income of the teaching department, has, on an average, much more than paid the expenses of this department, rentals belonging legitimately to this department, to apply on incihas arisen from attempting to do what few has a debt, ranging from fifteen to thirty five to forty years, gradually increasing, as the years went by, by the additions of new buildings, demanded by the interests of the achool, until it has become too heavy to be longer borne. But for this debt, however. Alfred University would never have been.

Such was the state of affairs ten days ago. when the major part of this report was completed; but within this time, plans that the Trustees had been for over a year in maturing, culminated in a grand rally of the citizens, which resulted, at 10 o'clock last evening, in the entire debt's being lifted from the shoulders of the Institution onto the shoulders mostly of this community; and the

# The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, July 14, 1887

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

Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to Rev. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Sisco, Putnam Co., Fla.

All other communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany county, N. Y.

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

YET, in the maddening maze of things, And tossed by storm and flood, To one fixed trust my spirit clings; I know that God is good!"

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 materials and labor. This constant outgo demands a constant income. These are hard times; but let the burden bear on many shoulders, and not weigh down our denominational publishing house. We ask no alms, only our

OUR Conference year and the business year of our societies closes with the month of August. Only about six weeks, therefore, remain to us during the year. But much work remains to be done in that time. Especially is there need of great diligence on the part of the people, in respect to money contributions, that the societies may close the year without embarrassing debts. W are making no special plea, but we urge that, if any of us have been delinquent in the matter of our regular contributions, we begin at once to make up the deficiency.

It begins to look as though matters in Utah were in a fair way to reach a proper adjustment: The constitutional convention completed and adopted a state constitution, last week, which provides for the entire separation of church and state, for non-sectarian education, that there shall be no employment or rejection of school teachers on account of their faith or non-belief in any doctrine or sect. It also forbids bigamy and polygamy and provides penalties therefore. The vote for the ratification or rejection of this constitution is to be taken at general election to be held August first.

WE again call the attention of our readers to the effort to procure subscribers to the Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly. hundred paying subscribers at \$2 each is the smallest number on which it will be safe to start. Bro. J. B. Clarke has been and still is receiving the names of those who are willing to pledge themselves to become subscribers 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 number of names has yet been received. Whatever is done about this should be done promptly, as the question must be settled at the forth-coming anniversary. Hand your name to J. B. Clarke, or send it to this office. There ought to be no difficulty in raising the requisite number of subscribers for this much needed and valuable mag-

WE sometimes feel that the cause of Sabbath Reform moves slowly, and this feeling begets a state of discouragement. We ought to be willing to trust God for results, and do our duty, even though no fruits of our labor are to be seen. But this is very far from beof Bro. J. F. Shaw in the missionary department this week. There are, he says, eight preachers in Texas and Arkansas where a very few years ago there were none, sions. Some one who has a faculty for statistics, reports that since we began the use of | find to do, do it with thy might." the press in our present manner for promulgating the truth, at least 836 persons have and helpers of those in need. The alarm of been reported as converted to the Sabbath, not less than 50 of whom are ministers. And it should be remarked that we have been principally lengaged in sowing the seed. while very little effort has been made to count the sheaves. Is there room for disand take courage?

MANY PERSONS have recently expressed surprise on learning of the great load of debt under which Alfred University has been struggling, and some have questioned the wisdom of the management which would allow such debts to accumulate. It is not 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 facts necessary to the formation of a correct 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 University was about \$40,000 in debt; indeed, it would have been surprising if they had not been surprised. Nor need we feel surprised that, under the influence of this surprise, men have asked how came this debt? things, but every man also on the things of cal studies. No one took part in the concert for what was it incurred? We are glad to answer this question by placing before our readers, in our Education Department, the report of President Allen to the Trustees at their recent annual meeting, in which he reviews the financial history of the institution 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 of absolute demands for enlarged facilities to meet the wants of a growing patronage. aged that its expenses, apart from the purchase | possess. of lands, erection and maintenance of buildings and apparatus, 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 remained to pay current expenses. W commend the report to the careful study of all who are in anywise interested in this

#### THE FIRE.

of the fact that, on the morning of July 5th, | fied and beautified by the indwelling of the our village was visited by a most destructive | divine life. fire, entirely obliterating (with a single ex ception) the business portion of one side of the Main Street, including the hotel and barns, meat market, dry goods and grocery stores, furniture rooms, jewelry shop, and post-office, and one dwelling house. The brick block, on the opposite side of the street, was saved with difficulty, but not without serious damage to cornice and other wood work and the total destruction of the elegant plate glass windows. The fire originated in a small wooden building occupied by a German family as a meat market and dwelling house. The cause of the fire is unknown, but circumstances point to criminal carelessness on the part of the German and his family, if nothing worse The extent of the loss entailed, and how far this was covered with insurance, we have not been able to ascertain.

It was not, however, to speak of these 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-morrow what ought to be done to-day. For many months we have been saying that one of the great needs of our town was an ample water supply with sufficient apparatus to make good use of it, in case of necessity. We have all felt the force of this conclusion in theory, and have fully intended at some convenient time to make the necessary protective provision; indeed, some initiative steps have already been taken; but the fire came and found us practically unprepared for it, and swept away much valuable ing the case. For example, see the report property. So, all through the experiences of life, calamities and losses are doubtless coming to us which might have been mitigated or wholly averted by attention to the duties of the hour as they came to us. Pro: all, save one, converts to the Sabbath; and on | crastination is more than a thief of time; it the field occupied by Bro. Mayes alone, is often an incendiary, and sometimes a murthere have been not less than forty conver- derer of souls. Solomon was certainly right in his exhortation, "Whatsoever thy hands

2. Great calamities make us self-forgetful, fire had scarcely sounded in our ears in the early morning of that 5th of July, before, besides our Hook and Ladder Company, men and women were thronging the streets, with no idle curiosity "to see a fire," but with eager hands ready to assist in battling couragement in this? Is there not rather the raging element, or in removing furniture Music, Instrumental, Messrs. Burdick, Borden, abundant reason why we should thank God | and other valuables from the burning build-More efficient work, with the facili-

ties at hand, it would hardly be possible for Paper, "The Orophilian Standard," any equal number of men and women to perform. A man expressed the truth of the 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 have done their best; "and yet comparatively | Miss Stillman's recitation seemed to give few of them had any personal interest in the great satisfaction to all. things they sought to save. Not only during the progress of the fire, but after it was under control, were there many acts of helpfulness performed, and many words of sympa- | showed that faithful and successful work is thy spoken which proved how strong is the done in the department. The piano solos of tie of fellowship which binds our hearts together. Some have proved anew the meaning of the saying, "A friend in need is a and the vocal solos of Misses Annabel Carr friend indeed." Thus does a sense of our common lot make us all one in sympathies, and help us to exemplify the apostolic injunction to "look not every man on his own

not only call for, but calls forth heroic action. It is cause for thankfulness that no lives were lost and that no serious accident befell any of those who rendered assistance at the fire. Thus no great or heroic personal sacrifices were made by any in the earnest endeavor to be helpful to those needing help; but there were many things done, by both women and men, which called for great courage and which showed how much of the heroic is some forty years ago, and was the outcome simply waiting the opportunity for display, in persons in whom we would least expect to find it. Such things give us a better opin-Second, the school has always been so man- ion of our kind than we sometimes otherwise

4. Perhaps we shall be expected to add that here is another warning respecting the uncertain tenure by which we hold all earthly by a union of two ideas, state and national possessions. We call things our own, we make out papers and pass them from one to rights; and the success of our governmen another transferring rights, titles, etc., and thus seek to secure ourselves or others in the rights threatened the national existence. rightful possession of what we call property. The fire comes and sweeps it all away regardless of title deeds, or bonds and mortgages; nay, would sweep these away but for the most painstaking care. Happy they who can turn from these uncertainties to the The great need is Christian work and workpeaceful enjoyment of the treasures that ers. The demands and rewards of the work Our readers have already been made aware | fade not away,—the treasures of soul, puri- | were portrayed.

# Communications.

## MILTON COLLEGE.

# Commencement Week.

The exercises of Commencement week began on Thursday June 23d, with the Field day. Contests in lawn tennis, archery, base-ball, foot-ball, running, jumping and other forms of athletic exercises, occupied 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 pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lena, Ill. Theme, Completeness in Christ, text, Col. 2: 10. "Ye are complete in him."

On the evening after the Sabbath the first joint session of the literary societies occurred, with the following programme:

Rev. Geo. Smith. Music, "The long day closes," Ladies' Chorus.

Address, "Character as Delineated by the Genius of Shakespeare, Minnie Douglass. Oration, "Superstition and its Remedy,

Music, "Annie Laurie," Messrs. F. L. Burdick, T. J. Van Horn, E. E. Campbell and L. C. Ran-Recitation, "The Bell of Zanora," J. A. Williams Oration, "Civilization of the Indians."

Nettie L. Hotchkiss, Music. "The Chase." Ladies' Chorus. Oration, "Is our Government Permanent," Paper, "Philomathean Independent.

Music. "Breezes of the Night." Messrs. Burdick. Van Horn, Campbell and Randolph. The productions of Miss Douglass and

Miss Hotchkiss and the music "The Chase" are worthy of especial mention. Sunday evening, Pres. Whitford gave the

Bacclaureate sermon to a good audience. Theme, Characteristics of the present age in | God to retain its place. relation to the development of the church. Text, Matt. 16: 3, "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

Monday evening, the second joint session of the literary societies was held, with the following programme:

Pres. W. C. Whitford. Iusic, Instrumental, Messrs. Burdick, Borden, Baukin and Campbell. Address, "Dangers to our Government,"

F. W. Bently, read by E. B. Shaw Oration. "Unfinished" Gertrude C. Crumb. Music, "Alice, Where art Thou!" Messrs. Burdick, Van Horn, Campbell and Randolph.
Oration, "Educational Influences of Nationality," F. E. Peterson,

Recitation, "Bertha in the Lane." Ellen C. Stillman Baukin and Campbell.

Oration, "Culture in the Pursuits of Life,"

J. N. Anderson. Music; "Home, Sweet Home," Messrs. Burdick, Van Horn, Campbell and Randolph.

The crations by the gentleman were good but not thoroughly committed. Miss Crumb and Miss Stillman are to be commended.

The annual concert of the Musical Department took place at 2. P.M. on Tuesday. The exercises were excellent throughout, and Misses M. Alice Tompkins and Jennie A. Dunn, the violin solo by Mr. Hugh McGibeny, and Ellen W. Socwell and Dr. J. M. Stillman are worthy of especial notice. Miss Carr evidently has an enviable musical future before her, if she continues her musisave members of the department, except Mr. 3. Such a sudden and great emergency Hugh McGibeny, who is staying in town and was invited to play.

