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# Sabbath Recorder.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTH-DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD.

TERMS-42 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XLIII.-NO. 30.

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WHOLE NO. 2215.

# Sabbath Recorder.

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

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Allegany County W. C. T. U. Labor and the Drink Habit

A Paper. By Mrs. Mary

In the early dawn of day;

Set up such an awful clatter.

When the dew was on the clover.

When the birdies in their play

As to all ones soul with fear; They were giving forth the key-notes

For their long songs of good cheer.

Save the sighing of the trees; And I smelled the wild flowers' perfume,

Brought me words of sweet, good cheer.

The matin ceased and all was quiet.

Wafted by the morning breeze;

Then a song of liquid sweetness

And I listened there in rapture.

To the singing of the birds, Till their harmonious melody

All came forth into words:

And their little, plaintive voices,

Rang out sweetly, loud and clear, And I knew that they were singing Songs of earnest cheer, good cheer.

They sang. "Glory, glory, glory,

To the Father up in heaven;

Forever more be given."
And my soul was lifted upward,

And my God seemed very near; He had sent me through the birdies,

Tokens blest of love and cheer.

I have learned from them a lesson.

'Twill not make me cease my song;

To be happy all day long;

What tho' my path be thorny

For I know that Father wills it,

So my song shall be more clear,

And I will speak to others Words of love, their path to cheer.

PREPARATION FOR THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

No mistake is more fatal than the one that

relates to the source of power. An instru-

ment is the medium through which power

is applied; if the power is wanting, the in-

strument is worthless. The gospel minis-

try is the instrument chosen by Christ,

through which he has ordained the regener-

ating power of the Holy Spirit to convert the

world. No mistake in relation to the gospel

from God, and the more we rely on power

In the needful preparation for the gospel

ministry we must know clearly what is re-

quired of those who enter upon it. Under

What obligations is the gospel ministry

placed, and what is expected of those who

enter it? The demands laid upon the min-

istry are not made by the world, nor by the

certainly we prepare for failure.

To him let praise and honor,

Such as mortals seldom hear,

Traveling through the open window,

cation, not altogether in science or languages or philosophy, but in the Word of God. If the minister is to teach, he must be taught of God, and the knowledge taught must be from the Word of God as the foundation of THE MISSION OF THE BIRDS. BY CARRIE H. BROWNE. the Word of God and by prayer. I awakened in the morning.

One thing more. The minister must be renewed by the Holy Spirit. He may be converted, called, and educated to wark, but still be unprepared until endued by the Holy Spirit with power from on high. Without this power he is like an engine, made never so perfect in all its parts, but which will never move till fired up. Paul, after his conversion, was instructed to go to Ananias; and, when that good man laid his hands on him, he recieved the Holy Ghost. This spiritual baptism came on the disciples at the Pentecost. With this power they went forth to conquer the world. Even Christ, at the beginning of his ministry, received the baptism of the Spirit; and so ought his

of the gospel minister? "Go ye and disci-

things whatsoever I have commanded you."

This is not to study to preach elegant ser-

The first thing in the conversion of a per-

sorrow for sin, turning from it by reforma-

Holy Spirit. This is infinitely more than a

Christ Jesus unto good works. It is to be

are not converted, and others continue in the

church who are in a backslidden state. No

one is fit for the ministry who does not

know by experience whether he is saved from

The second essential in a preparation for

the ministry is a divine call. The ministry

must not be chosen like law or medicine.

he that is called of God, as was Aaron.'

Christ made not himself an high priest.

Jesus chose his own witnesses. "Ye have

not chosen me, but I have chosen you.'

Lacking this call, all the preparation one

can get leaves him unprepared for the minis-

The third element of preparation is edu-

obey all the commands of God.

sin, and from sinning, or not.

ministers to receive it. The Bible makes a distinction between the work of Christ for us. and the work of the Holy Spirit in us. The Holy Spirit reforms, regenerates, comforts, guides, teaches and bestows power for service, by spiritual baptism from on high. Every candidate for the ministry should be asked this question—Have you received the Holy Ghost away. since you believed? It is just here that our schools most signally fail in educating men for the ministry. We fear our young men are not taught to expect this baptism of the Spirit, much less how to obtain it. It should not be sought through more zealous activity, as a thing to be worked for; it is not to be obtained by more profound reasoning. The disciples were not to philosophize about it, but were to expect it, because it was promised. Can we expect these results in this nineteenth century to be the same as those of the first century? It is true, we are preaching to a scientific, active, fast-think-

the true source of its power. This power is essentially the same. May the ministry of to-day receive a bapthat comes from any other source, the more tism like that on the day of Pentecost.

VINDEX.

The series of articles which has appeared in the RECORDER over the signature "The Pew" has contained many good thoughts about the need of spirituality in sermons, but unfortunately it has also contained disparaging allusions to college education as a church, but by their Lord and Master. The preparation for the ministry. In opposition ministry does not belong to the church, but to these allusions the main argument—that is the property of the great Head of the the work of evangelizing the world has al-

the two writers, in their conception of what people, the ministers who preach to them ple all nations, baptizing them in the name education is. If education consists only in should at least be the equal of their audiences of the Father, and of the Son, and of the storing away in the mind the various rules in intelligence and power to think; who be-Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all of grammar and rhetoric, the methods of doing problems, a Greek and Latin vocabulary, and an array of scientific facts; if it is mons, organize social clubs, not to make mosimply filling the mind with rules, instances. ral, social, or political parties, or to cater to and the thoughts of others, it is of comparatively little value to the preacher, and certainthe taste of the people. It is a commission to make disciples, baptize, and teach them to ly not essential. But if we accept the theory of all the great educators, such is not the object of college training. On the contrary, son is a radical change of heart, a godly the main object is to develop the intellectual power for independent and original tion, by faith and the regeneration of the work; and, so far as may be, to give the mind strength and vigor to outgrow the immoral reform; it is being created anew in perfections and distortions which would otherwise surely disfigure it and cramp its feared there are those in the ministry who

To no others are this training and development more essential than to the ministers, who are to stand before the people as representatives of the cause of Christ, as leaders in devotion and examples to others, and who should, proclaim the gospel in its original purity, freed from the conceits and fictions with which the misty ages have surrounded the enduement of the Holy Spirit. Where "No man taketh this honor unto himself, but it.

It is true that some persons get knowledge rather than education from their school life. Such a one would be likely to preach theology instead of religion, dogma instead of "Christ and him crucified." But what little observation I have been able to make has convinced me that the comparatively uneducated preachers depend more upon theological dogmas, while the educated look more to the natural basis of religion-love and righteousness. Ignorant minds have sometimes admitted the Spirit of God, and become great powers for good, but unless all his education. Let his education be educated in some way, either by school work it is claimed that Paul, inspired by God's broad as can be, but let it be sanctified by or a similar training outside of school, they have invariably shown weakness with their strength. Their influence has been lessened by their prejudices, their superstitions, or their narrow viewed This is abundant miracle of preparation in him. But the reason why it is for the interest of our denomination to insist upon having an educat-

ed ministry. theological preaching, but let us not disparage the training which develops latent powers, elevates and refines the emotions, broadens the sympathies; and, by freeing the | rule, be educated before they are ordained? mind from prejudice, opens it for true thinking—for the Holv Spirit.

of the pew who "hunger and thirst after righteousness" should not depend too much upon the pulpit. Let them not wait to have the spiritual food dealt out to them, a piece at a time, by a minister who may be well supplied, but rather let them open their own hearts to the voice within, and by pure lives, noble thoughts, and deeds of love, strive to become temples of the living Spirit, which is neither given nor taken DAVID I. GREEN.

I wish to say a few words, not so much with the intention of making specific reply to Bro. Bailey, as to state some general prin-

1. Let me say that the impression received from the general drift of his articles was as expressed it; and this impression was gotten by every man whose opinion I have asked. The articles seemed to me to be written by one who thought no training at all necessary to the minister, and believed an ignorant man as well prepared to preach the gospel as ing age; but the old gospel is adapted to a trained man, provided he had "a call to ministry is so fatal as a mistake in relation to such an age, and its methods are always preach." The spirit of the articles seemed to me that of hostility to any preparation for preaching. Under the influence of this impression, with no idea of the author of the articles, and being assured by others that they had received the same impression, I well ask what there is in the college studies wrote. I am glad to know that "The Pew" essential to ordination in our ministry; but holds no such opinion, but I am sorry that if an education in college means the best posfrom any such source there should have come sible training and discipline of the mind now anything whose tendency is to lower the to be obtained, then I say there is something standard of qualification and preparation for in it essential to ordination in our ministry. the Seventh-day Baptist ministry and pulpite We have had very few successful men in the 2. The title "Education Ordained" im-

some who are trying to faire the standard of the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges, but still were disjuncted in the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges are being of the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges are being of the ministry among our people; who believe other schools than colleges are being of the ministry among our people; w

lieve that the preacher that is not respected for his intelligence and power to think will not be listened to; who believe that in our times appeals to the emotions are of little avail unless they reach men by way of the judgment, and the preacher needs training and skill to be able to set the truths and teachings of the Bible before the judgment of men in clear and reasonable light. We say it in all reverence, the Holy Spirit must have a tool, not only of good material and temper, but of keen edge. I confess that there are those who are not in favor of encouraging young men to enter the ministry without the best possible preparation, and who would, perhaps, refuse (for the time being) to participate in the ordination of a young man who might, and therefore ought to, spend time in being trained for the work. But, so far as I know, there is not anywhere among us a serious tendency to regard an education alone and by itself as sufficient preparation for the ministry, or to put it above is the company of Seventh-day Baptist ministers and laymen, who, sitting in council, would put the college education of a candidate for the ministry above his character and thorough conviction of a personal call from the Holy Spirit?

3. So, then, I agree (as we all do) with "The Pew" "that liberally educated preachers have no business there (in the pulpit) on the basis of their education," and that the spiritual qualification is the sine qua non-It is not assumed by anybody "that Paul's education was the basis of his success" as a Christian preacher and missionary. But Spirit, did more for planting Christianity in the world than all the other apostles put together, because he was a trained man whom the Holy Spirit could use without working a comparison of educated and uneducated men really raises a dust about the true issue. I is not claimed that many untrained men have Yes, let us have more spiritural instead of not been instruments of the Holy Spirit of God. The real question is, Should a college education be demanded of our candidates for the ministry? Should our ministers, as a

4. Let us, then, deal directly with this question. An educated man is not one who In conclusion I would suggest that these knows simply, but he is one who knows how. In other words he is not one whose mind is simply stored with knowledge and informa tion about the things learned in a college course or any course, but he is one whose powers are developed, whose mental faculties are trained and disciplined so that he has the same control of them that a blacksmith has of his arm.

The man who has learned to think is an educated and trained man wherever he learned to think; and the man who has not learned to think is not educated and trained, it matters not where he has been or has not been. I believe that the college course is the best training school of the mind now open. will not say it is the best possible training school, and that there may not be found s better one sometime, but given a man of mind and he is better prepared for life, because of the discipline of a college course, if he uses it honestly and conscientiously for the end in view. So the real question is not whether one needs to know the things taught in a college course, or in a course of systematic theology, to be prepared for the ministry, but whether he needs the training and discipline of mind which are now best obtained in college. If "The Pew" supposes that a college education means simply cramming so much matter from a Greek grammar, or a geometry into a student's head, he may ministry who were not trained and disciplined plies a falsehood. There is no such tendency men. They may not have been frained in in our denomination as it insinuates there is. college, and in that sense may be said to have I acknowledge this much: that there are been uneducated men; but they were men of

pastor of the First Alfred Church for a generation was a thorough student, and his great mental powers came to be well trained.

But I think it needs no great amount of argument to prove that there are some things in the college and theological courses essential to the minister's outfit, e. g., Greek, and the teachings of the Bible, to say nothing of anything else. There are people living who have heard Eld. Bailey tell, with evident pride and satisfaction, of his revered father's knowledge of Greek, the need of which to a minister certainly does not have to be proved in our day.

Finally, let me say that I heartily sympathize with the desire of "The Pew" for a more spiritual ministration on the part of our preachers, and for the evident enduement of our ministers with the Holy Spirit. Not that I believe there is an uncommon lack in this respect, but because I wish them all an uncommon supply. Personally, I take all the truth in the articles to myself. But I protest with all my might against the tendency of them to lower the standard of training on the part of our preachers in preparation for their work. First of all do I desire for our young men, about to enter the ministry, a double portion of the Spirit of God; then, having this, I desire the best possible preparation in training and knowledge.

W. C. TITSWORTH.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) SEA-SIDE HOUSE, July 15, 1887.

Neither the President nor your correspondent is at the Capital this week, and the government at Washington will have to get along as best as it can. The capital city became too hot for me, and I came to this usu. ally breezy place only to find that the sun had anticipated my arrival. I know of but one hotter place (and Mr. Ingersol denies the existence of that) than the board walk along the beach of Atlantic City when the wind is still or seaward. But, when the wind is from the sea, as it is to-day, and you take your ease on the veranda of your hotel, or loll on the beach and watch the lithelimbed youths and maidens in their bathing costumes, life seems worth living even in July; and New Jersey, contrary to a common prejudice, seems good for something.

Of the many sea-side resorts extending

from Long Branch to Cape May. Atlantic City is the largest and most popular. It was founded in a lot of crude wooden cottages and boarding houses for denizens of the Quaker City who were daring enough to astonish their bodies with a sea bath; their children have grown up to love this use of water, and with more money and leisure than their fathers had, they have built splendid cottages and hotels which are frequented by guests from Los Angeles to Boston. Those who suppose Atlantic City is merely a summer resort will be surprised to see steamheating apparatus in the large hotels. The height of the season here. I am told, is in February and March. Society comes from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New York, to recuperate from the rack and drudgery of ostentatious life, and to enjoy the winter air that has been tempered through the Gulf Stream with a dash of the tropics. But the occasional land breeze so Saharalike in summer is freezing cold in winter, hence the necessity of steam-heating in order that the lenten guest may have other than "lenten entertainment."

are growing to be! The women and men of wealth are more at home almost anywhere than under their own roof-tree. They flit from Canada to Florida, from New York to Paris. The palace-car and transatiantic steamers are their vehicles. The hotel is their home. The "son of toil," as he is called in the parlance of demagogues, strikes from city to city, traveling with greater state and comfort that was known to kings and emperors fifty years ago. We are making rapid strides—whither? It would be pessimistic to suggest the place abolished by Ingersol. But though there be no such place in our bright American Ingersolian lexicon. it is still well to ask whither? Tens of thousands of these "sons of toil," with their wives and children, come here in experiences every weak and spend money in a way that the wealthy of the old world would call ex-

What voluptuous nomads we Americans

# Missions.

"Go ye into all the world; and preach the gospel to every creature."

The Corresponding Secretary having tem porarily 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 meetings 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.

THERE are said to be 70 medical missionaries in China; 60 in India; 25 in Africa and 5 in Siam.

In the colony of British Honduras there are Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches; and in the five republics of Central America there are Moravian and Presbyterian missions.

In Cairo, Egypt, there are four or five hundred houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, having names that indicate their English origin. The traffic in strong drink, carried on in foreign lands by men belonging to Christian nations is a great stumbling block in the way of the progress of the gospel among native races.

THE Rev. Geo. Grenfell, who has visited all the tribes along the Congo, says of the negro: "There is a vitality of race and power about him that is going to make him take his place some day among the nations of the earth." Oh, that while the church is sending the gospel, the devil were not sending rum and other helps to destruction.

THE Southern Presbyterians are doing a good and encouraging work among Chinese in New Orleans. One of the scholars thus argues against granting a license for the sale of opium:

"Chinamen need work and friends, school and church, in your country. They no need opium dens. . . . These licensed dens bring you a revenue! You have more money then? When you open one den, Chinamen come in. He smoke, smoke, smoke; he no work; money all gone; he must have opium: he steal to buy. You put him in all gone; Chinaman all gone."

THE Cumberland Presbyterians report Japan mission. Mexico mission. Indian missions, city missions, in several Western and Southern states, lay evangelistic work. a church erection fund, and a training school for colored probationers. Total receipts, \$22, 950 37; disbursements, \$22,951 95; assets, \$55,500 in real estate, \$2,780 in notes, and \$65 in office furniture; liabilities, \$5,069 55. The Japan mission reports 157 baptisms during the year, a present membership of 275, and 302 scholars in Bible-school. The Woman's Board reports receipts of \$6,789 02, with a balance last year of \$5,691 77, and expenditures of \$8,926 60.

