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Berlin, N. Y. R. GREEN & SON. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDER	Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.
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E BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. H. BABCOUK, Pres. 80 Cortland Science	The English Translation of the Bible
M. TITS WORTH, MANUFACTURER OF INE OLOTHING. Custom Works Second TITSWOBTH. 800 Canal St.	Special Request. Editorial Paragraphs. Reformed Church Missions
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Plainfield, N. J.	EDITORIALS. Paragraph5. Vacation Notes.
CRICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD. TER, JR., Pres., TITSWOTRH, Sec., Plainfield, N. J.	COMMUNICATIONS. "Let Jerusalem come into your Mind "-No. 8 To whom It may Concern Tract Soclety Washington Letter
amineid, N. J. ar meeting of the Board, at Plainfield, N. second First-day of each month, at S.P. M SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL	Home News. Alfred Centre, N. Y Milton, Wis Albion, Wis Nortonville, Kansas. Condensed News.
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L. 5 Custom House St., Providence, R. L. idence with Seventh day Baptist young view to establishing agencies solicited.	To be true to what is right, And they still are prone to wander, I but pray God give them light.
written on reasonable terms. All corre- a respecting agencies or policies receive ttention. Address at Westerly, or Provi- above.	Ah, how weak is human wisdom, How unstable man's decree, But my soul pours out its burden, Oh God, plead thy cause for me.
EVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY REENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. TFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly,	This my prayer through every trial, Thou alone my strength shall be, Lord receive my heart's petition ! I must leave it all with thee.
IN, Corresponding Secretary, Sisco, Fla. L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. L	FLITTING SUNWARD.
Chicago, Ill.	NUMBER XX.
E R O H Á N T T A I L O B S. 205 West Madison St. D. ROGERS, M. D.,	NIGHT ON THE RIVER. At Palatka, the Putnam House not on
YSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av	furnished us a "square meal," which the e perience of the previous twenty-four hou
TRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTIP IESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St.	had fitted us to enjoy, but it supplied a muc necded opportunity to dispose of the dust travel which had accumulated until it h
Milton, Wis. COLLEGE, Milton, Wis.	become burdensome. Some one has se that Florida has no soil, but we can test
e Fall Term opens Aug. 31, 1887. W. C. WHITFORD, D. D., President	that there is as much of it where it is n wanted, as in any country in which we ha
CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, nory, Jowelry, Musical Jacon month, D HOLIDAX GOODS. Milton, Wis.	been. One thing we remarked in the Punam House, in fact, something no one c
CLARKE, EEGISTERED PHARMACIST, Suilding, Milton, Wis	help remarking, is the great taste and sh exhibited by the landlady in decorating t
Milton Junction, Wis.	walls with ferns, and grasses, and autur leaves, and cat-tail flags, and Chinese fa and kakamonos. Much of it is really artist
HERS, Public, Conveyancer, and Turn Clerk. residence, Milton Junction, Wis.	and there is much of it. It must have tak a cargo of fans. The numerous flowers
Sabbath Becorder,	pots and vases, arranged with taste, the gr
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.	easy chairs in abundance, and many skill touches here and there scarce noticeable cept by their effects, all combine to make
D CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. T. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.	great hotel one of the most home-like pla you can find in many a day's travel.

Sabbath Recorder

PUBLISHED BY THE AMEBICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-\$8 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIF H-DAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 2219.

The Sabbath Recorder. House." Since that burned down, Fred has dropped into less conspicuous places, but he has the same genial smile, and the same ready Entered as second-class mail matter at the post helpfulness as of old.

A night-ride up the St. Johns 1s not without its picturesque features, if, one cares to sit up to enjoy them. It is not, however, to be compared to a night-ride down the Ocklawaha-the Hulkwa-wewa, of the Seminoles -something never to be forgotten when once experienced. All our party, except La Seniorita, had had that pleasure in former years. The Ocklawahaitself is said to be two hundred

miles in length, draining many small lakes in Marion and Sumpter counties, and running for most of its course through a sombre cypress swamp. Its most noted source is. however, Silver Spring, which empties into it at about half way of its course. This spring, possibly the veritable fountain of health sought for by De Leon, is a round. deep lake of the purest water, which gushes up from its bottom in quantity sufficient to give a swift-flowing river, called Silver Run, nine miles long, to the Ocklawaha. The wonderful purity and clearness of the water of Silver Spring admits of seeing the smallest articles on its bottom, sixty feet below, where they look like silver and opals. Starting from Silver Spring in a steamboat which looks like a cross betwen a canal-boat and an old-fashioned grist-mill, we run down Silver Run, in the clear waters of which every fish and turtle and plant is as clearly seen as if in mid air, the banks lined with flowers, and studded with magnolia trees, until we come to the Ocklawaha, with its chocolate waters. Like all things pure, the silvery water is loath at first to mingle with the impure, but it loses its fastidiousness after a time, and thenceforward cannot be distin-

guished from that which once it loathed... It

Above, the arching branches interlaced and occasionally a vine had run from tree to tree and hung in festoons, beneath which we sailed in a triumphal procession. Nothing more beautifully weird can be conceived. Then from below us, on the forward deck, arose a strange chant from strange voices, as wild and weird as the forests alongside. It was the negro crew, singing one of their rich native melodies:

" In a chariot ob fire Elijah went up for to die.".

Long into the night the kept it up for our pleasure, with song after song while we glided onward through the still-forest, the fire-light ever reddening in front and fading behind like a series of wonderful dissolving views set up by some wizard of the wilderness. It was midnight before we rounded into the St. Johns, and were transferred by torchlight in mid stream to the same steamer on which four years ago, we traversed some of this

same ground. Above the mouth of the Ocklawaha the St Johns widens out into Lake George, the largest of the numerous lakes which are strung upon this river like beads upon a string, The scenery has lost its charm, and we retire to rest, lulled to sleep by the music of the paddles and the rythm of the puffing of the engine. G. H. B.

THE ENGLISH TBANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

BY REV. W. H. ERNST.

WICKLIFFE'S CROWNING WORK. He had now lost all hope of realizing his

grand expectation. That the "Head of the church," or the clergy, or the secular power would adopt his views and aid his reform

bright almost as day, while the darkness being work. So largely were they multiplied yond was all the more dime and gruesome. and so sacredly treasured up that after one century and a half of rigid proscription and destruction, it was found no difficult matter to make entire collections of them.

The translation of the whole of the Bible probably had been previously considered by Wickliffe, but it rem ned for particular circumstances to draw Lout. He had already translated small portions of it, and prepared it with remarks which show that he fully realized the importance of the work. He says: "As the faith of the church is contained in the Scriptures, the more these are known in their true sense the better; and inasmuch as secular men should assuredly understand the faith they profess, that faith should be taught them in whatever language may be best known to them." This shows that he clearly comprehended the importance of the proper use of the Bible in the vernacular by the people. He called to his imprisonment in loathsome dungeons. aid the ripest scholars among his followers. He prosecuted it with vigor, and in the year 1384 the entire Bible was completed. This is the first English translation of the Bible that was ever made. When we consider the state of society and the various stages of the reformer's work, the amount that he did and suffered, the wrath of his enemies, the power that they possessed, and all the unnumbered influences, it seems a marvel, if not a miracle, that he was allowed to effect all this, and then die a natural death soon after the translation of the Bible. Certainly God must have been in it in a mysterious way.

It is admitted that from the nature of the case this translation must necessarily be of short duration as a Bible of the people. ver it was the best that could be made at the time. No copies of the Bible in Greek or Hebrew existed in all Western Europe. The study of these languages was not known in England, consequently he was shut up to the use of the Vulgate, in the transla tion. The translation of Wickliffe was excellent, but some of his assistants translation needed revision, which was done soon after his death, perhaps in accordance with his direction. Speaking o his translation it is said, "Its appearance was the virtual settlement of the great ques tion of Christendom-Shall the people have the Scriptures? It was the prophecy and the earnest of Protestantism?" The influence of this translation was confessedly great. His work did not die with him. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, ... and their works do follow them," may very appropriately be said of this man. His band of missionaries was now of much value to him, as they became a band of colporteurs. They had now a definite work to perform, and one that was easy to do, and at the same time one which would have an abiding result. We will find that the printed page constituted a very important part of the work of the reformation. Alone it would be seriously defective, but as a complement of the living teacher, in crystalizing his thoughts it had an enduring effect. We will do well to keep this thought in mind in the progress of this history. We may naturally suppose that as they went to the firesides and conversed with the people they drank in the noble truths. With moistened eyes they drink in the divine ter prepared to accept the truth, as he taught | Spirit while for the first time in their lives they listen to the reading of the precious Word of God. They would not allow the preacher to leave until they had copied a psalm or a chapter, as a remembrance of the wonderful interview. For a time the reformation enjoyed royal favor, and its influence spread far and wide, so that not only here the common people influenced by it, but also the ruling class. The House of Commons was inclined to re act to the opposite extreme of religious liberty, so as to be rather unwieldly. The views of the clergy were ridiculed. Pasquinades were posted on St. Paul's and other public places, and soon became common talk. If this tendency had received no check the Reformation of the sixteenth century would have been anticipated by a century or more. It would have been too rapid to be thorough. A work at the nation's heart needed to be done. Convictions sufficiently strong needed to be tested by persecution, while basket on a post high above the upper deck text-book of piety to the persecuted for more the rest would give place to them. A siftdeep bass tones "This way to the Larkin set on fire, made all the surrounding objects account stepping-stone to his next orown- became this tendency that the king was sent kansas Traveler,

for and returned and reduced the libertyloving leaders' to submission. so that the course changed the prospect of success and distinguished patronage for the humilation of defeat.

A change took place in the ruling power, which was thought to be favorable to the reformation, but in order to gain power, the new king pledged his support to the clergy, which he faithfully kept. This change was a bitter but wholesome disappointment. The following history is not so pleasant as it is profitable to consider. "The flower of martyrdom" of which Wickliffe spoke was realized by not a few, though he did not see it himself. Men of widely different occupations and standing in society stood side by side in their heroic expressions of even a dying confidence in the value of the Bible and its teachings, while a multitude endured trials of cruel mockings and scourgings, and

What had these men done that they should suffer such things? Had they committed murder? Were they guilty of theft? or were they in any sense dangerous men in society? The churchman with a long and clerical visage replies: O yes, they all have been guilty of one serious and criminal offense. They are all guilty of heresy. But please explain what heresy means in their case. It means reading certain things. Next to the worst thing to read in the world is the writings of Wickliffe, but the worst of all, the heresy of heresies is, the reading of the Word of God in the English language, or in other words Wickliffe's translation of the Bible. Any

man ought to die for committing such an offense as this. Burning, strangling, or any kind of suffering is none too severe for such an evil one.

In 1401, a statute was passed making the possession of any of Wickliffe's writings punishable by death at the stake. The read-

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e added as the presses that the line can be according to the presses of the second sec

may be noted that the dark muddy waters are not made sensibly purer by the flood clear waters, but the pure is entirely lost. The river is narrow, and yet it is wide, for it) flows back into the swamps on sither side as far as the eye can penetrate the tangled mass of cypress trees and foliage. Occasionally we come to a lonely landing, where naught is seen but a shanty, or possibly a woodingup place. The trees hang over and touch us as we go by, so that it is dangerous to get too near the railing. Frequently the cry comes. "look out!" and woe to the unlucky one who heeds it not, for his or her hat, or like Absolom, his head may pay the forfeit. Along the bank, alligators are frequently seen, and at one place a great snake hung from a branch beneath which our boat was gliding. Herons, hawks, and limpkins are plenty.

> While we stopped to wood up, the opposi tion boat came along and passed us, but a little ways below we found her wooding up also,

At Palatka, the Putnam House not only whereupon we attempted the same maneuver. furnished us a "square meal," which the ex-The "Osceola," however, was not going to perience of the previous twenty-four hours lose her advantage that way, and as we came had fitted us to enjoy, but it supplied a muchalongside, hastily calling her hands in, she necded opportunity to dispose of the dust of started up and crowded our boat over on to travel which had accumulated until it had the bank where her bow stuck fast, while her become burdensome. Some one has said stern swung around with the current until that Florida has no soil, but we can testify it wedged against the opposite shore, or that there is as much of it where it is not rather the trees, which formed the boundary duced even before the age of printing. The wanted, as in any country in which we have of the navigable channel. In this plight we been. One thing we remarked in the Putcould move neither way, while the "Osceola" nam House, in fact, something no one can went on her way, exhibiting her joy by dehelp remarking, is the great taste and skill. moniac hoots from her steam whistle. Darexhibited by the landlady in decorating the ing men clambered over the stern, and cut away logs and trees with axes, until our stern it. It would require great plainness, and walls with ferns, and grasses, and autumn leaves, and cat-tail flags, and Chinese fans could swing clear, but the bow was still fast cogency of reasoning to loosen the convicand kakamonos. Much of it is really artistic, on the bank, and much pushing and puffing tions of the people, darkened and benightand there is much of it. It must have taken did not loosen it. Finally, the captain turned ed as they were, by ages of superstition and ^a cargo of fans. The numerous flowers in to the Scribe and his heavy friend, and sugpots and vases, arranged with taste, the great gested that if they would go astern, that open fire-place with its cheerful wood fire, might be worth more than their efforts at the pole. This proved to be true, for no sooner easy chairs in abundance, and many skillful touches here and there scarce noticeable exwas their weight transferred to the other end cept by their effects, all combine to make the of the boat than the bow floated off, and we expected that his time was short for such great hotel one of the most home-like places were free! you can find in many a day's travel.

sometimes meat is more than muscle, and But nine o'clock soon came, and with it the whistle of the "City of Jacksonville," that moral suasion accomplishes what brute which was to take us up the St. Johns; so force could not do."

bidding adieu, with many a lingering look The shades of evening came on early in the it. Speaking of the Eucharist, he says: behind, to the cheerful, home-like hotel, we sombre shadows of the cypress trees, draped took our way to the wharf. "Fred" took with Spanish moss, until their foliage was al. not to defend unto the death the law of our hand-satchel down for us. Everybody most impenetrable to light. Suddenly, a blaze who has been to Palatka knows "Fred." the illumined all the woods and the waters, as if the very boat was on fire. It was, however. gigantic porter of the old Larkin House. He only the light-wood torch. A great iron trine." These writings or tracts were the used to be the first thing to be seen on the wharf as the boats mine in, with his trig cap and shining brass buttons, vociferating in was filled with fat, resincus pine, which, when than a century, Very clearly they were the ting time was soon to come. So alarming a man ought to think of these things."-Ar-

was out of the question. Even Oxford, his home and the center of his influence. had closed her doors against tim. He had high hopes of reforming the carly ch, and now the he give up in grim despair, of would he re sort to other and more effective means? We will certainly find that he was not outwitted by his enemies, nor was he lacking in ways and means in this testing time. Since he could not reach the people through the lead ers he decided to do it without them, if not in spite of them.

He conceived the idea of writing short practical treatises on various subjects, in such a way that the common people would be interested and reached; and scattered them all over the land. Probably these means would not have been used if he had not been driven to it by the opposition of his enemies. It reminds us of the apostles' history, where, on account of persecution at Jerusalem, the disciples were scattered abroad throughout Judea and Samaria, and as they went they preached the word of God. Persecution was the stimulating cause of more extensive work and results than might otherwise have existed. Many of these tracts were quite short, and could be rapidly proreformer gave himself to this work with all deligence. His effort in them was mostly to show the abuses of the true spirit by the church, in order that they might be the betmisrule. We might naturally divine that Wickliffe anticipated some kind of punishment from such a persistent persecution of his reform. Such we find to be the case. It would appear that from his writings he work, that persecution to be speedily fol-"Ah," said the Friend, "thou seest that lowed by martyrdom was among the anticipations of each to-morrow. He labored as one who has a message of life to deliver and but a short time in, which to accomplish

"I should be worse than an infidel were Christ, and certain I am that it is not in the power of the heretics and disciples of antichrist, to impugn this evengelical doc-

ing of the Scriptures in English was especially prohibited in the schools. That all the writings of Wickliffe were to be banished from all public places. No man was to translate any part of the Bible into English on his own authority. All persons making or using such translation should be punished as favorers of error and heresy. In 1417 the right of sanctuary, allowed to the highway robber and murderer, was denied, by a formal act of Parliament, to men whose on-

ly crime was that of reading the Scriptures in English. Under this statute so many were implicated and so serious were the confiscations of property that the king himself was obliged to interpose and hold the officers in check by royal authority. During succeeding reigns society degenerated. "A night of ignorance, priestly tyranny. superstition and social disorder, a night whose gross darkness was hardly equalled by any that preceded it, settled down upon England," but the followers of Wickliffe and his Book were never wholly oblitarated from the realm.

When we contrast our own independence and religious liberty with theirs, we can the better appreciate the advantages which we possess. It is with the knowledge of what others have suffered in securing the things which come to us as free as the air, and as little thought of too, that a nascent consciousness awakes to realize the importance of the thing in question. It is only in viewing the history of the past that we can duly appreciate the blessings of the present. In this way only do we appreciate the saying of Micah, "They shall sit among men under his vine and under his fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid."

OUGHT TO THINK OF THEM.

"I have about come to the conclusion that no man is good enough for even a passably good woman," said the proprietor of the, Coon Range all-sorts store, as he glanced at a lank fellow who had just made a disastrous raid on a box of matches. "Every man has an easier time than his wife."

"I've thought of that a thousand times." replied the man Gatewood, known through the neighborhood as Lazy Sam. "I know that I have an easier time than my wife, but I'm bringing the thing down mighty nigh equal now. I don't believe in allowing a woman to mighty nigh kill herself at work, let me tell you, and for some time I have been shaping my points so that she won't have such a hard time."

"Equalizing it, eh?"