Tuesday evening, Col. L. F. Copeland, or South Bend, Ind., gave the annual address before the literary societies. His lecture, "Snobs and Snobbery," was very enjoyable, and worthy of a larger patronage than it

Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Commencement exercises began on the Campus, the first thing being Music, Overture, "Silver Bells," by the Milton Cornet Band. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Morton of

The first oration was on the theme, "An Essential Characteristic of our Federal Union," by John Barlass, of Rock Prairie. Mr. Barlass showed that our union was formed sovereignty, state rights and national depends on the preservation of both. State Centralization and the destruction of state rights will also ruin the government and must be guarded against.

"A Great Need," was the subject of the oration by Marshal Thacher Cole, of Milton.

The next oration, "Some Causes Directing the American Democracy," was by Antony Gomsrud, of Rockdale. The elements of early settlers and the nature of the country. The elements now deciding the character of government are language, amalgamation of races, internal communication, commercial activities, public morals. The speaker was hopeful in reference to the result of national development.

"Soul Struggles," was the subject of the oration by Henry Everett McNeil, of Stoughton. The speaker pictured the conflicts of life under the similitude of souls in the fight, the savage soul, the avaricious soul the ambitious soul, the sensitive soul, the aspiring soul and the skeptic soul.

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 from which they are sent. The others should be carefully taught the duties of American citizenship. The laborer must be taught that greater rewards must follow efficient service than inefficient; that if you do only the work of the hod carrier, you must not aspire to the wages of the master mason. The liquor question as effecting the labor question was well discussed.

Addie Mary Randolph, of Walworth, followed with an oration on "The Great Religions of the World." All religions have had truths in them and have done something for the world. The Christian religion is preeminent because it combines the highest truths of the different religious systems and must satisfy the longings of all seekers for

The Valedictory Oration,—"The New Psychology," was given by Lillie Dobie Smith, of Milton. The new psychology employs the newer scientific method of experiment in its study and so enlarges its power as a study, delights its students far more than the old, and promises far greater results. The valedictory to students, classmates citizens, 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 Band. The degree of B. S. was conferred upon John Barlass, Antony Gomsrud and Henry Crandall. The quarterly report by the Sec-Everett McNeil; of A. B. upon Addie Mary | retary was very encouraging. W. D. Burdick. Randolph, and Lillie Dobie Smith; of A.

M. in course, upon Howard Lee Emerson, and Prof. Walter D. Thomas, class of '84.

In the afternoon, the Alumni meeting was addressed by Hon. L. B. Caswell, Member of Congress from this district, and Hon. Geo. R. Peck, of Topeka, Kan.

In the evening, the Senior Concert was giv. en by the Chicago Lady Quartette, an excellent combination which gave a very fine con.

The exercises as a whole were successful and were witnessed by a large number of Alumni and old students.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky., June 13, 1887. To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER. In keeping with my promise on leaving

Alfred for the mission field, I proceed to

give a bit of my observation to the present.

I reached Bro. James' the 30th of this

month, after two days' travel by rail and river. On reaching Shepherdsville, the rail. road station, and county town, five miles from our church, I heard that the old colored woman of whom I spoke several years 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's grandmother, if you can tell what kin that is." I resolved, before going from the village, to go and see and talk with her. I found her living with her daughter-in-law, who is over 80 years old. She was on the bed resting when I went in, but at once arose and talked freely for a half hour, in which I gathered the following: She was born in Maryland, in December, 1764. The record having been lost they could not tell 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 I felt an interest in talking to her. She 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 to arouse and animate her more than anyaffecting the government were the character | thing I had said. Throwing up both hands, and with a delighted look, she said, "Sir, God bless you, this is now my only prop and stay. More 'an a hundred years ago I gave my heart to Jesus; can't hardly recollect when I first loved the Saviour. I am the oldest Methodist on earth; don't 'spect anybody living can say they's been in connection wid dat church one hundred years." Well, I felt really interested in listening to her talk, specially on religious matters, and thought it's good to trust Jesus. She thanked me for my visit, saying it was refreshing to her soul for any one to come that would speak about the precious home in heaven. If any of our readers know of any one more then 123 years old, we would like

> to hear from them. 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 not prevented by rain, which occurred a number of evenings, and there seems to be, on the part of many, an anxiety to hear and know the truth. Our trouble here is the same as in so many other places—the need of 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 Sabbath services, but they have grown. Don't know just how long I shall remain here. God bless the cause everywhere.

Yours truly. C. W. THRELKELD.

# Jome Mews.

New York. INDEPENDENCE.

Our review, in Sabbath-school, of the second quarter was, as usual, a pleasant and profitable occasion. Each lesson was briefly reviewed and then followed papers and discussions upon the following topics: Aids to development of good character as found in the first two lessons; lesson story; subject, Joseph; account of the miracles of deliverance; Tests of faith; Object of divine law; History of the Sabbath; Recitation by Rogers

Whole number attending for the quarter,

1,183, being 117 more than 256 more than any quarter preceding Jan. 1, 1887. A ance per week, 91. Number Number present every Sabbat having largest average atten (Mrs. Abbie Berry's), being Second on the list, Class No. Green's), 84 per cent. All th had an excellent average.

In the church we report en Attendance is good, only a members neglecting the house bath morning July 2d, we pres Messiah, and in the afternoon F. Randolph preached from Jd a very earnest and practical our hearts good. This was service of song.

Sabbath, July 16th, will be ou munion service. Let every m paring his heart for this remembering that it symbolizes by faith, of our crucified Red source of our spiritual and commemorates his atoning de morial of the scenes of Calvar the marriage supper of the La

After an absence from the over twelve years, and for the time in the employ of our Tra ary Societies, I find myself v settled again with the comfort home, and the pleasantest of It is a strange and sweet delig I need not take the next tra mote missionary station, to be home and family for weeks and long-continued and flesh-wear the missionary field can earn furlough, I feel that I need n take the one now offered me in of a kind Providence.

The society at Nile is all that desire as a field of labor, harmony and union in effort t Redeemer's cause in the earth. the Word, and in pastoral humble services have thus far ly received and kindly appreci afternoon and evening of the stant the members of our chu gave us a pleasant visit at our left many substantial token the pastor's family. For th other blessings we feel gratefu and to his people. We d remembered in the prayers

LEONARDSVILL

Our church is now in a fai condition. The attendance o is good, and the prayer-meeti interest. A children's service 21st, the pastor preaching discourse from Prov. 30: 24-2 pleasant day, and about 200 attendance. Miss Carrie E. tized before the service. Sal 28th, was the time for the at the three churches of our to the unpleasant weather, was quite small. Miss Ells baptized before the service. ton A. Burdick preached an tical sermon about "Frage the absence of the pastor at the Central Association,

Thompson supplied the pul The Young People's A gun a good work in beautif room of the church. A ne ing and newly papered wal energy of the young people

Mrs. Mariam Williamson members of our church, June 11th. There are onl ing who have been member Her membership dated from She died with a firm tr

work of Christ. A "Law and Order" so ganized in this village, of Mr. H. D. Babcock, is the is evidently a "field" for tion. One arrest for di made, the first in a very the society do its work success !

There will be a musica beginning July 11th and with two concerts, Wed day evenings. Mr. Geo Elizabeth, N. J., is ex baton.

Sabbath-day, June 4th ning of the pastor's seco people. It is our earnest prove a year of fruit-bes work on the part of all.

course, upon Howard Lee Emerson, and Walter D. Thomas, class of '84. he afternoon, the Alumni meeting was sed by Hon. L. B. Caswell, Member ngress from this district, and Hon. R. Peck, of Topeka, Kan.

he evening, the Senior Concert was givthe Chicago Lady Quartette, an excelmbination which gave a very fine con-

exercises as a whole were successful ere witnessed by a large number of ni and old students.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky., June 13, 1887.

ditor of the SABBATH RECORDER. eeping with my promise on leaving for the mission field, I proceed to bit of my observation to the present. hed Bro. James' the 30th of this after two days' travel by rail and On reaching Shepherdsville, the railation, and county town, five miles ur church, I heard that the old coloman of whom I spoke several years ien over 115 years old, was still living. learned from the colored man who the mail from the depot to the post-I asked him if she was related to He said, "She is my grandmother's nother, if you can tell what kin that resolved, before going from the vilo go and see and talk with her. I her living with her daughter-in-law, over 80 years old. She was on the sting when I went in, but at once nd talked freely for a half hour, in I gathered the following: She was n Maryland, in December, 1764. The having been lost they could not tell y of the month. Her mistress was der Awford, who married a McGruder, bears the family name, and is known und as Aunt Sallie McGruder. She much better of things in Gen. Washs day, and the trials of the Revoluan those of recent date. I confess I interest in talking to her. She to realize that she was in another ion. "No one," said she, "is living as here when I was born." After uestions, which she readily answered. her if she was a Christian, and loved seed Saviour. This question seemed se and animate her more than anyhad said. Throwing up both hands. th a delighted look, she said, "Sir, cas you, this is now my only prop and

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The quarterly report by the Secvery encouraging.

1,183, being 117 more than last quarter or 256 more than any quarter in three years preceding Jan. 1, 1887. Average attendance per week, 91. Number of visitors 98. Number present every Sabbath, 28. Class having largest average attendance, No. 4 Second on the list, Class No. 1 (Mrs. J. M. Green's), 84 per cent. All the classes have had an excellent average.

In the church we report encouragement. Attendance is good, only a few resident members neglecting the house of God. Sab-Messiah, and in the afternoon Bro. G. H. a very earnest and practical sermon, doing our hearts good. This was followed by a service of song.

munion service. Let every member be preparing his heart for this spiritual feast, remembering that it symbolizes the reception, by faith, of our crucified Redeemer as the commemorates his atoning death, is a memorial of the scenes of Calvary, and typifies the marriage supper of the Lamb of God.

#### NILE.

After an absence from the pastorate of over twelve years, and for the most of this time in the employ of our Tract and Missonary Societies, I find myself very pleasantly settled again with the comforts of a pleasant home, and the pleasantest of surroundings. It is a strange and sweet delight to feel that I need not take the next train for some remote missionary station, to be absent from home and family for weeks and months. If long-continued and flesh-wearying labors in the missionary field can earn a temporary furlough, I feel that I need not hesitate to take the one now offered me in the allotments of a kind Providence.

The society at Nile is all that a pastor could desire as a field of labor, with prevailing harmony and union in effort to build up the Redeemer's cause in the earth. In preaching the Word, and in pastoral visitation, my humble services have thus far been gratefully received and kindly appreciated. On the afternoon and evening of the thirteenth in stant the members of our church and society gave us a pleasant visit at our new home, and left many substantial tokens of regard for the pastor's family. For these and many other blessings we feel grateful to the Lord and to his people. We desire to be ever remembered in the prayers of the faithful. L. C. ROGERS.