Schools and missions are closely and vitally related; they are debtors to one another. From the spirit and work of missions, has come the inspiration to seek a needed intellectual training for this great field of Christian labor. And, in return, from the spirit and work of schools, missionaries have gone forth to become themselves students, teachers, collectors of invaluable facts; as hitherto unknown fields in language, literature, science, geography, ethnology, have been opened and surveyed. We gladly and gratefully acknowledge what our own schools have done for our own missions, and deem it not out of place to here congratulate those more immediately concerned in the management and financial support of Alfred University, and all friends of the school everywhere, upon the provision recently made for lifting a heavy debt. It cannot but be that some have lifted with sacrifice; but, from our point of view, questions of duty and privilege, as well as of sacrifice and burden-bearing, are important factors in the case. The money that the people of Alfred have wisely expended in the building up of Alfred University, has not been a poor invest ment, by any means, from a financial standpoint. Some of the results are increase of population, business, and value of property. But far better fruits, infinitely greater good than these, have come. Culturing and ennobling influences and forces have reached the heads, hearts, and homes of thousands of Alfred's students and patrons; and thousands of lives, nearer to, or more remote from. the center and source of uplifting agencies have been raised to something better and

Thousands have and then into a third, when my chair was unto what noble enda. read with deep regret of Alfred's heavy loss set down near a veranda. At the end of this by fire, but thousands, too, would gladly share the cares, responsibilities and toil of the people there, could they also share in their blessings and privileges, due to the presence and power of an institution of learn-But Alfred and Milton are not to be viewed solely or principally from local standpoints. They deserve an interested consideration from denominational points of view. They are denominational schools; we look to them for denominational blessings, and they have the right to look to the denomination for generous patronage and liberal endow-

SHANGHAL, China, May 2, 1887. Rev. A. E. Main, Cor. Sec. -It happened several times last year that the natives my coming. She was a woman of about brought me a sick cow to treat, praying I To go out in front of the dispensary to a hidious looking water-buffalo, take its pulse, diagnose and give medicine, seemed a new province to me. But about six weeks ago there commenced an epizootic among the cattle, and the neighbors in their distress brought many of them to me, so that each day and at all times in the day there would forced upward and separated in childhood. be some waiting outside the gate. Mr. Davis kindly helped me in this work as we could but pity the people. Sometimes the one waiting forcibly bent under and kept in that posiwould be a poor farmer bringing his only particular to follow all the directions, there jail; you feed and clothe him; your revenue | was generally good success; and at the end of four weeks, when the epizootic began to abate, the joy was shared alike by us all. The number of cattle lost was not great, especially when compared with the many sick and the severity of the discease.

> This morning I noticed at the dispensary when I went in, that the Bible woman's appeared, which the Chinese call the measles. room was full, and that she was busy talking to the women; the waiting-room, too, was crowded, even the standing place, so that only a part could hear and see the preacher, while others were sitting on benches in the yard. One patient, to whom I had several times given special treatment and earnestly desired her not to come on Mondays, because I was so busy, came in with the very first number this morning. When asking her why she did so, she said, with a smile on her pretty face, that she "had not forgotten, but it was more convenient to come to-day," thus acknowledging by her words as well as her actions that she had little regard for my convenience or comfort.

The chills, eye troubles, beri-beri, rhumatism, cases of barbadoes-leg, fevers, etc., followed in the usual way. In the midst of the forenoon word came in that there was one in the waiting-room wishing to see me. Passing into the hall, I met a young man, who desired me to go into the native city to see his mother, but as I could not go then I promised to do so at one o'clock. Still I kept on with the fevers, scabies, elephantiasis, eye discesses, and whatever might appear, at the tap of the bell, of the various afflications of mankind. Poor suffering humanity! I often say to myself as the distressing ones come in before me. In treating these extreme cases peculiar to this country, they always remind me of the sad havoc sin must make in the human soul, and how diseased and scarred it must appear to the eyes of the pure and holy One. And I pray that God may look upon us all in infinite pity, through the righteousness of Christ alone, for our own is but filthy rags. When we were through with the sick and closing our work at noon, I found the number treated was one hundred and seventy-eight.

After dinner I took my sedan chair to follow the young man who was to show the way to his home. We entered the city by the west gate, passed along the main street toward the chapel a short distance, then turned off toward the north gate, making many higher than they would otherwise have turns, the streets often being so narrow that known. The people of Alfred have borne burdens; trustees and teachers have carried heavy loads of care. responsibility and toil: but see wall into a court, from this into a second why do you come to a foreigner?"

Redeemer and Saviour of sinners. Rome one, but far from that. Let us be into death, for a crown of life awaits us.

With respectful salutation, I remain yours the British Society made the new convert a in Christ. known. The people of Alfred have borne bur- my chair could scarcely pass the corners.

there was a door that led into a narrow court, and from this we entered a small room. Here a Chinese woman doctor—the first one I have met—an intelligent pleasant woman, entertained me for a while until, as I afterwards learned, the married daughters living near should have time to reach their mother's home. On entering the sick room I was led by the hand up to the bed, but it was so dark I could not see the patient There was the usual piece of glass, a few inches in size, fastened in the roof as a skylight, which throws a ray down into the middle of the room. But with only this faint light one must remain a length of time in a room to be able to distinguish objects. Soon two candles were brought in, and I could see the sick woman, who raised herself up and freely expressed her pleasure at sixty-five years of age, and has been suffering would do something for them in their troub- for over a year with a malignant growth on the great toe of the left foot, and now a the last extremity was anxious to call in a foreigner. As but few of my readers probably have ever seen a bound foot, I am sure this would have been a strange sight, both from the deformity and the discesse. It was a tiny little foot with the tarsal bones and the hollow space below filled in with all the toes excepting the great ones, which were tion. After spending much time in examincow that did all his plowing and the irrigat- ing and diagnosing the case, which was peing of his land; again it might be one from culiar in many respects. I turned to look at some of the native dairies near us, one of the group about me, being induced to do so which has a large number of cows. I by a remark made by one of their number. thought I should be obliged to go to this The two married daughters were noble looklatter place and impress upon them the ne-ling women, sitting near me, as they could cessity of dry bedding and greater care if not stand on their little feet; back of their they wished them to live, for two or three chairs stood their father and two grandtimes it happened that when one of them daughters near him, while the older son, who had nearly recovered it would be taken with desired me to come and manifested so much a severe chill and live but a day or two. solicitude for his mother, was holding her On inquiry, I would find in these cases the hand, his younger brother standing just beowners had not fully appreciated the injunc- youd him. After I had finished in the tions about the food, and that the sick cat- sick room, we returned to the other room tle must not stand or lie in wet places, nor and talked long and earnestly. These were remain out in the rain. Where they were fine, intelligent people, and I cannot forget their faces, the interest they manifested, their answers and their many questions. May 15th. Five of the little girls in the

school have been quite ill with fever, so that Mrs. Davis and miself have been spending much time with them going from bed to bed and caring for them while they were so ill. On the ninth day a peculiar eruption As there were not two symptoms throughout the illness that corresponded with the mea sles, it seems strange to call it by that name. I had the fever and the eruption at the same time with the children, but was not so ill as they were. The other four little girls were feverish and had the eruption, one being sick a few days afterward, while the other three played about the entire time.

May 17th. A rainy morning, yet one woman was already waiting at the dispensary, sitting with her sewing in hand. She was not a Shanghai woman, but we understood a portion of what she said. After a while there came in a mother and her son, seventeen years of age, he being ill with phthisis. My assistant quickly filled the prescription and came up to me with a tract for him, telling me afterwards that she feared he might die soon without hearing of God and his goodness. He understood the gospel much better than many do on hear ing it the first time. He took a tract and one of the gospels, and said he would read

When the shower was over, a man entered supported by a companion. I found acute rhumatism of the knee: but with so many sores. I asked what could have caused them. He replied that the native doctor recently said he must pierce the knee with hot nee

"How did he do it?"

"He put the long needles into my knee, then heated them from the other end."

"That must have taken a long time." "Yes, more than an hour."

"Has he a great name as a doctor?" "He is not a true doctor, but a priest in the temple who treats people and prays to

the gods for them." "Did he give you any medicine to take away the pain of the burning needles?"

"He did not." "Did you suffer much by it?"

"The pain was very severe, I made great noise all the time."

monev?" "Yes, I paid him a good price, and made communion of a poor sinner's heart with the

"The gods will not hear me."

"I can tell you of one who hears every cry made to him, and who has great pity for but laboring principally at Gent, Antwerpen the people of the earth." And so while Brufelles, Mechelen and Verviers. But the treating his diseased knee I continued day came on which he was dismissed by speaking of our Heavenly Father and his the said society. The reason of that dis. goodness to us. Finally, when I had finished | mission lay in his making acquaintance with called in the Bible woman, who commenced speaking to him from a little tract written brother in Christ, who showed him that he by the venerable Dr. Lord, of Ningpo, the as a believer, till now, had not yet followed missionary who came out in the same ship the command of baptism. He saw clearly with Dr. Carpenter, now nearly forty years the truth of that instruction, was soon bapago. As the sick man was able to read, he fol- tized, and . . . dismissed. Since twenty lowed the Bible woman along the characters which speak of sin, the atonement, and close among his compatriots, most of them infidels with a simple prayer for morning and evening. He then bought the tract to take home with him.

knocking at the gate, and some one begging spread Bibles and tracts, as much as he him. to enter. It proved to be a woman who was very anxious for medicine, coming in with haste, saying she was afraid she was too late. Herpes circinatus spreading upon her neck very little because they are very poor. Some and shoulder was her great grief and trouble. Her home was at a distance, but she had come to visit her daughter at the south gate, who had prevailed upon her to come to this he himself being a Baptist. A result of the place for medicine. So she rose very early examination was the meeting of these two this morning and went to the temple to pre- Glad as they were in making acquaintance sent an offering and prostrate herself before as disciples of Christ, the visit was repeated the gods, praying for their blessing upon the before the skipper started off for Holland effort she proposed to make in coming to The Dutchman told all he knew about before the idols, and now came almost too late to get any medicine at all. She was not meddle with them. Their headquarters earnest and very sure the gods would help are at Haarlem,"etc. The newshad some other me give her the right medicine. And now, though it was late, yet we surely must tell his friend to meditation and examination. this woman of the God above all gods, who At last, knowing only the name of Haarlem rules the heavens and earth. It took her a long time to understand anything of what we were saying, yet I hope she went away with something of a knowledge of the gos-

#### FROM G. VELTHUYSEN.

HAARLEM. Holland. June 94, 1887. Dear Brother.—Since I forwarded to you my letter, March 24th, my labors for gospel' sake went their usual way. I felt obliged to determine more than before my presence in Haarlem, because I could not make good the expenses for traveling. Some painful circumstances did hinder me in that way. Only Rotterdam and Amsterdam I visited regularly. New converts to the Sabbath in this kingdom I cannot make mention of, but I have some hope that among Dutchspeaking people in Belgium our testimony did fall into good ground. If so, it would be a consolation to our hearts, because two of our brethren became unfaithful, the one taking up daily labor on the Sabbath-day, saying he could otherwise not find the livelihood for wife and children and self: the other because he at once embraced the doctrine that God gave him a more glorious revelation in his heart than we have in the Bible. It appears as if that poor man was overtaken by monomania, when he is defending his new doctrine. We pray for both. Some weeks ago, I was asked by our magistrate whether I would like to give my address to a person living in Belgium, who sent a request for information concerning Baptists, who, as was told to the petitioner, did not keep Sunday but Saturday, and who were to be found at Haarlem. Holland. I consented, and afterward got a letter telling me some particulars of the life of the writer, and asking me for the communication of my religious principles. Immediately I sent a letter, accompanied by a parcel of our tracts and some copies of our Dutch monthly. A correspondence followed, and finally we had the pleasure to see the writer himself here. He is a man of nearly 67, healthy and active. His parents and relatives all belong to the Church of Rome. I give you his own record abridged. As a boy of 12, he became uneasy and unhappy because a feeling of sinfulness before God crept into his heart. He sought to find or to make peace by means of all that the Church of Rome prescribes or recommends to her faith. ful ones, even by scourging himself. Till his 19th year he sought in vain for peace and rest in that way. At that time the British Bible Society sent a colporteur, or canvasser, in that region. He at some evening being charged to bring a packet to that gentleman, the latter conceived by conversing with him his thirst for salvation, and offered him a New Testament. By the study of that dear "Were you obliged to pay him much book the Spirit of God led him to Christ and made him enjoy all the blessings of the sweet

colporteur. As such a laborer he went on some years, visiting many towns and villages. an American or English gentleman, and years now, he is laboring for gospel's sake or skeptic Roman Catholics, without salary. His calling is that of a butcher. In the afternoon he always goes out, Bible in hand. When closing at noon there was a loud to read with the people in their houses, to self gets them from friends. Some of his converts have been baptized and sustain him in his labors, although they can do but a months ago a Holland skipper who had to unload his freight in the neighborhood of our friend, was seeking there for Protestants me. Poor woman! she had spent all the Baptists in Holland, and said: "There is a forenoon in wasting her money and bowing small flock of Baptists who keep Saturday: we call them Sabbatists: the other Baptists do effect than the relater did expect. It brought he wrote to the magistrate for the name of the "Sabbatist pastor" here. In that way our acquaintance has begun. Four days he has been my guest, spending a Sabbath with us. He was in Holland on special request of the First-day Baptists, who wished to see him and make him their evangelist in his country. He visited their principal churches and paid his last visit to Haarlem. He says that everywhere he gave his testimony for the Lord's Sabbath, and hence those who asked him to come in Holland and paid the expenses for his trip, cannot use them, as they had wished to do. Four of his friends in Belgium are Sabbath-keepers and many others are convinced. He took with him a good parcel of tracts and Boodschappers. We mean to have some reason for trusting him. If possible I hope to go there and see

how matters stand. Last week, Eld. Haskell, Eld. White, and Eld. Conradi made a short call on us. They came from Norway. They had assisted a European conference. How astonishing to hear the number of their converts. Only in the Scandinavian lands over 800, and they say that is only the beginning; soon much more will follow. I suppose their printing presses are a mighty help in their labors; they told me they do much by them. Not less than 18 canvassers they send out in Sweden and Norway, and these men sell 80 many tracts, etc., that they don't want any pecuniary sustaining, whilst three presses are overloaded with work, only for the providing of these 18 colporteurs. Eight hundred Sabbath-keepers! Oh, what a sad figure our labor in Holland! But, indeed, as far as I am conscious we do what we are able to do, and have to give it further in the hand of the Lord. He knows our downsitting and up-

rising. My son is preparing himself as well as possible in our circumstances for the service of the gospel. At my absence he presided over the meetings here, and the brethren gave s good testimony about his service. Whether he shall enter at any time one of our universities, we don't know. We hope and pray.

Bro. Bakker, at Frieschelo, goes on sowing in season and out of season. He is a sturdy and faithful man. May God help

him, and provide for his temporal wants too. Day after day, tracts and private letters and Boodschappers are forwarded in all directions from hence. "Sabbatists" and their "errors" become more and more the subject of Sunday sermons. In de Boodschapper of June, I began to revise the feelings of a much esteemed reformed minister, who published a sermon on the fourth commandment and gave special attention to the Sabbatists. That sermon was for that resson much extolled by orthodox Sunday people. Another minister of the same church, whose opinion I bespoke, sent me 8 kind letter (private), telling me his intention to give some answer as soon as time will permit. This kind attention is some what strange phenomenon; as a rule I get no answer at all, or if one, it is not a killed one, but far from that. Let us be faithful

Sabbath Ba

Hiz days shalt thou labor, and d the seventh day is the Sabbath of

CONNECTICUT AND THE We feel called upon as

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**BUNDAY LEGISLATION** 

In our last issue we n legislation in Massacht cut. The law which h ed in Massachusetts is radical holidavists could ably changed from the that Puritan commonw it, an exchange says:

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porteur. As such a laborer he went on ne years, visiting many towns and villages. laboring principally at Gent, Antwerpen. afelles, Mechelen and Verviers. But the came on which he was dismissed by said society. The reason of that dis-

ssion lay in his making acquaintance with American or English gentleman, and ther in Christ, who showed him that he a believer, till now, had not yet followed command of baptism. He saw clearly truth of that instruction, was soon bap-

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rd. He knows our downsitting and up-My son is preparing himself as well as posle in our circumstances for the service of gospel. At my absence he presided over meetings here, and the brothren gave a d testimony about his service. Whether shall enter at any time one of our univeres, we don't know. We hope and pray. Bro. Bakker, at Frieschelo, goes on sowin season and out of season. He is a rdy and faithful man. May God help a, and provide for his temporal wants too. Day after day, tracts and private letters Boodschappers are forwarded in all ditions from hence. "Sabbatists" and ir "errors" become more and more the ject of Sunday sermons. In de Boodapper of June, I began to revise the feels of a much esteemed reformed minister, o published a sermon on the fourth comndment and gave special attention to the batists. That sermon was for that rea-

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"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."

CONNECTICUT AND THE SABBATH.

We feel called upon as religious journalists, to keep our Christian friends, so far as our limits allow, informed of what most intimately pertains to the religious and moral welfare of the public. At the present time, the proper observance of the Sabbath is at the front among the subjects for considera-We do not care now to argue for or against any particular views as to the proper mode of spending the Sabbath, but only to give our readers a taste of the sentiments that are claimed to be held by a very large laws of the state and the demands of the public are interpreted and carried out.

We quote from the New York World, Connecticut have been made the basis upon which the petitions of its proprietors for privileges on the Sabbath have been granted.

All the inhabitants of Connecticut are up in arms against the recent law passed by the Legislature prohibiting the running of signed by the governor, reads as follows: Sunday trains and thereby rendering it impossible for them to get their Sunday news-

The World's agent "interviewed a great many prominent people along the line, and they all, without exception, characterized the stopping of the trains as a piece of unwarrantable boycotting on the inhabitants of the state who desire Sunday reading."

"Public necessity has for a long time been synonymous with the public conven-

"There is no doubt that the possession of the Sunday papers is universally demanded by the public. The agent of the World "to settle, beyond

all question, the matter, went over the route to make inquiries, as well as to gather certain information that would be of service to the Railroad Commissioners in making their decisions." He claims to have consulted leading men of all the professions and of all departments of business, and to have found a universal desire to have the Sunday newspaper trains, that the late law passed was only designed to cut off excursion trains, otherwise it could not have been enacted. On this basis it is understood that all the applications for Sunday newspaper, trains have been granted. Endeavoring to look over the ground impartially there appears to us a more forcible plea on the ground of necessity and mercy for excursion trains than for those granted; and we see not why, if convenience and necessity are practically synonymous, a little pressure of business or local interest will not open any mill or place of business and shut up any church, and practically leave the laboring man without any security for his God-given day of rest."