"That's exactly what I'm doin', gentlemen. Last year my po' wife had to chop all the wood and fetch all the water.'

"And you have relieved her of that, ch?" "Wall, partly. She only has to chop the wood, now. My boy has got to be big enough to tost the water. I tell you what's a fact.



Missions.

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

2

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

TELL IT NOW TO THE BEST.

MARY B. C. SLADE

Into a tent where a gypsy boy lay, Dying alone, at the close of the day News of salvation we carried. Said he. "Nobody ever has told it to me."

Chorus.—Tell it again, tell it again; Salvation's story repeat o'er and o'er Till none can say of the children of men, "Nobody ever has told me before."

Did he so love me, a poor little boy? Send unto me the good tidings of joy Need I not perish? my hand will he hold? "Nobody ever the story has told."

Bending, we caught the last words of his breath Just as he entered the valley of death; "God sent his Son:—whosoever, said he. Then I am sure that he sent him for me."

Smiling, he said, as his last sigh was spent, "I am so glad that for me he has sent." Whispered, while low sank the sun in the west, "Lord I believe ! Tell it now to the rest."

SPECIAL BEQUEST.

The Corresponding Secretary would like to receive all annual reports of missionaries and missionary pastors with the greatest possible promptness. The Annual Report, as prepared by the Secretary, must be made out in Florida, and then sent to the Board for their action; and all this in time for the annual meeting of the Society at Shiloh, N. J. It may be that many reports can be made out and forwarded to the Secretary a little before September 1st. A little pains may save much anxiety, perplexity and annoyance.

We may add that equal promptness in forwarding funds will be an equal favor to the Treasurer.

THERE are said to be four Mormon mis- to keep on nevertheless, and when they cansionaries from America in the city of Con- | not pay me I will move on." Result : that stantinople.

as a people we are not sufficiently awake to our duty respecting mission work abroad; and I do wish something could arouse us and set us at work enlarging our borders. And if I can do never so little toward this end, I shall feel very thankful. I am especially interested in the Jewish mission, and believe their is a grand opening for us in this work in Syria or Roumania. I believe there are grand openings in India which we ought to

How sin blinds and hardens, and degradation degrades, is well illustrated by African women, who do not desire a different kind of life. Accustomed to do all sorts of drudgery, they actually make sport of a man who does his own cooking or goes to the forest after his firewood; and join with men in calling him a "woman."

the field."

THE Societe des Missions Evangeliques of Paris, rejoices over the completion of a new Mission House, built for the reception and training of those who have given themselves to missionary work. "It stands as a magnificent gift of God and a monument of the faith that removes mountains." The Society has decided upon a new mission upon the Congo.

THE Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (English), whose last Annual Report is just at hand, has 571 ordained missionaries-181 in Asia, 132 in Africa, 17 in Australia; and the Pacific, 176 in North America, 36 in the West Indies, and 29 in Europe. Of these 101 are natives laboring in Asia, and 17 in Africa. There are also in the various missions about 2,000 catechists and lay teachers, mostly natives, and more than 400 students in the Society's colleges.

A YOUNG minister, at the beginning of his work, planned with intense energy to develop the benevolence of his church. An older minister of a neighboring church came to him and said, "You are young yet; if you keep on in this way they will not be able to pay your salary." He replied, "I propose

tions; 101 other preaching places; 23 missionaries : 29 assistant missionaries : 6 missionaries under appointment; 7 native ordained ministers; 207 other native helpers, male and female; 31 churches; 2,471 communicants; 11 seminaries; 431 male and female pupils; 3 theological schools or classes; 28 students; 101 day-schools; 2,622 scholars. To show the influences of pastors, four instances are taken, all of country churches. occupy at once. I see so many places, and Omitting fractions of a dollar, the first needy ones, I am nearly dazed as I look over church contributed for each of six years, as follows: \$0, 9, 23, 42, 67, 92; the second, \$19, 25, 25, 2, 109, 87; the third, \$73, 101 53, 73, 110, 175; the fourth, \$80, 83, 113, 116, 176, 219.

> " Upon the pastors, then-their intelligent zeal and earnest purpose-everything, under God, depends," says the Board. This may be too strong language; but it is nevertheless true that the agencies for the increase of missionary intelligence, spirit and giving,

in the churches, are largely in the hands, and under the leadership, of our pastors. The following are some points of special interest set forth in the ten resolutions adopt ed by the General Synod: Missionary work has now reached a stage of progress which demands a larger outlay than ever before; it is our duty and within our ability to raise \$100,000 during the current year; the system of apportionment is again commended

to the several classes, and the Board is directed to arrange this apportionment in consultation with the several missionary agents of the classes; the issuing of occasional leaflets is approved; the missionary education of children and youth affectionately urged upon pastors and consistories; monthly missionary meetings recommended; attention is called to the value of missionary conventions; and the work of the Woman's Board heartily commended.

CONVEBSION AMONG JEWS.

Rev. Joseph W. Reynolds, M. A., Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes with St. John Lachary; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral; author of "The Supernatural in Nature," "The Mystery of Miracles," "The Mystery of the Universe," etc., writes about conversion among the Jews as follows: It is a common error to think that there have been and still are, very few real conversions of Jews (t) Christianity. Such a mistake is easy of correction by a little CONGREGATIONAL, Episcopal, Baptist, thought and a few facts. The gospel, the power of God unto salvation, is that power unto the Jew first; not merely in the order of time, but rather in mightiness of operamissions, laboring for the evangelization and missionary to India. "The great thought tion Rom. 1: 16. It was so mighty that uplifting of India. They report 791 foreign that it is the business of all who bear Ohrist's they, of all men, were the most successful missionaries, and converted a larger number to the faith than did any succeeding generation. Col. 1: 6. Probably, there has been an election of Jews out of every generation. Rom. 11:5. We very well know that even modern rationalism is, for the most part, equipped with weapons from the Jewish armory; and that the most learned of our Owing to changes and improvements in commentators draw largely from the rich stores of Hebrew Scriptural scholarship. What we actually know of history, and biography, and literature, warrants the conclusion, that in no age of Christendom has the church been left without Jewish converts; nor has that people, at any time, been wholly destitute of men who, believing in Jesus as the Messiah, prayed for the peace of Jerusalem. There is good reason why there use in connection with the monthly concert | should not be a larger number of Hebrew converts. The honor of possessing such a Messiah, of giving birth to the Son of the Most High, by whom great glory is to come unto the nation, might be alleged as an argument against the gospel and be used to show that it was a cunning Jewish device, if a very large number has believed. That skeptics may not so delude themselves and others, and not make Jewish faith a warrant for other nations' unbelief we are plainly told that the Jews are unbelieves for our sakes about 200,000 have the Old Testament in an (Rom. 11: 28); their unbelief is to provoke our faith, that our faith may move them to emulation. Rom 11 : 31. Notwithstanding, he who examines the work of missions will find that there are more Jews converted to Christianity, in proportion to the number of people, than there are from among the existing heathen. As to The Woman's Board is a valuable and in- | my own experience and seven years' works as dispensable auxiliary. Its receipts last year | principal of the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, it was my privilege to lead more than a hundred young Hebrews to become Christians. Before-in about four years of country work and since that time-during seven and twenty years of labor in London penditures, \$93,881 97. Present indebted- parishes, I have found that the belief and good conduct and steadfastness of those The following is a general summary of the young men were certainly not less high in

dred of ordinary young men who are con verted by means of Christian ministry. whether in town or country. Such facts ought to be stated. The Jewish heart and mind are not less open to and capable of the gospel than the English heart and mind; naturally, there is no difference between Jew and Gentile, the difficulties are not judicial,

but artificial [the judicial blindness of the Jew is identical with that of every unconverted man in any other nation]. A duly

taught person, who by divine grace reads the Jewish heart in the light of holy Scripture, and begins the persuasion to faith by instruction drawn from Moses and the proph- the honor of your previous acquaintance. ets, will marvel at great things God enabled | I think it to be my Christian duty to do so. him to do. Let no vain or ignorant person rashly venture against the cleverness almost always found in the Jew, or his failure will

be disastrous." Thus far Rev. Reynolds. I copied it in order that many may be set to thinking ruination for him, because on account of this about this matter. We see almost every he has lost all chances of success in life. year, when the London Society for Promo- His growth is paralyzed, his usefulness dies ting Christianity among the Jews (or abridged London Jew Society) celebrates the an- employ him as a worker. And even I, in niversary at Exeter Hall, London, Rev. Rey- | spite of my sincere brotherly love towards nolds has something to tell about the Jewish | him, and though my reverence for him and work. Why is there such an indifference estimation of his character are great, would with our people? When will our people | never work with him together, because he is become aware of such facts? May the Lord | yet under Sinai observing the Jewish Sab. arouse the hearts of our people, that they bath. But Bro. Lucky is an upright, sinmay pray more and more for the conversion cere Nathanael, and a man of extraordinary of my people, which God called through centuries "my people," and the Lord will hear and there is no rival to him in the knowlthe paryer, and souls will be saved, and the glory of God professed by every kindred and by every tribe. CH. TH. LUCKY.

A SABBATH MISSIONARY SERVICE.

On one of the Sabbaths during the absence of the pastor of the first Hopkinton Church. Rhode Island, as delegate to the Associations, a missionary service was held, according to to go a peculiar way of Christian life by the programme given below. It is said to blending Sinai with Zion, he cut off all op. have been "all good-superlatively so."

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Voluntary, "If I were a voice." Responsive reading of John 17. Hymn, "My soul is not at rest."
- Prayer, by Wm. L. Clarke.
- Collection and notices.
- Hymn, "Yes, my native land I love thee."
 Sketch of life of Dr. S. F. Smith, by Carrie

f there was an invitation given through the RECORDER for pledges to start the paper, that a good many would respond. I have come to believe in the plan of tithing and have practiced it for some time, but make this a special offering.

Yours, J. B. WILLIAMS.

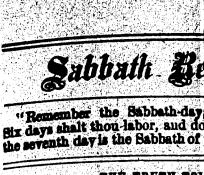
From Rev. D. Landsmann, Juden missionar, 95 Ave. D, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REV. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Missionary Editor: Dear Sir,-Please excuse my boldness in addressing you this letter without having because I speak of a matter which is per. taining to the kingdom of God. Our very dear and much beloved Bro. Lucky is, to my great grief, a Seventh-day Baptist and a member of one of your churches. This is an entire

away: For there is no church that would abilities. He is the best Hebrew scholar. edge of Hebrew neither in this country nor abroad. He could therefore be means of great blessings for the people of his race, if he would be in a position to publish papers and books in that holy language, a language that Moses and the prophets talked, and which our Lord used when walking among men. Now since he gave up fellowship with

the many millions of Christians and chose portunities to be useful to the Christian Church at large, and to the people of his kindred in particular. Had I some means at my disposal, I would not hesitate a moment to give him \$400 annually in order to help him publish a paper. Although I'll never in my life agree with his doctrinal princi-



THE TBUTH TO)

Some time ago a friend se the St. Louis Globe-Democra It contained an article on " tion, " by Rev. John Snyder who, while he believes in Sun rest, does not favor hasty l subject. He believes that S kept because man needs a re day seems to have the major and he knows that the Sunday on no other foundation than

"The truth must be spoke about the Sunday question briefly this: If we would pre rest for wholesome and rat would make it truly a day o ship, it must frankly be place and solid foundation. Ever knows that the Christian S Jewish Sabbath are not iden sanctions of the one canno to the other. If there is a the Bible, it is that not 'a particular day, is sanctified 1 and testified to by miracle the seventh and not the first Every instructed man knows New Testament authority . of the day of rest from th first day of the week. Every knows that the Catholic Ch Christian world the Sunday, the manner in which it shou when Protestantism threw of the Catholic Church it only ecclesiastical foundati the Sunday can logically res Herald.

DEATH OE SABBATH

The American Hebrew th the "death of Saturday ser

"At the annual meeting gregation of Ohicago, the Hirsch, and the Board of T reporting that Saturday serv consumption over two mont it would have been a farce The Rabbi and the Board a the Queen Sabbath has died gation, it was not a natura result of murder, most fou strangled by 12 > liberal, 1 other nic. sounding adjectiv their catch-penny nostrum the Sunday-service quacks gard to their assertion that the first day of the week are abrogate the Seventh-day there can be no question but of the Sabbath in the Sinai directly attributable to the as the statement is made t two months ago. Here the manifestation of the outcome American Judaism can conter uct, and realize what is to ancestral faith, if Radicalis a footing., Conservative cong well consider before they co rabbis in an attempt to make an organized sect. They sh to it that our future rabbis ar der such influences. It is essential that vigorous steps to place the Jewish Theolog New York on a secure finance -Jewish Exchange.

In connection with the Congregational and then "shrivel," home mission operations there are 16 woman's state unions numbering 779 auxiliaries.

THERE are 36 different Protestant missionary societies, and 10 or more private missionaries: 530 native ordained agents; 449,755 native Christians, and 137,504 com- earth," furnishes one of the broadest and municants.

THE American Board has had five Presidents: John Treadwell, LL. D., 1810-23; Joseph Lyman, D. D., 1823-26; John Cotton Smith, LL. D., 1826-41; Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., 1841-57; and the honored Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., lately deceased, 1857-87.

THE Gospel in all Lands for August is largely devoted to the country, people, religions, missions, etc., of India. The July number was full of information concerning China. This is one of the complete of missionary monthlies, a sort of encyclopedia of missions. \$2.00 a year. 805 Broadway, New York.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the "Fiftieth Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church," a pamphlet of 226 pages ; also the "Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Mission of the Reformed Church in America." a pamphlet of 104 pages. The Presbyterian General Assembly met at Omaha, Neb.; the Reformed General Synod at Catskill, N. Y.

A FRIEND writes: "The object of this writing is to inform you of the deep interest I have in foreign missions. It is no new interest with me, but is becoming intensified as the months roll by. I have been informing myself on the subject more lately than press of work would allow for some time past, and, of course, the more I learn the mor) I become interested. I am trying to not at the expense of home missions, however, in my own church by giving them a missionary sermom occasionally. I have taken great pains in the last few weeks in the preparation of a sermon on "Foreign Missions, which I shall give them soon. I feel that

church and pastor have grown strong : the other minister saw his church first "shirk"

Presbyterian, Methodist, and perhaps other ministers, joined in commending to God in prayer Rev. R. A. Hume, a Congregational name to carry his gospel to the ends of the strongest possible grounds for Christian fellowship. Oh how our selfishness and pride ought to fade away, before this duty and precious privilege of publishing Christ's

gospel 1

some of the missionary periodicals that come to us, and to special pains on our own part, we' are better prepared than ever before to furnish sources of information concerning foreign missions, and foreign lands, people and religions. Valuable magazines are kept on file, and from them we will gladly send copies to any address, for use in the preparation of sermons or missionary papers, or for of prayer for missions.

THE Worker, published by the Baptist Publication Society, is authority for the following statement, which has special interest for Seventh-day Baptists, as it was to Abyssina that it was at first proposed to send brethren Carpenter and Wardner and their wives:

It is a remarkable fact, not generally known, that in Ethiopia a people numbering Ethiopic version, and still adhere rigidly to the Mosaic ceremonies and laws. They are the children of Hebrew immigrants who, in the time of the great dispersion, settled in Abyssina and married wives of that nation.

BEFORMED CHURCH MISSIONS.

were \$17.304 87; and its payments into the moneral treasury \$16,981 11. The work awaxen a deeper interest in this direction, among heathen girls and women is full of promise. Total receipts of the General Board for all purposes, \$86,787 02; total exness \$17,500.

Berry. 8. The "Sunrise Hymn," "The morning light is breaking. 9. Sketch of Krishna Pal, by Frank Hill. 10. Hymn, "O thou, my soul, forget no more." 11. Sketch of life of Bishop Heber, by Jessie

Briggs. 12. Hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains."

18. Benediction by Thos. M. Clarke.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Such letters as the following bring much encouragement, not only on account of their financial importance, but because of the in terest and spirit they manifest. We with hold name and post-office in the first letter, not because we would not be glad to pub lish them, but because we think this course will better please the writer.

Mr. A. L. Chester, -- I thought I would send you \$250 to help the missionary cause along. My health is not very good, and very poor, so she cannot help herself but a little part of the time. We shall soon pass away, but I want to work while the day lasts. If I live, I will try to help some more in the all the commandments, yea, even the Sabwinter. The cause lies near my heart.

WELTON, Iowa, July 14, 1887.

Dear Bro.,-I write to say to you that I have on hand some money for the Missionary loved me first in giving himself as a sacrifice and Tract Societies. Our people voted to raise \$1 per member aside from the regular contributions, the same that they did last year. Shall I forward as it is paid in, or people the truth that you also must put the shall I wait until near the close of Confer- | light of the free grace of God in Jesus Christ ence year? I-have \$5 30 contributed by Pearly Hurley, a little nine-year-old son of Bro. John Hurley. His father gave him a small piece of land to plant. The work has your doors such a man who is able to the been done entirely by the boy, and the re- full extent of the word, to combat the specsult is as I have stated. And, besides, he ulating and hairsplitting people of Israel. has payed his subscriptions for the pastor's salary. Spiritually, as a church, we feel much encouraged. Last Sabbath five were baptized, the result of Sabbath-school work. and we trust some influence from Christian also to many a one who is in Jewish missionhomes. Health usually good. Hope you ary work since many years. We all need are improving.

Yours truly, J. T. DAVIS.