# LEONARDSVILLE.

Our church is now in a fairly prosperous condition. The attendance on the Sabbath is good, and the prayer-meetings are full of interest. A children's service was held May 21st, the pastor preaching an appropriate discourse from Prov. 30: 24-28. It was a very pleasant day, and about 200 people were in attendance. Miss Carrie E. Norris was baptized before the service. Sabbath-day, May 28th, was the time for the annual meeting of the three churches of our vicinity. Owing to the unpleasant weather, the attendance was quite small. Miss Ella M. Davis was baptized before the service. The Rev. Clayton A. Burdick preached an excellent, practical sermon about "Fragments." During the absence of the pastor at the meetings of the Central Association, the Rev. R. J. Thompson supplied the pulpit.

The Young People's Association has begun a good work in beautifying the lectureroom of the church. A newly painted ceil ing and newly papered walls testify to the energy of the young people.

Mrs. Mariam Williamson, one of the oldest members of our church, died Sabbath-day, June 11th. There are only five persons live ing who have been members longer than she. Her membership dated from Dec. 28, 1822. She died with a firm trust in the finished Work of Christ.

A "Law and Order" society has been organized in this village, of which our brother, Mr. H. D. Babcock, is the president. There 18 evidently a "field" for such an organiza-One arrest for drunkness has been made, the first in a very long time. May the society do its work with efficiency and

There will be a musical convention here, beginning July 11th and ending July 14th, with two concerts, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Mr. George G. Daland, of Elizabeth, N. J., is expected to hold the

Sabbath-day, June 4th, marked the beginning of the pastor's second year with this prove a year of fruit-bearing and faithful ter than there were last. Work on the next of all

DE RUYTER.

It is remarkable that so many of the churches of the Central Association have been looking after their non-resident memnot need to do so, but from the letters read (Mrs. Abbie Berry's), being 95 per cent. at the late session at Scott, and from consultation with the pastors, we learn that the action has been general, thorough and

In our own church at DeRuyter, the desire has been to get a response from every one of the absent members and then to exercise a bath morning July 2d, we preached upon the loving care to get them to join a sister church when favorably situated, or to be-F. Randolph preached from John 10: 11, 18 come a regular correspondent of our own.

During the past year 17 have been encouraged to get letters and unite with sister churches in whose bounds they live, and sever-Sabbath, July 16th, will be our regular com- al who are similarly situated have united with us. This might seem like giving up a large number of valuable members, but they will best promote our cause by commitgource of our spiritual and eternal life; ting themselves earnestly to the work in that a pastoral statement to the out-going member.

> In the second place, we have labored to get every non-resident member to become a corresponding member and to write to our church at least once a year, expressing their interest in its work and their desire to continue in its fellowship. From experience we learn that it is easy to get a response from the faithful ones, but difficult to get an answer from those living in the neglect of their duty. A second or third letter will sometimes bring out the facts and reach the neglectful heart. This correspondence has shown the hearty interest of a great many and been the medium of much financial help. And this help from the absent ones seems right and wise, because so many of them have gone to other localities to better their temporal interests and to give to the church of which they are members according as the Lord has prospered them, will always prove a blessing to the giver.

order to bring the non-resident membership, through correspondence, into vital union with our church work and to enlist their sympathy and cooperation so that their own souls may grow in grace, and the cause of Christ be built up in the DeRuyter Church.

## Rhode Island.

General good health, one of heaven's choicest blessings, is prevalent among the people upon this field, which is an occasion of unbounded gratitude to the gracious Heavenly Father.

ROCKVILLE.

Since my last item for this department, our Sabbath service has been well attended, and characterized by a growing interest in the work of the Master. The Tuesday, Wednesday, and Sabbath evening prayermeetings are not only kept up, but are occasions of encouragement, and indications 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 Baptist church, both heads of families.

The work of enlargment and refitting of this church is well under way, and progressing finely. We are hoping that in a few weeks this work will have been completed, and a new bell in the tower, now being prepared for it, will ring out a call to the people to come to the house of the Lord.

Our Sabbath-school is showing signs o increasing interest and growth, and we are fondly hoping to see it enlarged numerically and in efficiency. Why should it be so difficult to induce parents and guardians and the membership of the church, to rally and strike hands together to build this most promising institution of the church? Why is it in view of the fact that Jesus gave his all, and wrought night and day in the storm as in the sunshine to instruct and save the lost, that parents, guardians and Christians find it so difficult 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.

Florida. SISCO.

Our Sabbath afternoon meetings for Bible study are continued through the summer,

Through the thoughtful liberality of the

First Hopkinton Sabbath-school, we receive eight copies of the Sabbath Visitor, that are regularly distributed among as many families. Two copies, at least, have been sent bers the past year. It may be that some do away, by persons receiving them here, these

going back to First-day families in Connecticut, thus more widely still scattering the good seed. After three meetings of citizens, and one of

the trustees appointed by the citizens, it has been decided to proceed at once to the erection of "The Sisco School Building." The building is for school, religious and general moral, literary, and scientific purposes. An effort was made to have "dancing" added to the article of the Rules and By-Laws that state the uses of the building, but it was unsuccessful. I was somewhat surprised at the satisfactory end of the little contest over this question, in the midst of neighborhoods where so many believe in the dance. The building will be about 20x40 feet, and will when permanently located near a sister church | cost in labor and material not far from \$300. This does not include the finely and centrally located lot, worth some \$50. The lot church. In the case of some who have gone is given by Mr. Sisco, who is also a liberal away from us, and desired to join a church | contributor in money. The lumber will of of another denomination, the plan has been course be hard pine. The sides will be covtried which was long and favorably used by ered with novelty siding, and the interior good old Elder Gillette, at Shiloh, of giving | will be neatly ceiled. At the front end there will be three small rooms—an entrance way with a dressing room on each side.

That the reader may have an intelligent idea of our "geography," it may be stated that Sisco station and post-office is the natural business center for three or four neighborhoods or settlements, each being about one mile away. The Pine Ridge Settlement, with its excellent location for building sites, gardens and groves, is where a few Seventhday Baptists have already bought land, and hither we should be glad to see more come. An acre of Prof. Henry C. Coon's land is nearly cleared for a building lot and a small grove. This is one of the highest and pleasantest points on the Ridge.

I can report favorably concerning my improvements in health, and in regard to the climate of Florida, even in summer. The latter is not perfect, but it is exceedingly fine. Indeed I have increasing faith in the climate and in the soil of this state, and in its future prosperity. One of its greatest In short, this plan has been adopted in needs is more reasonable and fair railroad and steam-boat rates for passengers and

There are too many mosquitoes and flies of various kinds and other injects here. One is too many, sometimes, for comfort, either here or in the north. They subtract a great deal from ones enjoyment as he seeks rest in a hammock beneath some grateful shade But let us not act on the principle of the man who, as Mr. Beecher said, would allow one night with the tooth-ache to make him forget 364 nights of good sleep. I would rather have one mosquito, one fly, and one large, luscious fig, than to go without all.

July 4, 1887.

#### Iowa. GARWIN.

Eld. G. J. Crandall, of North Loup, Neb., spent the Sabbath, June 18th, at this place, on his way to the North-Western Association at Dodge Centre, Minn. He preached in the morning, but was prevented from meeting an appointment to preach at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by a severe storm.

# Wisconsin.

MILTON.

Sabbath morning, June 25th, Eld. James Bailey occupied Eld. Dunn's pulpit during his absence at the Association.

The season has been a very dry one. There was little rain during the spring, and since then almost none; the fields are parched and brown, and fire would run almost anywhere. There was a hope of rain Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th, but it proved a mere sprinkle. It will pinch the farmers

Thursday morning, June 30th, Miss Addie M. Randolph, Class of '87, was mairied to Frank E. Peterson, Class of '85. Mr. Peterson is a convert to the Sabbath, a young man of good mind and character. Miss Randolph is a favorite of all who know her. The ceremony was performed by Pres. Whitford, and witnessed by about fifty friends, relatives, class-mates and teachers. The best wishes of this community go with the young couple.

The Sabbath-school review, June 25th, was made up partly of essays by members of the school. Perley L. Clarke, discussed the Passover; Miss Jennie A. Dunn, Mt. and, we trust, with interest and profit. The | Sinai; R. M. Green, The Red Sea; Miss Libattendance is smaller than it was in the bie Steer, Manna; W. H. Ingham, The people. It is our earnest prayer that it may winter; but we are expecting more next win- Decalogue. A number of class exercises and songs completed the programme.

#### Minnesota.

DODGE CENTRE.

We are having a very nice warm summer, out it is so dry that vegetation is not as far advanced as it otherwise would have been. We have had several refreshing showers of late, but small grain will suffer unless we get

Eld. Wheeler is faithfully administering the "word of life," from Sabbath to Sabbath, and as a rusult there seem to be new life and vigor in the church. Thirteen have already united with the church since he has been here, six by baptism and seven by letter. We feel greatly encouraged and strengthened by these additions, and hope that the good work that is just begun will continue, and many more will come over on the Lord's side.

At our last regular church meeting we roted to take a monthly collection to be divided between the Tract and Missionary Societies; we have taken two collections, the last exceeding the first by a dollar, showing that our interest is increasing, and although our collections are not very large, we feel that we will be blessed of God in giving of our means 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 factor in the working 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 Society, which will meet once every two

We are looking forward with great expectations to the coming Association, which is to be held at this place, hoping and praying that God in his mercy will be with us, and revive his work in all our churches. May we pray for this continually.

# Nebraska.

ORLEANS.

After a long silence I send you a line from this far away western land. It does not seem so far away as it did nine years daily. ago 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 use to try to stay here. But the Sabbath society we then hoped to build up here with a good show of success is, oh! so much farther away, indeed gone altogether, and now we are going too.

There is a beginning in Scott county Kan., as your numerous readers know, that needs help, and we are making arrangements to go there 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 things to claim our attention will ka the organization of a Seventh-day Baptis church unless something unforeseen shall transpire to prevent. It may be that some of our people who have in mind to seek a 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 Kansas and Nebraska, mile by mile, from the Missouri 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 a home. The common school is there in the midst of the settlement. The Sabbathschool is there and held its first anniversary at the time of our last visit. The church will be there as soon as we can make it. The deacon is already there, and the preacher expects to be there soon.

H. E. BABCOCK.

# Condensed Aews.

Railway passenger trains in Texas will hereafter carry regular armed officers to prevent train robberies.

Fred Leavitt, of Boston, fell 120 feet over a precipice on Mount Washington. His physicians think he will live.

ton in Chicago, and will be \$9 a ton by the an American journalist. time cold weather appears.

Peter Barlow, who took part in the American revolution under General Washington, has died in Demerara, aged 130 years.

The annual convention of the union of American Hebrew congregations will be held in Pittsburg, Pa., commencing on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

The North and East River Railroad Company has begun to lay tracks for cars in Fulrun by electricity.

John D. Van Gorden, of Dingman's Ferry, Pa., died from the effects of a bee sting.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana thinks that the Alaska question will form an issue in the. next presidential campaign. He is on his way to that territory.