We quote the above in full from the Christian Secretary, of Hartford, Conn. We see no reason why the Secretary's conclusions are not entirely correct. If, "on the ground of necessity and mercy," trains may be run in order to furnish people with the Sunday newspaper, certainly a little pressure of business, or the desire to get out of the heat and dust of the city for a little fresh air one day in the week may be accepted an equal necessity or act of mercy. This granted it is difficult to conceive for what trains may not be run. And if trains may be for business, recreation, or pleasure, what other business may not be carried on for similar purposes? All this goes to prove the folly of trying to prop up the Sunday institution by civil legislation. The Sabbath is a religious institution and is to be enjoyed, observed, and enforced on purely religious grounds just as any other religious privilege, ordinance, or requirement is to be enjoyed, observed or obeyed. But just here is the weakness of Sunday; it finds no warrant in the Bible, and so cannot claim the respect of men on the ground of a purely religious institution; failing in this and being unwilling to die the death of a pretender, it has appealed to civil law, with the result above indicated. Come to the Bible, brethren, and stand or fall by that.

### SUNDAY LEGISLATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

In our last issue we noticed the impending legislation in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The law which has finally been enact- in Andover. A large audience was in attended in Massachusetts is as liberal as the most ance at the opening session, which was radical holidayists could ask. It is remark- | promptly called to order by the President, ably changed from the former legislation of Mrs. M. L. Willard, and the business of the that Puritan commonwealth. Speaking of day was opened by Scripture reading, prayer it, an exchange says:

scope being allowed for labor to carry on the social and holiday idea of a modern Sunday. The barbers are shut out from Sunday opening and work. But nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the manufacture and distribution of steam, gas, or electricity for illuminating purposes, heat or motive power, nor the distribution of water for fire or domestic purposes, nor the use of the telegraph or the telephone, nor the retail sale of drugs and medicines, nor articles ordered organization and effort, till now, when the

chanical appliances used by physicians or es, nor the letting of vachts and boats nor the running of steam-boats on established routes, of street railway cars, nor the preparation, portation of milk, nor the making of butter and cheese, nor the keeping open of public bath-houses, nor the making or selling by bakers or their employees of bread or other food usually dealt in by them before ten of the clock in the morning, and between the hours of four of the clock and half past six of the clock in the evening."

Practically, such legislation places Massachusetts almost on a par with California, where the law has been entirely removed. The "desecration," already well established under the former law, is practically legalized majority, and in accordance with which the in every essential feature by the late enactment. The result upon the social and re-

ligious life of Massachusetts remains to be whose representations of public sentiment in seen. It is, however, certain that the general effect must be to strengthen the hands of the holidayists in every particular.

> The new law in Connecticut, to which we referred in our last, and which has been

Section 1. No corporation, company, or state shall run any train on any road operated by it within this state, between sunrise and sunset on Sunday, except from necessity or mercy; always provided that before ten and after three o'clock in the afternoon it may run trains carrying United States mail and such other trains or classes of trains a may be authorized by the railroad commissioners of this state, on application made to them on the ground that the same are represervation of freight.

SEC. 2. No such corporation, company, or association shall permit the handling, the loading, or the unloading of freight on any road operated by it, or at any of its depots or stations within this state, between sunrise and sunset on Sunday, except from necessity or mercy.

SEC. 3. Every such corporation, company or association which shall violate any of the their oath of office, and were amenable foregoing provisions of this statute shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for any such violation, to be recovered by the state treasurer in an action of debt on this statute.

Sunday, upon any train deemed necessar according to the intent of section one of this act, for less than the highest regular fare collected on week-days, and no communication, special bargain, or season or mileage ticket shall include or provide for any travel on said day, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every violation of this provision, to be recovered by the state treasurer in an action of debt in this statute.

SEC. 5. This act shall not be construed as repealing or superseding existing statutes which prohibit secular work or recreation on Sunday, except so far as it may be found in its operation to be inconsistent with them.

It will be interesting to watch the working of law so widely different in these sister states; though, as we suggested in our last, the Connecticut law has a wide door-way through which much will doubtless be driven, under the general provision, "except from necessity or mercy." Modifications made in the laws of these two representative New England states are undoubtedly the beginning of similar modifications, at every point where the question of enforcing the laws is agitated. Several efforts have been made, and are yet in progress, in the state of New York, seeking to modify the Sunday laws with reference to liquor-selling. little is accomplished at the present writing to go upon record as permanent history.-Light of Home.

# Lemperance.

"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

### ALLEGANY COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The annual convention of the Allegany County, Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held, July 13-14, in the M. E. church and songs, when the President's annual mes-"The bars are let down all round, ample sage, clear, crisp and short told of work proposed, and awaiting completion, which demands the closest thought, strongest purpose and wisest action. Roll call announced that fifty-one delegates were in attendance and three Unions were unrepresented.

Mrs. Helen M. Brown's address of welcome took us back to the opening of the Crusade in Ohio, then through the various stages of by the prescription of a physician, nor me- National Union carries forty departments, I in the city.

in each of which a special effort is put forth, surgeons, nor the letting of horses and carriag | hoping to accomplish a specific object; she welcomed each one to the hand-to-hand conflict whereever she could best find printing, and publishing of newspapers, nor a sphere suited to her ability. The response the sale and delivery of milk, nor the trans- by Miss Ross strongly seconded the appeal. The "Workers Conference," opened by Mrs. J. B. Bradley, was, as usual, a feast of good things, though the time was too limited to is: Wage workers do not get a fare share take in all we had hoped. Mrs. H. P. Bur- of the joint product of capital and labor.' dick's paper on "Heredity" was a clear, concise presentation of principles, causes and effects. and well worthy of a wider circulation. We trust it will yet appear in these columns.

The childrens' hour was of more than usual interest, filled with recitations and songs by the infant class. The recitation, "When I am a man," and the song "When we vote, by seven boys, was, by request of Miss White, repeated at the opening of the evening session, and was most heartily applauded. These hot days make a strong plea for excusing from special duties, and those who come to their place with ready hands and voices will receive their reward. God bless the little workers.

Miss Narcissa White is too well-known to need encomiums, earnest, persistent, not association, operating any railroad in this knowing such a word as fail, she stirs up thought, gives vitality to latent purposes, and leaves an impression of duties, persona duties, to be done now. An appointment. o'clock and thirty minutes in the forenoon for the next evening in Mercer county, Pa., called her away immediately after the evening session, depriving us of our expected help with the question box but it was skillfully handed by Mrs. G. B. Hendrick, who drew answers from the audiquired by the public necessity, or for the ence, among which was one specially drawn from Mr. Van Fleet. His opinion being questioned by a gentleman present. he brought in the law and read, that simply intoxication, not misdemeanor under the influence of alcoholic beverages, was sufficient cause for arrest and punishment, and that another law. A proposition was made to recommend to County Conventions a candi-SEC. 4. No such corporation, company, or fairly and, because of interest in the cause of consumption." association shall transport passengers, on advanced education, not for party favor. To recommend was left with the Executive Board.

As our County Union represents a membership of over 500, and is thereby entitled to a national delegate, Miss Emma Ross was chosen such delegate, with Mrs. S. M. Bliss alternate. Several resolutions were adopted: one deploring the adverse spirit under which I to say a few words in defense of myself and Gambrell and others were made martyrs, and pledging increased earnestness in effort till the mighty evil is washed out of our land; another pledging W. C. T. U. women to more carefulness about the books used in our schools, which opened the way for the third resolution, wherein we promised to take up the duties which the right of equal privileges with our brothers in administering school affairs bestows, and to faithfully execute the same. The usual resolutions of thanks to entertainers, musicians, church and railroad officials were passed.

Reports of Superintendents and Unions gave assurance of 25 W. C. T. Unions, 3 Young Woman's Unions, 3 White Cross Societies, several Loyal Temperance Legions, also some Bands of Hope, with more in prospect, and some juvenile organization, under the spirit of Social Purity, but not in the care of the W. C. T. U. This is a field where much good or evil may and will be wrought in the near future. The paper, "Mother's meetings: the need for and benefits to be obtained by them," by Mrs. M. M. Hills, was very interesting and edifying, and we hope to see it in print.

The officers, with the exception of Vicepresident, were re-elected, which, with a replenished treasury and aroused membership, we trust, assures a successful future. Some new departments were taken up and recommendations were adopted by the Exeentive Board, of which we have not official Scripture-reading and prayer, and a half hour was devoted to conference and prayer. The ministering brethren gave us hearty encomiums and advice, as well as smypathy, for all of which we are duly grateful.

While our hopes for the year's work have not been fully realized, we see that continued effort is bringing the germs forward; therefore, hoping to be faithful gardeners, we take up anew the implements of service, and, trusting the guidance of the all-wise Father, we will strive to improve time and talents in

THE Board of Education of London has

LABOR AND THE DRINK HABIT.

In a thoughtful article on "Drink and Labor," the St. Louis Central Christian Ad-

"Labor reformers contend that the desti-

tution and want of the poor are caused by

inadequate wages. The standing formula

by which they express their chief grievance This means simply that wages are too low, and is doubtless true. But one cause of low wages is the drinking habits of workmen. Sober labor has to compete with the labor of drinking men, and this not only lowers the general average of wages, but actually makes the wages of sober men less than they would be if all were sober. A witness before the Senate Committee testified that 'drinking workmen keep wages down to the rate they themselves can command. They are obliged to sell their half-drunken labor at the lowest figure, and when pressure comes they have no reserves, and so must go into the market and accept what they can obtian.' The drink habits of working people also lessen wages in another way: wages depend upon the demand for labor, which in turn, depends upon the demand for the products of labor, which in turn, depends upon the purchasing power of the people. The enormous sums wasted by the poor in drink would, if not so spent, be used by them to ors, pastors, helpers, and Sunday-school purchase the products of legitimate industry, and would greatly increase the demand for these products, and thus the demand for and price of labor would be increased. The waste in drink by the rich and well-to-do for ladies, but admits some gentlemen. Its classes does not tend in this way to reduce course of study is biblical, practical, and wages, because they have the means to buy all they want of other things. But twothirds of the \$900,000,000 drink-bill of this emphasizes preparation for the foreign work. country, or \$600,000,000 is paid by wageworkers, and this is all needed by them to procure food, clothing, fuel and homes, with whatever is necessary to make them comfortable and attractive; and the greater part of it would, but for their drink-habits, be Chicago Evangelization Society presents spent for these purposes. Add to the \$600,-000,000 they pay for drink as much more lost inter-denominational, for the training of in time wasted by drinking-men, and the sum \$1,200,000,000 would still be below the actual amount annually withdrawn from the officers who did not arrest were violating purchasing power of the poor and from the industries that furnish labor and wages. the light of these facts it is clear that what is called overproduction is largely due to the under-consumption of people impoverished date for School Commissioner, hoping one by drink. It is equally clear that wages are might be secured who would do the work very appreciably diminished by this under-

#### MODERATE DRINKING.

I wish to relate one little incident to ill ustrate my point. At a meeting in a large town in Pennsylvania, at the close of a lecture, a gentleman rose and was announced as judge So-and-so, judge of the Quarter Sessions. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, before the audience is dismissed I wish the class I represent. Now, it is very hard to have it publicly stated that I set a bad example. Now, I am a moderate drinker; everybody knows me. I take it at home, I take it abroad. I am a moderate drinkera respectable moderate drinker. Who dare say anything against me? Who ever saw me the worse for drink? If young men follow my example, they would be as I am, respectable and respected. I challenge the country to say whether my example is a bad one. Let young men follow my example and they will be as I am."

A man in the audience cried out, "Give it to him, old man, give it to him. Put a header on him." Some one said, "Put the man out;" and a gentleman said, "No let the man remain; he is the only son of the judge—his only son tried to follow his example, and there is the result. He is so drunk that he would desturb a respectable meeting." And I tell you, every man from the beginning who has become a drunkard has become so by trying to be a moderate drinker and failing.—John B. Gough.

It is related that not long since a circus risited the town of Ayr, Scotland, and in connection with a prize conundrum scheme of its proprietor, a local liquor dealer, with the view of advertising the exellent quality of his favorite brand, offered a prize which was to be bestowed for the best answer to the query, why the whisky in question resembled a certain bridge across the water of Ayr. The prize answer was handed in by a poor boy, and ran thus: "Because it leads to the poorhouse, the lunatic asylem, and the cemetery!" He probably hoped for a suggestion of the strength of his whisky and its supporting qualities, and was no doubt surinformation. Each session was opened with prised at the very different answer received.

# Education.

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

### TEACHER TRAINING.

A strong plea for Teacher Training was made at the International Sunday-school Convention, held recently in Chicago, by several speakers. Dr. Hurlbut, of New Jersey, urged the systematic training of Sundayschool teachers as a present necessity. Never were so many minds busy on biblical themes delighted the hearts of the graduating class as now. Looking over the publishers' cata- by presenting each one of them with a copy logue, we find that the largest number of of Dr. A. A. Hodge's "Popular Lectures on to be given hereafter in all the public schools books published in this country are those Theological Subjects," just issued by the in the city.

Theological Subjects, just issued by the public schools in the city.

Why? Because the people are thinking, and because the spade is upturning new knowledge for us in lands beyond the sea. The Sunday-school teacher must be abreast of the

A paper on Bible Training School, by Mrs. Lucy Rider Myers, was read by General Fiske, in which many interesting facts were noticed.

Bethany Institute, in New York City, has for fifteen years carried on an excellent city mission work, with a good deal of attention paid to the department of training. Forty ladies from the institute have entered the foreign field, and a much larger number have done good service in our own land. Six years ago, some women of the Baptist

Church in America established a training school especially for the women they employ in some fields. It's one year's course of study is biblical and practical, with instructions given also in elementary medicine. The school is the pioneer in the later movement, which may be called the school-movement proper, and it has the record of having placed sixty-seven trained workers in the field during its short history.

The school for Christian Workers, at Springfield, Massachusetts, was opened only two years ago. It is inter-denominational admits gentlemen only, and by its two years biblical an rhetorical course of study it gives training to fit them to become Young Men's Christian Association secretaries and instructworkers and missionaries.

The Chicago Training School is under Methodist Episcopal management, but has students of all denominations. It is mainly medical. It trains for all fields, but, more than any other American Bible school, it But it has no fund or endowment, living from day to day by voluntary contributions. A marked peculiarity is its system of unsalaried work.

The Bible school contemplated by the many features of great promise. It is to be both ladies and gentlemen, will have at its head Mr. Moody, and behind it large money resources. Our classical schools, too, those that are

under religious control, are not unreached. Normal departments in many of these schools are designed to give preparation to the young man or woman who is to go out to the sacred work of a secular teacher; why should not the young student, who will very likely next year be a Sunday-chool teacher or superintendent, have similar opportunities to prepare for his work of c er sacredness? These normal biblical departments in our schools will be established just as soon as the public sentiment of the church concerning Bible study rises high enough.—Baptist Weekly.

### CLIPPINGS.

Where hard study kills one student, bad abits kill a hundred.

The Irish Presbyterian Churches are buildng a \$10,000 school for girls at Damascus. A new American college is to be built at

Rome, the present building being too small. Dr. Christian Blinn, of New York, will erect a handsome school building in Bren-

ham, Tex. The will of the widow of Richard Bond. Boston, gives \$29,000 to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

Dr. Scudder, formerly a missionary, has pecome president of a Japanese educational

The University of the South has 301 stulents from twenty-one states and five foreign countries.

Professor Franz Dilitzsch, at the University of Leipsic, is said to be the best living Hebrew scholar. He is 73.

Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, has just gradnated a class of sixteen young men. Seminary is progressive and prosperous.

At the commencement exercises at Buchtel College, John R. Buchtel, founder of the college, made an additional gift of \$175,000. His entire gift now amounts to \$400,000.

Mrs. Hopkins has endowed; a Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Mills College, California, in honor of Mark Hopkins, the venerable ex-President of Williams College. The endowment fund is \$50,000.

In the United States there are 376 colleges, of which 312 are denominational and 64 undenominational. Of these latter 23 are State universities. There are 30,000 pupils in these institutions, and 24,000 of these are in the denominational colleges.

Oberlin College had, last year, in all departments, including the theological seminary, two preparatory schools and a conservatory of music, an attendance of 1,322 students, representing fifty-seven states, territories and foreign countries. Five new stone buildings have appeared in its park since the celebration of its semi-centennial in

The Board of Trustees of Princeton Seminary have elected the Rev. Augustus Brodhead, D. D., of Bridgeton, N. J., to fill the place made vacant hy the death of the Rev. Dr. Augustus Studdiford, of Lambertville. A generous friend of the seminary simply

# The Sabbath Becorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, July 28, 1887.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor.

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

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All other communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

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AND yet thou canst not know. And yet thou canst not see; Wisdom and signs are slow In poor humanity.
If thou could'st trust, poor soul, In him who rules the whole, Thou would'st find peace and rest; Wisdom and sight are well, but trust is best.

BROTHER J. F. SHAW writes from Rupee Tex., that a Seventh-day Baptist Church of eight members has just been organized in Colorado county, that state, about six miles from Eagle Lake. All are converts to the Sabbath, and three of them came into the church by baptism. At the time of writing July 11th, Bro. Shaw was still laboring in that neighborhood, with prospects of ad ditional interests. Thus the opportunities are opening to us, and thus the Lord blesse the labors of his faithful servants.