NOBTH LOUP, Neb., July 17, 1887. Dear Bro.,-Having read the articles in the RECORDER on Jewish Missions, by Bro. Lucky, and having felt for some time that our people ought to be doing more to bring the Jews to Christ, it seems to me that now there is an important door open for us to start the long-talked of paper to the Jews. I write to ask what you think the prospect is for starting it at the beginning of the next Conference year, or the coming fall: and also to pledge ten dollars (\$10) towards starting it if the Tract Board think it best to go

ples, yet neverthless I would help him to the publication of papers and books, for I am convinced his Hebrew paper would prove a blessing for Israel. The Jewish press which daily criticises and abuses Christianity, would find in such an expounder and defender of Christianity a more than a match to force it to a better appreciation. I know Bro. Lucky well. He lives with me since months. He is highly educated, possesses a vast amount of precious knowledge, yet heis humble in spirit. Therefore I deemed it to be my Christian duty to write to you and to call you and your people's attention to that fact that you possess him for whom other denominations are looking with eager desire. Bear with me when I say, that great responsibility lies now heavily upon you. You are responsible for that man. If he might not stick so much to your church and your ideas having a little money I thought to send it he could be to-day a blessed tool in the while I am living, for I feel that my time hands of any other denomination. Now it he could be to-day a blessed tool in the is short here, and I wanted to help the cause | is for you to use this vessel to the honor and some more while living. My wife's health is glory of our mighty God in heaven and his Son Jesus Christ. May the true Shepherd

of Israel, Jesus the Christ, who kept for me bath and sanctified it in his grace, bless these lines which I have written, with much impertinence to be sure, but with sincerity and Christian love for the good cause of him who for me for the remission of my sins. May the Lord bring home to the heart of your over the bushel to preach the gospel to all creatures and to the Jews first, for he led to I can assure you that his Hebrew publication would prove a great blessing not only to the unconverted and converted Jews, but his pen and his literary abilities. Bro. Lucky is the only man for it. He seems to have been set apart by the gracious Lord for this kind of work. But he is, I feel very sor-

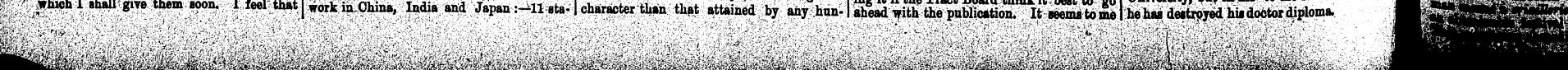
ry to say, in your hands, not in ours. Now think of it. Once more I beg your pardon for troubling you. I could not help writing, it rests as a heavy burden upon my heart. I hope you will accept my suggestion.

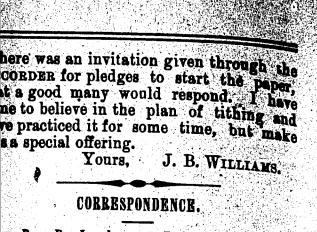
-P. S. Allow me also to add that Bro. Lucky is an oldained minister. He is also Ph. D., which title he got at the Berlin University, but in his to me false humility

COURAGE FOR THE

If one really wants to kno history about the Sabbath, a some other Bible subjects, w read historians of non-sectar if he wishes to sink deeper a darkness, assumption, con lies, let him consult only o writers, men, who looking n ways for divine authority fo find it, and yet write on, glil air of confidence, as thou treatment ought to satisfy We wonder not that a novel Mill Yard Chapel, asked, Bishops look into this questi the Sabbath-it being so evid who gives it serious though morceau is the following Richard F. Burton's rece "Arabian Nights" (private) Note is made upon the follo the Arabian story: "As it found the dyer's shop looks itself is as follows:

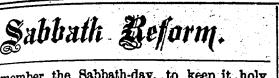
"The Arab Sabt from S Sabt) and the Heb. 'Sabb Saturn's day, Saturday, tran unknown process throughout Sunday. The change is o Curions in the history of reli be a single command stronge it is "Keep the Saturday ho kept by the Founder of O order was never abrogated, CITES INTERNAL INTERNAL PROFESSION





m Rev. D. Landsmann, Juden missionar, 95 Ave. D, New York.

V. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Missionary Editor: Dear Sir,-Please excuse my boldness in lressing you this letter without having honor of your previous acquaintance. nink it to be my Christian duty to do 80. ause I speak of a matter which is per. ning to the kingdom of God. Our very r and much beloved Bro. Lucky is, to my at grief, a Seventh-day Baptist and a memof one of your churches. This is an entire nation for him, because on account of this has lost all chances of success in life. s growth is paralyzed, his usefulness dies ny: For there is no church that would ploy him as a worker. And even I, in te of my sincere brotherly love towards n, and though my reverence for him and imation of his character are great, would er work with him together, because he is under Sinai observing the Jewish Sabh. But Bro. Lucky is an upright, sine Nathanael, and a man of extraordinary lities. He is the best Hebrew scholar, d there is no rival to him in the knowlge of Hebrew neither in this country nor coad. He could therefore be means of at blessings for the people of his race, if would be in a position to publish papers l books in that holy language, a language t Moses and the prophets talked, and ich our Lord used when walking among n. Now since he gave up fellowship with many millions of Christians and chose go a peculiar way of Christian life by nding Sinai with Zion, he cut off all optunities to be useful to the Ohristian urch at large, and to the people of his dred in particular. Had I some means my disposal, I would not hesitate a mont to give him \$400 annually in order to p him publish a paper. Although I'll nevin my life agree with his doctrinal princi-, yet neverthless I would help him to the blication of papers and books, for I am winced his Hebrew paper would prove a asing for Israel. The Jewish press which ly criticises and abuses Christianity, uld find in such an expounder and deder of Christianity a more than a match force it to a better appreciation, I know o. Lucky well. He lives with me since nths. He is highly educated, possesses a t amount of precious knowledge, yet he is mble in spirit. Therefore I deemed it to my Christian duty to write to you and to you and your people's attention to that that you possess him for whom other ominations are looking with eager desire. r with me when I say, that great responlity lies now heavily upon you. You are ponsible for that man. If he might not k so much to your church and your ideas could be to-day a blessed tool in the nds of any other denomination. Now it or you to use this vessel to the honor and ry of our mighty God in heaven and his Jesus Christ. May the true Shepherd arael, Jesus the Christ, who kept for me the commandments, yes, even the Sabh and sanctified it in his grace, bless these es which I have written, with much imtinence to be sure, but with sincerity and ristian love for the good cause of him who ed me first in giving himself as a sacrifice me for the remission of my sins. May Lord bring home to the heart of your ple the truth that you also must put the t of the free grace of God in Jesus Christ the bushel to preach the gospel to all athres and to the Jews first, for he led to doors such a man who is able to the extent of the word, to combat the specting and hairsplitting people of Israel. n assure you that his Hebrew publicewould prove a great blessing not only he unconverted and converted Jews, but to many a one who is in Jewish missionwork since many years. We all need pen and his literary abilities. Bro. ky is the only man for it. He seems to e been set apars by the gracious Lord for kind of work. But he is, I feel very soro say, in your hands, not in ours. Now a of it. Once more I beg your pardon for thing you. I could not help writing nits as a heavy burden upon my bear one you will accept my suggestion -P. S. Allow me also to add that Bro is an oldained minister. D., which title he rot he the month



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

THE TRUTH TOLD.

Some time ago a friend sent us a copy of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of April 3d. It contained an article on "Sunday Legislation," by Rev. John Snyder, of St. Louis, who, while he believes in Sunday and Sunday rest. does not favor hasty legislation on the subject. He believes that Sunday should be kept because man needs a rest-day, and Sunday seems to have the majority in its favor. and he knows that the Sunday-Sabbath stands on no other foundation than this. He says:

"The truth must be spoken, and the truth about the Sunday question is simply and briefly this: If we would preserve the day of rest for wholesome and rational use, if we would make it truly a day of peace and worship, it must frankly be placed upon a sure day. Let us all have the courage of our conand solid foundation. Every instructed man | victions and speak the whole truth in the knows that the Christian Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath are not identical. That the sanctions of the one cannot be transferred to the other. If there is anything plain in the Bible, it is that not 'any day,' but one particular day, is sanctified by the older law. when Protestantism threw off the authority of the Catholic Church it abandoned the only ecclesiastical foundation upon which the Sunday can logically rest."-Review and Herald.

DEATH OF SABBATH SERVICES.

The American Hebrew thus accounts for the "death of Saturday services."

"At the annual meeting of the Sinai Congregation of Chicago, the minister, Dr. Hirsch, and the Board of Trustees agreed in reporting that Saturday services had died of consumption over two months ago, and that it would have been a farce to continue it.

only by aberrations of sectarian zeal, and of party in spirit religion." Vol. Page 305.

II.

advance.

Who can wonder that men, like this great traveler, knowing these things, occasionally speak out? The wonder is that those who are on the watch-towers will not open their lips. The charge made in the foregoing note is in effect that professed Christians have heaped every possible indignity upon the fourth commandment. "Aberrations of sectarian zeal." indeed ! "Let us have nothing to do with that odious brood the Jews," said Constantine. But this was only a blind in order to preserve the popularity of the sun-worship day. "The old paganism," says a writer in the Silver Morn, "was transformed and lived under a new name, so that the Christianity of Constantine (it has been said) was but baptized paganism;" and Sunday, in the place of the Sabbath, was the important part of this " baptized paganism," which has been made to lift its arrogant head to terrify into submission everybody in all time. Free inquiry, however, is sure to expose the "monstrous absurdity," and bring about a reaction in favor of a return to God's own appointed

love of it.—Sabbath Memorial.

THE "JEWISH" SABBATH

Says a correspondent : "There is not a and testified to by miracles. That day is single text which plainly says that Christ or the seventh and not the first day of the week. the apostles ever kept the Jewish Sabbath." Every instructed man knows that there is no So we say. We go even farther. and say New Testament authority for the changing that there is no text that intimates that of the day of rest from the seventh to the they ever kept the Jewish Sabbath. Do you first day of the week. Every instructed man | wish to know the reason of this silence ? It knows that the Catholic Church gave to the is because in all the Bible there is no men-Christian world the Sunday, and determined tion of such a thing as "the Jewish Sabthe manner in which it should be used. And bath." Of course Christ and his apostles could not keep a thing that had no existence. But there was a day which Christ kept in common with most of the Jews, and many of the Gentiles. That day was the Seventh-day, "the Sabbath of the Lord," "the Lord's day." How do we know that dents, they would not waste their time or he kept it? Because the observance of the Seventh-day is commanded in the law of God (Ex. 20:8-11), and Jesus said, "I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love." John 15: 10.-Signs of the Times.

Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get

THE SABBATH RECORDER, AUGUST 25, 1887.

have spread among men, are of Phonician, has long been recognized, as almost any page and therefore of Hamitic origin. That is, of a Hebrew dictionary will show. But from in brief, the Japhetic nations have been chosen to fulfill God's plan for the development of man in the line of culture, intellectual and material, while the Shemitic nations, and especially the Jewish people, have been chosen to fulfill God's plan for the development of man in the matter of religion; and the Hamitic nations have, at least in one or two signal cases, helped the others in their

May God spread out Japheth, And may he (i. c. God) dwell in the tents of Shem. And let Canaan be their servant."

The thesis which it is my purpose to establish is that the study of the Shemitic languages is of paramount importance in the interpretation of the Old Testament. By the term Shemitic languages it is intended to mean not merely the Hebrew, but its cognate languages, as the Syriac, Biblical Aramaic (or so-called Chaldee). Arabic, and the more recently known Assyrian.

By the term interpretation of the Old Testament it is intended to mean its proper and intelligent understanding. That is to say, the position taken is that in order to the adequate and intelligent comprehension of the revelation of God through the Old Testament, the study of the allied tongues of the Shemitic family is of the utmost importance? This is perhaps not a startlingly new discovery, but it is certainly a fact not sufficiently appreciated by theologians, theological students, or by scholars, or people in general Were it more appreciated by theologians, they would not make the mistakes they do: were it more appreciated by theological stumisapply their energies as they do; and were it appreciated by people in general, there the age, authorship, and character of the would be vastly greater incentives and oppor-Sacred Writings have proven to some minds tunities to the study of the Bible in a rational real ignes fatui, it needs but a reference to a and sensible manner, and perhaps we might hope that, ere the dawn of the twentieth cent away from this important field of investigaury, the evil genii which haunt the Sacred

In the first place, it is submitted without

Volume may be effectually exorcised.

rectly the alphabets of every European lan- respect the Koran and the Arabian Nights form." Compare with this the beautiful guage to-day, without which the knowledge are most excellent commentaries upon the construction after the analogy of the Assyneither of civilization nor of religion would | Old Testament. This value of Arabic study | rian poetry:

the lack of thorough study many mistakes

have been made. The Arabic language has

been too often a chaos, as Renan has said, in

which "with a little good-will any one may

value. They are respectively the Christian

and Jewish Shemitic tongues of later times.

Much of the Old Testament is written in

Chaldee, and there is a great Syriac literature

besides a most excellent version of the Old

the second century A. D. Both these lan-

guages lived and flourished long after the

Hebrew became a dead language, and they

cast a flood of light backward upon the sacred

pages. It may be said that this matter has

been pretty well worked up by scholars, and

that the student of the Bible can take their

results and need not himself pursue these,

studies; but if he would understand their

(2) The questions of dialect and literary

style have only recently been considered, and

yet this field is not only an extensive one, but

it is also one of the deepest significance.

The problems it presents lie before us, and

they have come to stay till some solution is

given them. They cannot be ignored. Into

this field many pious men have shunned to

enter, lest they be ensnared by the dreadful

thing called the Higher Criticism. This is

very unfortunate. That these questions of

language and style and their bearing upon

Graf or a Wellhausen to prove. But to turn

tion because of such a danger, is to adopt the

study these languages.

'In the beginning, when God created the heaven and the earth. While the earth was waste and empty and dark-

ness was upon the face of the deep, And the wind of God was hovering over the face of the waters,

Then God said, 'Let there be light,'and there was light."

find whatever he desires." As a matter of The beauty and symmetry of this sentence fact, however, the chaos has generally been in and similar ones, the revisers have entirely the mind of the investigator. The Syriac and ignored. Of this work there has scarcely Chaldee, or the Eastern and Western branchbeen made a beginning, and the field for es of the Aramaic, are also of incalculable future study is full of rich rewards.

(4.) When now we come to the determination of the original text of the Old Testament, we are confronted by an almost Herculean task, of which but a few preparatory strokes have been accomplished. The work Testament made from the Hebrew of about | in Shemitic philology has been to some extent, at least, done for us. The more tangible results, even of literary criticism are, indirectly at least, accessible to those who are not familiar with the Shemitic tongues. The possibility of reconstructing the Hebrew text, however, has hardly been considered. That most important work which the reviewers have so ably done for the New Testament is left for future generations to accomplish work, and if he prefer not to became a foot- for the Old. And yet, in many respects, the ball for the play of commentators, he must need is greater in the case of the Old Testament than of the New. In view of that need, every student must do the work for himself with what help he can get. He is in somewhat the condition of the New Testament student before Bengel and Wetstein. Because the Massoretic text is essentially the same in all existing MSS., it has been very difficult for textual critics to free themselves from its bondage. The labor, too, is vastly greater in the case of the Old Testament. A careful comparison is necessary with the Septuagint and the Syriac versions, in order to ascertain the probable text of the centuries just before our era, and then with the Jewish commentaries to ascertain, if possible, a still

earlier text. Until this work has been done. it cannot be said that we have truly a Revised Old Testament, and until this shall have been done, a knowledge of the Shemitic tongues will be needful to one who is to be in any real sense an expositor of the Law and the method of defense practiced by the ostrich, Prophets.

It is the fashion now to underrate the importance of the study of the Old Testament: but the New Testament without the Old is a wife robbed of her husband. He who would know the New must be familiar with the Old. and we ought devoutly pray for the time when, to every school-boy, the Greek New Testament will be as familiar as the English, and when Biblical students will con the leaves of their Hebrew Old Testament as often, if not oftener, than do our pastors. their Tischendorf or Westcott and Hort. JUNE 22, 1887.

3

the Queen Sabbath has died in their Congregation, it was not a natural death, but the result of murder, most foul. She has been strangled by the liberal, progressive, and other nic. sounding adjectived doctors with their catch-penny nostrums. What have the Sunday-service quacks now to say in regard to their assertion that the services on the first day of the week are not intended to abrogate the Seventh-day Sabbath? For there can be no question but that the death of the Sabbath in the Sinai Congregation is directly attributable to the Sunday-services, two months ago. Here then is a tangible manifestation of the outcome of Radicalism. American Judaism can contemplate the product, and realize what is to become of the ancestral faith, if Radicalism is to be given a footing. Conservative congregations should well consider before they countenance their rabbis in an attempt to make such irreligion an organized sect. They should in time see to it that our future rabbis are not reared under such influences. It is for this reason essential that vigorous steps should be taken to place the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York on a secure financial foundation. -Jewish Exchange.

COURAGE FOR THE TRUTH.

If one really wants to know the truth of history about the Sabbath, as well as about some other Bible subjects. we advise him to read historians of non-sectarian bias. But if he wishes to sink deeper and deeper into darkness, assumption, contradiction, and lies, let him consult only certain othordox Writers, men, who looking more than seven ways for divine authority for Sunday, never find it, and yet write on, glibly, and with an air of confidence, as though this sort of treatment ought to satisfy honest inquiry! We wonder not that a novelist, in writing of Mill Yard Chapel, asked, why don't the Bishops look into this question ?"-meaning the Sabbath-it being so evident to any one who gives it serious thought. A precious morceau is the following Note in Captain Richard F. Burton's recently translated "Arabian Nights" (privately printed). The Note is made upon the following passage in the Arabian story: "As it was Sabbath I found the dyer's shop locked." The Note

itself is as follows: "The Arab Sabt from Sabata, (he kept Sabt) and the Heb. 'Sabbath' both mean Saturn's day, Saturday, transferred by some unknown process throughout Christendom to Sunday. The change is one of the most curious in the history of religions. If there be a single command stronger than all others, it is 'Keep the Saturday holy.' It was so kept by the Founder of Christianity; the order was never abrogated, and yet most 'Sawbath,' means Saturn's day, the 'Sihyar'

wisdom; and with all thy getting get understand-The Rabbi and the Board are mistaken.