Kansas, with all her other wealth, discovers that she has plenty of natural gas. At Fort Scott and Paola there is great excitement over monster wells.

against the Apache Indians has terminated, all the hostiles having been driven back to the San Carloss Reservation. People in the Fairview section of Green-

General Miles announces that the war

ville county, South Carolina, are organizing and arming in view of the forming of secret labor societies by the negroes. Miss Mary Edith Clark of San Francisco,

California, has been given a silver medal by the Secretary of the Treasury for bravery insaving a schoolmate from drowning. It is expected that on July 12th fully 10,-

000 teachers from all parts of the United States will be in Chicago to attend the first session of the National Educational Associa-The business failures during the last seven

days of June, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number in the United States 155, and for Canada 26, or a total of 181 failures. against 197 last week. Farmers in Douglass county, Arkansas,

are working their farms in squads, none being willing to risk his life alone in a field, owing to the wanton killing of Pemberton Hartless by an unknown assassin. Two thousand cotton mill operatives are

eaving the village of Mannville, Rhode Island, on account of the indefinite closing of the three large factories. They are mostly French Canadians.

The National Rubber Works, Bristol, R. I., on account of the large amount of manufactured goods on hand, has suspended work for an indefinite period; 1,200 operatives are thrown out of employment. Much indignation has been caused in la-

bor circles in New York at the way in which the white farmers of Greenville county, S, C., have forced the colored men to abandon their labor organizations. A dispatch from Perham, Minn., says that

the country is full of locusts, and that they are eating every green thing. They come in great black clouds. The loss cannot be computed, and this is thought to be only the beginning of the ravages.

#### Foreign.

Emperor William is now able to go out

Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. accepts the principality of Bulgaria. England has refused to grant Turkey any

further time for signing the Anglo-Turkish convention. Thousands of people are believed to have been drowned by the overflowing of the Wen-

chow River in China. The people of Iceland are in distress on account of a terrible famine. Thousands of

their cattle have died. Immense damage was caused to property in New Brunswick by thunder and light-

ning storms last week. Whether the Sultan will endorse the Egyptian convention or not is difficult to tell. from the variety of dispatches.

The separation of church and state in France is now about to take place all believers hereafter are to be treated alike.

The marriage of the Emperor of China is. officially announced, his wife having been selected. The festivities will cost £1,-

A hurricane and water spout destroyed the town of Nagy Kariolyi, Hungary, converting the locality into a vast lake, many people drowning.

The United Ireland charges that Prime Minister Salisbury is using the sons of the Prince of Wales, who are now in Ireland, for the basest party purposes.

On the score of economy, the budget committee of the French chamber will recommend the postponement of the army mobilization scheme bill till next year. Two unpublished letters from Luther to

Brenz and five from Melancthon to the Swabian reformer, Lachmenn, have been found in an old desk in a school at Heil-

The Queen's garden party at Buckingham Palace, June 29th, was a great social event. Seven thousand invitations were issued. All the royal visitors who came to the Queen's jubilee were present.

Not a house was left standing in Bavispe, in northern Mexico, by the recent earthquake, and 800 people are living in rude shelters. By the first shock 169 persons were buried in the ruins.

A book entitled "Fifty Years a Queen," written by Mrs. Balhoun Hodges, of Jersey City, and published in New York, was presented to the Queen June 29th through her Hard coal has advanced twenty-five cents private secretary, by Caroline W. Ronney,

The returns issued by the London Board of Trade show that the imports during the month of June decreased £1,550,000, as compared with the same month last year, and that the exports decreased £1,220,000 as compared with June, 1886.

William M. Murphy, M. P., has brought suit against Captain Blackburn of the royal navy for trespass in hauling down and taking possession of a green flag, which was raised ton Street, New York. The cars will be on Murphys's yatch in Banby Bay on jubiles day. The damage is placed at £1,000.

# Miscellany.

TO LIVE.

I have seen what it may be to live; O God, can it be That thou, in thy fullness, wilt give Thyself un to me?

Even here in my every day round, Thy face may I meet? May the sod I am treading be found A path for thy feet?

If this be not so, then in vain Am I living at all: But thy beckoning summons is plain; Thy awakening call.

Soul, rouse thee and lift up thine eyes, For the sun is arisen! Yet the seed in the frozen earth lies Like a spirit in prison.

God sends thee to visit, through shade. Hidden germs of his love: To shine with his warmth wast thou made, As he shineth above.

Yea, thou, if escaped from earth's night, Art alive from thy root With his freshness, a plant of his light, A stem for his fruit.

O, great, humbling vision, to see In our weakness his power! A gleam of his radience to be! His planting, his flower!

To grow with these fair growths of his— The cultured, the wild— To breathe out the breath of his bliss With his children, his child!

O vision of God stir within Unto heavenly birth! Shine, Christ, through the midnight of sin, On our souls and the earth !

#### MRS. GORDON'S MINCE-PIES.

-Lucy Larcom.

Mrs. Gordon was what is called an oldfashioned housekeeper. She not only believed in preparing an abundance for Thanksgiving and winter cheer, but in having all she made for the great occasions well spiced and highly seasoned.

"This mince-meat, Agnes, needs a little more brandy to give it the right flavor, as well as preserve the fruit over to Christmas. mince-meat, to dip into upon any special pastry, and, presto! your pies are ready for the oven," said Mrs. Gordon, one day.

"But, mother, I thought you said you would use part cider, to preserve the fruit and keep it moist."

more apple than I intended, and more cider and had helped himself and friends to her the pressure brought to bear upon her by will be apt to give the pies a too acid taste. reserve store? How her heart throbbed, and society's demands and possibly charitable ity or true fitness, but to a comfortable in-So get me the brandy.

Agnes went to the store-closet for the bottle of old brandy, which her mother kept for pudding-sauce and such culinary purposes. in moderation could do no harm; it was the But to all the household there comes a call As she took it off the shelf, a half sigh es- abuse, and not the use, of anything sensible, caped her lips, and she murmured:

"I do so wish mother would not use either cider, wine, or any other spirits in her cooking. I'm afraid Fred will take a liking to such things."

Slowly she returned to the kitchen, pendering how she could tell her mother her fears. Mrs. Gordon was not one to brook advice from her children. She was too selfreliant and opinionated for this, and especially so in the matter of cooking. She took pride in being called a notable housekeeper. A New-Englander, and given to hospitality, her store-closet was generally well supplied with dainties.

Agnes, unlike her mother, had a sensitive, retiring disposition, and shrank from having a talk made over anything she did; and in a quiet way accomplished far more good than was attributed to her, and so few knew her real strength of character, founded on Christian principles.

"Mother, don't you think the mince-meat will do without any more brandy?" she timidly asked. "I don't like to have your pies taste or smell of it, for fear it may lead some one into temptation.'

"Of course not, or I should not have sent you for more. I don't intend to make such wishy-washy pies as Mrs. Harrington makes. She brought on one of her pies the last time I was there to dine, and, I declare, it was not fit to set before a half-starved clodhopper. I pecked at my piece by way of being polite, and resolved that I should never omit the brandy in my pies, for all the rabid temperance talk in the world."

"But, mother, if you think mince-pies are not good without the brandy, don't you think it would be better to give up making

"Nonsense, child! What a question to ask! Give up my jar of convenient and delicious mince-meat, to suit new-fangled notions? One must be weakminded indeed, if he can't partake of such things in cookery without being led astray."

And Mrs. Gordon forthwith poured a liberal supply of brandy into the large wooden bowl of mince-meat that she had been chopping; then, giving the finishing touches to it, in the way of more raising, currents, citron, and spices, she exclaimed:

"There! I think that will do to set before a king. Won't Fred enjoy mother's pies when he comes home from college at Thanksgiving! Dear boy, how I miss him!" "Mother, I too, was thinking of Fred;

and it was for his sake I hoped you could manage to put less brandy in the mincemeat. Don't you really think it might be made equally good without it!"

has come into your head? Just as though it | cared for him and educated him. He be- | ure. could possibly hurt our Fred to eat my pies came an eminent minister of the gospel. There is also an opportunity to discuss inany more now than it has done all his life! Thousands of ministers and Christians love teresting books lately read, and so not only heads of her little ones, and supply them little ones a cup of cold water in the name of
the gospel. There is also an opportunity to discuss inheads of her little ones, and supply them little ones a cup of cold water in the name of
the solution of the gospel. Thousands of ministers and Christians love teresting books lately read, and so not only he shall in no

into your head upon any subject. There, now help me to clear away this table, so I can see to spicing the pumpkin; for the same pastry will serve for both kinds of pies."

"Fred is fond of pumpkin pies," added the loving sister, "for they don't stay long

Well, 'boys will be boys,' and his merriest days are now; so we will not restrict him."

Could the mother have realized what Fred's foraging meant, or all the temptations she laid in his way, could she have felt so lighthearted? Alas! like the spider in its web, she was unconsciously weaving a silken web, into which his feet were already being encaught and enslaved. Think, mother, of said: "No, congratulate me! I am a thou- mind for still greater attainments.—Charmany enticing forms it can take to lead one to his own destruction, and stop in time. Fred, and the store-room key less carefully great price; he had become rich toward God. guarded when he is at home.

"It is only for a little while," she would say; "and dear me! he gets little variety at not been deprived of worldly good. His his boarding-place. So he ought to have a seeming loss, therefore, was great gain. good time in every way when at home."

painting, etc. In household affairs, Mrs. Gordon ruled unmolested.

Fred returned home with two of his class-Gordon declared a regiment could hardly heritage of our children. - Selected. have made greater inroads upon her good things, and her mince-pies seemed to be in the greatest demand.

In putting things to rights after their return to college, she was rather surprised to I like to have a good-sized stone jar full of | find how many jars of her brandy-peaches had been consumed—more, she was sure, occasion. You have only to roll out a little than had been served at table. Wines, too, that she used only for cooking purposes or in sickness, had disappeared in a wonderful

Fred had smacked his lips over her mincepies, calling them "prime." Could he be, "Very true; but I chopped up rather as Agnes feared, acquiring a taste for liquors. the welfare of the whole household, and in Agnes and others, whom she laughed at as long in one place, her mind in a whirl of fanatical, so often replying that wine taken that made all the trouble in the world.

As she sat thinking it all over, she recalled some evenings when the young men sat up time valued enough by the parents? Do very late, and seemed rather boisterous. they estimate as they should the opportuni-Pale with fear, and with tears glistening in her eyes, she sought Agnes, and told her of the disappearance of nearly all her homemade currant-wine, grape-wine, brandypeaches, and other things of the kind.

Agnes' own heart was aching over the change she saw in her dear and only brother, and doubly pained at the redicule he cast upon her words of caution, saying: "Mother approves of wine taken in moderation, and you need not be so silly as to fear that I will take it in excess." She could not grieve her mother by repeating this; sne tried, though, to comfort her with the hope, that, now her mind was fully awake to the dangerous pathway upon which Fred's feet were entering, the parents to suggest or control the chilhe would be guided by his mother's good

error. Fred soon went from bad to worse, then repulsed her, scorning her advice as and it is plainly to be seen that in neither

abstinence, and placed these things not only whole. within my reach, but right before me. Your mince-pies, hot with brandy, and pudding sauces, first gave me a taste for liquor. And you have only yourself to thank, if at is burning me up!"