In framing the prohibitory Sunday laws of Connecticut, the law-makers found it convenient to insert the clause, "except in cases of necessity." This has proved to be a very fortunate exception for a large number of Connecticut people, who find it "necessary" to their business or pleasure to run trains, street cars or steam-boats, to open shops, peddle milk, etc., etc. Some of these pleas of "necessity" call to mind a little story A minister took occasion to reprove a small boy for digging angle worms on Sunday, with the remark, "Little boy, don't you know it is wrong to work on Sunday, 'except in cases of necessity'?" To which the boy replied, without looking up from his work, "But, Mister, this is a case of necessity 'cause a feller can't go a fishin' 'thout bait."

For the past six weeks, three men, from as many different states in the Union, have lain in our desk (figuratively speaking) waiting an opportunity to say something about "Preparation for the Gospel Ministry." Two of these, and probably the third, have been called out by the remarks of "The Pew." made in these columns some time since. We have kept these good brethren waiting simply because we have had a press of matter from the Associations and other sources, which, being in the nature of news, could not very well wait. We give the three in this issue. under one head. From this entire discussion, it will be seen that all agree on the fundamental qualification of a call from God and an endowment of the Holy Spirit. After this, the whole discussion turns upon the meaning given to the term education. If by it we mean simply the storing of the mind with facts and data, it may be of no great importance. If, on the other hand, we mean sharpening of the faculties of mind and heart for work, and the training of the whole man to habits of continued, intense and well directed effort, then there will be no question that the more of such an education one has, the better for him, and for the cause he seeks to promote. Let us agree on definitions and on the meaning of the terms we use, then we shall all agree in our views upon this very important subject.

### HOW TO SPEAK.

When the officers of the chief priests, who had been sent to take Jesus, returned without him, they gave as an excuse for their failure. "Never man spake like this man." It would appear that the effect of Jesus' words upon these men came not so much from what he said as how he said it. The matter of Jesus' discourse was, of course, important, but the manner of his utterance was what impressed his hearers and carried the truth in convicting power to their hearts.

This. if we mistake not, is the turning point in the propagation of the gospel. Its if they are conveyed in an unknown tongue, ferent commonplace facts. It is the highest wisdom that can take great truths and so translate them into the common vernacular that it may be said of him who discourses

any scientific subject, using the scientific phrases and technical terms, with the strictest scientific accuracy without at all instructing or inspiring his hearers. He may succeed in impressing them with a sense of his great learning, and their extreme ignorance; and the only practical result of the performance has been the widening and deepening of the gulf which, upon that subject, yawns between him and them. Another man, with fact. equal fidelity to the truth upon the same scientific subject, will speak to the same audience, using language which will bring the truth to their comprehension, instructing them and bringing them into closer fellowship with him and the truth which he speaks. In these two cases there is no question as to which is the wiser man as well as the greater teacher. The more profound the truth is, the more difficult it is to make it plain to the unlearned, and the greater the wisdom of him who thus teaches and interprets that truth. The truth of God, involved in the great problem of human salvation, is the most profound and far-reaching of all truth. The nature and attributes of God; man's nature and possible destiny; the principles of the divine government; the nature, effects and deserts of sin; the person and work of Jesus as related, on the one hand, to the person and government of God, and, on the other hand, to the needs and estate of men—these are some of the lines of truth which he must keep in mind; and along which he must speak who would instruct the people upon the great theme of salvation, and who would bring into their lives the hopes and inspirations of its precious truths. What better evidence can we have that Jesus was "a teacher sent from God," than that he continually spoke to plain common people upon these great themes so truthfully, yet so plainly, that all who listened, especially the unlearned and the sinful, found light

Here, too, is a lesson for all who would bring the gospel of peace to dying men. Near Princeton, N. J., there was a little chapel in which the rural people gathered for instruction and for worship, and to which theological students and, occasionally, professors from the Seminary went to preach. On one occasion Dr. Archibald Alexander, than whom a more learned divine was seldom met with in classic Princeton, went out to the little chapel and preached, much to the edification of his hearers. An old, ignorant colored man came forward at the close of the service, and grasping the Doctor's hand, said. "I's mighty sorry fo' you, sir, but mighty glad for us poo' ign'rant folks, dat dey's sent us a poo' ign'rant preacher to-day what can preach so's we can all understan' him. It's done us a heap o' good; but I's mighty sorry fo' you, sir." Dr. Alexander was accustomed to say that this was the highest compliment ever paid him. It had been the aim of all his efforts as a preacher to present the great truths of the gospel message in such a way that "wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein;" and here was the evi dence of his success.

and hope and joy in his utterances?

That man is most Christ-like in his ministry of the Word whose heart is fullest of the great truths of God, and yet who brings those truths into such relations to the common heart of mankind that the ignorant are instructed, the sorrowing are comforted, and the sinning are saved.

## Communications.

### FLITTING SUNWARD.

NUMBER XVI.

THE SUWANNEE.

It was a hot and dusty Sunday. Occasionally we would pass through cool and shady "hammock" land—from he Indian hamak -covered with live-oaks and glossy magnolias, with their ever present gray and funerial drapery of Spanish moss, then through "pine barrens," with their lofty trees of balsamic odor and their smooth flower-strewn carpet then by a cool pleasant stream or muddy river; but most of the way it was almost insufferably hot in the car, though it was but the 13th of March.

The oaks of the South bear little resemblance to those of the North. The live-oak and the water-oak are somewhat alike, the former being the larger. Both have small glossy messages are messages of truth and life; but obovate leaves those of the water-oak being rather more pointed. The willow-oak has they might about as well be the most indif- long, narrow leaves, much like those of the willow; the chestnut-oak, large, oblate, serrated leaves, resembling those of the chestnut; while the leaves of the black-jack, or black-oak, are round and about the size of a ous kinds, the bride-for, as usual, there was upon such truths, "The common people man's palm. I have often thought that a one on board—exclaimed: heard him gladly." A man may talk upon | collection of the different oak leaves would |

be an instructive object, as there are more kinds than of any other species. I think.

A little before we stopped at Live Oak station, we crossed the Suwannee River, famous the world over as the location of "the old folks at home." Two of our party had had the pleasure of a trip

"Way down upon de Suwannee riber," some four years before, and recalled the

"Oh, tell us about it," said La Belle.

"Well, the place where we were to take the steamer, New Brantford, some twenty-five miles below, is only about eighty miles from Jacksonville, whence we started; but on the principle that 'that the longest way round is the shortest way home,' we went up into Georgia, around the Okefenokee Swamp, a distance of two hundred miles, to reach it. This was said to be the quickest way, but as we were from seven in the morning until eleven at night getting there, we can form no idea how long it might have taken by the railroad, which goes nearly direct. We have a dismal recollection of arriving here at evening, and being told we had 'ten minutes | song, for supper;' so we rushed into the diningroom, gave hurried orders, growled at the waiters for being so awfully slow, swallowed what we could get with the haste of desperation, and rushed back to the car at the cry of 'all aboard!' only to wait there a whole hour before we started! Nothing but the fact that the honey-moon was just then a the full saved that conductor from a wel deserved talking-to. Scientists tell us that the moon exerts no influence upon the destinies of men, but scientists do not know much about honey-moons.

"Another hour brought us to the steamboat landing. It was a wierd sight. Lightwood fires and torches lighted up the darkness, showing the tall trees and few shanties on the shore, the small steamer in the stream, and dusky forms running to and long day's travel.

ly oak, cypress and magnolia, which overhung the water, in many place leaving but a streak of sky. But this sky was not blue, for we traveled most of the day in a drizzling rain. This drove the passengers into the cabin, and it was not long before a game of cards was started. After a little we were asked to join the party at a social game, but declined. Whether it was because of our example or not, we do not know, but there was no more card-playing that trip. There were a number of stopping places, at one of which we recognized, or thought we did, the cabin where the old folks used to stay. It was not pretentious, nor one which any one would be likely to sigh for, except it had been a 'home.' At another there was one of those curious springs, peculiar to Florida, whence a great stream gushed out and joined | ping will be accomplished. the river, its pure, blue waters making a distinct streak traceable for some distance in the yellow waters of the river.

"Once, when the boat touched the shore where was a saw-mill, a grog-shop and a few houses, the "standard" settlement in these parts, the bank was so high and abrupt that G. jumped ashore and gathered a quantity of wild flowers in the woods, which he brought on board. While we were busy making them up into bouquets, an elderly passenger remarked, I would throw that piece overboard, if I were you; it is poison oak!' You may be certain we lost no time in following his advice, and watched our hands and faces, expecting they would speedily swell up with the poison, but nothing came of it, and we do not know to this day whether it was really poison oak, or a poison

"Much of the pleasure of the trip was in watching the birds in the water and flying about, hawks, buzzards, and snowy herons, with their graceful cousins, the egrets; in noting the ever changing landscape as we turned the numerous bends in the river, while ever and anon

Over our heads the towering and tenebrous boughs Met in a dusky arch, and trailing mosses in mid

Waved like banners that hang on the walls of an-

or, in watching the natives at the landings, as they brought their scanty stores of home produce, or carried away the perhaps scantier stores of commerce which our boat had brought for them. At one landing, as they were bringing to the boat provisions of vari-

quet! I wonder if it isn't for me? James you go and get it.'

proved to be a bunch of chickens in gay to sever such blended lives. In some mys. plumage, which the darkey was bringing terious way they will still live in each other. down to the boat to sell. James did not get them, but the Steward did, and so some of them were for the bride after all.

"Towards night the river broadened, and became an arm of the sea, with big waves from the Gulf rolling in. The weather looked threatening for such a frail craft, but we boldly steamed out into the waters of the Gulf, past islands of green and white combing breakers, while flocks of birds went skimming through the air, as if to get away from the coming storm. Late in the evening, however, we reached Cedar Key, with no mishap; but the New Orleans steamer which came in the next day reported a heavy storm off the coast."

"Do you want to go again?" asked La Senorita.

"Yes, we should enjoy it, and might have a brighter day, but as for the Suwannee Live Oak half starved, about nine in the River, we cannot say in the words of the

"Dere's where my heart is turning eber!"

The longest day must have an end, and even the trains of a Southern railroad do finally reach their destination. In our case the daylight and our journey ended together, and early candle-light found us in Jacksonville, though we reached the "Windsor" almost too late for supper. Mr. O., the landlord, however, knows how to keep a hotel and we found no lack of comfort both for the outer and inner man.

#### CHINA CHRISTMAS BOX.

Many of the persons who contributed to-

wards the China Christmas box desire to continue the sending of such a box. Some who did not then give, now desire to have an fro amid noise and apparent confusion. opportunity to do such work. Enough of There were a number of passengers, and we such things have been said to make it seem all hurried to our rooms, tired out with the abvisable to continue the sending of Christmas boxes. The appreciation of our mission-"Morning found us steaming down a nar- aries, so freely expressed, should be and is one row river of rather clearer water than the strong argument in favor of the proposition. St. John's or the Chattahoochee, lined with | The fact that it will interest many of our forests on either bank. The trees were most- women, and our young people, and our children, in our China field, since the giving to one always quickens interest in the one to whom one gives, is an added reason why it seems to the Woman's Board best that they recommend the repetition, probably the yearly repetition, of the sending of a Christmas box to China, to our missionaries, to the children and the foreign workers—to them each and all. It is, however, suggested that if they be again sent they should leave this country by Sept. 1st.

The Board, at its July meeting, voted to make Mrs. O. U. Whitford the China Christ mas-box committee, giving her full authority to conduct the matter as may seem to her to be best. She will, therefore, take this work, and through her the organizing of the effort, the collecting, the packing, and the ship

By order of Woman's Board, M. F. BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

## IN MEMORIAN.

LUANNA MAXSON was born in Plainfield, Otsego county, New York, August 8, 1813. She was the oldest child of the late Josiah G. and Lois B. Maxson. At an early age she professed Christ, by baptism into the fellowship of the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield, N. Y. She remained in the membership of that church till she was transferred to membership in the church above. For fifty years of her life she situated at the point where Mira Valley has suffered from bodily infirmity as few opens into the Loup Valley, and contains have suffered, and has borne the discipline of affliction as few have borne it. The day of her death, which occurred on the 15th of July, 1887, was a long-wished-for day of rest from weariness and release from such lifelong suffering as it has fallen to the lot of very few persons to endure. As the change of worlds drew near, the sights and sounds as to building and membership. Our church from over the pearly gates so enraptured her spirit that a heavenly smile came over her and sixty, with nearly as many more who face, and the weary one rested, sweetly rested. in the arms of Infinite Love. Yes. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth." From that hour when the earthly and is the largest in this section of the counlife of the saint ends does the heavenly life try, and is very interesting and prosperous. date its beginning, and thence does it go on through the endless ages of blessedness in the home of the soul. As far as human helpfulness, tender care, and sisterly sympathy can mitigate suffering, and share the lot of affliction, they have been most faithfully and lovingly bestowed upon the deceased, by her ployed four teachers. Last winter, besides sister Artimissia, the youngest of the large the common branches, there were two

is scarcely possible for two lives to be more sweetly and permanently blended in one. It "But in a nearer approach the bouquet cannot be possible that death has any power while yet the veil seems to separate them. When the veil shall be rent the oneness will be perfect in Christ the Lord.

D. E. M.

#### COBBESPONDENCE.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., July 3, 1887. To the Editor of the SARBATH RECORDER:

I see in the RECORDER, from time to time. correspondence from different localities in the West and South, showing the advantages of the respective localities, and urging people in the East who contemplate a change to locate at such places. After nearly three years' residence in New York, upon my re. turn to the West I am thoroughly satisfied that there are many in the East whose condition might be much bettered by locating in the West. First, those of moderate means, who are unable to buy farms, engage in mercantile business, manufacturing, stock-raising or other business with their limited cap. ital: second, those of some means who have no social or family ties to hold them in the East, and who are realizing but from five to six per cent on their present investments: third, those of poor health who need a change of climate and occupation; and fourth, those who are isolated from social. educational and religious privileges, and hence desire a change. Certain I am, that while my observations were somewhat limited, there are many in each of the above classes to whom the benefits of such a change could scarcely be estimated.

Few, if any, will question the above conclusions, but here the all-important question arises, "Where shall I best go?" This question each person must answer for himself in the light of all the facts obtainable, and I desire to give a few facts in regard to our state generally, the North Loup country and our village and society in particu-

Nebraska, lying north of 40° north latitude, or in about the same latitude as Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Iowa, southern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and on the eastern slope of Rocky Mountains, is noted for its healthful climate, pure and invigorating air, fertile soil, pure water and diversified landscape, with rolling prairie, verdant hills and green valleys, pure lakes and swift flowing streams. As the Rhine is to the Fatherland, as the Hudson is to New York, so the North Loup is fast coming to be to Nebraska. Not deep enough for navigation, yet broad, with a swift clear current and sandy bed, it is a sure preventive of all malarial diseases, a guaranty of healthfulness. With the valley from four to six miles wide and almost as level as a house floor; with Mira Valley of nearly equal width running parallel with it on the north-west; with innumerable smaller valleys and forks on every side; with hilly and broken land, covered with many varieties of nutritious and early grasses, and watered by smaller streams perfectly adapted to stock-raising—we are dependent upon no one line of farming, but can carry on a mixed farming to the best possible advantage. Wild plums, grapes, currants and gooseberries grow in great abundance, while the last three years have shown that tame fruits can also be raised here equally as well as in the eastern portion of our state, which is already noted for

its fine fruit, as also for all tame grasses. The village of North Loup is beautifully from 700 to 1,000 inhabitants. We have one railroad, the O. & R. V., a branch of the Union Pacific, with a fair prospect of a cross-road within another year. There are two church edifices, and a third commenced, with three organizations, of which our own, the Seventh-day Baptist, is the largest, both membership numbers about one hundred are Seventh-day people and belong to the society, but are not church members. The Sabbath-school numbers over 135 members, The other churches also maintain Sunday schools. Our high-school is no doubt the best in the county and surrounding country. In addition to one old building of two rooms, we, last winter, completed a fine two story building with four rooms, and em-"'Oh, see that nigger with that great bou- family, of which Luanna was the oldest. It classes in algebra, one in Casar, one in

geometry, one in botany an

Our people are educated

many being graduates and

Alfred, Milton and other his

higher branches.

of learning, and are particu their musical talent, both vo mental; our brass band, cho probably being the best in t In conclusion, let me contemplate a change, espec Seventh-day people, what be you choose than North Lou center of our people in the

ALBION ACADR

The following account sary exercises of Albion A from a Wisconsin paper wh our desk. We gladly give The closing exercises of the Academy, an institution wi readers have a just pride in, day morning, June 28th, of front of the ladies' building been arranged for a larg gathered beneath the am grounds. The following is of the exercises presented:

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Oration, "Magna Charta,"
Recitation, "Foxes' Tails," And
Music, "The Carnevale," Rossi "To the Stars Throug Oration, Valedictory, "Self Reliance,"

The character of the

was certainly of a high or dence of good thought, whil far better than is usually w occasions. The institution dents this year, but has in preparation for the nex has been highly successful tendance and in the work next term will begin Sept. The fourth reunion of the

sociation of Albion Academ campus in the afternoon. I alarge representation of ea the institution, many com to attend this meeting. called to order by G. W. of the Association, and by Rev. Thos. North, of L. R. Head then deliver

welcome. An interesting letter w A. R. Ames, of Adams, unable to be present. of Fort Atkinson, read "Anniversary Day at A

called many fond scenes of former days at this ins Brief addresses were the L. K. Luse, of Stoughton son, of Alexandria, Mint of Wausau, Prof. L. D. Ro Dr. C. R. Head, and WI Albion. Permanent office tion were elected as fo Dr. L. R. Head; Vice-Pr rier; Secretary and Treas The balance of the day ing old acquaintances ment. In the evening ar ble was held in the cl evening Hon. K. Nelso students and friends of interests of a propositi dowment for the Acade with a hearty support A. R. Ford and other ol mittee was appointed w son as chairman and P tary, to carry out the i

### RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions passed by Good Templars, on TON HULL:

WHEREAS, the Almight dence, has seen fit to rem worthy brother, CLIFTON of a true brother, as well ship, one who has ever be Recolved, That we exten our heart-felt sympathy in Recolard. That we drape seat, and that the members of him, for thirty days.