THE SHEMITIC LANGUAGES IN OLD TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION.

BY REV. WILLIAM C. DALAND.

It has been truly said that a people's language reflects, as in a mirror, their character and the nature of their civilization. Indeed so much does language reveal, that it may with equal truth be said that we cannot peras the statement is made that it died only fectly know a people, a nation or race of men, unless we know their language. Emphatically is this the case with ancient nations, so far removed from us in time, with habits of thought and action so alien from ours; and if it be so with reference to the nations of classic antiquity, it is so much more certainly in the case of the tribes of the race of | Testament, and so to gain a proper concep-Shem, marked out by the hand of Providence for a destiny so different from that of the Indo-European families, to one or another of which we most of us belong. When we stop to think of the place the Shemitic race has occupied in God's plan as exhibited in the

history of mankind, and God's revelation of his will and purpose concerning man, we cannot fail to be impressed with the importance of the study of the Shemitic lan-

guages. The destiny of the races from which the world is peopled, is foretold in the cursing

and blessing of Noah. Gen. 9: 25-27. ' Cursed be Canaan. A servant of servants shall he be to his brethren. Blessed be Jehovah, God of Shem. And let Canaan be their servant.

May God spread out Japheth. And may he dwell in the tents of Shem. And let Canaan be their servant.

Just as Japheth and his descendants became the channel down which have flowed all the influences which have molded the civilization of the world, i. e., God's purpose for man intellectually and in regard to material prosperity; just so Shem and his descendants have become the channel through which came God's revelation to man, knowledge of himself, redemption from sin, and eternal

human race religiously. The descendants of Ham have served God's purposes in more instances than one to help the advancement of the other two lines. Familiar illustrations of this are to be seen in the following facts: The Greek, the Roman, and the Teutonic nations, which have done the most for our Christians are not aware that Sabbath or culture and civilization, are Japhetic; the Jewish nation, which has given us the Bible,

argument that, in order to the adequate and intelligent understanding of the Old Testament, two things are necessary:

a. To be able to read in intelligently. b. To obtain as nearly as possible the cor rect text to read.

In the second place, there will be a brief attempt to indicate lines of argument which will show that in order to these two things a knowledge of the Shemitic tongues is indispensable. There will be an endeavor to indicate:

1st. That in order to understand the He brew and Aramaic, the languages in which the Old Testament was written, it is neces sary to study the Arabic and Syriac as well. 2d. That in order to appreciate the differ ences in dialect and in the literary style between the different portions of the Old tion of their relation one to another, and the part they play in the divine plan, a familiarity with the essential features of the different languages is necessary. 3d. That in order to take advantage of the

great light shed by the cuneiform inscriptions upon the Old Testament, particularly the very earliest history in Genesis and the later history of the books of Kings and Chronicles, the knowledge of the Assyrian language is needful

4th. That in order to the determination of the original text as nearly as possible, a careful comparison is necessary of the Massoretic text with the Syriac version, as well as with study in this department on the part of minother ancient versions, and with the Jewish commentaries upon the Scriptures.

(1) The classic Hebrew ceased to be a living language, probably soon after the Captivity, though the change from Hebrew to Aramaic was no doubt gradual. At any rate | firmation of the Sacred Record in the books the change was accomplished long before the of Kings and Chronicles and even in Genesis Christian era. The only literature, with is well known to many. Those who were at almost an unique exception. now existent in the classic Hebrew is the Old Testament. Hence, were it not for the other languages, many questions, both of grammar and lexicography, would remain in a state of grave life in Christ, i. e., God's purpose for the doubt. Words occurring many times are of course very clear, while words occurring but even in the very structure of the Hebrew few times, or perhaps only once in the whole sentence, revealing a wondrous flexibility Old Testament, are often obscure. The same hitherto unsuspected, has hardly yet been

is true of certain idiomatic forms of expression. Herein is the value of the study of Arabic and the Aramaic. The Arabic has long been a living language and has had many excellent grammarians and lexicographers. Though not resembling the He- darkness was upon the face of the deep. of the older Arabs. And to complete its our Christian religion, and Christ himself, brew as closely as does the Aramaic, it yet And the Spirit of God moved upon the face man means a crigillerie. a 'row,' a disorder. is Shemitic, and the alphabets of both the retains many of the oldest Shemitic forms as

when she hides her head in the sand to escape her pursuers. By shutting our eyes to the real and solid advantages to be gained from a rational and yet devout consideration of these important questions, we retard the progress of Biblical interpretations, and prove ourselves at once cowardly and foolish-as foolish as he who would refuse to avail himself of steam and electricity because men have lost their lives thereby, and who therefore remains content with the sluggish means of communication of the centuries gone by. Into this field, if we would understand the Old Testament, we must enter, and in order to reap its benefits we must have such a familiarity with the allied Shemitic tongues as will enable us to discriminate the subtler distinctions of dialect and literary style, as well as the more marked differences between the various forms of composition. A glance at the Revised Version will show the many poetic passages formerly considered to be prose; and there are many more (e. g., the first chapter of Genesis) whose poetic character the revisers did not recognize. A reference to what has already been done for the Pentateuch and the Poetical Books, will suffice to indicate the extent as well as the importance of this branch of investigation; and the misapprehensions generally current concerning such books as Ecclesiastes and the Song of Songs, together with the weakness and frivolity of many of the commonly received interpretations, especially of the latter book, are sufficient to exhibit the great need of

isters of the gospel. (3.) To the help afforded to the study of the Scriptures by the Assyrian inscriptions. time will permit me only to refer. The confirst skeptical regarding the conclusions to be drawn from the inscriptions, now welcome the evidence they afford. But the light which the Assyrian language itself (now proven beyond a doubt to be a true Shemitic tongue) sheds upon the Hebrew language recognized even by Hebrew students. As an instance, take the first three verses of the Bible, thus in the A. V. : "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form and void, and

Cemperance.

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

BOYS AND TOBACCO.

In Germany the use of tobacco by boys under 18 is prohibited by laws which are enforced.

In the Ecole Polytechnique of France it is found that non-smokers took the highest rank in every grade, and that smokers continually lost grade. Hence the use of tobacco was prohibited in public schools. It is also prohibited in our own Government schools of Annapolis and West Point. Hundreds of boys apply for admission to the Navy Academy and one-fifth of all who are examined are rejected on account of heart disease, which the surgeons say is caused by smoking cigarettes.

Dr. A. L. Gilson, of the United States Navy, gives the following as the effects of smoking upon the students:

1. It leads to impaired nutrition of the nerve centers.

2. It is a fertile cause of neuralgia, vertigo and indigestion.

3. It irritates the mouth and throat, and thus destroys the purity of the voice.

4. By excitation of the optic nerve, it provokes amaurosis and other defects of vision.

5. It causes a tremulous hand and an intermittent pulse.

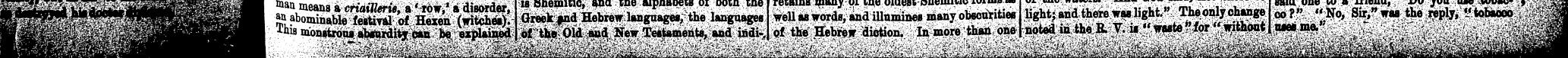
6. One of its conspicuous effects is to develop irritability of the heart.

7. It retards the cell change on which these development of the adolescent dependent 8. It is filthy. It befouls the mount sir, clothes, floor and street. What decent young man would like to marry a woman schlicted to smoking or chewing?

9. It is expensive. Many a church member pays more for tobacco than for his religion. Five cents per day and the interest in twenty-five years amounts to over one thon. sand dollars.

10. It is injurious. Evil to body and mind. Nature at first repudiatés it. It causes debility, depression, paralysis, cancers and insanity. It injures the five senses.

11. It is slavish. How despotic the habit! A match for alcohol and opium. "Sur,"



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REV. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Sisco, Fla., Missionary Editor.

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• THE great eventful Present hides the Past;, but through the din Of its loud life hints and echoes from the life behind steal in: And the lore of home and fireside, and the legendary rhyme, Make the task of duty lighter which the true man owes his time.

SOMEBODY has written us a long letter, to which he has forgotten to sign his name. From the contents of the letter we judge the writer will expect an answer. If he will which we left the county. This route is send his name and address, we will give the matter our attention. The envelope bears | but it is rather more hilly; it affords some the postmark, Sardinia, N. Y.

THE following paragraph, spelling and all, a rule, so thrifty and well kept. All this which is credited to the irrepressible Nasby, well illustrates the unmasked spirit of Social- | ment of the whole trip. ism:

"I hate a capitalist, no matter how he becum one. I hate the meen-spirited, grovelin retch wich will work ten or more hours | meadows and pasture lands of Cattaraugus a day, deprivin hisself uv beer, terbacker, and cards, and bilyards, and hos racing, and sich, savin peny by peny til he hez ground enough out of the world to have a shop uv his own, and to employ other men to slave homeward trip-a thing which we are sure fur him and thus go on accumulatin til he owns things. Such men are monopolists, and the enemies of labor, and grinders."

SOLOMON says, "A word spoken in due season, how good it is!" This proverb, doubtless, has its fulfillment in many cases of which he who gave utterance to the golden word is quite ignorant. It had a good illustration in an article which appeared in the missionary columns of this paper, not long ago. A lady was solicited to pledge something to a special fund to send a young lady to China to take charge of the girl's boardingschool, in case a suitable person should be found willing to go. After considering the matter carefully, as she thought, she decided that she could do nothing. A few days afterwards she read the letter of Mrs. Davis on the subject, and immediately pledged five dollars to the fund. We do not know how many others may have been moved in a similar manner. We do not see how any woman could read that letter without feeling a strong desire to bear some part in the good work for which Sister Davis pleads.

matters of interest which may be reported to of reverence is "conspicuously absent," we him, at the opening session. For the sake know, alas, too well, that the spirit of revof the greater uniformity in these reports, erence is gone too. But the morning serthe Conference voted last year that the Con. vice-whether the morning mass, or special ference year should begin on the first day of service, or harvest thanksgiving, we did not September of each year and end on the thir- know-is soon over and the decorous worty-first day of the next August. All reports shipers return to their homes, and we go on should be made out according to this vote. our homeward way. It is greatly desired that every church be re-

Just before night we entered the little ported at this Conference, as it will greatly village of Rushford, in our own county, feeling almost as though we had got home, although twenty-five miles or more of Allegany hills and valleys still lay between us and that "dearest spot on earth." But matter be attended to at the earliest possible there was another thing which gave us a home feeling at this place; seated on the veranda of the hotel where we had made arrangements to spend the night, we asked our host what the building 'was just across

the street from us. "That," said he, "is Rushford Academy." And then he told us Our route homeward from Alden took u how, a generation ago, Prof. Sayles came through the eastern portion of Erie county, over from Alfred, founded the Academy, nearly parallel to, and but a little distance and inspired the boys and girls of that region from, the west boundary of Wyoming. This with his own enthusiasm for sound learning brought us into Cattaraugus, from which and a pure morality. Our host was himself we entered Allegany near the north-west corone of the Professor's younger pupils, and ner, almost exactly opposite the point at the whole tone and drift of his conversation showed that his opportunities had been well more direct than that by which we went improved. As we chatted of village affairs, he told us of one and another of his townsfine landscape scenery, but the towns and men, rehearsing the history of their business village through which it leads are not as successes, adding occasionally the remark, "and he was another one of Prof. Sayles" variety contributed not a little to the enjoypupils." Ah, who can tell how much we owe as individuals and as communities, to Agriculturally, the distinctness with which the earnest, enthusiastic men who found, the transition from the golden wheat fields build up and maintain institutions of learn. of Erie and Wyoming counties, to the green ing, whose privileges our fathers enjoyed which we now enjoy, and which our chiland Allegany counties, was made quite redren after us will enjoy for successive genmarkable. We noted also one other thing, erations. Prof. Sayles has long since given agriculturally, both on our outward and our up the work of a teacher, and Rushford Academy is now a graded school, having a will delight the heart of our friend "H. D. department of academic grade, but the in-C.," and many others to hear-the farmers fluence of that man and his school will be a of that region are evidently going out of the lasting benefit to the business, to the morals, hop business. Whether this is becauseand to the religious life of Rushford. As troublesome little fellow, called conscience

we thus reflected, and remembered that has gotten into the hearts of the farmers, or Prof. Sayles was himself, as to his qualifica whether it is because an army of other troub. tions for such a work, the product of the old Allesome little fellows had sapped the life from fred Academy, we almost felt that we had met

business life, do not fail to "let Jerusalem they did not think enough about Jerusalem. come into your mind." And may God heln And sometimes, even when they would rather be true, they became involved by unholy you to be true, as he did his children of old partnerships, and because they did so easily And unto those who are now about to decide mix with those of opposite faith, they were upon an occupation, I would say, if you drawn away from the faith of their fathers. have the welfare of your church and people They did not intend to go astray. Their | thoroughly at heart, and will be true to con. science and God's Word at any cost, I have hearts ever clung to Israel, but the life was

so out of harmony with their real inner con- no fears as to the result of your choice. For victions as to bring them under constant God will help all such to settle this question self-condemnation. Their own consciences aright. You will not enter any business disapproved; and yet worldly policy was where you cannot follow your convictions strong enough to warp the life. They may | regarding the Sabbath. Your first and only have tried to excuse it on some pretext of question will be, "What is right?" "What will my God approve ?" And no question necessity, but still the voice within could not be completely hushed. Thus they lost of ease, or position, or worldly honor can move you away from the rock of your faith. God's smile and favor. Thus is it ever, when one does violence to his convictions And the world will respect you all the more. if you do for consciences' sake turn your back for mere worldly advantage.

As a surity against such troubles, let me | upon some good opening, and accept a small. urge the young people of all our churches | er field, with less pay, in order to obey God. That was a good position that Nehemiah, to remember Jerusalem who was cup-bearer to the king, left when

WHEN YOU CHOOSE YOUR OCCUPATION.

he went to build up Jerusalem. And when That is a critical point in the life of a Sab. Moses, with the open door to the throne of bath-keeping young man, when he begins Egypt before him, turned away from it be. seriously to cast about him for a field of labor, when he must decide what is to be his cause of his loyalty to Israel, "choosing rather to suffer afflictions with the people of life-work. If ever he needs divine help, it is God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for now. So many trades and such a variety of a season," he made the choice that secured professions all stretch out hands of invitation to him ! Every line of business holds for him an "inheritance incorruptible."

HE PREFERRED A CLEAR CONSCIENCE. out inducements full of promise. He is amwith God's favor, even though it closed bitious, and wants to make his mark in the world. If, now, he forgets the cause of God, every door to princely honor and worldly and his obligations to be loyal to his law, he fame. He would yield every pet plan of his will be likely to act upon the principle of own, in order to be loyal to God's law. Bal. worldly policy. The question of ease, and ancing the best that the world could offer worldly advantage will draw strongly away with the most that religion could bring in from the line of religious faith he has been cross-bearing, and privations, he deliberately taught to revere; and, unless he keeps the turned away from the former and accepted cause of God well in mind, he will yield to the latter, because it was right. If the multitudes who have forsaken the Sabbath althe pressure and go with the world. When ways for worldly advantage, had only been Saul of Tarsus saw that light from God, and thus loyal, no one can tell how much the felt its power, he did not ask what would be the most convenient or promising thing good cause would have been advanced thereto do. Neither did he inquire what would by. Most of them have left us under the bring him greatest honor, or what would pretext that they "could not live" and keep secure the most wealth. But the all-absorb- the Sabbath. Just as though it were a mat ter of life and death ! Daniel might have ing and only question with him was. What said the same thing, and that, too, with some would God have him do. My young brethren, you have all received the light from God. propriety, when the den of lions stared him You have heard his voice. He has revealed his in the face. But the fact is, that it is not a matter of life and death, but simply a questruth. And the all-important question tion of a little easier way of living. should be, "What wilt thou have me to do." NO ONE HAS STARVED, If you act upon the principle of worldly polor gone naked, by being true to the Subbath, icy, you will be sure to smother convictions, and put out that light. No man can do | if he did right in other things. The simple question is one of a little more money, or a violence to his conscience without untold line of work a little more to our own liking. damage to his own better manhood. And Again, I have found some light upon this he who quibbles and truckles to bring his question by a careful observation of those, conscience to the point where it will allow as a class, who have gone out from my own him to sin against the light he has, must soon lose self-respect. When this is done church, and those who have been true and the gate is open to ruin, and the road is all remained. Have those who went proposed, the way down hill. One great trouble with as a class, any better than those who remained? Have they gained any better standing our people has been that they seem to choose their life-work with so little regard to the in society? Have they arisen to truer manclaims of the Sabbath upon them. The amhood ? Have they gained any more of this world's goods? No, I am willing to let an bition to have some nice and elegant busihonest comparison answer this question. Inness, or fine profession, where they may deed, I find many among us who have come keep white hands and wear fine apparel, is right in from First-day people, and taken one of the wrong tendencies of the rising the places of those who have left us, because generation in America. And Seventh-day-"they could not live," and they are among Baptists are by no means exempt. Too many our most prosperous farmers, preachers, and are unwilling to work their way up as their business men to-day. This goes to show that fathers did, but want to jump into places of our excuses for leaving the Sabbath are not ease and affluence. And the fewness of those valid. who have God's cause at heart sufficiently to O, let all of our young men remember God's enable them to make some sacrifice for the cause, when choosing a life-work, and make truth, is sad to contemplate. We ought to be no excuses for turning away which will not willing to give up our own first choice of occupass for good reasons when we stand before pation, if we must forsake the truth of God the "great white throne." in order to follow it, and accept a second or third choice even, for the sake of truth. SHILOH, N. J., Aug. 11, 1887. This may close some lines of business to us, but that is the cross we must bear in order TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. to be true. Every one who lives for God and stands by his truth must expect to bear The Treasurer of the General Conference makes this one more appeal to delinquent some cross. And this is ours. But the spirit of true consecration will make this cross churches to pay up their indebtedness. seem light; indeed, will enable true men to The expenses for the year 1886 for publishing and distributing the minutes alone glory in it. But the trades that are closed were \$191. Several smaller items will doubtto us are fewer than appears at first thought. less increase this amount to over \$200. To A man can be true to the Sabbath in most of pay this indebtedness the Finance Committee the professions if he has the cause sufficientapportioned \$172 among the churches. It ly upon his heart. We have many worthy will at once be seen, that if every dollar of examples of this among us to-day. Men this amount were paid, quite a large portion with an all-absorbing love for Jerusalem, of the indebtedness would be unprovided could be for. But instead of this, only about one-TRUE EVEN IN BABYLON. third of the churches have paid anything. ed the church, every boy removing his hat you in a subject that lies very near my And even high places of honor, and great Very many of the churches are in arrears positions of trust and responsibility did not for a number of years, while others have that can never be remedied, if you become prevent. Daniel and the "Worthies" held never paid their apportionments since the firm to the faith of their people, and that, too, in the face of greater obstacles than any that present Treasurer has held the office, nine

the year, free of charges boards himself. He canh fore, even had he the abilit

money from his own pocket Each church can easily find portioned to it by reference minutes of 1886 and privio All remittances should treasurer at Alfred Centre, A. C. E

TBACT SOCIE

The Executive Board of hath Tract Society met in meeting at Plainfield, N. 14, 1887, at 2 P. M. Vio Titsworth in the chair. by A. H. Lewis. There members and one visitor. After reading the minut session, the Corresponding ed the manuscript of Eld. Baptism, which had been North-Western Association request of the Board at The manuscript was referre and J. G. Burdick for ex The Committee on Hebr ed correspondence with H

D. C. Burdick in reference same, and stated that partly in type. The Boar the Hebrew paper for one The Committee on requ

quist reported as follows Your Committee to consider Lundquist, concerning the articles by C. A. S. Temple, time since in the SABBATH R report, that they have learned th to publish said articles, togethe form. Under these circumsta think it not best to anticipate GEO.