Poor, broken-hearted mother! What words to hear from an only, idolized son! She bowed her head in humility and prayer, pleading, as only a mother can plead, for the the table, which it is almost impossible to erto, not one of the thirty students who had and consolations of the gospel. Many were saving of her child, that he might be kept | break through. How different the custom from ruin,—eternal ruin.

Her prayers were answered, but not until Fred was brought very low—his feet upon the borderland. Then, with loathing and a contrite heart, he turned from the evil of his ways, aided and encouraged by his sorrowing | made every effort to have all the best things mother, and strength given in answer to their daily prayers.

Mothers, take warning! Let not your housewifely pride get the better of your judgment. Shun the use of liquor in every form, if you would keep yourself and those dear to you free from the snares of the evil one.—Mrs. J. K. Bloomfield, in National Temperance

## A HUNDRED-FOLD.

I knew a young Christian whose father and brothers were infidels. When he confessed Christ they disowned him and drove fresh and interesting to add to the common "Indeed, I don't! What new nonsense Far from it. God raised up friends who table hour became to all one of rare pleas-

friends as those who have forsaken all human things work together for their good.

In the reign of Charles I., a nobleman, such timely discussions. who belonged to the Protestant party, was convicted of treason, deprived of all his estates, and cast into prison. There he bethe temptations you are placing in your son's | sand times richer than before. Here in the | lotte Maria Shepard, in Zion's Herald. way! Think of the wily serpent, and the dungeon I have come in possession of such wealth and honor as I have never even to his own destruction, and stop in time. dreamed of." The visitor thought that he But no! the best of everything shall be for was crazy. But he had found the pearl of That full enjoyment of spiritual good he probably would not have experienced had he

ood time in every way when at home."

If, then, God rewards so bountifully those
Mr. Gordon was a plain, hard-working, who make sacrifices for his sake, why are not practical, New England farmer, caring little all Christians happy? The answer is easyfor social pleasure. It was his wish, how- they don't forsake anybody or anything to ever, to have his children well educated; follow Christ. They stumble after him, hence Fred was sent to college, and Agnes carrying all of the world that they can carry allowed to cultivate her taste for music and in their arms. They want the rewards of the service without its toil and self-denialthe harvest without sowing the seed. No wonder they are disappointed. But it is as mates, young men from the South, who had | true now as in apostolic times that for all thought to remain at college during the short | cheerful, loving sacrifices in his cause Christ vacation, until invited by Fred to accompany | will repay us a hundred-fold, even in this him home. And a merrier set could hardly | present time. If we do not live to reap all have been found. As to foraging, Mrs. | the blessed results, they will be the priceless

#### THE BEST USE OF THE TABLE HOUR.

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 sons are absorbed, probably during much of the day in the hurry and drive of business cares; the younger children are engaged in the routine of school duties; and the busy mother, in thought and care for work, is necessarily here and there never perplexities, new with each recurring day. to the regular meal, and parents and children twice of three times, as it may be, gather around the family board. Is this ties thus afforded for the cultivation of manners, habits of thought and expression, and pleasant friendly intercourse?

Here there is a liability to extremes, neither of which is pleasant. We have been in families where the children have been allowed no freedom at all at the table, where they were literally made to understand that they were to be seen and not heard. The older people had it all their own way, and a tedious, tiresome hour it was for the little folks. Again, we have been at table where confusion reigned supreme because the whole conversation was given up to the children. There seemed to be no desire on the part of dren's words, and consequently, in their turn, the elders were glad to escape from the prof-But alas! too late the mother learned her itless and senseless babble. Both these phases of family life are painful to think of, of the above methods of spending the hour "It was you, mother, who ridiculed total of meals is there profit to the family as a

Without any special plan, how easily the conversation may run into idle gossip about one's neighbors and acquaintances, or drift into discussions which hold on so long that times I drink to excess, for a demon's thirst they become a bore to the other listeners. In some families the members are not naturally good talkers, and for want of care and thought a stiffness and quiet settle down upon all as soon as they gather about of a charming family of our acquaintance, who were noted for their delightful, loving family life! It was all largely owing to the genial mother, who was keenly alive to all matters of interest in the family, and who of life shared alike by the family as a whole. out the best qualities of each one, and in Ohio, where he was sweeping and dusting awaited her in the heavenly habitations the such a way as to endear each to the other his way up the rugged hill of science. After choicest rewards for her fidelity to God. some story of adventure to relate, she would | "Sir, I have a question to put to you." say: "Not now; tell it to us all at table; then we can all enjoy it;" until it came to be the way in that family that each one saved their good stories and tried to bring something him from home. But did he lose by this? | fund of enjoyment around the table, and the

vice prevail. But he belongs to, the house- have not read the same, and so add greatly charge in the care of her covenant-keeping hold of faith—to the family of God. He to the general stock of information. The God. The rich legacy of a Christian moth, knows that even now he is a joint heir with great themes of the day as given by the er's love and example has proven a good. Christ to an inheritance incorruptable and press, of a religious, political or scientific heritance to me, for I have with me to-day that undefiled. No men on earth are so rich in nature, would not be above the interest or same Jesus who supported her through all comprehension of young minds, if care was in the pantry when he is at home."

The rogue!" replied her mother, with laughter shining in her eyes; "since he has grown older, he has such a saucy way of 'foraging,' as he calls it, that good things do 'foraging,' as he calls it, that good things do 'King of bings all things are theirs and that the sake of Christ. God loves them, all the good people on could be called to the great events of the day in the valley and shadow of death. I have neither riches nor honor, but I am happy, could be called to the great events of the day in such a way as to awaken thought, and we will mer down in taken to explain and simplify them by those they all things are theirs and that readers. What we understand interests us. slip away mighty fast, when he is round. King of kings, all things are theirs; and that readers. What we understand interests us, Now, can you tell me what atheism has done he who is Lord of the world will make all and a taste for a higher class of reading than for you?" many choose, would surely be cultivated by

gan to study the Bible and became a Chris- and made subservient to the much higher tian. A friend came to condole him on his one of more closely uniting the members in tangled, and soon his whole body would be fallen fortunes. But the imprisoned earl sympathy and interest, and quickening the

The summer sun is sinking low: Only the tree tops redden and glow Only the weather-cock on the spire Of the neighboring church is a flame of fire;
All is in the shadow below.

O beautiful, awful summer day What hast thou given? what taken away? Life and death, and love and hate, Homes made happy or desolate, Hearts made sad or gay.

On the road of life, one milestone more! In the book of life, one leaf turned o'er! Like a red seal in the setting sun On the good and the evil men have done,-Naught can to-day restore. H. W. Longfellow.

#### MOTIVES FOR MARRIAGE

Marriage, it seems to me, should be waited for, not sought. Who knows round what corner his destiny may be hiding—at what unexpected turn he may come upon the face above all faces for him? To put aside as far as possible the thought of marriage until compelled to think of it by some strong and special attraction toward some person is wiser than to be seeking in every chance acquaintance the possible husband or wife. "We 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, not to character or congenialcome. And yet there is something to be said for "the stern parent" of the novels, with his "hard facts." The old adage that "when poverty comes in at the door love flies out of the window" is true only of small and poor natures-natures incapable of a great love; but it is nevertheless true that to be loved it is necessary to be lovely, and that it is far more difficult to be lovely when we are hard pressed by want and rendered fretful by care and overwork. Human creatures cannot build their nests as inexpensively as the birds do; not even the scant hospitality of homestead eaves or orchard boughs await their fledgings. To marry for money, or any object whatever save and except immortal all-powerful love, is to perjure and debase the human heart; but to marry without 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 sense and invoke the evil fates. -Mrs. Moulton.

## WHAT THE GRACE OF GOD CAN DO.

BY BELLE V. CHRISHOLM.

A short time ago a party of students, returning from an inter-state collegiate contest, took passage together on a swift-going | God under a deep sense of its importance

During the trip, Mark Howells, a representative of a well known western institution, and one who had taken high honors as an orator in the contest just closed, undertook to entertain his auditors with his views | leave the couch. She was a poor, helpless of God and the Bible. Boldly asserting his creature, and had to be constantly lifted. disbelief in the Supreme Being, he declared this to be a world of chance, and ended his room about her high joy in ihe Lord, harangue by challenging discussion. Hith- and tried to persuade them to seek the grace been within the sound of his voice had benefited and brought their friends to her. uttered a word of remonstrance, while sev- After a while they brought them from aderal had either assented only to his theories, or laughed gleefully at his witticism.

listener in a young lad who occupied a quiet came a center of blessing to people through corner in the state-room. The boy could out a large region. She was richly rewardnot have been over seventeen, and hailed ed, while in the very act of doing good to her Consequently she made it a study to draw from one of the small colleges in northern fellow-creatures. And more than all there the more. If the children came running the defiant challenge of Howell's, he waited home from school, eager to tell of some new a moment, for some of the older and more ed little girl, may be true of all who, like her, delight or experience, she would be sure and advanced students to take up the defense of are faithful servants of God. The great say after listening: "Now tell papa that, the cause that was so dear to his heart, but trouble with too many Christians is, they when he comes home to dinner;" or if the as every tongue remained silent, he arose think they have not talent enough to do older daughters came in from a walk with slowly and, in a quivering voice, said:

> Howells, condescendingly, "ask a hundred wrong. There is no Christian but who can if you like."

er's love and example has proven a good in. life's journey, and went with her down in

"Well, my young friend, I would be very sorry to take from you the little grain of comfort you possess, but-"

"Please keep to the point, sir," insisted the boy. "You promised to answer my question—What has atheism done for you?"

The haughty challenger endeavored to evade the question again, but the feelings of the students gave vent to applause, and the vanquished skeptic was compelled to leave plain, unassuming John Marlow in posses. sion of the field. Howells retired early, still chafing from

the discomforts of the defeat he had suffered, but it was that question which his lips had refused to answer that kept tor. menting him long after its propounder was slumbering peacefully.

At midnight, a wild cry of fire brought the startled passengers, pale and trembling, upon the deck. The captain retained his presence of mind, and showed by his prompt action, that he was master of the situation. Just as the last boat was pushing off, How. ells, who had only a moment before been aroused from his heavy slumber, rushed from his berth, crying frantically for help,

"The boat is over-full now, and every life-preserver has been taken," shouted the captain, above the roar of the flames.

"My God! then I am lost, for I cannot swim," exclaimed the young man, unconsciously calling upon the Being whose exist. ence he had so recently denied.

