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FLITTING SUNWARD.

NUMBER XXIV.

After watching Kev West light for some time, the lights of Key West lifted themselves out of the sea. The water became smoother within the bay, and those who had been sea-sick took on new life as we were approaching land. Our ship came grandly in, but passed the wharf at a distance and took a large circle around, as a moth ap proaches a candle, and for somewhat similar reasons. The wind was blowing strong from the west, and tended to drive us against the wharf with more force than was safe or desirable. At first the captain thought he would come to anchor in the roadstead and transfer everything by boat, and, as it proved, first thoughts were best. But second thoughts prevailed, and we came to the wharf as gently as possible, though that was with force enough to smash the wharf and knock a man overboard. There was a great scrambling to get him out, which was only difficult because of the darkness. It did not take long to land the passengers and freight, but when we were ready to leave we found it impossible to get away from the wharf. It was not because of any attraction between the wharf and the steamer. It was a vis a tergo in the form of the strong west wind, which held us as in a vise between it and the dock, and all our efforts to get away were in imprisonment from the same cause, and only got away then by securing a tow from another steamer which chanced to come into port. All night long we lay there with the hammering and sawing of carpenters repairing damages as a soothing lullaby. We could see nothing of the town, in fact there was little to be seen after the recent fire which had nearly wiped it out. We recalled, however, the Sunday we had spent here before the fire, and remembered with much pleasure the sights and incidents of that occasion.

Key West is not named thus because it is a key to anything, or has any claims to a specifically west position. The name is in fact a corruption from the Spanish cayo, a reef or inlet, and Hueso, a bone. So the name means simply "bone reef." But it is not without its peculiar points of distinction. It is the southernmost point in the United States, and one of its chief naval stations.

which your attention will be drawn is the group of darkey boys on the wharf, each one clamoring for a dime. "T'ro a dime over, Boss, and see me git it!" says one bright fellow. As the hand goes to the pocket for a dime, his scanty garments drop off as if of their own accord, his eyes glisten as they watch every motion, and the coin has scarcely touched the water before he is in after it, his bronze skin shining like metal beneath the surface. In a minute he comes up again with the dime in his mouth, shouting as he balances himself in the water, "T'ro a nudder one, Boss!" One young fellow caused some excitement by coming up under the wharf where he kept himself concealed for five minutes or more. After everybody had given him up for drowned, he dove down and came up as if he had been under all the time, and offered to dive again for a quarter. On shore, one is attracted most by the

beautiful cocoanut palms, shooting up above everything else, and crowned by umbrella like tops formed of long and graceful leaves frequently twenty feet in length. Like other palms, they have no branches, and bear their fruit just under the crown of leaves, in great clusters, which look dangerous to one sitting beneath. The stem, from sixty to one hundred feet high, is usually not straight like that of the royal palm, but, particularly in those trees which have lived long enough to "learn their manners," is slightly bent, in graceful permission to all to come and par take of its abundance. And this is an in vitation not to be despised, for no tree fur nishes a greater variety of good things. Not only food and drink, but raiment and shelter, bedding and carpets, oil, wax, candles, and the best of soap; fans, baskets, ropes, cord age and brushes, firewood and furniture dishes and drinking cups, besides sugar and alcoholic drink, are some of the things the natives receive from their bountiful provider. Our memory of the town of Key West is very pleasant. The low but comfortable cot tages covered with a wealth of blooming vines, and surrounded by yards studded with flowers, prominent among which are th scarlet whirls of the poinesettia, so prized in our greenhouses. The streets are broad and level, for no part of the island is more than a dozen feet above the sea. The principal business is in cigars, sponges and turtles, not

Early morning brought a favorable change in the wind, allowing us to get out of the harbor and turn our head towards Cuba. But alas! heads were not all that were turned, | places of Scripture, to confute their errors, for the roll of the ship turned the stomachs of most of the passengers, and the breakfast | did not enjoy their universal defeat, and table was deserted. There seemed no good cause for this, for the sea looked calm, but there was what sailors call a ground-swell which the old "Whitney" found ample excuse for rolling fifteen degrees each way, or thirty in all. Few could keep their feet or even seats in comfort, and so most kept their berths. It is not easy to see how more discomforts could be crowded into a steamer vain. They tried to comfort us by saying than were found in the "Whitney." She that the Morgan line steamer had left the not only rolled and tumbled about unnecesdock only that morning, after three days of sarily, but there were absolutely no comforts on board in the way of easy chairs or lounges. The deck was small, the rooms smaller, with the berths arranged athwartship, and all the appointments of the poorest kind. There was only one thing to compensate, and that was the knowledge that she was soon to be superseded by a newer and better boat.

to mention wrecking, in which most of its

inhabitants secure their daily bread.

these discomforts, sat on deck, and, amid the struggles to maintain our seats, watched for his pledge. porpoises, flying fish, and "nautilii" as the argonauta argo are popularly but improperly called. One young man claimed to have seen several scudding along over the water us were so fortunate we were disposed to call it a naughty lie, gotten up for the occasion. About noon the mountains of Cuba were gradually grew more distinct until it resolved itself into land, and soon after a frowning To the visitor the most striking thing cliff with Moro Castle at its head, La Cab-

coral beds, and strange creatures, unfamiliar | the rule and soon found ourselves at anchor to Northern eyes. The very next thing to in the beautiful harbor, with the city laid out before us, a sight long to be remembered.

THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE BIRLE.

BY REV. W. H. ERNST.

TYNDALE.

The influences at work were designed to root out all traces of the translation of the Bible by Wickliffe. As we have seen, this was almost impossible. Such a tendency as the popular demand for the Bible, has never lacked supporters apparently of the right kind at the right time. So of this tendency. another great champion arose, in the person of William Tyndale. It would seem that he was a man of no less power than his

predecessor and even better fitted for the work which he undertook. He was born about the year 1484, just a century after Wickliffe died, and according to the commonly received date, 160 years after his birth. This was a very remarkable century and a half. Now the struggle is to be repeated, with intensified vigor on both sides. It may add interest to this, although it has no direct connection with it, to remember that Luther was born a year before Tyndale. He, as well as Wickliffe, was educated a Oxford, being sent there while he was quite young. He soon attained a high rank, but made the greatest proficiency in languages. His study in this department was mostly given to the Greek New Testament. H was thus fitting himself eminently for the work of a translator. He was similar to Luther in one respect. They both expected to be reformers from within, and not from without the church. They designed to re form the church, and not to produce a new sect, and would have done so, had the church vielded to their reformatory influences. I 1502 he became a priem and six vears later he became a friar, but in 1522 we find him returned to his home and filling the office of tutor and chaplain in a family of rank. This had been a place of resort for the prelates and clergy of the neighborhood. Luther's work in Germany had produced much excitement in England, and was a prolific sub ject for discussion in theological circles.

Whenever Tyndale had the opportunity, he

declared himself radically in favor of the

reformation. Foxe says, "He spared not to

show them simply and plainly his judgment,

and when at any time they did vary from

his opinions, he would show them in the

book, and lay before them the manifest

and confirm his sayings." These dignitaries

found more agreeable company elsewhere. The same story was repeated in his case as we found in Wickliffe's history. He was brought before the Chancellor of the diocese on a charge of heresy. Although he was threatened and reviled and abused, yet, for some reason, he was not punished. We see in this another oft-repeated illustration of the saying, "If they could not reason, they would persecute." Some of his friends counseled him to conceal his views after that, but he was too much of a man for that course. A popish clergyman soon after remarked to Tyndale, in reply to an earnest plea for a venacular Bible, "We had better be without God's law than the pope's." His indignant reply was, "I defy the Pope and all his laws, and if God will spare my life, ere many years I will cause a boy that driveth Those of us who had not succumbed to the plow to know more of the Scriptures than you do." We will see how faithfully he kept

and use of a translation, will reveal much of the character of the times and the man. He says: "A thousand books had they lever with all sails set; but as none of the rest of (preferred) to be put forth against their abominable doings and doctrines, than that the Scripture should come to light; for as long as they may keep that down, they will so to be seen like a haze on the horizon, which | darken the right way with their mist of sophistry, and so tangle them that either rebuke or despise their abominations, with arguments of philanthropy, and with worldly about it is the color of the surrounding annas stretching along its top, and the waves similitudes, and apparent reasons of natural waters. One seems to be floating in a sea of dashing high at its feet, stood up to chal- wisdom, and with wresting the Scriptures alized the necessity of the people's having the have one soon as a natition has been liquid turquoise, flashing in the sun like lenge us. No vessel can enter Havans unto their own purpose, those contrary unto bility of attaining Christian excellence without passing under the guns of the process, order and meaning of the text, seen fish, and shells, and sea anemones, and old Moro, and taking a pilot. We followed and so delude them, ... which thing with delight, fighting it to the very death.

only moved me to translate the New Testament, because I perceived by experience how that it is impossible to establish the lay people in any truth, except the Scriptures were tongue."

the world in the line of a translation, but he feared that it was both unsafe for himself and for his friend under whose roof he resided, so he concluded to find a home in a more favorable situation. He thought that his treatthrough their ordinary ceremonies. He ideas and talent. He had seen a favorable comment of the Bishop of London made by Erasmus in one of his works, and so felt that he would receive protection and encouragement at the hands of this notable divine. He accordingly went to London to find such an opportunity. He took with him a translation which he had made of an oration of Isocrates as his literary credentials, and came to the proper authorities to get an introduction to the Bishop, and also had the assistance of an old acquaintance. But for some reason the Bishop was not interested in the reformer and his work. His reply was, "His house was full, he had more than he could well find." So his hopes were all blasted, so far as this plan was concerned.

presented. Here, on the one side, is the leaves the lap of his nurse and cradle of his guileless country scholar, his head teeming with classical and sacred lore, and his heart burning with a great thought of beneficence to his country, bringing his letter from the for credentials, and on the other hand, the proud and worldly church dignitary, whose friendship he had come to solicit. From the Erasmus, and the poor unknown clerk were very different personages. He would have known, could he have seen the future. that this unknown clerk would have a more potential influence upon the welfare of the Romish hierarchy than the great Erasmus.