Resolved, That we enter

journal, and transmit a co

The following reso the Cartwright, Wis., WHEREAS, it has please take to himself our below

EDNA PPARY; therefore, Recolord, That we, as mourn our loss, and do thy to her surviving rela-Resolved. That a copy to the perceived perceits, scarcely possible for two lives to be more etly and permanently blended in one. . It not be possible that death has any power ever such blended lives. In some mys. ous way they will still live in each other. ile yet the veil seems to separate them. en the veil shall be rent the oneness will perfect in Christ the Lord.

D. B. M.

#### COBBESPONDENCE.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., July 3, 1887. e Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER:

see in the RECORDER, from time to time. respondence from different localities in West and South, showing the advantages the respective localities, and urging ple in the East who contemplate a change ocate at such places. After nearly three residence in New York, upon my reto the West I am thoroughly satisfied there are many in the East whose conon might be much bettered by locating he West. First, those of moderate means. are unable to buy farms, engage in mertile business, manufacturing, stock-raisor other business with their limited capsecond, those of some means who have ocial or family ties to hold them in the t, and who are realizing but from five to per cent on their present investments: those of poor health who need a age of climate and occupation; and. th, those who are isolated from social. ational and religious privileges, and e desire a change. Certain I am, that e my observations were somewhat limithere are many in each of the above es to whom the benefits of such a ge could scarcely be estimated.

w, if any, will question the above conons, but here the all-important quesarises, "Where shall I best go?" This tion each person must answer for himin the light of all the facts obtainable, desire to give a few facts in regard to tate generally, the North Loup counnd our village and society in particu-

braska, lying north of 40° north latior in about the same latitude as Massaetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and southern New York, Michigan, Wisn, northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, and on the eastlope of Rocky Mountains, is noted for ealthful climate, pure and invigorating ertile soil, pure water and diversified cape, with rolling prairie, verdant hills reen valleys, pure lakes and swift flowtreams. As the Rhine is to the Fatheras the Hudson is to New York, so the Loup is fast coming to be to Nebras-Not deep enough for navigation, yet , with a swift clear current and sandy it is a sure preventive of all malarial es, a guaranty of healthfulness. With lley from four to six miles wide and t as level as a house floor; with Mira of nearly equal width running paralth it on the north-west; with innumermaller valleys and forks on every side; hilly and broken land, covered with varieties of nutritious and early s, and watered by smaller streams peradapted to stock-raising—we are dent upon no one line of farming, but rry on a mixed farming to the best le advantage. Wild plums, grapes, ts and gooseberries grow in great ance, while the last three years have that tame fruits can also be raised qually as well as in the eastern porour state, which is already noted for fruit, as also for all tame grasses.

village of North Loup is beautifully d at the point where Mira Valley into the Loup Valley, and contains 00 to 1,000 inhabitants. We have ilroad, the O. & R. V., a branch of ion Pacific, with a fair prospect of a bad within another year. There are urch edifices, and a third commenced, ree organizations, of which our own, renth-day Baptist, is the largest, both hilding and membership. Our church rship numbers about one hundred ty, with nearly as many more who enth-day people and belong to the but are not church members. The i-school numbers over 135 members, he largest in this section of the counis very interesting and prosperous. her churches also maintain Sunday-Our high-school is no doubt the the county and surrounding counaddition to one old building of two we, last winter, completed a fine two hilding with four rooms, and anour teachers. Last winter, besides amon branches, there were two

geometry, one in botany and several other

Our people are educated and intelligent, many being graduates and old students of Alfred, Milton and other higher institutions of learning, and are particularly noted for their musical talent, both vocal and instrumental; our brass band, choir and glee club probably being the best in the section.

In conclusion, let me ask of those who contemplate a change, especially such as are Seventh-day people, what better location can vou choose than North Loup, the natural center of our people in the West?

E. J. BABCOCK.

#### ALBION ACADEMY.

The following account of the Anniversary exercises of Albion Academy is taken from a Wisconsin paper which has come to our desk. We gladly give it to our readers. The closing exercises of the year at Albion Academy, an institution which many of our readers have a just pride in, took place Tuesday morning, June 28th, on the campus in front of the ladies' building, where seats had been arranged for a large audience that gathered beneath the ample shade of the grounds. The following is the programme of the exercises presented:

Albion Academy Band Anthem. "Zion Awake." Costa. Stella Babcock "The French Revolution," J. F. A. Pyre
"The Mountain Miners' Song," Quartette

Oration, "Attempt Not, or Achieve," Amanda M. Johnson Oration, "The Future of Our Country,"
G. N. Bussey

Albion Academy Band Oration, "Magna Charta,"
Recitation, "Foxes' Tails," Anon,
Music, "The Carnevale," Rossini, G. T. Atwood Mary Allen Oration, "To the Stars Through Trials." Hattie E. Crandal C. H. Maxon Albion Academy Band

The character of the orations delivered was certainly of a high order and gave evidence of good thought, while the delivery was far better than is usually witnessed on such in preparation for the next. The year past has been highly successful in point of at-tendance and in the work performed. The next term will begin Sept. 13th.

The fourth reunion of the Old Students' Ascampus in the afternoon. There was gathered alarge representation of early-day students of the institution, many coming long distances of the Association, and prayer was offered by Rev. Thos. North, of Stoughton. Dr. L. R. Head then delivered the address of

unable to be present. Mrs. J. Q. Emery, of Fort Atkinson, read an essay entitled "Anniversary Day at Albion," which recalled many fond scenes and reminiscences of former days at this institution.

Brief addresses were then made by Hon. L. K. Luse, of Stoughton, Hon. Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, Minn., C. V. Bardeen, of Wausau, Prof. L. D. Roberts, of Shawano, Dr. C. R. Head, and Wm. M. Saunders, of Albion. Permanent officers of the Association were elected as follows: President, Dr. L. R. Head: Vice-President, G. W. Currier; Secretary and Treasurer, A. R. Greene. The balance of the day was spent in renewing old acquaintances and in social enjoyment. In the evening an old-fashioned sociable was held in the chapel. During the evening Hon. K. Nelson addressed the old students and friends of the institution in the interests of a proposition to secure an endowment for the Academy. The plan met with a hearty support from C. V. Bardeen, A. R. Ford and other old students. A committee was appointed with Hon. Knute Nelson as chairman and Prof. Maxson as secretary, to carry out the intent of the proposi-

### RESOLUTIONS OF BESPECT.

Resolutions passed by the Milton Junction Good Templars, on the death of CLIF-

WHEREAS, the Almighty, in his all-wise providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother, CLIFTON HULL; therefore, Resolved, That we recognize in his death the loss

of a true brother, as well in practice as in membership, one who has ever been a faithful member. Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy in their deep affliction. Resolved, That we drape our charter and his vacant

seat, and that the members wear mourning, in honor of him, for thirty days. Resolved, That we enter these resolutions on our journal, and transmit a copy to the bereaved family.

F. C. DENSMORE, F. L. BURDICK, C. H. OSBORN,

The following resolutions were passed by the Cartwright, Wis., Sabbath-school:

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take to himself our beloved school-mate and friend, EDNA PFAFF; therefore, Resolved, That we, as a Sabbath-school, do deeply

mourn our loss, and do extend our heart-felt sympathy to her surviving relatives. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents, and also to the RECORDER

# Home Mews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

Great events come not singly. The completion of the canvass for the University debt, amounting to about \$40,000, the celebration of one of the most important commencement seasons ever held by the University, and a \$30,000 fire—all within a limit of eight or ten days-have subjected the people of our village and vicinity to a pretty severe strain. The way in which they stand it is indicative of the reserve force stored up here against emergencies.

On the Sabbath following the raising of the debt, July 2d, thanksgiving services were held, conducted by Pastor Titsworth, asfire was celebrated in a similar manner. No one who saw the danger which, at one time, so seriously threatened our whole village, thanksgiving service over the fire-not for what it did. but for what it did not do. There is sometimes great consolation in the assurance that "It might have been worse."

Last Wednesday morning (July 20th) Pastor Titsworth and Editor Platts started by private conveyance to visit Alden, Erie Co., and Rapids, Niagara Co., N. Y. At the former place, at least three members of the First Alfred Church reside; at the latter place there is a small church of the Seventh-day Baptist faith. We believe that Pastor Titsworth was to baptize two candidates for membership in the Rapids Church, on Sabbath-day, July 23d.

On that day the pulpit of the First Alfred Church was occupied by the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, who gave a brief history of the Sabbath-school system from Old Testament times down to the present, and stated that the Sabbathschool is not only a doorway into the church, occasions. The institution graduates no stu- but is, along side of the pulpit, an educator dents this year, but has a good-sized class of the church. The speaker urged the duty of older people, especially parents, to attend the Bible-school, both for their own sake and for the sake of their example before the young. The responsibility, and possibility sociation of Albion Academy took place on the of doing good, connected with the offices of superintendent and teacher were considered, and a plea made for the co-operation, sympathy and prayers of the brethren and sisters to attend this meeting. The assembly was pathy and prayers of the brethren and sisters How we do enjoy reading the Home News, called to order by G. W. Currier, President on behalf of those to whom these important in the Recorder, from the different socie-An interesting letter was then read from to the people to help to make our Sabbath-A. R. Ames, of Adams, Colorado, who was school all that it possibly can be as an elevating and saving agency in this church and

The Womans Christian Temperance Union of Alfred Centre has secured the successful gospel temperance lecturer, Mr. P. A. Burdick, to speak to them and the people of this vicinity, on the evening of July 28th. The exercises will open at 7.30, in the church. Admission free. A collection will be taken

### New Jersey.

Hillyard's new can house in this village was burned on the morning of July 11th. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock. The house was partially insured. This seems to be an unfortunate location, as a similar house was burned on the same site, two years

#### West Virginia. RITCHIE-BEREA.

Ritchie is the name of the church, one and

a half miles from the little village of Berea, the name of our post-office.

On coming to this place in March, I found that, in consequence of the prevalence of the messles, the meetings on the Sabbath were very thinly attended and, having no minister to preach to them, but little was done religiously. As the traveling became better on the drying up of the mud, and the health of the people being improved, and with the increased privileges of the house of God, the attendance rapidly increased. The attention to the preaching of the Word was marked. The social meetings were very interesting, the brethren and sisters taking hold with commendable zeal.

The session of the South-Eastern Association with us in May was one of much interest to all, and was a blessing to this church. On Sabbath-day I baptized one candidate, more than half a crop. Corn promises well of the expedition.

who, with one other previously baptized, joined this church. Eld. S. D. Davis, general missionary of this Association, held some meetings in a neighborhood some eight from 90° to 105° in the shade. miles away during the spring. He baptized a number there, three of whom have just joined this church. One or two of these are converts to the Sabbath, the same see. of the two referred to above. I have an appointment in that place one week from next First-day, and I am expected to baptize others there.

deacons by death, selected brother J. Ehret to fill that vacancy. His ordination took place at the Quarterly Meeting mentioned the true spirit of devotion to the cause of above. The ministers and deacons of the Jesus; and, by means of their loyalty to churches of this Association were invited to sit in council with this church for the examsisted by Pres. J. Allen and others. On the ination and ordination of this new deacon. following Sabbath, July 9th, the destructive The council organized by the appointment of Eld. J. L. Huffman, of the Lost Creek Church, as Chairman, and F. Kildow, Secretary. Eld. Huffman was selected to lead will see any inappropriateness in holding a in the examination, at the close of which is was voted that the examination was satisfactory and the council recommended the ordination. By request of the pastor of the Ritchie Church, Eld Huffman preached the ordination sermon on First-day to a large and attentive audience. He also offered the consecrating prayer. Charge to the candidate and to the church by the writer of this. The new deacon made some very touching remarks with reference to his unworthiness for the responsible position, consenting only from loyalty to the church, and expressed 324,814 names, indicating a population of great satisfaction in the manner in which 1,600,000. not only the members of this church, but many ontside of its lines, welcomed him to his new relations as deacon, by the general hand-shaking and song, peculiar to West Virginia. The interest of the meeting continued to rise until the close. Two others expressed a desire and a determination to commence to serve the Lord. May this good-begun work go forward until many souls shall be gathered into his kingdom. Eld. Huffman's earnest, plain preaching was of great benefit to us.

> H. B. Lewis. BEREA, W. Va., July 12, 1887.

How we do enjoy reading the Home News,

trusts are now committed. Other interests | ties; and, possibly, others would like to hear of the school were commented upon, and from Garwin occasionally. The season in the discourse was closed with an exhortation | this part of the state has been extremely dry. and, with the help of the chinch bugs, has service for the last quarter of the fiscal year er at the old homestead, where she was born, has cut the crop of small grain very shorts Wheat, oats and barley will not be half a crop, hay not over one-fourth of a crop, Our long dry spell is broken; during the corn, until yery recently, looked well, but last few days copious rains have fallen, to the begins to show the effects of the drought; joy of all. General health prevails in our and, the chinch bugs are now working in must return whence they come, the order is caused her much trouble, while for the last four

> We have had no preaching since Eld. Crandall stopped here on his way to the Association. The Sabbath-school meets at 10.30 A. M.; and, under the management of A. M. Furrow, is well attended and a good interest is taken. The school will give a public entertainment at the close of the annual meeting in October. Following the Sabbath-school services, Bible-reading is conducted every Sabbath by some brother or sister, which to some is quite interesting. The young people have recently purchased an organ for the church and made partial payment with proceeds of festivals given by them—an ice-cream festival, and a mush and milk festival. They will, in the near future, hold a musical convention to raise money to pay the balance. The young people of this society take great delight in having good music for all church and social gatherings, -a failure was never known. A society cornet band has also recently been organized, that we may have music at Sabbath-school picnics, temperance meetings, etc.

We are always glad to have Sabbath-keepers visit us, and especially to have ministering brethren, like Eld. Crandall, spend the Sabbath with us, and preach for us. The invitation is standing for any who may be pass ing this way to stop off and spend the Sabbath with us.

#### Wisconsin. WALWORTH.

The dry weather still continues in this section. There have been some fine rains near us; but, with the exception of two or three nice showers the first of this month, the rains have been very slight here. The hay crop is very light, not much if any more It was a season of much interest and profit. Small grain will probably produce a little the bulk of the funds to defray the expense Mr. and Mrs. Edgar McIntyre, aged about two

now; and, with seasonable weather hereafter. will make a heavy yield. We have had a number of very hot days, mercury ranging

The parsonage is nearing completion and will soon be ready for occupancy, an event which the pastor and family will be glad to

The weekly appointments of the church are quite well sustained; the young people's meeting, which is held on Sabbath afternoon, is an especially encouraging feature. But This church having lost one of its aged | we are desiring and praying for a more general fervency in the work of the Lord. We are anxious that God's people should possess truth and self-sacrificing service, lead the unsaved to the cross, where alone can life and salvation be found. JULY 20, 1887.

CARTWRIGHT.

It is very warm here, mercury ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade; and it is very dry also; nevertheless crops are looking very fine, and the air is pure and healthy.

# Condensed Aews.

Domestic.

Slight earthquake tremors have again been elt at different points in lower South Caro-

The New York City Directory contains

The steamer Allen, which arrived July 22d, brought \$500,000 in gold, consigned to New York parties.

It is reported that Dr. McGlynn will sail for Europe on August 23d. He goes abroad for rest, and will not, it is said, visit Rome.

The hot weather has sent the death rate in New York up to nearly 200 a day. Children in tenement houses are killed off in large numbers. In three days 473 deaths have been registered.

London dispatches received on Wall Street, July 22d, reported that gold amounting to over \$2,000,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the Argentine Republic.

The family of the late Josiah Laselle have only her as a mother. ven \$30,000 to Williams College to make up the expense to the corporation of the new gymnasium above the special contributions made for that building.

The gross receipts for the quarter ended June 30th, at the principal post-offices of the country, were \$4,681,000, an increase over the same quarter last year of \$351,000. At this rate the gross receipts of the entire just closed will be about \$12,000,000.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Court, July 22d, decided that when the Commissioners of Emigration order that certain persons who come to this country, and are liable to be a charge on the country,

Articles of incorporation were filed, July 22d, at Springfield, Ill., of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, with a capital of \$3,000,underground railway for rapid transit in Chicago fand suburbs. Its lines may be operated by sterm, compressed air, electricity or other suitable power.