The Corresponding Sed urer were appointed a con er on purchase of new ty House:

The Treasurer presente the condition of the treas Balance on hand July 1st, Received in July.....

Paid out in July.....

THE attention of all persons expecting to attend the approaching anniversaries, at Shiloh, N. J., is called to the following statement of the Railroad Committee concerning fares, which will explain itself;

I am in receipt of several inquiries about fares to Conference, thus early, which indicates that our people are preparing to come. In answer to these inquiries, allow me to say, through the RECORDER, that application has been made and in all reasonable probability will be granted, for a general rate of one and one-third fares, from all points and over all roads in the Traffic Association, under their rules made to cover all such meetings. These rules are full fare one way, of the payments of which a certificate must be procured from the ticket agent, upon blanks to be furnished. These certificates have to be endorsed at the meeting by the Secretary; and when so endorsed they entitle the party whose name they bear to purchase a return ticket over the same route at one-third the unlimited fare. In order to save time and a rush at the last moment, it will be well for all parties wishing blanks for this purpose to make application as early as possible to the Secretary, Rev. L. A. Platts, D. D., Alfred Centre, N. Y., and they will be forwarded when received from the Traffic Association. They will not be available for those wishing to come in time to make much of a visit hefore Conference, but it is presumed that the return tickets will be good until used. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Com.

churches to the General Conference have hold, and all walking with reverent step to been sent, by the Corresponding Secretary, their proper places. There is such a thing, Dr. J. G. Swinney, of Shiloh, N. J., to pas- of course, as a mere show of reverence with- rusalem." Many an ancient Israelite did tors or clerks, with request that they be filled | out its spirit; but it is equally true that the out and returned at once to him. The rea- reverent manner is the legitimate fruit of sonableness of this request will appear when the truly reverent spirit, while a giddy, sim-

the vines, or whether it is because the marke had been so glutted with former crops that it no longer pays to raise hops. we did not learn; certain it is, that somebody has pronounced the sentence "The hop must go," and the glory of the humulus lupulus is fast departing. We did, indeed; see a few poles, set over which the growing vines were climbing, but their numbers were few compared with the stacks of dry poles which stand as they were left at the close of the last year's crop.

facilitate the work of the session if the full

report of the Secretary be made at the open-

ing session. Therefore we urge that this

moment, and that the reports as soon as

made out be forwarded to Dr. J. G. Swin-

VACATION NOTES.

ney, Shiloh, N. J.

Having taken an early start from Alden, we halted at a Four Corners, some ten or twelve miles out, for rest and refreshments. On one of these corners was a hotel, lager beer saloon and store all in one, on another was a barn, on the third a small dwelling house, while on the fourth stood a Catholic church. stopped at the barn, of course, and while Daniel munched his feed, we ate a lunch which thoughtful friends had provided for

us, and then took observation of our surroundings. The country spreads out in all directions from this point in far-reaching views, and gives evidence of careful cultivation. The inhabitants, for miles around, we are told, are all German. We do not need to be told it. The features and the dress of all we see, and the peculiar accent of every voice we hear-all proclaim it. While we are viewing the scenes about us, the bells in the plain tower of the church suddenly ring out, which the people seem to understand, for from every point of the compass, along the various roads leading into the "corners," they come flocking into the church. We particularly notice the matronly women, the decrepit old men, and the little children. The men have gone to the and the religious faith of your fathers harvest fields and appear to have left these to "do the religious" for the whole community. Well, if the service is performed with and it means the same thing to-day when enas much real heart devotion. as it evidently is with outward punctiliousness, then it is the young people of our own faith will give left in good hands. We could not help me audience for a few moments, I will gladly could have seen these children as they enter-

BLANKS for the statistical reports of the the instant he stepped over the outer threshsion, and the Corresponding Secretary is ex- is wanting. When we see the reverent de- fluences surrounding God's people of old oft- brethren of our own precious faith, if you port must exhibit an sampty treasury and

an old friend, albeit we had never seen Prof. Savles, and knew those early days only as history which has been rehearsed to us by those of an older ineration.

The next day brought us to Angelica for our nooning. It has been nearly twenty years since we were last in this village before, and we could not but mark the improvements which have been made in that time. This is the half-shire town of Allegany county, sharing with Belmont the hon ors and privileges which are supposed to come to the village or city in which the county business is done. After making a few calls upon some acquaintances, we resumed our journey, making the last stage, of eleven milès, before night, having been gone from home a little less than seven days.

Looking back over those days, we are now ready to vote that one of the pleasantest ways to spend a week is with a horse and carriage; one of the pleasantest places to visit is the region which we have visited; and that July, though the hottest time of the year, is a good time for such a journey.

Communications.

"LET JERUSALEM COME INTO YOUR MIND."

NUMBER III.

BY REV. THEO. L. GARDINER.

"Remember the Lord afar off, and let Jerusalen come into your mind." Jer. 51 : 50.

When we urge Seventh-day Baptists to 'let Jerusalem come into mind," it is only another way of saying "let your church come into mind." This was its simple meaning, when urged upon Israel in Babylon, joined upon Israel "in the world." Now if wishing that some of our own boys and girls | speak so as to be heard beyond the circle of my own beloved flock, and try to interest heart. You will make a sad mistake, one so absorbed in "Babylon" as to forget "Jethis to his everlasting loss.

fatal to the children of his people to-day, as than these sterling qualities in them that close of the present month. Unless, there it is remembered that there are now less than pering behavior in the house of God is in the days when the prophets bewailed their has immortalized their names, and enthron- fore, these delinquents hasten in sending in four weeks before Conference will be in ses- sure evidence that the heart of reverence and bondage among the heathen. The in- ed them in the hearts of humanity. Oh their dues the forthcoming Treasurer's Re-

confront a Seventh-day Baptist in the busi- years. The results of forgetting God are just as ness world of to day; and it is none other

The Oonference year expires with the

Balance, Aug. 1st. Received Aug. 1st-13th.....

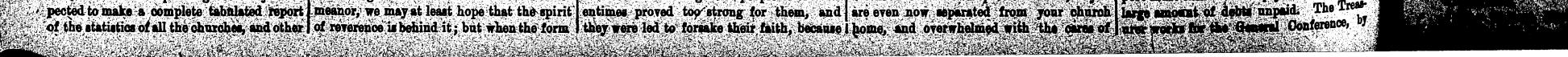
Paid out Aug Lat-18th

3. A St. 198

Balance on hand...... Voted to request W. C the sermon before the Soc ing anniversary; and A. Burdick were appointed pare progamme for the The minutes were read the Board adjourned. RECOR

WASHINGTON

(From our Regular C WASHIE Events at the Capital this week, but every one lightfully cool and pla though the outside work from the seat of govern satisfied to have it dull ues cool and we can the one to disposed, however accident at the "Y" J more and Ohio Railroad so great among the pe would be danger of a m be sure of the proper p wreak vengeance. It o one long to decide the railroad who permit a death trap as the parties, and should rec ment of the law. This just north of the Cap branch of the Baltimor main stem. Ever sin was built, the "Y" h as many as three socid family to some one. a few days and a little Dapers, then the poop K , and its dangers oogared, and another b are mangied and killed is too much, and the suffering, much-endur mamity has at last our Charles for a star Pater Oblass formething else befor montant brande the d dends. We wonder st Canbana in the car of



iness life, do not fail to "let Jacuation me into your mind." And may Get Lein a to be true, as he did his children of old And unto those who are now shout to decide on an occupation, I would by it you we the welfare of your church and people proughly at heart, and will be true to conence and God's Word at any cost I have fears as to the result of your choice. For d will help all such to settle this question ght. You will not enter any business ere you cannot follow your convictions carding the Sabbath. Your first and only astion will be, "What is right?" "What Il my God approve ?" And no question ease, or position, or worldly honor can we you away from the rock of your faith. d the world will respect you all the more. you do for consciences' sake turn your back on some good opening, and accept a smallfield, with less pay, in order to obey God. at was a good position that Nehemiah. o was cup-bearer to the king, left when went to build up Jerusalem. And when ses, with the open door to the throne of ypt before him, turned away from it beuse of his loyalty to Israel, "choosing her to suffer afflictions with the people of d than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for eason," he made the choice that secured him an "inheritance incorruptible."

HE PREFERRED A CLEAR CONSCIENCE. h God's favor, teven though it closed ry door to princely honor and worldly ne. He would yield every pet plan of his n, in order to be loyal to God's law. Balsing the best that the world could offer th the most that religion could bring in ss-bearing, and privations, he deliberately ned away from the former and accepted a latter, because it was right. If the muludes who have forsaken the Sabbath, alys for worldly advantage, had only been is loyal, no one can tell how much the d cause would have been advanced there-

Most of them have left us under the text that they "could not live" and keep Sabbath. Just as though it were s mat of life and death ! Daniel might have I the same thing, and that, too, with some priety, when the den of lions stared him the face. But the fact is, that it is not a tter of life and death, but simply a q

the year, free of charges for his time, and boards himself. He cannot afford, therefore, even had he the ability, to advance the money from his own pocket to pay its debts. Each church can easily find the amount apportioned to it by reference to the printed minutes of 1886 and privious years. treasurer at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

A. C. BURDICK, Treas.

TBACT SOCIETY.

The Executive Board of the American Sab hath Tract Society met in regular monthly meeting at Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 14. 1887, at 2 P. M. Vice President I. D. Titsworth in the chair. Prayer was offered by A. H. Lewis. There were present ten members and one visitor.

After reading the minutes of the previous session, the Corresponding Secretary presented the manuscript of Eld. Wardner's paper on Baptism, which had been forwarded by the North-Western Association in response to the request of the Board at the last meeting. The manuscript was referred to A. H. Lewis. and J. G. Burdick for examination.

The Committee on Hebrew paper present ed correspondence with E. P. Saunders and D. C. Burdick in reference to publishing the same, and stated that the first issue was partly in type. The Board decided to issue the Hebrew paper for one year as a monthly. The Committee on request of J. P. Lund-

quist reported as follows : Your Committee to consider the request of J. P. Lundquist, concerning the publication of certain articles by C. A. S. Temple, which appeared some time since in the SABBATH RECORDER, beg leave to report, that they have learned that Mr. Temple intends to publish said articles, together with others, in book form. Under these circumstances, your Committee think it not best to anticipate the issue of the book. A. H. LEWIS,

GEO. H. BABCOCK, Com.

The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a committee with power on purchase of new type for Publishing House. The Treasurer presented the following as the condition of the treasury :

Balance on hand July 1st, \$ 79 91

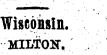
Spain and is again at the Legation in Washington. The Celestial dignatary occupies Circle. Large as the house is, it is hardly New York City. large enough for the retinue of the Legation. which includes innumerable Secretaries and All remittances should be sent to the a troop of Chinese servants. One of the Minister's household attracts universal attention, and is a great favorite and pet of the northward, and Chautauqua, west of us. ladies of Washington. It is the ten year old The terrible disaster to the Niagara excursion nephew of the Minister, a bright-eyed intelli- | party at Vermillion Creek, in Illinois, has gent boy, who, dressed in native costume, looks like a miniature copy of his elders, cue, pig-tail and -all. He enjoys everything in America, specially talking and playing with the American boys and girls in the park opposite the Legation, and he has learned English with the usual facility of childhood. The Chinese gentlemen at the Legation are very social, and mingle more in general society than any of the other members of the Diplomatic Corps. One meets them in private houses at tea or dinner, or finds a secretary or two enjoying a game of cards in some house, the home of a resident nonofficial. The Chinese secretaries are very found of the American young ladies, and show a wonderful talent, considering that their taste for beauty is educated from Oriental standard, in selecting the handsomest. The diplomats who represent the Celestial Empire in the United States will undoubtedly carry back to their native country a better and more thorough knowledge of American character and habits than the represenatives of any other foreign power at the Cap-Outside the Chinese, the diplomatic ital. corps at Washington is a very narrow body. They do not mingle with citizens except on public and official occasions, but constitute themselves into a select but narrow-minded circle of foreigners and a few Americans whose recommendation to this little clique is

based upon an avowed admiration and declared preference for foreigners and things foreign. The Knights of Labor and the labor ques-

tion are subjects that interest Europeans republic, while the aristocracy of Europe

Profs. Larkin and Coon have been sharpening ing year. Prof. Maxson 1s to remain with their wits by an attendance upon the meeting us, and good work will be done. Any money | hold letters, we hope will use them. Thirtythe house built by Senator Stewart, of Neva- of the American Association for the Advance- placed here in the form of an endowment three have been received into the church this da, known as "Stewart Castle", on Dupont ment of Science, held at Columbia College, so as to help the school will be well invested.

> Excursions are quite extensively patronized here, as elsewhere throughout the country. this season. The principal points visited from here are Silver Lake and Niagara Falls. cast a gloomy shadow over the excursion business for many people.



E. B.

We have suffered much from dry weather this summer. The drouth, the early part early in July, after which we had no rains until Wednesday, Aug. 10th, when we had rain with a very strong wind. The large railroad windmill here was wrecked, and the fire had done its work.

trees were somewhat damaged, while in many places in the North-west much damage was done. At Stoughton, four young ladies, three of whom were Milton students, were upon the lake when the storm came up. Their boat was capsized, and two of the ladies were drowned.

The weather most of the summer has been excessively hot, often running to 104° or 105° in the shade. If it had not been dry so long during the second "dry spell" the corn crop.

During the heated term many of our cit- quite a long time mercury went up to 100° school Assembly, at Madison, where they est we have known of its being in this vicinhad a very good time. The churches and ity. Some days of hot winds burned ("fired," the citizens satisfied with various entertainelement.

. The young people have conducted a literarv club with much spirit during the vacation under the leadership of your correspondent. Sabbath evening, Aug. 6th, Dr. Kate Bushnell, a National Lecturer of the W. C. deeply. The laboring men of Europe look [T. U., addressed a large audience in the Sevto America, and watch anxiously every step enth-day Baptist church, on "Social Puri-

CARTWRIGHT.

About eleven o'clock last night. August 11, this village was thoroughly aroused by the alarm of fire. The fire broke out in the store of D. A Doile, and when first discovered was beyond control, and was subdued only when it had consumed the store and dwelling-house. Both were new buildings. Mr. Doile was sleeping soundly in the store until the door was broken open and he was awakened by some of the citizens. Only a small portion of the goods were saved, with some of his books. It was with great difficulty and earnest effort on the part of the citizens of the season, was broken by copious rains that the hotel and stables on the opposite -side of the street were saved; had there been much wind at the time, this would have been impossible. It was almost a dead calm till

> It is supposed that the fire was caused by some defect in the chimney. The buildings was well insured, but still it is a loss to the owner, as well as a great set back to our growing village. - A CITIZEN.

Kansas.

NORTONVILLE.

Kansas, like much of the North-west, has suffered this season from the long-continued about here would have surpassed all former hot and dry weather, yet perhaps not as much as some of the states east of us. For

izens sought relief at the Monona Sunday- nearly every day; 105° or 106° is the highother organizations tried to keep the rest of it is called here) some of the corn fields, and while nearly all fields doubtless suffered some ments, in which ice cream was a prominent | from this cause, some fields were almost entirely destroyed, yet the majority will produce a tolerably fair crop. For the whole state it is estimated there will be one-half an average yield. Atchison county, I think, is good for three-fourths of a crop or more. The flax crop is fair. The oat crop for the state it is about 29 bushels per acre. In this vicinity it was immense, running from 40 to 75 bushels per acre. Recent rains give prom-

church, either by letter or by baptism. All who year, making the present membership 195. G. M. C.