. "Then take my life-bouy and put it on ; I can swim," said a voice at his side, and before he could remonstrate, John Marlow had leaped fearlessly into the river. A few minutes later, and the heat forced him to follow the brave fellow's example. They both reached the shore in safety, and when, a little later, Howells related the heroic deed in the presence of the students, one of them a Christian, who had failed to stand up for his Master when reproached, said: "That is what the grace of God can do for a boy."

"Then his religion is better than mine, for atheism could never make a boy like that," admitted the baffled skeptic soberly. That night's experience had wrought a wondrous 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 starless crown.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

## SERVICE REWARDED.

While every Christian ought to serve God,

just because he demands it, and also because love to him should furnish the true incentive, yet he is pleased to encourage us by promising us ample rewards for all service rendered to him. Christ says: "He that reapeth, receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal." This promise of itself should be sufficient to stimulate us in the blessed work of ministering to the interests of God's kingdom without flagging. It is a cheering truth that never did a person try to do good without succeeding in doing good to some one. The effort may at the time 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 we performed have been a failure, but it was not so. We may not speak with the tongue of the eloquent, nor talk with the lips of the learned, yet if we have uttered the truth of and with faith in its power, we may rest assured that God's blessing will be upon it, and this is our reward.

There is a beautiful story told of a little girl who was so afflicted that she could not But she talked to those who came to her joining counties, that she might influence them. Finally she began to write letters to The eloquent atheist had an attentive people far away, and that sick girl's bed be-And what was true of that sick and emaciatmuch, or that they have not just the right kind of talent to do what is needed; and so "Very well, my dear child," remarked they excuse themselves. But this is all say even a few words for Christ, or minister "When I was an infant, my mother was some little service to some one for Christ's left a widow with three little children de- sake. And it is the little services which pending upon her, and not a thing in the often favorably affect great and eternal inworld except a Bible to call her own. By terests and destinies. Let us never forget There is also an opportunity to discuss interesting books lately read, and so not only books and trusting in God, these inspiring words of the Master: "Whoteresting books lately read, and so not only books and trusting in God, these inspiring words of the Master: "Whoteresting books lately read, and so not only books are little to the master of It is well enough to be moderate in all him as a brother in the Lord. He belongs fix important facts in one's own mind by the with food and clothing. Five years ago she disciples, verily I say unto you, he shall in no things; but don't go to getting ultra notions no more to that family where ignorance and rehearsal, but impart them to those who went home to heaven, leaving her precious wise lose his reward."—Christian Secretary. SLIPPING AWAY

They are slipping away, those Like a leaf on the current cast With never a break in their rapid We watched them as one by one i Into the beautiful past.

As silent and swift as a weaver's Or an arrows flying gleam; As soft as the languorous breeze
That lift the willows' long golde
And ripple the glassy stream. As light as the breath of the this

As fond as a lover's dream; As pure as the flush in the sea-she As sweet as the wood bird's wooi So tender and sweet they seem One after another we see them pa Down the dim lighted stair;

We hear the sound of their heav In the steps of the centuries long As beautiful and as fair. There are only a few years left t Shall we waste them in idle str Shall we trample under our ruth Those beautiful blossoms rare an

By the dusky way of life? There are only a few years left at No envious taunts be heard; Make life's fair pattern of rare de And fill up the measure with l But never an angry word!

"MY FAITH LOOKS UP I

The circumstances in which

wrote the most familiar of hi

communicated by a friend, an

a London religious paper som

from which we copy it in subs

gard to the origin of the hym Looks up to Thee," Dr. Palm it was written at New York, house of the lady who kept which he taught. The house Fulton Street, near Church. gested by any outward circum sion, but was written in the chamber, under a deep conscious great needs. "There he, "the slightest thought another eye, least of all of w for Christian worship." It w by him at the time in a smal book. A year or two afterwa Mason met Ray Palmer in the ton, and requested him to hymns for a hymn and tune ! connection with Dr. Hastings he was about to publish. book was shown him, after 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 tune, "Oli or three days afterward, wh chanced to meet in the stree ing to salute him, Dr. Ma "Mr. Palmer, you may live do many good things; but I

DON'T WORBY.

be best known to posterity as 'My Faith Looks up to T

Observer.

Worry wears you out. river, flows between fixed back the stars by night and turning the mill wheels and ing the life on its banks; bu and overflows the banks, an devastation and death. De is the child of unbelief; it is trust; no man can trust Goo at the same time. You mi mix oil and water in the say belief and worry in the sam tianity. The minute you you step down from the t you throw the scepter of b feet; you stand on the grou the living God. I go to them I want to take an e my name with the clerk. I I go to bed and sleep; if I a call me, I wake up every hand consult my watch. E I insult the clerk; and ev restless we insult our God. can not trust our God t I am persuaded that he is which I have intrusted to day, cannot I trust him fo If I can lie down in the sle ing in the power of God tion and the life, cannot the burdens and the toil

it is worrying the chil system. My brother, if your life that is wearing and dimming your vis God takes it out. A mother gives this ex life. She said: "I was perament, and I was wor I would rather be in pr a life as this. I can ne ment to read but that thing of me, and I wish rest and be alone for a

Surely it is because we

worry and fret; and so it

in life that God, who is I

gentle, takes the thing th

of our lives. Your child

the open car window; a p

into the child's eye; natu

up with a sea of salt tears

and pluck out the cinder

"I want to be and the sharp cough ou the mother was worry

damp May morning th

singing in an adjoining

arge in the care of her covenant-keeping d. The rich legacy of a Christian moth. slove and example has proven a good in. ritance to me, for I have with me to-day that ne Jesus who supported her through all s journey, and went with her down in valley and shadow of death. I have ther riches nor honor, but I am happy. ause I know that there is a mansion siting me beyond the skies. This is at religion has done for me and mine. w, can you tell me what atheism has done

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ere is a beautiful story told of a little who was so afflicted that she could not the couch. She was a poor, helpless ure, and had to be constantly lifted. he talked to those who came to her about her high joy in ihe Lord, ried to persuade them to seek the grace onsolations of the gospel. Many were ited and brought their friends to her. a while they brought them from adg counties, that she might influence Finally she began to write letters to far away, and that sick girl's bed bea center of blessing to people throughlarge region. She was richly rewardhile in the very act of doing good to her creatures. And more than all there d her in the heavenly habitations the st rewards for her fidelity to God. what was true of that sick and emaciatle girl, may be true of all who, like her, thful servants of God. The great e with too many Christians is, they they have not talent enough to do or that they have not just the right f talent to do what is needed; and so xcuse themselves. But this is all There is no Christian but who can en a few words for Christ, or minister ttle service to some one for Christ's And it is the little services which avorably affect great and eternal inand destinies. Let us never forget

nspiring words of the Master: "Who-

shall give to drink unto one of these

nes a cup of cold water in the name of

es, verily I say unto you, he shall in no.

SLIPPING AWAY.

They are slipping away, those sweet swift years, Like a leaf on the current cast; With never a break in their rapid flow, We watched them as one by one they go Into the beautiful past.

As silent and swift as a weaver's thread, Or an arrows flying gleam; As soft as the languorous breezes hid; That lift the willows' long golden lid, And ripple the glassy stream.

As light as the breath of the thistle down, As fond as a lover's dream; As pure as the flush in the sea-shell's throat, As sweet as the wood bird's wooing note, So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass Down the dim lighted stair; We hear the sound of their heavy tread In the steps of the centuries long since dead, As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years left to love; Shall we waste them in idle strife? Shall we trample under our ruthless feet Those beautiful blossoms rare and sweet, By the dusky way of life?

There are only a few years left ah, let No envious taunts be heard; Make life's fair pattern of rare design, And fill up the measure with love's sweet wine. But never an angry word!

#### "MY FAITH LOOKS UP TO THEE."

house of the lady who kept the school in chamber, under a deep consciousness of his his pocket. On getting home, Dr. Lowell Mason became so much interested in it, that he composed the tune, "Olivet," and two or three days afterward, when they again chanced to meet in the street, scarcely waiting to salute him, Dr. Mason exclaimed: "Mr. Palmer, you may live many years, and do many good things; but I think you will be best known to posterity as the author of 'My Faith Looks up to Thee.'"—N. Y.

## DON'T WORBY.

Worry wears you out. Thought like a river, flows between fixed banks, flashing back the stars by night and the sun by day, turning the mill wheels and machinery, feeding the life on its banks; but worry eats out | ing. Instead of aiming to increase the love and overflows the banks, and carries with it of history throughout the United States, the devastation and death. Don't worry; worry is the child of unbelief; it is the child of dis- and of making a town chronicle. Among trust; no man can trust God fully, and worry at the same time. You might as well try to belief and worry in the same life with Chrisfeet; you stand on the ground of unbelief in the living God. I go to a hotel, and tell them I want to take an early train; I leave my name with the clerk. If I trust the clerk, I go to bed and sleep; if I am afraid he won't and consult my watch. Every time I awake I insult the clerk; and every time we are restless we insult our God. It is because we can not trust our God that we worry. If I am persuaded that he is able to keep that | which I have intrusted to him against that If I can lie down in the sleep of death, believing in the power of God unto the resurrection and the life, cannot I trust him with the burdens and the toils of my daily life? into the child's eye; nature at once floods it Journal. up with a sea of salt tears; you lift the lid, and pluck out the cinder as soon as you can; it is worrying the child's whole nervous system. My brother, if there be aught in your life that is wearing out your strength

God takes it out. A mother gives this experience in her own life. She said: "I was of a worrisome temment to read but that Jamie wants somedamp May morning the little fellow was singing in an adjoining room:

"I want to be an angel," the mother was worrying and fretting too the lips in our talk."—Young People.

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 disturbed now; I can read when I please, I can write when I choose; but when I see grayhaired women leaning on their sons, I cry to God: 'Oh that I had had more patience, and had not been so worried and fretted!"-Rev. O. P. Gifford.

#### WOMEN IN HISTORICAL STUDY.

Woman's sincere interest in historical stud ies is so rare that it was charming to hear a of American History. When she was a child she was in the happiest mood among the books of her father's library, and would "read and read" all day unless sent to school | porcelain. or summoned for some task or pleasure. One day she stumbled upon the "Scottish Chiefs," and read the book with her usual eagerness. But she found she was given field of thought and action. She wondered The circumstances in which Dr. Palmer | the "Scottish Chiefs" were true. Who was | wrote the most familiar of his hymns were | Wallace?. What did he do, and what did | Looks up to Thee," Dr. Palmer stated that volume, printed in the ancient style, which it was written at New York, in 1830, in the reveled in long "s's" and other eccentricities; but, with the child's confidence, she was Fulton Street, near Church. It was not sug- of the book, and, seating herself on the floor, gested by any outward circumstance or occa- read steadily from beginning to end, to find sion, but was written in the quietude of his out Wallace. Older members of the family, amused at her absorption in an old, musty own great needs. "There was not," said volume, laughed at her; some of the neighbe, "the slightest thought of writing for bors came in, and, seeing her on the floor volume, laughed at her; some of the neighanother eye, least of all of writing a hymn with the book in her hand, joined in the surfor Christian worship." It was jotted down prise. She read the history through. It by him at the time in a small pocket note- was a very disappointing book, since it told book. A year or two afterward Dr. Lowell her little about Wallace or the other heroes; Mason met Ray Palmer in the street in Bos- but it caused a thirst for history, for the truth ton, and requested him to furnish some in the lives of men, which has urged her hymns for a hymn and tune book, which in to drink continuously from the springs of connection with Dr. Hastings of New York historical knowledge. After her introduche was about to publish. The little note- tion to history, she read all the historical volbook was shown him, after which the two umes in her father's library; and whenever stepped into a store, where a copy of the she visited friends, her first glance at the hymn was made and given to Dr. Lowell I bookcases sought histories. Rather curiousmathematics, which she enjoyed, and which gave her a training for which she had been ever grateful. From mathematics she derived a sense of proportion, and a training in accuracy, eminently useful for her historical work. Although she has no love for dates, she believes that history and mathematics are closely allied; and, in fact, the understanding of all important branches of knowledge helps the historical student. The wonderful growth of the Magazine of Amer ican History shows that the talent discovered in childhood, and developed through youth, has been turned into a direction of great use to society.