The count of the cash and securities in the U.S. Treasurer's office, which began May 23d, will probably be concluded this week. The will probably be concluded this week. The religion when about 11 years of age, and was benfunds on hand amounted to \$95,000,000, of tized by Elder L. M. Cottrell, and received by him which \$61,500, was in standard silver into the church in which she retained her memberdollars, \$25,000,000 in gold coin, \$2,000,000 in fractional silver coin, and the balance in notes and certificates. So far as is known not a single penny's deficiency has yet been

The great subterranean fire, which started from a lamp in the Standard mines at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., nearly a year ago, has at last surrendered and the pit is free of the flames, which licked up nearly \$100,000 worth of property. It was found necessary to flood fifty acres of underground workings and allow the water to remain there for a month before the fire was extinguished.

### Foreign.

to sign the convention with England in its present form in its relations to Egypt.

The Roumanian war minister has given a contract to the Cruson Works, near Magdeburg, for cannon and other war materials, to

Judge Johnson, in opening the assizes in Cork, July 19th, referred to the fact that the number of the offenses had decreased in every class of crime.

Alfred Krupp, the well-known German metal founder and gigantic steel gun manufacturer, died, July 14th, in his villa near Essen, Rhenish Prussia. He was born at

An exploring expedition, headed by Joseph Manson, is about to start for Lake Chad, in Central Africa. Andrew Carnegie supplies

It is said that Alexander Hamilton will go to Newfoundland to endeavor to induce that colony to join the Canadian confederation. The new government of Newfoundland is said to favor the project.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, July 9th, Andrew Carnegie laid the foundation stone of the new free library building, for the endowment of which he donated \$250,000. Mr. Blaine was present and made an address.

A band of Albanians recently surprised the Montenegrin frontier guard near Wokra planina. A sharp fight followed, resulting in the Albanians' being repulsed. Two Montenegrins and ten Albanians were killed.

In Walworth, Wis., July 8th, by Rev. Alex Mc-Learn, Mr. IRA SHERMAN and Miss Kurrie Belle WATTLES, both of Havard, Ill.

#### DIED.

Mrs. MARY L. BASSETT died at Scio, N. Y., of consumption, May 12, 1887, Mrs. Bassett was the daughter of Bryant J. and Mary M. Cartwright, of Bolivar, where the remains were taken for burial and the funeral service held. She lived and died trusting in the Saviour.

JOHN MILLARD was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N, Y., Nov. 26, 1798, and died in Walworth, Wis., July 8, 1887. When quite young his parents moved to West Edmeston, N. Y.; here he grew to manhood, and on Nov. 8, 1832, was married to Betsy Coon, by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Two sons and two daughters, together with his wife, have preceded daughters, together with his wife, have preceded him to the spirit land. In June, 1845, he moved to Walworth county, Wis., and settled on a farm in the town of Linn, where he lived until 1884, when he moved to the village of Walworth, where, with one of his daughters, he resided at the time of his death. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, assisted by Eld. A. McLearn, on Sabbath day, July 9th. Sermon from 2 Kings, 20: 1.

At Plainfield, N. J., July 17, 1887, Deacon Thos. F. Randolph, in the 68d year of his age.

In Willard Asylum, near Seneca Lake, N. Y., July 19, 1887, Mr. CHARLES T. EMERSON, aged 31 years. About four or five years ago he became partially insane, and it was thought best by his friends to send him to the asylum in hopes of his recovery. But he did not improve. About three or four months before his death be began to fail very fast, and died with his death be began to fail very fast, and died with quick consumption. It is hoped he died a Christian. He was a good boy. His body was brought to Wellsville for burial. The funeral was held July

In Watson, N. Y., July 18, 1887, FARNY, wife of Samuel Deren, aged 51 years, 2 months and 2 days. Sister Deren was the daughter of William and Sally Larabee, deceased. She, in early life, gave her heart to Christ, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Watson, N. Y., and walked faithfully in hope of triumphant victory when the dear Lord should call for her, boasting only in Christ and seeking to do his will. She will be greatly missed by her husband, who is and has been in poor health for years; also by the adopted daughter, who knew

At Potter Hill, R. I., July 15, 1887, of rheumatic heart disease, resulting in dropsy, Mrs. AMANDA B. GREEN, daughter of Oliver and Phebe Babcock, aged 59 years, 8 months and 25 days. With her mother she was baptized and united with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, Nov. 25, 1841, of which she remained an esteemed member to the time of her death. Nov. 28, 1858. she was married to Thomas R. Green. December. 1878, Mr. Green died leaving the care of their two boys to Sister Green. Most of the time since her husbands death Mrs. Green has lived with her mothspent the larger part of her life, and where she fi-nally died. As "Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided," so were Sister Green and her mother, except that the daughter lingered nine months before joining her mother in the haven of rest. The disease that terminated her life has been besieging the citadel for three or four years; for the past year it has some fields. The outlook is very discourable solute and the court has no jurisdiction in months she has been a great sufferer. She has aging.

absolute and the court has no jurisdiction in months she has been a great sufferer. She has the matter. better." She was tenderly cared for by the family during her sickness, until her release came. She leaves two sons, three sisters, three brother, and many other relatives and friends. Funeral services 000. It is said that the system is to be an were conducted at the house by the pastor, assisted by Rev. Joshua Clarke. The attendance was large.

> In Hopkinton, R. I., near Woodville, on Sabbath-day, July 16, 1887, of consumption, attended with hemorrhage of the lungs, Miss BETSY ANN PALMER, aged 86 years and 18 days. She was a faithful and consistent member of the Woodville Seventh-day Baptist Church. She made a public profession of ship until, as we trust, she was called to the membership of the church triumphant. She was a teacher for a number of years in the public schools, and was greatly beloved by her pupils. She had, for many years been a teacher in the Sabbath school, and was there a very efficient worker. In the home, the school, the church, and everywhere her lot was cast, she was patient, conscientious and faithful; and her life everywhere was the exemplification of the Christian religion. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is death of his saints." "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord,'

At Lost Creek. W. Va., July 16, 1887, JONATHAN E., son of Eli and Mary Bond, aged 17 years, 1 month and 15 days. Jonathan, like many other young persons, had not identified himself with the cause of Christ. His sickness was long and severe, giving much time for reflection, and about twenty-four hours before death he was enabled to accept Christ and trust him fully as his Saviour. The Sultan of Turkey emphatically refuses | His Christian experience, though short was bright, and joyful. After exhorting loved ones to meet him in heaven, he seemed like Stephen of old, to have a vision of the eternal world, and loved ones who had gone before and said he was anxious to go and meet hem and see Jesus. His death was peaceful and triumphant. The funeral, which was at the family

residence, was largely attended. In Milton, Wis., July 18, 1887, of typhoid fever, PERRY CLUSTON, son of Eld. Hamilton and Lousia Hull. He was born in Albion, Wis., July 18, 1868. He seems always to have been religiously inclined, and when a small boy, during revival meetings conducted by Eld. Livermore, in Walworth, wanted to be baptized with others. He was however, baptized by Eld. Wardner into the Milton Junction Church, with six others, April 14, 1883, from which time he showed a fair degree of spiritualmindedness till stricken down, and in ten days was a corpse, being out of his head during the time. "Be In Cartwright, Wis., July 9, 1887, EDNA PPAFF,

in the 13 year of her age. her many friends,

#### Essays Sermons and

A PAPER,

Read at the Eastern Association in the Interest o the Woman's Executive Board.

BY MRS. MARY B. CLARKE.

The aid of women in reformatory and religious work has long been an accepted fact among religious denominations. In none, perhaps, more than in our own, where the largest liberty of personal influence, prayer and ministration has been encouraged. Still it has been comparatively few years since much help was expected of women, in the matter of accumulating funds for carrying forward religious work.

The opening of new avenues of labor, in the last half of this nineteenth century, has placed woman side by side with her brothers in the acquisition of means—the opportunities and responsibilities of wealth. At the present time almost every door of honorable employment, which she may have fitted herself to enter, yields as readily to the touch of her skilled fingers as to that of man, and industry and economy bring reasonable compensation. With every God-given opportunity comes the responsibility of its proper use—and that, which to the women fifty years ago, could be only a longing and a prayer, to the women of to-day becomes a solemn duty which may not be thrust aside.

The Christian world has not been slow to recognize this truth, and to demand that women bear their share of financial obligation in Christian work. Not only by giving freely of what may have been bequeathed to them, but in conscientious effort to accumulate gold and silver for the house of the Lord. In every department of industry requiring the labor of many hands, united and organized efforts prove more satisfactory than a greater outlay of strength without these aids.

A number of persons desiring to raise a building will be more likely to succeed, if they act in concert and follow the word of command, than a much larger number who might expend a greater amount of force as each individual's inclination prompted. Conscious of this, and following in the wake of girls in China alone. Yet it is the women of other denominations, the General Confer- China who teach the nation to be idolatrous ence, in 1884, holding its session at West and train the children in superstition, from Virginia, organized what is called the Woman's Executive Board, whose purpose should be to unify and enlarge the benevolent organizations already existing among the women of our churches, organize others, and enlist the women in a practical and efficient way in the work of our denomination.

Leaving to each local society the control and distribution of the funds it might accumulate, the Board asked only for hearty cooperation, and full reports of work accomplished, though urging the especial needs of the Missionary and Tract Societies, and desiring to make each local union a center of influence, from which should radiate a spirit of consecration to the Master's work, in the home, the church and the denomination.

The secretaries of the various Associations from time to time presented the objects and purposes of the Woman's Board, through personal appeals and letters to the local societies, and also through papers presented at the different Associational sessions. The two the General Conference show that a creditable amount of work is being done by the year indicates a marked gain over the first. The reports have never been given in full, some ladies' societies declining to act with the Board, or to report their work. Indeed, considering the number and efficiency of "Woman's Boards," in helping to carry on the mission work in China, Mrs. Davis Christian work in other denominations, there writes to one of our secretaries, "Perhaps has been, and possibly still is, a surprising it is best for me to write you what is weighdegree of reluctance on the part of some of our women workers to co-operate with such an organization, or to recognize its value in our denomination.

Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Baptist, and other denominations, ought to silence all cav-Board a similar power for good.

which we are called as Christian people and the great advantage it would be to the chilas Seventh-day Baptists, we readily see that dren to have the personal influence of the there is work for all, and the question of Christian teacher during the evenings and every earnest, Christian woman's heart must at all times, and expresses her firm belief, be, "how can I best discharge my individual that if her school work is to be continued,

less for those by whom we are surrounded, the women of the churches, which is "the but ever more and more, until the widening power behind the throne." In regard to this circles of influence shall reach to earth's re- Mrs. Davis writes these hopeful words: "As

of vital importance to the Christian world? | should labor is brought plainly before them. and observance of the Sabbath? "To obey is better than sacrifice." "If ye love me, keep my commandments." To inculcate obedience to God's law, by example and precept, is one of the fundamental doctrines of our faith, and a reason for our denominational existence.

ordained that mankind should come to the knowledge of Christ "through the foolishness of preaching." To his disciples he has story of his love. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life." Yet every year uncounted millions of our fellow-beings pass from time to eternity, having no knowltion, and because of our indifference the coming of the King in his glory is long dethat are at ease; be troubled, ye careless ones -many days and years shall ye be troubled, ye careless women; for the vintage shall fail,

the gathering shall not come"?

Every year the home-mission work broadens and increases beyond the ability of our Missionary Society to accomplish. Our missionaries abroad are crying to us for reinforcement and help. The ability and necessity of women missionaries to reach heathen women is no longer a question; only women can reach them. Think of this, and the small number who are scattered among one hundred and fifty millions of women and the earliest dawn of reason. Do we not recognize the same power in Christian mothers who train the rising generation in our own land? When we remember that only about one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world are even nominally Christian, and how small a portion of what are called Christian nations are individual Christians, the magnitude of missionary work becomes simply appalling. But God says, "though it tarry, it will surely come—the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

It was the hope of the Woman's Board to raise for missionary work, during the year 1886, a sum sufficient to pay the salary of Dr. Swinney, our faithful and self-sacrificing medical missionary, and an equal amount for the Tract Society. Though they did not succeed in raising the desired amount, they gave substantial aid, and the semi-monthly letters, from different members of the Board, to Mrs. Davis and Dr. Swinney, were deannual reports which have been presented to clared by them to be a source of encouragement and comfort. "You do not know, it is impossible for you to realize," writes Mrs. women of our denomination; and the second Davis, "how much we need the sympathy of our sisters in the home land. Thank God, there are some, and I believe the number is increasing, whose hearts are open to the call of their heathen sisters in China."

In a recent letter, regarding the needs of ing most heavily on my mind. It is this, that some suitable, single lady shall be sent to take this school work. It is now one year and a half since the girls' boarding-I shall not repeat the objections which school was started, and the feeling, yes more have been urged, and already answered. The than the feeling, the truth, seems more true noble work which has been accomplished to me day by day that a boarding-school through the Woman's Executive Boards of the should have a foreign lady who could devote her whole time to it, who can be in the school at any and all times of the day." ilers and prove an inspiration to more earnest | Mrs. Davis goes on to speak of the impossiand self-sacrificing efforts to make our own | bility of a mother and housekeeper devoting her whole time to the work without neglect-When we look at the vast field of labor, to ing other equally important duties. And of responsibility to God and to a perishing some suitable single lady, adapted to such world?" Can we do better than by organ- particular work must be sent. And Dr. ized and systematic giving, of time, talents Swinney quite agrees with her in regard to

gospel of Jesus Christ, and of the unchange- send some one for this position? Yet the able Sabbath of the Jehovah? Not doing Board can do nothing, excepting through motest bounds. Truth is an attribute of I have watched the advancement along the God, coexistent with him and like him eter- lines of work among the women of our denomination. I realize more and more the We claim to hold the truth in regard to power yet undeveloped, ready to spring into the Sabbath he ordained for man. Is it not action as soon as the object for which they and have we not a great work before us, to You may think that one so far removed bring even Christian people to a knowledge from you cannot realize the struggles of those who are in the front of the battle, and therefore our hopes of victory are too sanguine. But let me tell you, if any one feels the effect of increase or decline in the work of our denomination, it is your missionaries on this foreign field, and perhaps no one watches its developement with more inter-In the great plan of salvation, God has est." Is not the open door of opportunity plainly before us? In view of all which remains to be accomplished, can we doubt that the Lord calls us as Christian women, not oncommitted the work of telling to others the ly to the great and precious work in the quiet and seclusion of our own homes, but to broader fields of usefulness, bearing heavier burdens, and to greater consecration of heart and life to his service? Shall not the present year record through the Woman's Executive Board a more hearty co-operation edge of God or Christ, and we who bear his and sympathy with the work of our benevname give scarcely a thought to their condi- olent societies, by the women of our churches, and greater efficiency in the dissemination of God's truth, and in gathering layed. Was it for us, the message of the from the highways and hedges the golden prophet Isaiah, saying, "Tremble, ye women grain of precious souls for his garner? Through the vast tide of immigration which flows continuously to our doors, through the needs of the great heathen world lying in darkness and the shadow of death, comes the ever increasing and important cry for help, and floating down the ages, steals the tender voice of the Master saying, "Herein is my Fathers glorified, that ye bear much fruit, so shall ye be my disciples," and

It shall be yours, Oh! faithful ones, In God's good time to know How blessed are they whose willing hands

# Miscellany.

ALONE WITH GOD.

When doubts and fears that troubles us So bitterly, Sink, like the child-tossed pebbles, Withir the sea;

When our restlessness and sorrow Lose their sting, And self, so strong and willful, is A passive thing;

When we find the open treasury All our own, And every promise bears our names Before the Throne;

When the glory of the future Floods our lives, And with the peace of his great love No hindrance strives—

Strong is that dwelling place. Our nest Is in the Rock: The open heart wherein we hide No hand can lock.

The nest is but a feeble thing, The Rock is strong; And so, alone with him, we find Our life a song.

### MARY ANN HOPKINS.

"Not Mary Ann Hopkins, mother?" "Yes, Kate, Mary Ann Hopkins! I wouldn't have believed it if Ralph hadn't told me himself."

"What about Mary Ann Hopkins?" asked the younger sister, as she came into the room just in time to catch the foregoing bits of conversation.

"O, nothing, Amelia, only Ralph is going to marry her!

"I don't believe one word of it, Kate. Our Ralph, who could have married any

Ann Hopkins!" "You'll have to believe it, Amelia, for the money in a scheme that proved disastrous, in the last part of the reign of King Louis

month," the mother rejoined.
"Our Ralph, who has always been such a woman critic; such a stickler for intellectual charge of the mother, as it was all they could gifts and all that sort of thing! Why, do to support their own family. The mother mother, Mary Hopkins is exactly the opposite from the ideal wife he has always told us of," and the pretty sister stamped her foot daughter's home. Amelia's husband was as she finished speaking.

"Ralph is crazy, that is the only solution of the mystery," the elder sister said. "I always thought him the last man to be caught | the physician said the care of the invalid by a designing woman. It is a most unsuitable match, looked at from any point of to be relieved of it.

view, and it must be broken up some way."

either. He was thirty-two his last birthday." "I sha'n't recognize the relationship, mother's having a home there. mother, and I hope you won't. Oh, dear, sister Mary Ann Hopkins, that's a sure thing. he should marry Agnes Wellington, and make her home with them.

Agnes is dead in love with him, and would | "Elderly people need plenty of sunlight and marry him in a minute."

"It's going to be very hard for me to be reconciled to Ralph's marriage. We've lived | ours." alone together so long, and-x

"Yes, mother, we know all about it. daughter is a daughter all one's life." "But a son is a son till he gets him a

"And Ralph is your pet, too," The

elder daughter gave a significant side glance at the mother as she spoke the last sentence. "That's what you girls say," the mother replied in a sad tone of voice, "but I know

that in my heart one child is held as dear as the other. I love you all alike. But the rest of you got married, and Ralph stayed by me, and, since your father died, I've depend- Ralph was the same devoted son he used to ed upon him."