5

Condensed Mews.

Domestic.

Alvin Clark, founder of the famous telescope manufactory at Cambridge, is dead. He was over eighty-three years old.

The President has appointed William Parsons, of Hartford, Conn., a special agent to allot lands in severalty to the Indians on the Umatilla Reservation, in Oregon

The New York & Northern Railway was sold under foreclosure Aug. 17th, for \$2,-000,000. Henry F. Dimock, representing. the Reorganization Committee, was the purchaser.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from an unknown resident of Pratt Mines, Ala., a conscience contribution consisting of a postal note for two dollars and postage stamps to the amount of fourteen cents.

The mineral well, at Round Lake, burst into flames Aug. 16th, and continued to burn all night. The cause of the phenomenon is unknown. The State Geologist has been sent for. The well has recently been retubed.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the noted phrenologist and lecturer, died at his residence near Sharon Station, Connecticut, August 18th, after an illness of only a few hours. The cause of death was spinal trouble superinduced by a heavy cold.

At Chautauqua, Wednesday, August 17th, diplomas were distributed to 850 graduates of the C. L. S. C. class of 1887. The entire number of graduates this year is over 5,000. Over 50,000 persons are reading the course, and the entire fraternity numbers 110,000.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructed collectors to ascertain and report to his office the quantity of tax paid on spirits of the different kinds known to the trade, held by wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, on the first day of October next.

There are indications of trouble in placing oal by the large companies, but their sales agents in New York all deny that they are cutting rates. The small miners and individual shippers have reduced prices ten to twenty-five cents a ton and are making inroads into the trade of the large producers.

At Pittsburg, last week, the body of a twoyear-old child was devoured by flames in its

n of a little easier way of living.

NO ONE HAS STARVED. wire naked, by being true to the Saltush did right in other things. The simple etion is one of a little more money, or a of work a little more to our own liking. gain, I have found some light upon this ation by a careful observation of those, class, who have gone out from my own rch, and those who have been true and ained. Have those who went proposed, class, any better than those who remain-Bave they gained any better standing ociety ? Have they arisen to truer mand? Have they gained any more of this, id's goods? No, I am willing to let an test comparison answer this question. Ind, I find many among us who have come ht in from First-day people, and taken places of those who have left us, because ney could not live," and they are among most prosperous farmers, preachers, and inces men to-day. This goes to show that excuses for leaving the Sabbath are not

, let all of our young men remember God's e, when choosing a life-work, and make xcuses for turning away which will not for good reasons when we stand before "great white throne." LOE, N. J., Aug. 11, 1887.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

no Treasurer of the General Condessore this one more appeal to delinquent ches to pay up their indebted man. te expenses for the year 1886 for papng and distributing the minutes alone \$191. Several smaller itense will doubt-Borease this amount to over 1900, To this indebtedness the Finance Committee rtioned \$172 among the churches. It tonce be seen, that if every dollar of mount were paid, quite a large portion indebted ness would be any would But instead of this, only sheat ourof the churches have new services many of the churches are is arrest BURE DOL OF YORKS, While select min paid their apportion to a line the Treasurer has need the seller and

Conformer av regime a

Balance, Aug. 1st Received Aug. 1st-13th		1.
Paid out Aug. 1st-18th.	\$899.77 \$65.00	
Balance on hand		

Voted to request W. C. Daland to preach the sermon before the Society at its approaching anniversary; and A. H. Lewis and J. G. Burdick were appointed a committee to prepare progamme for the anniversary. The minutes were read and approved, and

the Board adjourned. RECORDING SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.).

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1887. Events at the Capital are a little sluggish this week, but every one is enjoying the delightfully cool and pleasant weather, and though the outside world may look for news from the seat of government the citizens are satisfied to have it dull so long as it continues cool and we can take things easy. No one to disposed, however, to take the recent accident at the "Y" Junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad easily. Indignation is so great among the people here that there would be danger of a mob if the mob could be sure of the proper persons upon whom to wreak vengeance. It ought not to take any one long to decide that the directors of a railroad who permit the existence of such a death trap as the "Y" are the culpable parties, and should receive the full punishment of the law. This "Y" is a short track just north of the Capitol, and connects a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio with the main stem. Ever since this branch road was built, the "Y" has been the scene of fatally to some one. Public indignation for a few days and a little protest in the newspapers, then the people forget all about the "Y", and its dangers, until a new accident occured, and another batch of men and women are mangled and killed. This last accident is too much, and the patience of this longsuffering, much-enduring, ill-governed community has at last turned to fury, and the directors of the company are likely to have something else before them at their next meeting beside the division of their dividends. We wonder at the state of barbarism that made the car of Juggernaut possible, while in our own highly civilized land we kill more people every year by railroad disasters, attributable to willful carelessness,

Juggernant

regard with anxiety and fear the progress in Conference visitors are beginning to wend this country of a movement that may pave their way eastward. Whether the West is the way to their downfall. Several thousand to have a large delegation or not cannot men congregated in a hall in London last now be determined. (Sabbath evening, Aug. November, waiting in silence the results of 13th, Maj. J. B. Pond's Wandering Stars the voting for Henry George in New York, gave an excellent entertainment in the College telegraphed every ten minutes by the little Chapel. They were visiting the McGibeny machine on the table, show how much Europe is interested in American subjects. Yet it is ten to one to-day against Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British Minister to the United States being able to tell correctly what Henry George's land theory really is, or to describe the class of men who compose the Knights of Labor. The modern diplomat is a scion of that old type which were educated to cajole kings, and is entirely a useless article in this half of the nineteenth century.

Home Hews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

The foundation for the new building on the lot of Mr. A. A. Shaw, in the burnt district. is completed and the work on the superstructure will go forward as soon as the material for it can be got upon the ground. The store-front of A. E. & W. H. Crandall, on the opposite side of the street, which was badly scorched, is being scraped and treated to a new coat of paint.

Several persons are at the Ladies' Hall for their vacation season. Among these are Judge Seymour Dexter and family, of Elmira; also Mrs. Clendennin and family, from Roselle, the interest is good. We believe the Lord is N. J., who are here for the fourth consecutive summer. The Summer Art School, conducted by Miss Amelia Stillman, assisted by as many as three accidents a year, resulting | Prof. J. J. Merrill, has also been an attraction for some who would not otherwise have spent the summer here.

> Deacon L. T. Rogers, of Milton Junction, Wis., while visiting friends here, has suffered from an attack of nervous prostration, which detained him here a week longer than he had planned to stay. He resumed his journey eastward, Wednesday, 17th inst., accompanied by his wife and daughter, intending to stop next at DeRuyter.

The new house of P. A. Burdick, the temperance advocate, on Main street, is approaching completion, and is to be one of the finest houses in town. We are glad to welcome Mr. Burdick and family to a home among us. There appears to be considerable inquiry for rooms for students. This augurs well than were ever crushed by the wheels of for a full term, which is to open on the 31st what poor at present; but the prospect inst. Prof. Scott and family have returned brightens.

Junction. Family over Sunday, and threw in the entertainment in the interval. All acquitted themselves finely, but Mr. Walter Pelman,

with his facial changes, seemed to arouse the most enthusiasm, though all were appreciated. The audience was very small, owing to bad weather, and to a lack of previous knowledge as to the merits of the troup.

The McGibeny Family have been here since the last of June, and will remain until the middle of September. With their teachers, many visitors, etc., they have added to the stir of the town during its dullest season. To-day (Aug. 15th) the Milton Seventhday Baptists Sabbath-school holds its annual picnic at Olear Lake. The McGibeny Family and the "Wandering Stars" attend. No literary exercises, save now and then music, are employed at these picnics, but the day is given to recreation and social conversation. W. F. P. ALBION.

The spiritual life of this church is not what it ought to be, but it seems to be improving, somewhat. Our Sabbath evening prayer-meetings are growing in interest and numbers, and a spirit of interest is shown on the part of some to take higher ground. The Sabbath-day services are well attended and leading us to better things, and we desire that all who are interested in the prosperity of Albion will pray for us.

We have succeeded in paying off our church indebtedness, which has been a dark cloud over us for some time. Our present arrangement is to meet all of our expenses by weekly collections. The collection on the first Sabbath of each month goes to the Missionary and Tract Societies.

Our Sabbath-school is well organized and is doing good work. The picnic held by this school, at Mineral Springs, on the shores of Lake Koshkonong, the 10th inst., was a very pleasant affair. It was good to see so many of our people gathered there in the spirit of kindness and good-will.

The long-looked-for rain came that night in abundance. The drouth has been quite severe. and has shortened the crops to a considerable extent, so that our people feel some-

ise of plenty of pasturage for stock. So coffin while awaiting burial. A number of that on the whole, in a dry season, and in a candles were burning about the coffin. Sevreputed dry state. we have occasion for gratitude that we have fared so well.

The health of the community has been good through the summer, but of late there is a good deal of sickness; we trust, however, that we shall be called to report no deaths, as the sick mostly seem to be improving at present writing.

Church and Sabbath-school attendance has been excellent thus far during the year. The average attendance at Sabbath-school for the second quarter was 133, exclusive of visitors; the largest attendance was on Children's-day, when the total number present was 202. We have hoped to do still better for the third quarter, but on account of sickness, hot weather and the busy season, we may ot; yet we might, if all would do their best, and that is what the Lord reasonably demands of each one of us. We have also enjoyed some interesting prayerneetings.

The pastor is preaching every Sunday, alternately, at two school houses, one east and one west of the village.

A Sabbath-school convention was recently held at our church, Sabbath afternoon

and evening, under the direction of the County President, Bro. Isaac Maris. / There was a good attendance, and a very interesting programme was presented. Several entertainments have been given during the season by the Y. P. S. C. E., the choir and the adies' society.

The ladies are preparing a Scripture albumquilt for the Conference. We are anxious in reference to the raising of the needed funds for the benevolent societies before Conference, although this church hardly seems to be able to do its share on account of debts of its own.

Kansas is good soil for "Chautauquas." Three assemblies have been held this year: one at Ottawa, one at Winfield, and the last, conducted exclusively by the Methodists, at Topeka. We had the pleasure of attending two of these, during part of the sessions, and the added pleasure of meeting as one of the instructors, Dr. Marvin, a most genial man, and an old teacher in our Alma Mater, Alfred University.

The pastor hopes to make the Marion county brethren a visit at no very distant day. The first Sabbatb in September will be the communion and covenant-meeting of the Nortonville Church. At that time we shall be glad to hear from all absent members, of Alfred, N. Y., on or before the Sth day of N as well as all resident ones. Opportunity

eral children were in the room, and one accidentally upset a candle. The lace in the coffin took fire and before the flames could be subdued the whole was in ashes.

Foreign.

The British government has proclaimed he Irish national league.

The British cabinet have decided to -holdin autumn session of Parliament.

Medical returns show that 70,000 persons died from cholera in the north-west provinces during June and July.

The Russians are forming cantonments at Little Karghazoli, near Sarikai, south of Shighnau. The railway from Chardjui to Bokhara is nearly completed.

General Ferron, French minister of war, has gone to the Alps to establish definitely the defenses of the south-western frontier and to organize a new Alpine force.

Judge Flanegan's West Clare tenants have decided to purchase their holdings under the Land Act at fourteen years' judical rent. the andlord concelling all arrears except for the current year, and these will be reduced.

Page, who swindled the Jacques Cartier Bank of Montreal out of \$25,000, was arrested Tuesday night, Aug. 16th, at Versailles, Ont., eighteen miles from the border line. All the money was found in his possession.

Bordeaux, France, has been visited by a hurricane which destroyed a large amount of property. The storm caused the collision at Areachon of two excursion trains, and several cars were wrecked and seventeen persons njured.

M. Vulkovitch telegraphs to the Government from Constantinople that the Sultan recognizes Prince Ferdinand's election, but as the Prince did not first obtain the Sultan's consent the latter will maintain his present attitude for a certain period.

Legal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Clarence A. Farnum, Surrogate of the County of Alle-gany, 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 35th day f August, 1887. D. R. STILLMAN, Administrator.

ALFRED CENTRE, Feb. 21, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Clar-ence 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 youchers 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 23th day of January, 1888. JULIA A. STILLMAN, Administratrix, Dated, July 28, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.-In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Clarence. A. Farnum, Allegany County Judge, on the 5th day of August, 1837, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Geo. C. Sherman, lately doing business in the town of Alfred Allegany county, N. Y., that they are required to prefer their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignce of said George C. Sherman, for the benefit of sreditors, at his residence, in the town and village DANIEL A. SMITH, Amignes

BEERS & OBOUTT, All'ye for Assignes.



Miscellany.

6

BE CAREFUL.

Be careful what you sow, boys For seed will surely grow, boys! The dew will fall, The rain will splash, The clouds will darken. And the sunshine flash; And the boy who sows good seed to day Shall reap the crop to-morrow.

Be careful what you sow, girls ! For every seed will grow, girls. Though it may fall Where you cannot know, Yet in summer and shade It will surely grow; And the girl who sows good seed to day. Shall reap the crop to-morrow.

Be careful what you sow, boys, For the seeds will surely grow, boys, If you plant bad seed By the wayside high You must reap the harvest By and by; And the boy who sows wild oats to day Must reap wild oats to-morrow.

Be careful what you sow, girls, For all the bad will grow, girls, And the girl who now, With a careless hand, Is scattering thistles Over the land. Must know whatever she sows to day She must reap the same to morrow.

Then let us sow good seeds now, And not the briars and weeds now; That when the harvest · For us shall come, We may have good sheaves To carry home. For the seed we sow in our lives to day Shall grow and bear fruit to morrow. -Detroit Free Press.

PATTY'S CABBAGE.

Grandmother Eaton sat in her easy chair knitting. Her old hands were twisted and knotted from years of hard work, and seemed not to belong with her satin dress and lace cap and her luxuriant room. They were busy still from the long habit of work, and were weaving in and out the white wool which was growing into some fleecy covering for the pretty head which nestled caressingly at her side.

"Grandma," said the little girl, presently. " please tell me that nice story of your coming to Colorado, and of the first start you made toward making your fortune." "Why, dear, you've heard that story time

and again," answered grandmamma.

"But how hard we worked over them ! Stanley, Johnston and others attributed the Secret Society of Pleasure Seekers,-S. S. P. Patty and I had it all to do, for grandpa had | remarkable shallowness of the river to | S., quite an array of initials, you see, and nothing ahead and felt compelled to make great breadth in this part of its coarse; we are going off for a 'lark.'" his days' wages. We lifted the plants from but none of them knew how wide the member now how tired we used to get over | which is a very interesting one, because the | bring me one, Tommy ?" those cabbages. Seems to me that all the Congo is next to the greatest river in the world is nothing but a cabbage patch,' said world, and new discoveries in regard to the Patty. It was the first hard work we had river are apt to be on a large scale. Captain ever-done. You cannot understand how Rouvier has been surveying this part of the fond we became of those cabbages. Every river, and he finds that for a distance of moring before breakfast Patty would run about fifty miles the river is much wider out to see how much they had grown in then was supposed. Its width, in fact, is from the night.

hoppers. They were across the range, some of the many long islands, some of which thing they lighted upon. O dear, our cab- very much larger then Stanley Pool. Steamrunning into the house: 'They've come !| ment of the river without knowing each of the Indians all the time in those days.

could see no way out of ! "I know what we'll | steam-boat traffic .- New York Sun. do! The patchwork quilts!"

"I caught at her idea, and in a moment we were covering those blessed cabbages with quilts, sheets, spreads, blankets, everything there was in the house. Even grandpa's Sunday hat, and my best bonnet, were turned down over cabbage heads, and every old hat of Patty's was used in the same way. We worked until we were out of breath, nor were we a moment too soon. As we stood looking at our garden and regretting that a small portion of it must remain uncovered, we heard a whirr of wings and saw a dark cloud arise from the next field; in a moment more they were settling down upon our land. We watched the great army feed, and the rapidity with which every green thing disappeared before them was something marvelous. We nervously watched them lest they should bite the blankets even, and not until we saw that this was impossible could we laugh heartly over two or three old fat fellows who were trying to eat the yellow oranges and the green leaves of aunt Sarah's best bed-quilt.

"When grandpa heard that the grasshoppers had come he hurried home to comfort Patty, for he knew how she would feel to loose her cabbages. As he neared the place

fifteen to twenty miles, a circumstance which

"But soon there came rumors of grass- has not been discovered before on account said, others that they were hatching in the have always been taken for the shore of the lower mountains. Not much was known of river. It follows, therefore that there is an them, only that they destroyed every green expanse in the Upper Congo similar to and bages !' said Patty. One morning she came | boats have passed each other in this enlarge-They're in the next field,' she cried excitedly. other's proximity. It is easy to understand, ly bad while Mrs. Davis lives there. But," "What !" I exclaimed in terror, "the therefore, how it happens that the Congo is glancing out of the window, "here are the Indians?" for we lived in more or less fear | in this place very shallow, while in narrow portions of the lower river no plummet line "No," she said, "not Indians-grass- has ever yet touched bottom. Navigation hoppers !" She threw herself down on a low | in this part of the Congo would be almost stool, clasping her hands and thinking. impossible were it not that here and there Patty had the brightes, bravest spirit I ever | soundings are revealing channels deep and knew. It had to be a close corner that she wide enough for all the requirements of

HYMN OF GRATITUDE.

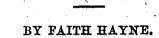
Oh. the wondrous love of God. How it lifts life's weary load; Bears us o'er temptation's power, Bids us "go and sin no more."