Although as women historical students may not possess the fine knowledge of the branch shown by Mrs. Lamb, there are many opportunities for students of less historical trainpurpose may be that of collecting local data, the visitors of the American Historical As sociation, which has been holding its fifth mix oil and water in the same dish, as to mix annual meeting in the city during the week, one of the most enthusiastic members was a tianity. The minute you begin to worry, woman of culture, who is giving valuable you step down from the throne of faith; service to an old New England town by comyou throw the scepter of belief at your own | pilation of its history. She says that pleas ant incidents have been connected with the selection of material. Famous men and women have sent messages of interest, and often means of help in valuable papers and old letters. Sometimes articles of real valcall me, I wake up every hour of the night ue, as relies, have been presented by appreciative people, who have interest in the task of immortalizing a town in history. Often these letters, autographs, and relics, are sufficient in number to make a museum, both unique and valuable. Inquirers come to the historian for information; descendday, cannot I trust him for my daily bread? ants hope to find, through her, traces of a forgotten ancestry. If an advertisement for old manuscript is inserted in country papers, ancient documents may be bought at small price, and a collection of value to pos-Surely it is because we doubt God that we terity begun. These are the lines which this worry and fret; and so it comes oftentimes energetic worker has marked out for the in- three volumes, as follows: in life that God, who is loving, tender, and spiration of others. There are many towns gentle, takes the thing that worries us out waiting study by the educated women of leisof our lives. Your child sits with you at ure, and much historical data, which will the open car window; a piece of cinder flies be willingly placed at her disposal.—Boston

## STRAWBERRIES.

Probably many children, and older folks, too, who are fond of these delicious berries, and dimming your vision, be still while have often wondered why they should be still while have often wondered why they should be still be been widely of the work of James Gilfillan, of Sactional which have been widely often among the called strawberries. Here is the reason:

"Alice asked me why strawberries are so called. She was eating a delicious plateful perament, and I was wont to say, 'Oh, dear! of them; and as they were heaped high on the I would rather be in prison than live such dish, sprinkled with sugar and covered with a life as this. I can never sit down a mo- cream, they were very inviting. But why ment to read but that Jamie wants some- they stromborries and not red-herries. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents. were they strawberries, and not red-berries, thing of me, and I wish I could have more blush-berries, or best-berries? Because, dear rest and be alone for a little while." One I told her, they grow on the ground on a pretty running vine, and are found strewn, or strawn among their green leaves. From strewn or strawn berries the way is short to and the sharp cough cut the song in twain; strawberries, which name slips easily over

# Moyular Science.

NITRIC acid dissolved in from twenty to thirty parts of water is used to etch zinc with. An excellent liquid to be used in writing on zinc is a quarter of an ounce of platinum chloride dissolved in one pint of soft water. It is very expensive. This solution must be kept in glass, and the writing executed with a quill pen.

A NEW ALLOY.—A new alloy has been discovered by Herr Reith, of Bockenheim. which is said to practically resist the attack of most acids and alkaline solutions. Its composition is as follows: Copper, 15 parts; tin, 2-34 parts; lead, 1-82 parts; antimony, story of genuine love of history from Mrs. | 1 part. This alloy is, therefore, a bronze Martha J. Lamb, the editor of the Magazine with the addition of lead and antimony. The inventor claims that it can be very advantageously used in the laboratory to replace vessels or fittings of ebonite, vulcanite, or

THE SPECTACLE MISSION.—A provincial contemporary contains an account of a new missionary enterprise one for distributing more than passing entertainment; she was spectacles among the poor. This may seem awakened to curiosity, stimulated to inquiry, at first sight a very prosaic thing to do, but and, most important, brought into a new | we recognize in it the very genius of kindness. "I was eyes to the blind" was one of with the child's simple eagerness, whether | the most excusable boasts of Job in his moments of pardonable complacency. Such may be the satisfaction of Dr. Edward Warcommunicated by a friend, and published in the other heroes do? Going to books for ing, of Maida Vale, who is credited with ina London religious paper some years since, answers to her questions, she studied the itiating this piece of benevolence among the from which we copy it in substance. In re-gard to the origin of the hymn, "My Faith of Scotland. It was an old yellow-paged Cleveland Street Sick Asylum years ago. Such a service implies much trouble and time. It is of little use to supply spectacles to the poor without much personal trouble which he taught. The house was situated in undismayed at the unattractive appearance to suit the glasses to sight. We can only hope that Dr. Waring's example will be fruitful, and that the intolerable irksome | 30 " ness of life in those who have the disposition | 75 "." to work without the means of doing so will be extensively mitigated.—Lancet.

CURIOSITIES OF ALLOYS.—The way in which an alloy of gold and copper or other metal is affected by a small quantity of impurity presents one of the most serious difficulties with which our case makers and jewelers have to deal in working gold. It has long been known to workers in the precious metal that minute quantities of certain metals render it brittle and unworkable; and, referring to this, in a lecture at Birmingham, Professor Roberts-Austen, of Mason, who, without much notice, put it in ly, her studies at school consisted chiefly of his pocket. On getting home Dr. Lowell ly, her studies at school consisted chiefly of demonstrate the fact. Here are 200 sovereigns. I will melt them, and will add, in the form of a tiny shot, a minute portion of lead amounting to only the 2,000th part of the mass; first, however, pouring a little of the gold into a small ingot, which we can bend and flatten, thus proving to you that it is perfectly soft, ductile, and workable. The rest of the mass we will pour into a bar; and now that it is sufficiently cold to handle, you see that I am able to break it with my fingers, or at least with a slight tap of a hammer. The color of the gold is quite altered, and has become orange brown; and experiments have shown that the tenacity of the metal—that is, the resistance of the gold to being pulled assunder—has been reduced five tons. These essential changes in the property of the metal have been produced by the addition of a minute quantity of lead."

In the same lecture Professor Roberts-Austen

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All communications for the Editor should be addressed to MRS. L. T. STANTON, Alfred Centre N. Y. said: "Here is a bar of tin, 2 feet long and 1 inch thick, which it would be most difficult to break, though it would readily bend double. If only I rub a little quick silver on its surface, a remarkable effect will be produced—the fluid metal will penetrate the solid one, and in a few seconds the bar will, as you see, break readily, the fractured sur-

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face being white, like silver."-Scientific

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#### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1887.

THIRD QUARTER

July 2. The Infant Jesus. Matt. 2: 1-12. July 9 The Flight into Egypt. Matt. 2: 13-23 July 16. John the Baptist. Matt. 3: 1-12. July 23. The Baptism of Jesus. Matt. 3: 13-17.

July 30. The Temptation of Jesus. Matt. 4: 1-11. Aug. 6. Jesus in Galilee. Matt. 4: 17-25. Aug. 13. The Beatitudes. Matt. 5: 1-16.

Aug. 20. Jesus and the Law. Matt. 5: 17-26. Aug. 27. Piety Without Display. Matt. 6: 1-15. Sept. 3. Trust in our Heavenly Father. Matt. 6: 24-34. Sept. 10. Golden Precepts. Matt. 7: 1-12. Sept. 17. Solemn Warnings. Matt. 7: 13-29.

Sept. 24. Review.

LESSON IV.—THE BAPTISM OF JESUS.

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

For Sabbath-day, July 28d.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—MATTHEW 8: 13-17. 13. Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John,

to be baptized of him.

14. But John forbade him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?

15. And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness. Then he suffered him.

16. And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him:

17. And lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my be loved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

GOLDEN TEXT.—This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased. Matt. 3: 17.

#### BIBLE READINGS.

Sunday.—The King inaugurated. Matt. 3: 13-17. Monday.—Mark's testimony. Mark 1: 9-11. Tuesday.—Luke's testimony. Luke 3: 21-23. Wednesday.—John's testimony. John 1: 19-34. Thursday.—Perpetuity of baptism. Matt. 28: 16-20. Friday.—Obligation of baptism. Rom. 6: 1-13. Sabbath-day.—Life with the king. Rom 8: 1-17.

TIME.—About the beginning of 27 A. D. PLACE.—Bethabara, in the review called Bethany, on the east side of Jordan nearly opposite Jericho, where there is a ford.

Persons.—Jesus, John and the Holy Spirit.

#### **OUTLINE**.

- I. The king's purpose. v. 13, 15.
- II. The herald's compliance. v. 14, 15. III. The Father's endorsement. v. 16, 17.

#### INTRODUCTION.

In the last lesson we had a brief account of the preaching of John the Baptist, preparatory to the coming of the Lamb of God who was to take away getting her home, but none too soon, for she never the sins of the world. From every province, and from every village, the people through to listen to from every village, the people thronged to listen to John, to receive his teachings, to be baptized by his hands. Their minds were turned from the earthly to the spiritual, from the formal religion of the scribes to the practical conception of godliness. They were awakened to the knowledge that the longpredicted Messiah of Israel was soon to appear, and were placed in an attitude of expectancy for his coming. In the exact fullness of time Jesus left Nazareth, came to the Jordan Valley and down the river to Bethabara. He observed the multitudes being baptized, and when they were gone up from the waters he came forward. The prophet preacher cast one glance upon the unassuming stranger, and under the spirit's influence saw that here was a Being far above himself; one to whom he could impart nothing, but from whom he could learn all things: one. who being holy needed no repentance, and possessing God's spirit could bestow it in abundance. John shrank from baptizing the man, whom he felt to be his own Messiah and the Lamb of God. "But Jesus 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 was seen to descend and a voice from heaven declared that he who stood there was none other than the Son of God, well pleasing in his Father's sight. Thus, for the first time, was the Trinity of God-head revealed—the Father from the bending heavens, the Son standing upon the earth, the Holy Spirit hover-

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 13. Then cometh Jesus from Gallilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him. The "then" is somewhat indefinite. It probably alludes to what had just preceded, and in a general way to what was transpiring in John's ministry. Many persons were coming to hear John preach and to be baptized; there was a general movement among the people, concern ing the immediate coming of the Messiah. Jesus 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 public ministry. He came to John in the same manner that the rest of the people did, and for the same purpose, namely, to be baptized. Jesus, however, did not need baptism for the same reason as others who came to John did, for he was not a sinner, therefore, was not baptized for the remission of sins, but rather as an example of obedience to the law, which rested upon all men.