"Oh, yes, mother, dear, we understand it all, it was only a joke to brighten up the leaden aspect of things. You have been the best of mothers to all of your children," and the impulsive daughter gave her mother near the "gates of the city," brought into a hearty kiss and a loving caress.

"There comes Aunt Sarah. I'm so glad; she'll comfort us up if there is any comfort to be had in such a dreadful situation!" exclaimed the younger sister as she went to and where the sunshines night and day. open the door.

"Seems to me you all look very much depressed this morning, good folks; what is the matter?" the good woman said, as she threw off her wraps and sat down in front of the bright grate fire.

"The most dreadful thing you can think of, Aunt Sarah! Ralph is going to marry Mary Ann Hopkins!'

"Why, Kate Irving, I'm ashamed of you, to call that 'the most dreadful thing.' Think of the really dreadful things that might have happened. Suppose Ralph was brought home dead, or that he'd married Widow Jewitt, for instance?"

"Don't you think Ralph's is a most unac countable choice, yourself, Aunt Sarah?"

"Well, Amelia, I might think so if I bosom. hadn't seen so many unaccountable matrimonial alliances. Folks seldom make the choice other folks make for them, and society always lifts its hands in astonishment when it | led hand, and said : hears the announcements of marriage."

"Yes, Aunt Sarah, but Ralph is so intellectual, and Mary Ann Hopkins isn't any more than fairly educated. Besides, our go away I want to ask you to forgive me for Balph is a rising man, and we have always misjudging you, as I did at the time of your had an 'air castle' about his getting Washington some time. What a Hannah more to me than any one else in the world Jane' Mary Ann would be in Washington!"

have gotten to Washington, though, if it husband's poor old mother, God will reward hadn't been for her going without that you, as I never can. And Ralph, dear winter cloak 'and in taking in those 'hickory | Ralph, thank God every day that he gave you shirts' to make," Aunt Sarah said, laughing such a treasure, and that having such a helpheartily. "Now I tell you, girls, and your ful companionship is your great privilege. If mother, too, that the most sensible thing and a Christian duty for you to do, it is have found such a suitable and such a good make the best of this match of Ralph's and wife as Mary Ann Hopkins."—Christian at take Mary Ann into the family as you would | Work. have taken Agnes Wellington, or any other girl in that set."

"Never—never, Aunt Sarah!" exclaimed

both the nieces in a breath.

"It's my opinion you'll see the time that Mary Ann Hopkins will be a blessing to you all. She is poor and plain, but a true Christian, and that comprises everything that is needful. I am free to confess that I should not have thought she would have been Ralph's fancy, but he told me this morning that she was just the wife for him, and Ralph generally knows what he is about."

"Men lose their heads where a woman is the question to be settled, though; sometimes, the wisest of them."

"Your husband and Kate's didn't lose

their heads, did they, Amelia?"

"You know, Aunt Sarah, that ours is not a parallel case; we married in our own set." "Take my advice, Amelia, and make the best of this marriage. You'll be sorry if you don't. People don't know what may come into their lives later on to make them regret such 'cold shoulders' in their families."

Six years passed away. Many changes had come to Ralph Wilcox's family. When he married he left his old home, although he would have liked to take his wife there; but that not being considered practicable by his mother and sisters, they made a new home for themselves. Mrs. Wilcox, "aged," as her friends said, "very fast after her son's marriage," and in three years' time it was necessary to dispose of the old home, and the mother went to live with her elder daughgirl in town, going to take up with Mary ter. Misfortunes never come singly, and Kate's husband invested Mrs. Wilcox's selves all at once in straitened circumstances. Then Kate felt that Amelia should take bourg. do to support their own family. The mother was suffering from partial paralysis at that sation in her head, and a loss of ideas, time, but she was removed to her younger. She rose to go home, but found that she a worldly, selfish man, and after a time he her name as well. got tired of the dependent mother. Then, too, Amelia got in a very nervous state, and mother was too much for her and she ought

"That won't be a very easy thing to do, Europe. Gossip said his wife was the money cannot remember what my name is. But Kate. When Ralph's mind is made up, it's holder and things had to go as she said, and made up to stay. He isn't any boy now, though they were expected in a few months, should be in this plight, sir, if I tell you that yet no one for a moment presumed upon the I am one hundred and eleven years old."

what will Harmon's wife say? She'll never withstanding her husband's family had not de Montglfier, who lives at Number Seventreated her with the cordiality her sensitive She's been so polite to Ralph ever since she nature longed for, yet she proposed to her came into our family. She was so anxious husband that the mother should come and

our societies to spread the great truths of the Board do better work than to equip and afcolish fellow to throw such a chance away! room is just the place for her," she said. ably within two days.

pretty outlooks from the windows, and you and I won't mind taking the north room for

"My dear, dear wife, you have made me so happy. I didn't mistake your goodness of heart and worth when I asked you to be

my wife. I knew I was getting a rare trees. ure," and the loving husband drew his wife closer to him and imprinted a loving kiss upon her sweet face.

The mother came to her son's house. She required a great deal of time and care, but this her son's wife gave cheerfully and patiently. The little ones who had come to gladden the household were ever on the watch to do something for dear grandmamma, and be when he lived in the old home.

Years passed on, but the mother still lingered, a constant source of care and anxiety. The south room had become an ante-room of the Father's house. The aged pilgrim, so the atmosphere of that home "the air that was sweet and pleasant" from that land where they hear continually the singing of birds, and see every day the flowers appear.

Aunt Sarah's words were verified, for Ralph's wife became a blessing to her hus. band's family. It was she who proposed to Ralph to help Kate's husband to get a sub. stantial standing again in the financial world. It was Ralph's wife who was sent for when Amelia had those terrible nervous spells, and it was only the brother's wife's soothing words and her magic touch that brought quiet and sleep to the poor sufferer. And the rich, independent sister-in-law, Harmon's wife, found herself leaning hard in the days of a great sorrow upon the once slighted member of her husband's family. It was Ralph's wife who led the broken-hearted mother to find and to follow the Good Shepherd who had taken her lamb to her

A few days before the dear old mother went to the Father's home she took Ralph's hand and that of his wife into her wrink-

"God bless you both, my children. Every day this room has been a hallowed place; here I have prayed for you and yours. Before I to marriage. My dear daughter, you have been could have been. For your forgiving, self-"Hannah Jane's husband would never sacrificing life, and your devotion to your you had gone the world over you could never

### CHILDHOOD.

BY ANNA J. GRANNISS

O sunny, sunny childhood, How swift you fleet away! One race, through tangled wildwood, One summer's day of play.

O happy, guileless spirit, That looks through laughing eyes, Do angels linger near it, Astray from Paradise?

Such perfect faith in heaven In God, in all things good, To thee alone is given; We have it not, who would?

O nature! nurse and mother, Fold close to thy warm heart-best; For one, and then another, Slip away on truant feet:

Slip from thy tender keeping, Heed not thy kind behest, Until they seek thee, weeping, And fall on thy patient breast

O sunny, sunny childhood, Far down the distant past, Would that the tangled wildwood Had caught and held thee fast!

### HOW HE KNEW HER.

We are unable to give any satisfactory source for the following story, but it is too good to be ignored for that reason:

Madame de Montgolfier, who died in Paris engagement will be announced to-day, and and as he had his property tied up in the Philippe, passed her one hundred and eleventh the wedding comes off on the 25th of next same speculation, his family found them year. It was her habit to take a walk alone every morning in the Garden of the Lexem-

One morning, while sitting on a bench

She rose to go home, but found that she had forgotten, not only where she lived, but

She called to a gentleman who was passing, Will you please conduct me home, sir?"

The gentleman offered his arm. "Where do you live, madame?" he asked. "I cannot remember the street nor the Harmon, the eldest son, was traveling in number," said she; "and, what is worse, I perhaps you may understand better why !

"One hundred and eleven years old!" he Ralph's wife saw the situation, and not-exclaimed. "Then you must be Madame teen. Rue d'Enfer."

"Exactly. sir; I am she!" the old woman

exclaimed, in delight.

She had found out who she was. She and money, as may be possible to us, aiding the matter. Can the Woman's Executive tried hard to bring the match about. What "You know, Ralph, our sunny south was conducted to her home, and died peaceHER SMILE

Was she beautiful? That so many hearts
To her feet? Was her mind of rares Depth and brilliancy c. Thus complete?"

No; not beautiful no More than thousands w But her smile Was like sunshine in a That before was filled All the while.

"It was frank, as if to We are children for to Let us tell Of what heart would It was sympathy in par And a spell "Held you fast, and g

Made you sure that yo Strong with life. Is it strange that men Twould be heaven wit As my wife? "She was true unto th Never losing once a fri

None too poor to miss None too rich to love Winning all. "And her smile was b Showing on the lips th Beauty there. Tender to adult and ch Loving, hoping, trusting Sweet and fair."

Great or small.

TOO DIGNIFUED B

Writing lines is the pens do for all their sins, in and a boy is late for school, he misses "bill," he writes are not finished at a st number is doubled. Ther boy who escaped writing quantity; and the master how he did it to this day. boy and was often taken t lessness and disorder. who had very dignified an ners, and who always said "you" when talking to the sion to reprove him.

"We don't look very cle much severity. "We hav hands this morning. Hav "I don't know about yo pudent boy's answer, but I

"Ah!" said the master pertinent to-day. We wi hundred lines before the n When "bill" time came for the boy.

"Have we written our "I've written my fifty, very promptly, handing in don't know whether you've From "Harrow-on-the-H

CHEWING THE

Every child living in stood and watched this and wondered what the lu saw come up in the cow's go down again after she a certain length of time. may have seen the anxiety duced on a farm by the re of the cows had "lost her result of this excitement the absurd attempt to "1 in the hope that the might be restored to goo is in the minds of a large readers of the Scientific simply means the comm rect understanding of 'chewing the cud," the cerning it may not be an

A very large tribe of sheep and cows are only are called in works of 1 minatia, because they chew the cud. They peculiar organs of diges can get their nourishme They have, it is said in achs, but the statement for the entire digestion one, that which is ca other three being only tory work. Their food out being chewed; the later. When this unc lowed it passes directly ach, to use the common which the animal take the entrance of the These two serve only to coarse food. When th it can, the food passes ond, and then the cow

"chew the cud." The second stomach in soaking the food, ke gradually rolls it up in the small upper part t long solid lump of the as the "cud." This into the mouth, and as much satisfaction a tication gives us wh delicate morsels betwe it is sufficiently chewe lowed and its place ta had been rolled up in the "cud" thus mast to the second stomac come. It passes smoo place for additional into the fourth, whe

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My dear, dear wife, you have made me happy. I didn't mistake your goodness heart and worth when I saked you to be wife. I knew I was getting a rare trees.

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God bless you both, my children. Every this room has been a hallowed place; here ave prayed for you and yours. Before I way I want to ask you to forgive me for judging you, as I did at the time of your riage. My dear daughter, you have been e to me than any one else in the world d have been. For your forgiving, selfificing life, and your devotion to your band's poor old mother, God will reward as I never can. And Ralph, dear ph, thank God every day that he gave you a treasure, and that having such a helpmpanionship is your great privilege. If had gone the world over you could never found such a suitable and such a good as Mary Ann Hopkins."—Christian at

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HER SMILE.

"Was she beautiful?" I said, "That so many hearts were led To her feet? Was her mind of rarest kind. Depth and brilliancy combined. Thus complete?'

"No: not beautiful nor wise More than thousands whom we prize: But her smile Was like sunshine in a room That before was filled with gloom All the while.

"It was frank, as if to say, We are children for to-day: Let us tell Of what heart would say to heart; It was sympathy in part; And a spell

"Held you fast, and gave you hope; Made you sure that you could cope Strong with life. Is it strange that men should say. Twould be heaven with her to stay As my wife?

"She was true unto the end, Never losing once a friend. . Great or small. None too poor to miss her grace. None too rich to love her face, Winning all.

"And her smile was but the soul Showing on the lips the whole Beauty there. Tender to adult and child.

Loving, hoping, trusting, mild, Sweet and fair." -Sarah K. Bolton,

#### TOO DIGNIFIED BY HALP.

Writing lines is the penance Harrow boys do for all their sins, in and out of school. a boy is late for school, he writes lines; if he misses "bill," he writes lines. If the lines are not finished at a stated time. their number is doubled. There was one clever boy who escaped writing half the ordered boy and was often taken to task for his carelessness and disorder. One day his master, who had very dignified and impressive manners, and who always said "we" instead of have so often said to us, "It is never too late "you" when talking to the boys, found occa- to begin." sion to reprove him.

"We don't look very clean," he said with much severity. "We have not washed our hands this morning. Have we?"

"I don't know about yours," was the impudent boy's answer, but I've washed mine." hundred lines before the next 'bill.'"

When "bill" time came, the master for the boy.

"Have we written our lines?" he asked. don't know whether you've done your half!" From "Harrow-on-the-Hill;" in St. Nich-

### CHEWING THE CUD.

saw come up in the cow's throat, and then duced on a farm by the report that some one of the cows had "lost her cud," and as the Do we realize the value of our spoken lanresult of this excitement he may have seen guage? What is it that causes one speaker to the absurd attempt to "make a new cud," be more interesting than another? You in the hope that the cow by such means may say it is his manner. What is that manrect understanding of the true nature of writer. - Baptist Weekly. "chewing the cud," that a few words con-cerning it may not be amiss.

A very large tribe of animals, of which sheep and cows are only familiar examples, are called in works of natural history Ruminatia, because they all ruminate, they chew the cud. They do so because their peculiar organs of digestion require it; they can get their nourishment in no other way. They have, it is said in the books, four stomachs, but the statement is not strictly correct, for the entire digestion is done in a single one, that which is called the fourth, the other three being only places for preparatory work. Their food is swallowed without being chewed; the chewing is to come later. When this unchewed food is swallowed it passes directly into the first stomach, to use the common term; but the drink which the animal takes goes straight past the entrance of the first into the second. These two serve only to soak and soften the coarse food. When the first has done what it can, the food passes out of it into the second, and then the cow or sheep is ready to "chew the cud."

The second stomach, while busily at work in soaking the food, keeps it in motion, and as much satisfaction as the same act of mas- proceedings. tication gives us when we put the most delicate morsels between our teeth. When hours and was evidently nearing his perorait is sufficiently chewed, the mass is swal- tion. He began to sum up his arguments, lowed and its place taken by another which and asked impressively what answer could had been rolled up in the mean time. But be made to them. Again he placed the points the "cud" thus masticated does not return in lucid array, and again asked a similar to the second stomach, from which it had question. Then a third time he restated come. It passes smoothly into the third, a his case with vivid eloquence, and once more place for additional lubrication, and then in louder tones wound up with: into the fourth, where the true digestion "What is their answer?"

begins and ends.

see how naturally the chewing comes in; it is at a different stage of the food's progress. And we see also what "losing the cud" really is. The cow or sheep is suffering from indigestion; the "second stomach" has tone and power of the stomach; not to burden said solemnly: it with an "artificial cud," which would only increase the difficulty, instead of releaving it.—Scientific American.

#### PULPIT BEADING.

#### BY PROF. E. B. WARMAN.

The minister, in reading the Bible, stands as reporter and auditor, and he should read with a feeling of moral force and interpreta-He should not stand aloof, for he is man of like passions with us. In sacred writings there are two voices—the divine and the human.

We are very well aware that there is a any expression into Bible reading. We are thoroughly convinced of this by the indifferent manner in which it is so often readonly partially due to predjudice, perhaps, and partially to lack of study. We would like to impress upon ministers the fact that "the goodness of a man's cause cannot palliate his careless neglect of its advocacy. Sabbath after Sabbath, as we sit in our pew, we hear words of admonition from the minister, and ever linked therewith the consolation that it is never too late to begin. We now leave the floor and we desire to tall to the minister. To the young man we wish to offer words of comfort and encouragment as he is about to launch, or may have just launched, on the ministerial sea. We also quantity; and the masters tell the story of desire to point out the dangerous shoals upon how he did it to this day. He was an untidy | which his brother's barque has so often been stranded, and in some cases totally wrecked. To those advanced in years and in experience, we desire to say to them what they

We would like to point all earnest work ers directly to the Bible for their instruction | to some specimens of bees, known as "fertile concerning the reading of the Bible. "So they read in the book, in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused the people to understand the reading." The "Ah!" said the master, "we are very im- foregoing words may be found in Nehemiah. pertinent to-day. We will have to write a 8: 8. They embody much that appertains eggs remaining in the hive, and by a special to the subject of such reading as is required feeding of the larvæ have been able to proat the sacred desk.

Mark you that, at the very onset, we draw a line between reading and reciting. "I've written my fifty," the boy answered | they read in the book; " they did not recite very promptly, handing in his paper; "but I from the book. The manner in which they read should be impressed upon every man who takes upon himself the responsible office of reading to others the Word of God. How many of our ministers to-day, read either the Bible or the hymns distinctly? Few-Every child living in the country has stood and watched this curious operation, and wondered what the lump was which he as to cause the people to understand implies an act on the part of the reader beyond that of distinct utterance.