Grace of God, so full and free, Set our souls at liberty, Help us, Lord, to do thy will,-E'en to suffer, and be still.

Jesus, thou my only plea-Jesus, thou didst die for me; Saved by grace, indeed I am; Glory to the Paschal Lamb!

And when faith shall end in sight, With glad hearts will we unite. With myriad voices, praise to sing To our Saviour, Priest, and King.

TOM STINSON'S "LARK."



"A lark?" cried his little brother, scrambthe bed and put them in straight rows- river really was above the Kassai River. We ling up from the floor, where he had been ask you to accept the contents of this baske then the hoeing and the weeding ! I can re- now have some new light on this question, playing with his pet kitten. "Won't you which our mothers have sent."

"Yes," laughed Tom; "if I catch one." "You may get caught yourself," said his sister, a little nettled by his boyish banter.

"Don't be alarmed. I'm in no danger," he replied, passing into the dining-room, where his mother was filling his basket at the sideboard.

"You are not going far away, Tommy?" she asked, a little anxiously.

"No, mother; only over on the back road, to have some fun with the inatives. '"

"The back road !" exclaimed his sister, who had followed him with the plates she was now arranging upon the table; "that is not a very nice place to go."

"No," said Tom; "but it can't be wholglancing out of the window, "here are the boys. Thanks, mother," taking the basket from her hands.

Mrs. Stinson followed him into the hall, and laid her hand on his arm, with a look of inquiry in her eyes.

"Why, mother," he said, "you really look anxious ; but a fellow never can keep a secret from you," and he whispered a few words in her ear, adding, "Father knows." And as the troubled expression gave place to one of glad satisfaction, he opened the door, and sprang down the steps to join his waiting friends, both of whom were furnished with lunch-baskets and axes.

"Wait a minute," said Tom, disappearing into the wood-house, to come out immediately, bringing a saw; and the three walked quickly along the road over which Tom had driven earlier in the morning. A little farther on they were joined by Charlie Lewis and the two Harriss boys, and all continued their course in the direction of Mrs. Davis's cottage. Arrived there, it was the work of a few minutes to improvise saw horses for the occasion, and the six pair of strong hands fell vigorously to work upon the widow's wood-pile.

"Many hands make short work," says the old adage; and the sun was scarcely past the meridian, when the last stick was split, and the whole was ready to be piled into the little shed, which seemed hardly large enough to hold it.

"Now," said Tom, as they sat on the ground, enjoying the contents of the lunch-"Tommy," said Mrs. Stinson to her son, baskets, "four of us can put that wood into early on Monday morning, as he was clean- the shed, and I propose that the other two

"Good-evening, Mrs. Davis," said Tom removing his hat, as she opened the door. "We have called to apologize for the liberty we took with your wood last Monday, and

"Apologize !" exclaimed the surprised woman. "Liberty, indeed ! Why you dear. good boys, how can I thank you for your kindness ! and now for this basket !" tears choked her utterance, and the boys turned hastily away.

"It's no use," said Tom, in a shaky voice. as she shut the door. "We can't make her laugh ; she will cry, do what we may. Come. let's go round by the cove, and see what the skating is going to be for to-morrow."_ Morning Star.

THE VITALITY OF DEEDS.

Savs Geo. Eliot : "Our deeds are like children that are born to us; they live and act apart from our own will. Nay, children may be strangled, but deeds, never; they have an indestructible life, both in and out of our consciousness." It may be not un. profitable for us at times to regard life from the stand-point of even so pessimistic a writer as Geo. Eliot, and, while not forget. ting the necessity of the atonement of Christ. to face boldly the breadth of such a state. ment as we have quoted concerning the vitality of deeds.

It is a momentous statement. If we fully believe it, how different might be our deeds. How rarely we pause to consider that an action is to have a life of its own, which we can create, but not destroy. Mr. Aitken, in one of his sermons, has recited the case of a man who came to him in great distress. To the question, "What can I do for you, sir?" the man replied: "Nothing! Nothing!" To the statement, "But Christ can save you," he answered: "Yes, I believe that! But how can I face at his judgment throne those whom I betrayed, and who died impenitent?" Is not this a striking testimony to the vitality of deeds? Christ could indeed save the man, but his deeds had a life of their own, an ever-widening sway of influence, which carried their effects far beyond the control of him who caused them. The man's reawakened consciousness, perhaps long dormant, testified to his recognition of this.

Probably there is no one, who, in looking over the past, does not recall many an act, now regretted. His repentance may prevent those acts from debarring him from a future life of purity and right, but the memory of them is ever potent, and their effect, outside

ow over the soul. From v have known some very g be subject to the unples threatening clouds, which no little anxiety and disco withstanding this, it is a ver that, when the true Ol to the hour of his death, h cloudless vision. We are that there are exceptions were certain diseases have consciousness. But the rul under. normal conditions, not disturbed, by any in when he comes to die. I permitted to have reman ecstatic visions of the lig from the glory of heaven the glad experience of mu children. Among the man this truth, which might following one is given. Dr a certain lieutenant, belo regiment, was taken into a been wounded in his thought, at first, that he we in a few days, he rapidly death was imminent. Just a lady nurse said to him you have but a few mon you have any word to set and little ones, in Iowa, very quickly." He looked face which beamed like a se "Tell my wife that there tween me and Jesus." O this had he not been a true never did a person, wh changed, and who, consequ ing of the grace of God, a of comfort, use such langu lieutenant did. An im hangs over the spiritual die without salvation. D would have no intervening your soul and the face of have your transgressions bl thick cloud," and your spir of their natural blindness physician. Do not go in blind eyes !-Buffalo Chri

SCHLIEMANN'S TH

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a rather good story I think myself. It was ment. long ago before you were born, when your mother was about fourteen years old-just your age. Gold had been found in Colorado, and that same year your grandpa lost everything we had, so we determined to try our fortune out here. We sold our furniture for enough to pay our traveling expenses, and give us a little after we reached here. Everything but our bedding. 'Keep your bedding, Marie,' my mother said. She had rather a mania for collecting sheets and blankets. So I kept two beds and all my those days. sheets and spreads, and Aunt Sarah, good soul, presented me with five new patchwork quilts, which she had been years in making, and mother gave me seven pairs of blankets, and had two pieces of sheeting made up for

me. So I may safely say that we had more bedding than any family that came here. Your grandpa was quite horrified at our taking so much, but mother paid the cost of our boxes to Fort Independence."

"Here we bought our wagon and put all the bedding in the bottom, and as we had not much of anything else, we had room for it. 'Don't know what we will ever do with it all," said grandpa.

"Dress up in them, when our clothes wear out,' said Patty to mother. 'Can't you fancy me arrayed in one of aunt Sarah's quilts; the one with the yellow calico orange and the green leaves, for instance? She could always joke her father into a good and play;" humor, and in those days he was very much depressed. He felt troubled at taking us over such a hard journey and to such a rough life."

"Well, we tucked all that bedding in the bottom of our wagon-we had no thought then of what use we really should put it to before we got through with it-and started on our journey. It was three months before we reached Denver, then only a mining camp. Grandpa at once pre-empted his one hundred and sixty acres and put up a little shanty for us to live in. Then he began washing for gold; he found but little, barely making days' wages. 'The thing that would pay best here,' he said one day, 'would be to grow something to eat.'

irrigation the plains were productive. Food was prodigiously high. Nearly everything was carted across the plains, and of course it was worth a great deal of money by the time it reached us. So in one of your grandpa's times of discouragement about gold, he dug some ditches and arranged to supply several At its mouth the Congo River is of enor-acres of our land with water. Then he mous depth, but only one hundred miles or Beach Contain Braconnier

thought of buying a whole cabbage at a time the gold dust was weighed out for it. There ity known as the "back road." was not much money here in circulation

"We took that money, 'Patty's money,' we called it, and bought more land adjoining ours.

"Next year your grandpa gave up washing for gold, and devoted himself to the garden. Your mother and I worked with him, for there was nobody to hire even if we had the money to pay for the labor. So we worked on, holding on to our land, and each year making a little more than a living. The people gave up hunting here for gold, and began to build houses, and Denver became | for the stove. I tried to get Pete Wilkins | is my wood ? Some one has been here !" the point from which supplies were drawn to saw and split it, but he never will work if and hastening to the wood shed, she threw for the mountain camp in the mountains. Finally the railroad reached here, and since this city has come into existence.'

"And the banks stand where you grew the cabbages?" said Edith.

"Yes; and handsome blocks of houses where your mother used to hoe, and weed,

"And grandpa and father and mother all died before the fortune came," said Edith regretfully.

"Yes; your mother died just after you were born, and your father and grandpa a few months after. None of them knew anything but hard work; but we were happy together, when we sat down to rest in the evening with our few books and papers."

"Yes; you all worked hard, grandmamma, and I reap the benefit. I dare say their hands looked as yours do-while, look at mine !" And she placed her soft tapered fingers beside the crippled old ones. "I am ashamed of mine," she said. "Grandmamma," she added, "when you get to the gates of heaven, just show them

"They were just finding out that with your hands and they'll let you in !" Grandmamma only smiled at her odd conceit. - Wide Awake.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE CONGO.

plowed and harrowed quite a large piece of so above Stanley Pool, Captain Braconnier later, as he entered the kitchen, where Mrs. ground; made it ready for our garden. But said a year or two ago that "steam launches we could only get cabbage seed. However, drawing barely two and three feet of water Patty and I were not discouraged. We made have to be dragged along by our men." H. a bed and planted these. They came up H. Johnston mentions the same facts in his wonderfully, and we had a fine lot of plants. description of the Congo. "Our boat is I don't think any flower garden we ever constantly running aground on sandbanks," "Put me up a lunch, please had afterwards gave us the pleasure those he wrote. "It has extraordinary effect to off for all day," said Tom. plants did. It was so pleasant to see some- see men walking half-way over a great bench "Where are you going ?" asked Mabel.

"But I feel just like hearing you tell it and saw the array of bedclothes and hats and are garden, ing his gun, preparatory to a day's shooting, go down the road to Wilkins's, and borrow of himself, he can never adequately measure. again to-night. So please, grandmamma, bonnets and dresses covering the garden, "I wish you would take the horse and wagon his horse and cart, and drive down to mill Some one has said : and the discomfitted grasshoppers hanging and fetch Mrs. Davis to do the washing to- after a load of 'edgings,' for kindling. It is "Well, well," said grandmamma, "It is around outside of it, he stopped in amaze- day. It's Thanksgiving week, and there's not far, Pete will let us have his team for a 'Whew!' he said, 'if that little more to do before That day than Mabel and quarter, —that'll be only a nickel apiece for mine hasn't got more wit than a I can get through with."

"So our cabbages were saved and they | er; and, besides, he knew that he could get were the only green thing saved in that back with Mrs. Davis before the other boys George Harriss and Fred Grant being "deregion. Before the winter was over we had of his party would be ready to set out. So realized nearly nine hundred dollars from he went cheerfully out to do as he was rethem. They were so scarce that nobody quested, and a few minutes later was driving in the direction of Mrs. Davis's cottage, which was in the somewhat unpopular local-

> "Yes," said Mrs. Davis, "I'll be ready in five minutes." And that length of time had scarcely passed when she came out, hooded and shawled for her ride in the cool November morning.

"You have a good pile of wood," remarked Tom, as he drove toward home.

"Yes," replied the widow, "I guess there's pretty nigh enough to last me all winter. I had it of Mr. Brown, who owns the big wood lot up to the North End. I nursed his wife through her sickness last summer, and he paid me in wood. I wish 'twas fitted | Mr. Stinson set her down at her door, "where he can help it; and I am afraid the snow open the door, and stood for a moment as will come before I get it done. It will be though paralyzed. Then, "It is all here," bad for me if it does.'

thinking deeply for a few moments, gazing | could have done it ?" straight before him, as if trying to sight some object between old Gray's ears; then boys. That is what they had been doing he suddenly urged the animal to his best with the saws and axes. How good they speed, unmindful of the fact that the motion | are ! Bless their dear kind hearts !" and, of the vehicle over the frozen road was giving Mrs. Davis somewhat violent exercise.

"They'll have fleet steeds who follow," Quoth young Lochinvar,"

rang out a boyish voice from the roadside. And old Gray was pulled up so suddenly as to nearly throw the good woman from her seat.

"Hello, Will Harriss," exclaimed Tom, looking back over his shoulder. "Come on to take to her the night before Thanksgivup to our house, I want to see you." And a ing." few minutes later he drew up at home. Springing to the ground, he helped Mrs. Davis down as kindly as he would have help. ed his mother, led the horse away to the stable, and, coming out, held a brief conversation with his father in the yard. When Will Harriss came, Tom confided to him his plans for the day's sport. At first

Will demurred, but Tom was an acknowl- | what had seemed the shadow of death. edged leader, and carried the day, as usual. "Bring your brother George, and Charlie he ever forget ?- the long nights she watch-Lewis, said Tom, as they separated, "and I will see the Grant boys; that'll make six."

"Where is mother?" said Tom, a little Davis was busy at the wash-tub, and his sister Mabel had just completed the washing of that he might become a good and useful the breakfast dishes.

"Put me up a lunch, please, mother; I'm

girl of mine hasn't got more wit than a-well, than a grasshopper, I'll give it up.' I can get through with." Tom was always ready to oblige his moth- the mill to any ono who will take it." The motion was carried unanimously, tailed for cart duty," as Will Harriss said. companions returned with their load.

"Now hurry, and take the team home," said Will, "for it is almost sunset."

The additional fuel filled up nearly all the spare space in the little shed, and the boys set out for home in good spirits. well satisfied with their day's work.

"There's father bringing home Mrs. Davis; mother never lets her walk," said Tom, as they heard the rumble of approaching wheels; and a few minutes later they bowed

Star. to the widow as she passed, for they all respected the lonely woman, who, having no claim upon anyone, was yet a friend and helper to all. "Why !" she exclaimed, as

she cried. "Look, Mr. Stinson, sawed and Tommy did not reply, but seemed to be split, and kindling from the mill too. Who

"Then she added, "I know-it was the sitting down on the low door-step, she bowshook with sobs of grateful emotion.

"Humph, crying!" said Tom Stinson. when his father, overtaking them, told them what had passed at the cottage.

"Now, boys, we have made the widow cry; let's see if we can't make her laugh. Let's get our mothers to pack a basket

The suggestion met with general favor among the boys, and the mothers were quite all of them Mrs. Davis had been a kind and helpful presence in sickness or sorrow, and in more than one home were dear ones who owed life to her tender and patient care, which had won them back to health from

And Tom Stinson remembered—ah could ed with him, when two years before he had been stricken down with diphtheria: and room when she thought he was sleeping,prayer that his life might be spared, and man. How surely the influence was leading "Here, my son," answered a pleasant him up to such a life, was known only to voice from the dining-room. him who hears and answers prayer.

deepening into shadow, the boys again made as my poor heart; yet he is kindly saying to their way to the widow's cottage, this time me: "Give me room in this thy heart, and

" I count this thing to be grandly true,-That a righteous deed is a step toward God."

If all deeds of mistaken folly and ignorance are to be regarded as the reverse, few, indeed, would be rapidly "stepping heavenward." Is there not too much carelessness in this respect? Is not the importance of The wood was piled into the shed, and the | making all deeds potent for right underratboys were growing impatient when their ed? Is it not too often forgotten that the sum total of unrighteous acts wrecks many a life that might be pregnant with usefulness? How much poor work, or careless work, or even vitally bad work, men do, when they might be working strenuously for good. If they carried into daily work and toil this ever present consciousness that their work was to be done righteously and for God. then the thought of its vitality would be to them not a haunting sense of remorse, but an everspringing fountain of delight.—Morning

THE IBREPRESSIBLE CHRIST.

If Jesus actually lives with you, other peo ple will be sure to discover the fact. When he went into the borders of Tyre and Sidon, he "could not be hid." If you travel through a certain district in southern France in lavender time, you are sure to know that it is a lavender country by the sweet fragrance in the air. Christ is always self-revealing. No genuine Christian will ever desire to conceal him; he could not, even if he would. Many absurd things have been written about "secret hopes," etc.; but, my friend, if nobody in ed her face in her hands, while her frame | this world, not even your most intimate friend, suspects that you are a Christian, 1 don't believe that you are one. If there 18 any fire in a stove, a touch will show it. Here then, is an infallible test. Do I feel and recognize that Christ is in my heart, controlling my conduct, quickening my conscience, and helping me every day to resist evil and do right? Then he is there; but if no such internal evidence exists, then Christ has never been there, or has gone away.

For the question whether the Master will willing to fill the proposed baskets; for to always stay with us, depends largely upon ourselves. Self-will and pride may drive him out, for he promises to dwell only with them who are of an humble and contrite spirit. Neglect may provoke him to departand so may a persistent disobedience to his commandments.

Dr. Maclaren beautifully remarks that "the sweet song-birds and the honey bees are said always to desert a neighborhood before a pestilence breaks out in it." So the the low and fervent prayer, breathed in his ineffably holy Saviour will not dwell with evil, and we may so poison the heart atmosphere with indulged sin that he will not stay in it. Free agency does not cease after conversion; if Christ enters our hearts through faith he must be kept there by faith. _Oh, what wondrous condescension that the Lord Two days later, just as the twilight was of glory will consent to occupy such a hut

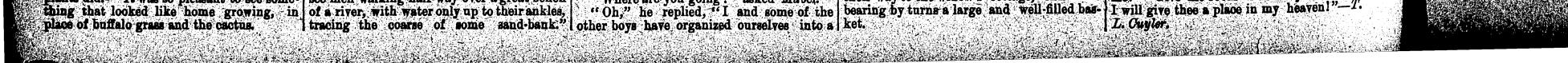
Circumstances are not ac idential. An interesting il in the life of the famous e Troy, Dr. Schliemann, wh as follows:

The first impressions wh remain for life, and I feel i pickare and shovel used in Troy and Mycene were both ened in the poor little ville born and educated.