V. 14. But John forbade him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me? From these words it is very evident that John recognized | N. J. Jesus as superior to himself, with reference to that which was involved in the idea of being baptized by another, before the baptism took place. The words imply that John had some knowledge of the real character of Jesus, and that he apprehended him as the Messiah. John, therefore, was prepared to yield to the request of Jesus. After the baptism the remarkable sign was given, and John was fully con

at this particular juncture of events his baptism by invited to attend.

John was perfectly proper. His own ministry had not yet begun, and John's work was not fully acaccomplished, hence this act should be allowed, notwithstanding the relation between the two, which John recognized and felt.

V. I6. And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him. These words clearly affirm that Jesus came up out of the water, in which he had been standing, in which he had been baptized. As he thus came up the heavens were opened, and the Holy Spirit appeared and descended upon him. John affirms that he also witnessed the descent of the Spirit, and he recognized it as the sign given to him in fulfillment of the promise.

V. 17. A voice was also heard bearing witness to the divine personality of this Jesus as the promised Messiah. This voice attested in the presence of his forerunner the divine nature of our Lord and inaugurated his public ministry. This is my beloved Son. The term son is often applied to the children of God, but the term beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased is only applied to Jesus, the Messiah, the Son of God.

#### MARRIED.

In Cartwright, Wis., July 3, 1887, by B. H. Still man, Esq., Mr. Thomas B. MITCHELL and Miss CALPHERNIA B. WHITNEY, all of Cartwright.

In Cartwright, Wis., July 4, 1887, by B. H. Stillman, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM R. SWEET, of Knapp Station, Dunn Co., Wis., and Miss Alvira Clark, of Sand Creek, Dunn Co.

In Andover, N. Y., July 5, 1887, FORD F. BUNDY, aged nearly 48 years. He by his kindness and generosity, had won to himself a large circle of friends, as was indicated by the large congregation which attended his funeral at his late residence, July 7th. He has left a wife, two children and a large circle of other friends.

In New Brooklyn, N. J., July 2, 1887, of dropsy, Miss Eliza M. Stelle, daughter of Oliver and Mary Stelle, in the 84th year of her age. Services were held at the house, conducted by the pastor, assisted by the Rev. A. Armstrong of the New Brooklyn First day Baptist Church. "The days of our years are three score and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off and we fly away."

MISS CLARA MAY BONHAM, daughter of Richard and Ann Bonham, died of consumption at her home near Shiloh, N. J., July 1, 1887, in the 19th, year of her age. She spent the greater part of the last year of her life in school at Alfred. Her friends here greatly hoped that the change in climate might prove favorable to her complete recovery from the disease which laid its merciless hand upon her some three years ago. But in this they were disappointed, for although a picture of health the first half of the year, she was nevertheless battling with the grim monster in an unequal warfare, with no chance of victory. She never complained, and thus even her nearest friends did not realize her condition until she was nearing the end. Her father hastened to Alfred upon the first intimation of her extreme weakness, and by resting on the way succeeded in edge of her real condition till she was brought home, which made the stroke all the harder to endure. They have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community. Clara was always a conscientious girl. and she earnestly sought Jesus, and forgiveness in his name during her illness. For some days before the messenger came, she talked much of the rest she so much desired. A large concourse of people followed her remains to the grave, which the lovng hands of her young companions had lined with In Topeka, Kan., June 28, 1887, of what her at-

tending physician pronounced a congestive chill, LINDY B. McLean. Sister McLean was born February 12, 1856, in the state of Iowa; came to Florence with her father's family in 1871 soon after united with the Christian or Campbellite Church, and, under the preaching of Eld. S. R. Wheeler during his tent services a few years ago at Florence, was converted to the Sabbath, and, with her father, Dea. Jacob Bibler, was one of the seven who entered into the organization of the Marion County (Kan.) Sev day Baptist Church. Her remains were brought to Florence for interment. Funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church, conducted by the writer by special request. Too much, perhaps, could not be said in behalf of this dear sister, because of her many virtues and Christian graces. That she was a friend to all and an enemy to none, was clearly shown by the large attendance at her funeral Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

# BEQUESTS TO TRACT SOCIETY.

W. E. M. O.

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

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to the American Sab bath Tract Society, a body corporate and politic under the general laws of the state of New York, the sum of......dollars, (or the following described property to wit.... ) to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction and control forever.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. A. H. LEWIS, having been compelled to leave home with his invalid daughter, requests his correspondents to address him at Spring Lake,

HISTORY OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.-The pamphlet containing the Semi Centennial 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. G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van V. 15. And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon it to be so now: for thus it becometh us to fulfill all at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbathrighteousness. Jesus indicates by these words, that keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially

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

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

E. M. Dunn, Milton, Wis. Preston F. Randolph, Salem, W. Va.

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

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

O. U. WHITFORD, Chairman.

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

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

Persons in Milton, Wis., and vicinity, who may wish to procure copies of the new book, Sabbath and Sunday, by Dr. Lewis, or numbers of the Seventh day Baptist Quarterly, and other Tract Society publications, will find them on sale at the store of Robert Williams, in the care of F. C. Dunn.

#### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending July 9th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, Nos. 49 and 51 Pearl Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 51,425 packages; exports, 4,621 packages. Late and very much needed rains have helped the Western dairy districts and the make of butter there, stimulated by the suppression of imitation, is very large. In New York state the season has been fine, and there is more packing down in firkins in creameries, and a great deal more of general holdings for fall and winter markets in private dairies than for several years back. There is, therefore, quite an accumulation of stock going on, waiting for the "good time coming" of higher prices. In the meantime the market here is quite firm for finest butter in the neighborhood of 20c. There were this week sales of several parcels of Western creamery butter, perhaps 1,000 to 1,500 packages, for export—a well made, solid butter, but slightly sour or off flavor, at 16@17c. A car-load of Western dairy butter was offered here at 15c., and had 141 bid. Considerable low grade butter sold at 121 @ 13c. Sales of butter as compared to receipts have been very light, and the market closes dull with plenty of stock here of all kinds and all grades held at above the market. We quote:

ine last week's creamery make	@21
Hood to choice 18	@20
Pancy fresh dairy selections,	<b>@</b> —
Good to choice private dairy	@19
ow grade butter12	@16
rease 8	<b>@</b> 10
	_

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 84,648 boxes; exports 48,078. Following our last there was a quick, active market, and finest colored cheese sold Tuesday and Wednesday at 91@91, and white at 91@91c. Thursday and Friday there were more cheese offer ing, and sales were at a decline of fully 1c. per 1b., and some parcels of fine cheese go over unsold. Night's milk skims have been in good demand all the week at 7@71c. Full skims are hardly salable at any price. We quote:

cream all out..... nominal Eggs.—Receipts for the week 15,046 barrels.

The market is lower. Strictly fresh laid, near-by marks have good sale at full prices, while Western, Canadian and held state eggs, are dull and irregular in price, and sold "loss off." We quote:

Near-by marks, strictly fresh laid, per doz. .16 @17 

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission,

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

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

A LLEGANY COUNTY COURT.—Samantha Potter, Plaintiff, against Perry Sweet, Caroline his wife; Joseph G. Sweet, Rosetta his wife; Nathaniel Sweet, Dorotha his wife; Ralph Sweet, Martha his wife: Romain Shaw, Elizabeth his wife; Phineas A. Shaw, Fanny his wife; Milo Shaw, Alzina his wife; John R. Porter, Cora Belle his wife; Delia Estee, Cornelia P. Nye, Emely Davis, Hannah R. Jaques, Otelia Merkt, Idelle Hood, Charles Langley, Lucy Barber, Lydia Kenyon, Laura Rounds, Gertrude Sweet, Dudley T. Sweet, Charles Pierce, Marcelia Collins, Vienna Collins, and Lottie R. Jones as sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Jones, deceased, late of Hornells ville, N. Y., Defendants, Summons in Partition.

To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your Answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney, within twenty days after the service of this Summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint

HENRY L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Wellsville, N. Y.

Dated May 24, 1887.

To Perry Sweet, Caroline his wife; Joseph G. Sweet, Rosetta his wife; Nathaniel Sweet, Dorotha his wife; Ralph Sweet, Martha his wife; John R. Porter, Cora Belle his wife; Delia Estee, Cornelia P. Nye, Laura Rounds and Charles Pierce, Defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Clarence A. Farnum, County Judge of Allegany Coun-

Dated June 10, 1887.

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

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



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WANTED.—The undersigned is desirous of a position as teacher of German in some school, or he would act as clerk for some merchant. Would like a place among Seventh-day Baptists.

JOSEPH P. LANDON.

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# THE PULSE OF

BY WM. H. HA The pulse of prayer is fait The soul with hope, and

It throbs through all our The pulse of pray It keeps God's love forever And sows in trustful he Of fruit that grows divine

It moves the soul to might And fills with light the It calms the broken heart The pulse of prayer

The pulse of praye

# NORTH-WESTERN AS

Minutes of the Forty-first The Seventh-day Baptis Association convened wit Dodge Centre, Minn., on I

1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Moderator, A. G. C Association to order, and preliminary devotional exe dall preached the Introduc 2 Cor. 4:5. The theme of

"The Object of Preaching After the sermon and Davis, Orson Stillman was clerk, in the absence of the

The pastor of the Dodge S. R. Wheeler, offered, church, words of welcome The chairman of the gramme, S. R. Wheeler,

after some remarks the r

with the understanding t supply the vacancies. Fifth-day-Morning 10 o'clock, Introductory Serr

Report of the Programme Co Communications from church Adjournment. Afternoon S

2 to 2.15, Devotional exercise Communications from church Report of delegates to sister. Communications from Corres Appointment of Standing Co Miscellaneous business. Evening S

Praise and prayer.
Essay, "Baptism." N. Wa
Essay, "What is true Sabba
Babcock. 9 to 9.30, Prayer-meeting, le Reports of committees. Miscellaneous business. 11 o'clock, sermon by Steph

2 to 2.15, Devotional exercis Reports of committees. Missionary Conference, led Evening A

Sabbath-Morn 10.80, sermon by I. L. Co Eastern Association, for the Missionary an Communion, conducted by Centre Church, assis

2.30 o'clock, Sabbath-school perintendent of the l 4 o'clock, sermon by W. W

Evening Praise service, sermon by from the Central As First-day—Mo

Unfinished business. 10 o'clock, Tract Society's

11 o'clock, collection for BOCIETIES.