The words are vehicles of thought; hence go down again after she had chewed it for they should not go empty to the hearer, but a certain length of time. And perhaps he be well laden with thought. A word as we may have seen the anxiety and turmoil pro- view it upon the printed page is of itself

might be restored to good condition. There ner? Is it to be found in the words which is in the minds of a large proportion of the he utters, or in the manner of uttering them? readers of the Scientific American (which You will unhesitatingly say it is in the mansimply means the community), so little cor- ner, and the manner is in the man, not in the

### "FOR CHRIST'S SAKE."

The phrase, "for Christ's sake," which we | tifte American. add to our prayers, means more than that God should answer our petitions because of ATALOGUE OF Christ's death and merit; it also implies that the very petition is made that Christ shall be magnified and honored in its ultimate results. We pray for blessings upon ourselves that we may the better glorify him and advance the kingdom of his grace. Anything short of this smacks of selfishness: and yet we may well remember that it is pleasing to God that we should be happy, and even have those things which will bring us abounding joy, so that he is the object of our love.—Standard.

### MR. EVARTS GOT A REPLY.

At New York city, in the fall of 186-, a case was tried before Judge Sutherland, in which the law firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate appeared for the defense. Mr. Evarts gradually rolls it up into masses, so that in made the concluding argument, and the the small upper part there is formed an ob- fame of the great counselor secured for him long solid lump of the size that we recognize a considerable audience of lawyers from as the "cud." This the animal throws up neighboring courts, in addition to many into the mouth, and chews with evidently persons who had more or less interest in the

Mr. Evarts had been speaking for some

opened, and a pedlar, sticking his head and is the same as in our own case, only that it feather duster into the opening, cried out: "Brooms!"

In a moment the room was ringing with uncontrollable laughter in which everybody indigestion; the "second stomach" has joined—even the judge on the bench and failed to roll up the little masses suitable for the orator himself. Mr. Evarts, however, chewing, and there is nothing which the kept on his feet, and was the first to recovpoor beast can bring up. Of course, there- er composure. With his hand raised to comfore, the one thing required is to restore the mand attention, as the roar subsided, he

> "That was not, indeed, the reply which I expected. But you may rest assured that when you do get their answer you will find it equally frivolous and inconsequent. American Magazine.

# Moyular Science.

IMPURITIES OF ICE.—Dr. T. Mitchell

Prudden, of New York, has been making some important experiments with a view to determining the effect of freezing on bacteria. In the case of the Bacillus prodigiosus. there were 6,300 bacteria in a cubic centimestrong prejudice existing against throwing ter of water before freezing; after being frozen 4 days, 2,970, after 37 days, 22; and none after 51 days. Of the Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, there were a countless number before freezing; after 18 days of freezing, 224,598; after 54 days, 34,320; and after 66 days, 49,280. Of the typhoid fever bacillus innumerable before freezing, 1,019,403 after being frozen 11 days; 336,457 after 27 days 89,796 after 42 days; and 7,348 after 103 days These facts show that certain bacteria have s remarkable power of resisting the temperature at which ice forms. Dr. Prudden, therefore, recommends that the New York State Board of Health, or other authority, should the sources of ice supply are so situated as to imperil the health of consumers of ice. —Scientific American.

Something New about Bees.—At a re cent meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society, Mr. F. R. Cheshire called attention workers." It was generally well known that in the beehive all the eggs were usually laid by the queen, and in her absence no ovipositing occurs until they have taken some of the duce fresh queens. If, however, it should happen that in a hive which has lost its queen there are not eggs available for this purpose, it was found that some of the workers under some special circumstances, which could not be very clearly explained, became capable of laying eggs, but that such eggs produced drones only. These bees were known as fertile workers, and though er still are they who read in such a manner there could be no doubt as to their frequent existence, they were very difficult to catch, owing to their being the same in appearance as the ordinary workers. He now exhibited two of these fertile workers having the ovaries drawn out of the bodies, and attached to the stings and abdominal plates, so as to show that they really were workers. There was a remarkable peculiarity to be observed in connection with the ovarian tubes of these insects—every ordinary worker possessed an undeveloped ovary which it was very difficult both to detect and dissect; but when under the influence of some stimulus the worker became fertile, a number of points began to appear in the tubes which afterward became developed, and it would seem that the eggs were developed in alternation, an examination of the tubes showing them to Ten Coptes and upwards, per copy................. 50 cents. contain developed eggs alternating with others in an undeveloped condition, and of which some very curious instances were seen in the specimens before the meeting.—Scien-

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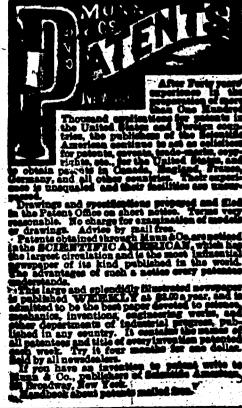
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# The Sabbath School.

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

#### 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. 8: 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 VI.—JESUS IN GALILEE.

For Sabbath-day, August 6th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—MATTHEW 4: 17-25.

17. From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Re pent; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.

18. And Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea; for they were fishers.

19. And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.
20. And they straightway left their nets, and followed 21. And going on from thence, he saw other two brethren, James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, in a ship with Zebedee their father, mending their nets: and he called

22. And they immediately left the ship, and their father, 23. And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease

among the people.

24. And his fame went throughout all Syria: and they brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and those which were possessed with devils, and those which were lunatic, and those that had the palsy; and he healed them.

25. And there followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from Judea, and from beyond Jordan.

# GOLDEN TEXT.—The people which sat in darkness saw great light. Matt. 4: 16.

TIME.—Second year of Jesus public ministry. spring of A. D. 28.

PLACES.—Galiles. The northern division of Palestine, and the province most honored by the presence | See Places. and labors of Jesus. Sea of Galilee. A beautiful lake in Galilee, fed by the Jordan, about twelve miles long, and five or six miles wide. Jesus spent much time by its shores preaching. Several cities surrounded it. It had several names in the Bible, viz., "Chinnereth" (Num. 34: 11); "Tiberias" (John 21: 1); "Gennesareth" (Matt. 14: 34). Syria. v. 24. "It is difficult to define the limits of ancient Syria;" the term is used in reference to the great tract of country lying between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates. The in the Bible-Kitto. Decapolis. The word means "ten cities," and refers to the region in which they were situated. There is difference of opinion as to which cities were meant. Probably they were inhabited by foreigners, and several, if not all, were beyond Jordon. Jerusalem. See last lesson. Judea. The southern division of Palestine.

PERSONS.—Simon called Peter. Son of Jonas (Matt. 16: 17), a native of Bethsaida of Galilee. A fisherman upon the Sea of Galilee. "Simon" is a contraction of the Hebrew word "Simeon," and means hearing. Peter, or Cephas (John 1: 42), is the name Jesus gave him when he became a believer. He became one of the foremost of the apostles. Andrew was his brother, and the one who first brought Peter to Christ. John 1: 40-49. Both of these men were probably disciples of John the Baptist, who pointed one of them to Jesus. They became his disciples a year before this, but now he calls them to be his apostles. See Kitto. James and John. Sons of Zebedee and Salome, the sister of the mother of Jesus. Cousins to Jesus. They dwelt at Capernaum. "James is the Greek word for Jacob. He is usually called the 'greater' to distinguish him from 'James the less.' He was beheaded by Herod Agrippa, and was the first martyr among the apostles."-Schaff. "John means the grace of God. He was the disciple whom Jesus leved; the writer of the fourth Gospel, the Epistle of John, and the book of Revelation."—Hurlbut. "He was banished to Patmos, and died aged near 100 years."—Schaff.

### OUTLINE.

I. Jesus preaching the gospel of the kingdom. v. 17, 28.

II. Jesus calling disciples. v. 18-22. III. Jesus healing people. v. 28-25.

### INTRODUCTION.

More than a year of busy life has passed with Jesus, since the victory over Satan in our last lesson, Matthew passes this by in silence. The greater portion of the time was spent in preaching in Judea; and there he had met two of the men whom he calls, in this lesson, to give up all and become "fishers of men." This lesson begins after he had been some time in Galilee, and had been rejected by his own towns-people of Nazareth. Most of the events of Nay, verily. Scarcely can there be a state this year are recorded by John.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 17. "From that time." When John's lips were be laid in the dust, to be emptied, and silenced in prison, Jesus caught up the same words stripped, and made naked and bare; to be he had used. 8: 2. "Repent." 1. Godly sorrow for | laid in the dust and kept there. It is the sin. 2. A change of life and conduct; a right about only state of mind that is safe. Of a man face from the kingdom of Satan into the kingdom of who is kept in such a state I have great Christ; forsake sin, and accept the right in Jesus. "Kingdom of heaven." The reign of Christ. A spiritual kingdom. The kingdom whose King came from heaven, "whose laws were from heaven, and whose citizens are fitting for heaven."

V. 18. "Walking by the sea." Jesus often, in after years, walked by the sea for the purpose of instructing men. This meeting was not accidental, as we might at first think, but Jesus took his way by the see in order that he might meet these very men. "They were fishers." The occupation of fishing rop Company, Boston, Mass. was much more common in the time of our Saviour was much more common in the time of our Saviour than now. It was one of the respectable, established industries of the time, one in which many of the industries of the time, one in which many of the best citizens engaged. It is hardly proper, therefore play." There is wonderful variety in "finger-play" of he day of service; and in case of your failure to ap-

to speak of the first disciples as "poor, ignorant fishermen." and to class them in our minds with the rough and too often profane men of our own time, who follow the sea as fishermen. They were, rather, the industrious, sensible, business men of their

V. 19. "Fishers of men." Winners of men from the kingdom sin into the kingdom of Christ. V. 20. "Left their nets." They for sook their trade to preach the gospel. "Straightway." Promptly obeyed, "Followed," We follow Christ when we

imitate his example and obey his words. V. 21. "Two other brethren." From Luke 5: 10, we learn that these two men were partners with Simon, a fact not inconsistent with Matthew's statement of the call of both pairs of brothers.

. V. 22, "They immediately left the ship." The whole business firm left their business at the call of

V. 28. "Synagogues." Meeting-houses for worship. "Gospel:" Good news about Christ and salvation, "Teaching . . . and preaching." It would seem from this use of these two words that there was a distinction made between teaching and preaching; probably about the distinction which we now make—the former being in the more familiar style of questions and answers, the latter more in the form of a studied public address. "Healing all manner of sickness." etc. By these acts of healing, Jesus did a two-fold work: he gave comfort to suffering bodies, which he never despised, and he opened a door by which he could enter the hearts of people, and do them spiritual good, which was his chief mission. Jesus thus 'going about all Galilee," set the example of all missionary work; to the home country first, thence to the ends of the earth. Thus he taught the disciples in his last commission. See Acts 1:8; thus Paul taught, "To the Jew first and also to the Gentile." The successful method of work is also indicated. Some sympathetic attention to bodily conditions and wants prepares the way for an entrance to the soul. Medical missions, chiefly as means of reaching the spiritual conditions and needs, have the sanction of the divine Teacher.

V. 24. "Fame." Reputation. "Diverse diseases." This enumeration shows the drain that must have been made upon the human sympathy of Jesus.

V. 25. "Great multitudes." Even thus early people began to come to Jesus from the regions beyond.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Christ expects his followers to be active in winning men.

DOCTRINES.—1. Repentance is the first condition placed upon all who would enter the kingdom of heaven. 3. The gospel preached by Christ's followers is to become the power of God to the saving of men. 3. Christ is able to rescue men from the pow er of the devil. 4. The Christ among men blesses both body and soul.

Duties.—1. Duty to repent. 2. To follow most important division of Syria, making a king- Jesus. 8. To seek out those who are "sitting in dom, with Damascus as a capital, is often mentioned | the shadow of death," and give them the gospel of the kingdom. 4. We should obey the call of Christ at any sacrifice, and trust him for the result.

SUGGESTED THOUGHTS.—1. We see how Christ sought the lost before they cared for him. 2. He recognized the value of public meetings, as well as private "callings" in the work of establishing the kingdom. 3. They forsook friends, business, property—all, in order to become fishers of men. 4. Fishers must be skillful, patient, cautious and untiring.

### IN PEACE.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

My days go on, my days go on, Beyond the realm of earthly fear; My days go on, my days go on, Careless of woe or cheer: Beyond the ebbs or flow of tides In solemn calm my soul abides!

Out of the dreadful wilderness Of life, the Shepherd rescued me: Bleeding at every vein, I sank, Heart-broken by the sea; All earthly helpers lost and gone, All hopes of time forever flown.

Now, comforted and healed I wait For one whose footsteps tarry long: But I shall hear, however late, Their sound amid the throng Of other feet, and then, I know, With him my waiting soul shall go, -Messiah's Herald

### POOR IN SPIRIT.

To be poor in spirit is to be in a highly spiritual state. In my intercourse with Christians I have often been struck with the sad mistake made in respect to what is a spiritual frame. Certain high-wrought pleasurable emotions are often regarded as the highest spiritual states; whereas other states, which can exist only under a high degree of the Spirit's influence, are, nevertheless, not so regarded at all. Is this state in which a man sees himself all empty and naught, shut up to God to make him as he pleases, as clay in the hands of the potter, when he feels thus, and lies crucified and dead as to the least idea of self-dependence, is this a state of weak and low spirituality? of higher spirituality than this,

This state of spiritual poverty is a very healthful state of mind. It is healthful to hopes.—Pres. Finney.

### Books and Magazines.

Our little men and women for August comes with its 24 pages of half-and-half reading and pictures, as usual. Little folks have the advantage nowadays of picking up a great deal of knowledge in learning to read. That is really what this magazine is for—fun and facts together. You can get a specimen copy of it by sending five cents to D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass.

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and no end of fun for the baby. Fun for the baby is fun, or something as good, for somebody else. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass.

IRVING SAUNDERS makes his last trip to Friendship before fall from July 28th to August 8d.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.—At all principal railroad ticket offices will be found on sale, at low rates, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via the Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., to Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all principal resorts in the Northwest; and also to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Col. In addition, the Burlington Route runs at frequent dates in each month excursions to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. When ready to start, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address Paul Morton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

#### BEQUESTS TO TRACT SOCIETY.

The generous purpose of some persons to aid in the work of this Society, by gifts of money or other property, after their death, is sometimes defeated by some technical defect in the instrument by which the gift is intended to be made. It is necessary for this purpose that both the Society and the property, if other than cash, shall be accurately described. A will made in the state of New York less than sixty 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 Sabbath Tract Society, a body corporate and politic under the general laws of the state of New York, the sum of......dollars, (or the following described property to wit.... to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction and control forever.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Quarterly Meeting composed of the Otselic, Lincklaen, Cuyler, DeRuyter and Scott Churches, will be held with the Cuyler Hill Church, July 29-31. The following order of exercise has been arranged: Preaching, Sixth-day night, by L. R. Swinney; Sabbath morning, by Perie Fitz Randolph, to be followed by communion. In the afternoon by L. R. Swinney, followed by conference meeting. At night by Perie Fitz Randolph, and on First-day morning and afternoon by F. O. Burdick.

Brethren and sisters, come and help this feeble church, with your presence, your prayers and your words of Christian encouragement.

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

Buren St. and 4th Avenue. every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbathkeepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend. THE Committee appointed by the General

Conference to correspond with interested persons in reference to the Sabbath question, and with reference to our work as Sabbath reformers, is as follows: 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

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.

belong, they will greatly aid the committee, and the

cause of truth.

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

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 SARBATH 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.

### Legal.

pear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HENRY L. JONES, Plaintin'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 County, N. Y., dated June 8, 1887, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Allegany County at Belmont, N. Y., on the 9th day of June, 1887.

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

Dated June 10, 1887.

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

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

OTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Clarence A. Farnum, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Erastus B. Stillman, deceased, late of the town of Alfred, in said county, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at the residence of David R. Stillman, in the town of Alfred, on or before the 28th day of January, 1888. the 28th day of January, 1888.

JULIA A. STILLMAN, Administratrix,

DATED, July 26, 1887.



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LOR SALE.—The Executive Committee of the Trustees of formerly the Boarding Hall, known also as Middle Hall.
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University, or J. Allen, the present occupant.
ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., July 22, 1887.

WANTED.—The undersigned is desirous of a position as teacher of German in some school, or he would not as clerk for some merchant. Would like a place among Seventh-day Baptists.

JOSEPH P. LANDON.

Address in care of SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre

# Business Directory.

It is desired to make this as complete a directory as possible so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIREC-TORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per annum, \$3.

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Along a rugged pathway A woman took her way Her face was marked by Her hair was streaked w The world all seemed so for The robins were warbling As they basked in the bea

On the boughs of a leaf But the woman saw none She saw not the blue sk And she heeded not the ro As he sang his sweet so She was thinking of how Had taken her loved or And had left but one of t

That once was so happy And when, at length, she When she reached the A violet peeping up from Through her heart sen It reminded her of the de Of a hill where she use Those days that flitted by

By sorrow chased away Then came the thought of Near the close of a brig With a party of friends Had whiled the hours They had climbed a hill flowers,

And hidden under leafy She found the violets She had chosen them wh For a wreath for her n And her friends beheld h And thought her char These thoughts, and m

Bright flowers of every

mind, As she gazed on the l And there came to her in The voice of a higher And it said to her, "Che Thy loved ones are sa And from them thou she

When the summons to Then a sweet peace cam Like the the close of a And saide the dark cloud As she murmured, "

NUMBE JACK80 "The Invalid city"

FLITTING

for the chief city of I the darkey boy who in the summer, and or winter, is somewhat a more, than a half trut nearly a whole truth years. Florida has for others than invalid oped a trade of her fraite. Still it is sed