In that little village the castle-a castle of the A mysterious passages in the derground passage which beneath a lake. There w graveyard, a long row of mark the tomb of a malefa and sacristan of the villag centuries past the foot of grown out of the tomb. too, surrounded by a ditc that the hill contained a remember I have often in make excavations in the h golden cradle. Behind small pond, said to conta My father, though hed

was a great enthusiast daily recited to us som translation of Voss. H with great enthusiasm Achilles and Hector and my great regret, I hear that there existed no vest When I was seven year a Christmas.present the " with a picture represent Troy with its huge wa which Æneas hurries out Anchises, on his back, a Ascanius by the hand. tory I no longer believed appeared. I said, "Her Jerrer must know bette tried to persuade me the tastical picture, but I i Troy still existed, and over by the dust of ages. that belief has never vicissitudes of my life. Troy was so great that w old, I wrote as a Christn in bad Latin, the history When thirteen years o fortunately, my family fo and my father not being schooling, put me in a p sell half penny or penn and butter.

I shall always remem ourneyman miller cam intoxicated, and recite verses from the "Iliad. a Protestant pastor, w ready for the universit Came drank to school h his faller, to panish hi



NO INTERVEBNING CLOUD.

It need not be thought strange, that true

threatening clouds, which have caused them

no little anxiety and discomfort. But, not-

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THE VITALITY OF DEEDS.

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is a momentous statement. If we fully ve it, how different might be our deeds. rarely we pause to consider that an n is to have a life of its own, which we reate, but not destroy. Mr. Aitken, in f his sermons, has recited the case of a who came to him in great distress. To uestion, "What can I do for you, sir ?" nan replied: "Nothing! Nothing!" To tatemient, " But Christ can save you," swered: "Yes, I believe that! But an I face at his judgment throne those a I betrayed, and who died impenitent?" this a striking testimony to the vitaldeeds ? Christ could indeed save the but his deeds had a life of their own. ver-widening sway of influence, which d their effects far beyond the control n who caused them. The man's reened consciousness, perhaps long dortestified to his recognition of this. bably there is no one, who, in looking the past, does not recall many an act egretted. His repentance may prevent acts from debarring him from a future f purity and right, but the memory of is ever potent, and their effect, outside self, he can never adequately measure. one has said :

Good-evening, Mrs. Davis," said Tom. oving his hat, as she opened the door. e have called to apologize for the liberty cok with your wood last Monday, and you to accept the contents of this basks

Apologize ! " exclaimed the surprised aan. "Liberty, indeed ! Why you dear. boys, how can I thank you for your iness ! and now for this basket !" tear ked her utterance, and the boys turned ily away.

It's no use," said Tom, in a shaky voice.

ecstatic visions of the light which streams from the glory of heaven. This has been the glad experience of multitudes of God's children. Among the many illustrations of this truth, which might be produced, the following one is given. During our late war, a certain lieutenant, belonging to an Iowa heen wounded in his shoulder. It was thought, at first, that he would recover ; but, death was imminent. Just before his death,

changed, and who, consequently, knew noth- and are ing of the grace of God, as a present source of comfort, use such language as that dying lieutenant did. An impenetrable cloud hangs over the spiritual vision of all who

die without salvation. Dear reader, if you would have no intervening cloud, between your soul and the face of Jesus, you must have your transgressions blotted out. " as a' thick cloud," and your spiritual eyes relieved of their natural blindness, by the master physician. Do not go into eternity with blind eyes !-Buffalo Christian Advocate.

SCHLIEMANN'S TRAINING.

Christians should, now and then, be under half-pennyworth's. certain clouds, of a mental and spiritual character, for it is impossible to avoid them. entirely, in this life. Our physical conditions are such, at times, that our spiritural natures are unpleasantly affected by them. dreams of my earliest childhood, and to reap Certain kinds of disease produce sombre the fruit of the seed which was sown in my effects upon the mind, and cast a dark shadsoul in the poor little village with the old casow over the soul. From various causes, we tle, and the hill with the golden cradle, and have known some very good Christians to the tomb in the churchyard from which the be subject to the unpleasant presence of foot grew every year. -S. S. World.

TNE LONELINESS OF AGE.

withstanding this, it is a very significant fact, that, when the true Christian has come The loneliness of age! How few think of to the hour of his death, he has the joy of a this and treat with due tenderness and concloudless vision. We are aware, of course, sideration those who have outlived their genthat there are exceptions to this, in cases eration, and whose early companions and were certain diseases have destroyed natural friends have been taken from them! Unable consciousness. But the rule holds good, that to engage in the activities of life, they are of the rust-from twelve to twenty-four hours under normal conditions, the Christian is no longer brought into contract and sympanot disturbed, by any intervening cloud, thy with those around them, and no tie of when he comes to die. In that hour he is common interest and mutual dependence binds them together. Their views and tastes free acid, or it will attack the iron itself. permitted to have remarkably clear and have naturally grown apart. They share After the articles are removed from the bath but little in common with others. The fut- they should first be washed in water, then in ure of this life has nothing to inspire their ambition or excite their hopes. What calls ble. forth the energies of others has no inspiration for them. They necessarily, to a great extent, live in a world of their own, with which regiment, was taken into a hospital, having those around them are not familiar. The communings of their hearts are with the scenes of the past and the companions of in a few days, he rapidly declined, and his other years, that have long since passed away. Lover and friend have been taken a lady nurse said to him: "Lieutenant, from them, and their acquaintance laid in vou have but a few moments to live. If darkness. The forms they admired and you have any word to send to your wife, loved are gone, the eyes that looked into and little ones, in Iowa, you must speak it | theirs with the tenderest affection are sightvery quickly." He looked up at her, with a less, and the voice that cheered and stirred face which beamed like a seraph's, and said : | their souls have long been silent. Their "Tell my wife that there is not a cloud be- early world of hope and joy has become a tween me and Jesus." Could he have said desolation, and they sit in silence, contemthis had he not been a true Christian ? No, | plating the ruin that has been wrought. They never did a person, whose heart was not have but little to interest them in this world,

> " Only waiting till the shadows Are a little longer grown."

Who would not do what he can to cheep the loneliness of age, to smooth their path way, and to comfort them in their de clining years!-Methodist Recorder.

BTEHANY.

About two miles from Jerusalem on th road to Jericho, situated on the eastern slope of Mount Olivet, was the town of Bethany. In the days of Christ's earthly pilgrimage this ancient viviage was a favorite resort of by rabid dogs, about ninety-nine out of every the great Teacher. There lived in Bethany a family composed

fate, that I, who in my early childhood, had was laid away and taking away the stone dreamed about excavating Troy, should be seem to be trifling acts in themselves, and obliged to sell herrings and butter by the yet they were factors in the process by which Christ wrought his greatest miracle. Wash-

There appeared no chance of escaping; but ing in the pool of Siloam, to human eyes at last, after five and half years, fortune seemed to be of but little or no consequence, smiled upon me, and, in company with my and yet it formed a part of that process dear wife, I have been able to realize the which resulted in restoring sight to the blind. 3. That there is no good within the limits of the promises of God which may not be obtained by mankind by the exercise of suitable

degrees of faith and the exertion of proper measures of human force.—The Beacon.

Hoyular Science.

RUSTY IRON, even when much eaten, may be freed from the rust and given the appearance of dead silver, by immersing it for a longer or shorter time, according to the depth in most cases—in a nearly saturated solution of tin. The solution should not have much ammonia, and be dried as quickly as possi-

For a kitchen floor, especially one that is rough and uneven, some one in the New York Tribune recommends the following glue paint: To three pounds of spruce yellow add one pound, or two pounds if desired, of dry white lead, and mix well together. Dissolve two ounces of glue in one quart of water, stirring often until smooth and nearly boiling. Thicken the glue water after the manner of mush, until it will spread smoothly upon the floor. Use a common paint brush, and apply hot. This will fill all crevices of dry apply boiled linseed oil with a clean brush. In a few hours it will be found dry enough to use by laying papers or mats to step on for a few days. When it needs cleaning, use hot suds.

oughly qualified physicians and experts, havof M. Pasteur in the curing of hydrophobia, $\begin{vmatrix} 30\\50 \end{vmatrix}$ report that his system of inoculation affords 75 " a reliable safeguard against this terrible scourge; or as a professional man would put TY, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
 A. H. LEWIS, D. D., Editor, Plainfield, N. J.
 C. D. POTTER, M. D., Associate Editor, Adams Centre, N. Y. it, inoculation by the attenuated virus of the mad-dog is a reliable prophylactic against rabies. It is reported that of more than two thousand persons known to have been bitten hundred were saved by this process. doubt the method will now be rapidly extended throughout the civilized world and practiced in every city large enough to support a public hospital. A few months ago it was given out that the whole theory had broken down in practice, but it now seems that this was but the voice of prejudice that still denies the efficacy of vacination.



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count this thing to be grandly true hat a righteous deed is a step toward God."

ul deeds of mistaken folly and ignor are to be regarded as the reverse, few. d, would be rapidly "stepping heaven-Is there not too much carelessness is respect? Is not the importance of ng all deeds potent for right underrats it not too often forgotten that the otal of unrighteous acts wrecks many a at might be pregnant with usefulness? nuch poor work, or careless work. or itally bad work, men do, when they be working strenuously for good. If arried into daily work and toil this ever t consciousness that their work was to ne righteously and for God. then the ht of its vitality would be to them not nting sense of remorse, but an evering fountain of delight.-Morning

THE IBBEPBESSIBLE CHBIST.

esus actually lives with you, other peo Il be sure to discover the fact. When nt into the borders of Tyre and Sidon. ould not be hid." If you travel through in district in southern France in laytime, you are sure to know that it is a er country by the sweet fragrance in Christ is always self-revealing. No. e Christian will ever desire to conceal e could not, even if he would. Many things have been written about "secret "etc.; but, my friend, if nobody in orld, not even your most intimate suspects that you are a Ohristian, I elieve that you are one. If there is o in a stove, a touch will show it. Here s an infallible test. Do I feel and ize that Christ is in my heart; conmy conduct, quickening my conand helping me every day to resist do right? Then he is there; but if no ternal evidence exists, then Christ er been there, or has gone away. the question whether the Master will stay with us, depends largely upon es. Self-will and pride may drive t, for he promises to dwell only with hoare of an humble and contrite Neglect may provoke him to depart Lasy a permistent disobedience to his ndments.

Leclaren beautifully remarks thes weet song-birds and the honey bees always to desert a neighborhood bepestilance breaks out in it." So the w nely Saviour will not dwell with two may so poison the neart states it indulged sin that he will dot stay The agency does not open after con-of Christ enters out hearts through Enset De Rept (bere fb) fri 111

Circumstances are not accidental, but providential. An interesting illustration appears of three persons, one brother and two sisters in the life of the famous explorer of ancient | The brother was named Lazarus and these Troy, Dr. Schliemann, who writes of himself sisters were named Martha and Mary. These

as follows: The first impressions which a child receives he was very fond of them. remain for life, and I feel bold to say that the It was in this Bethany home that Mary sat pickaxe and shovel used in the excavation of | at the feet of Jesus and learned of him con-Troy and Mycene were both forged and sharp- cerning that good part which she had chosen ened in the poor little village in which I was and which Jesus said should not be taken born and educated.

In that little village there was an ancient ceived from her loving Lord that gentle but castle-a castle of the Middle Ages, with mysterious passages in the walls and an underground passage which was said to lead attention to the one thing needful. In these beneath a lake. There was, besides, in the days it came to pass that Lazarus sickened and graveyard, a long row of flat stones, said to died. During his sickness Jesus was sen mark the tomb of a malefactor. The sexton for. He did not reach Bethany however til and sacristan of the village declared that for after Lazarus had been dead several days centuries past the foot of the malefactor had The death of Lazarus was a great blow to grown out of the tomb. There was a hill, his sisters. When Jesus came, Lazarus had too, surrounded by a ditch; a tradition said been in the grave four days already. To that the hill contained a golden cradle. I remember I have often invited my father to possible. But Jesus was equal to the emermake excavations in the hill, to take out the gency. He told Martha that her brother golden cradle. Behind our garden was a should rise again. She did not doubt but small pond, said to contain a silver vessel. My father, though he did not know Greek, but there was not the slightest reason to bewas a great enthusiast about Homer, and lieve that he could be raised to life again daily recited to us some verses from the translation of Voss. He thus inspired me ed in her behalf, and employed the necessary with great enthusiasm for the exploits of means to encourage her faith. "I," says Jesus, Achilles and Hector and Patroclus; but, to "am the resurrection and the life: he that bemy great regret, I heard from my father lieveth in me though he were dead, yet shall that there existed no vestige of ancient Troy. he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth When I was seven years old he gave me as in me shall never die. Believest thou this?" a Christmas present the "Universal History," Martha said unto him, "Yea, Lord: I believe with a picture representing the burning of that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, Troy with its huge walls and gate, from which should come into the world." Having which Æneas hurries out carrying his father, made this good profession of faith in her Anchises, on his back, and leading his son divine Lord, Martha called her sister Mary, Ascanius by the hand. After I got that his-tory I no longer believed that Troy had dis-thee." Mary arose quickly and came unto appeared. I said, "Here are the great walls; him and fell down at his feet, saying, "Lord, Jerrer must know better than you." He if thou hadst been here my brother had not tried to persuade me that it was only a fan- died." When Jesus saw Mary weeping and tastical picture, but I firmly believed that the Jews weeping who came with her, he Troy still existed, and it was only covered groaned in the spirit and was troubled. He over by the dust of ages. Thanks to heaven, inquired for the place where they had buried that belief has never forsaken me in the Vicissitudes of my life. My enthusiasm for | Jesus came to the grave he wept and said, Troy was so great that when I was ten years "Take ye away the stone," for the place where old, I wrote as a Christmas gift to my father, In bad Latin, the history of the Trojan war. | lay upon it. "They took away the stone, and When thirteen years old, unfortunately or Jesus, when he had prayed to his Father, fortunately, my family fell into great distress, cried with a loud voice, Lazarus come forth, and my father not being able to pay for my and he that was dead came forth, bound schooling, put me in a poor grocer's shop to hand and foot with grave-clothes, and his sell half-penny or pennyworth's of herrings face was bound about with a napkin, and and butter.

1 shall always remember that in 1837, a Journeyman miller came into our shop half intoxicated, and recited about a hundred verses from the "Iliad." He was the son of a Protestant pastor, who had sent him to sorrow. school to make a scholar of him. He was guage made a profound improvision on me, exercise of the divine agency. and I wept bitter tears over my miserable Showing Christ the place where Lazarus I

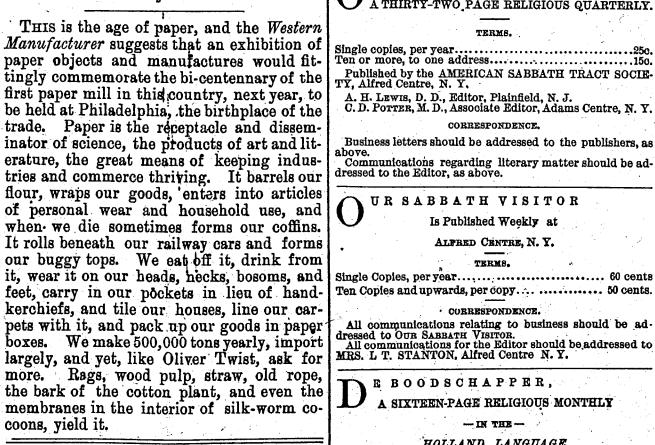
persons were devoted friends of Jesus and

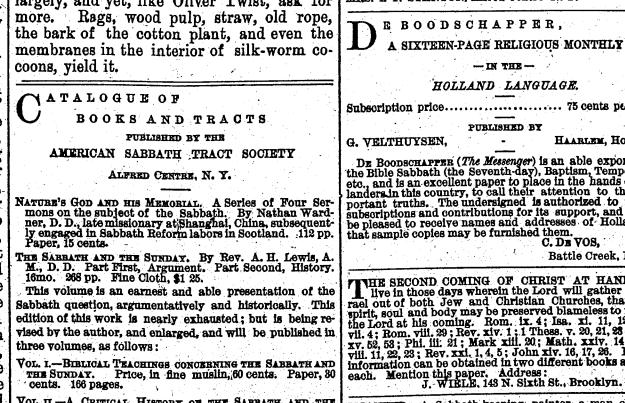
away from her; it was here that Martha retouching rebuke, because she was too much troubled about much serving, to give proper human eyes restoration to life again was imthat he would rise again, at the last day, before that last day. But Jesus was interest-Lazarus, and was told to come and see. When Lazarus was buried was a cave and a stone Jesus said, Loose him and let him go."

The following things exhibited in this narrative may be noted with profit:

1. The all-abounding sympathy of Jesus with humanity in the hour of trouble and

2. That in all instances in which human ready for the university, but when he once and divine agencies are to be employed in came drunk to school he was sent away, and conferring special blessings on man, the huhis father, to punish him, put him as an ap- man agency must be exerted to its appropriprentice to a miller. That sonorous lan- ate degree, as a necessary condition to the

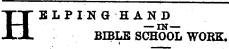




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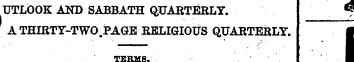
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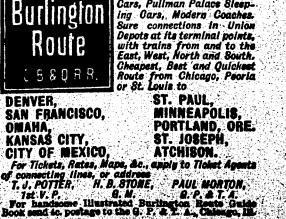
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