Almost a year he was vainly seeking a place where he might translate the Bible, but he found none. Yet the year's experience was valuable to him, mostly because he had a chance to study the Romish hierarchy in supposed to be a defect owing to the ignorance of the clergy, was a fundamental and necessary characteristic of the church Therefore no place could be found for the translation of the Bible, where the church ruled. Consequently, he found no such place in London, nor could he find it in al England. He determined, therefore, to seek a place elsewhere.

Late in the year 1523, being furnished with nearly \$700 by a friend, Tyndale bade farewell to his native land, and went to Hamburgh, where he remained between one and two years, busily engaged in his translation. Having nearly or quite completed it, he drew on his friend for more money, which | urer escapes with his life, and turns to gaze was contributed by other English friends, and left with him for safe keeping. He went to Cologne for the pnrpose of publishing his manuscript. It was necessary that this should be done with great secrecy, as the place was not favorable to the reformation. We can see that the sentiments produced by Luther in Germany furnished an asylum for another reformer to get a leverage by griefs, and mitigates the pains of our minds, happy and fortunate circumstance that the English merchants living in Cologne were favorable to the reformation, and friends of Tyndale. Their ships were at his service to A quotation of his upon the importance transport his books into England, as well as their partners in the English ports, so that everything seemed to be going on finely and favorably to the work that lay nearest to his in this section of the country, but hope that

Thus the second translation of the New Testament has been completed, but it has from the Latin, or in other words, was translation of a translation.

I think it must be difficult for us to comprehend the feelings of Tyndale when he re-brisk.

AN OLD PAPER.

LITTLE GENESEE, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1887. To the Editor of the SARBATH RECORDER:

While visiting my sister at this place, Mrs. plainly laid before their eyes in their mother J. N. Clarke, she placed in my hands a short article written by our father not long He was determined to do something for before his death, which occurred in March, 1833, which is probably the only writing of his now extant. As there are still a few left of the many friends that he gathered around him during his brief ministry, who cherish his memory, to whom these lines would come ment came from the ignorance of the priests, as a voice from the dead, if they should be who scarcely knew enough Latin to go published in the RECORDER, the present denominational organ, as the Protestant Sensupposed that the enlightened clergy of the tinal was where they were first published. metropolis would certainly appreciate his I send the article to you, with the note appended by the editor, and ask for it a place in your columns, for their benefit, if you deem it proper to give it room.

> D. P. CURTIS. Man's Days are Few and Full of Trouble.

The following article was penned by our beloved brother, Elder Ephraim Curtis, at one of his last visits, and left on our table. In looking over our papers it met our eye, and we will give it to our readers; for though dead, "he yet speaketh."-Ed.

Protestant Sentinal. Man is introduced into this world in a helpless state, possessing a craving appetite, while, at the same time, he is utterly unable to satisfy its demands. Thus the little urchin depends upon the fostering care of its fond parent, who watches with maternal affection over its infantile movements, and supplies its numerous and returning wants. What a picture and what a contrast is here A few months revolve, and the little child

infancy, to roam abroad in the streets, fields, and gardens, surrounded with many objects that attract his notice and engage his affections. He eagerly possesses the object so much admired, with a confident expectation country baronet, and his oration of Isocrates of soon being happy in possessing, perhaps, a little bird or butterfly that looked so beautiful; but lo! just at the moment he stretched forth his hand to grasp the prize, the bird expands his wings, glides swiftly through Bishop's stand-point, the great and renowned | the air, and leaves its little pursuer to mourn his disappointment, and sit down in trouble.

Years increase, his mind expands, and he begins to survey the wide extended scenery before him; he passes through his juvenile years, and frequently finds his favorite friends forsake him, his favorite projects fail, and his most sanguine expectations blighted, and he proves by sad experience, that his days are full of trouble. Time's ever rolling wheel forces him along, and necessity urges him into the busy and tumultuous scenes of life. Surrounded by the opulent, his ambitious mind aspires to the its highest state. He found that what he loftv circle in which they move. He embarks in some kind of business which he thinks the best calculated to enhance his interest, and elevate his character. Ever intent on gain, he learns that the avails of his business may be much more advantageously disposed of on some distant shore than in his native land. With much expense he charters a ship, puts his treasure on board, and sails with a propitious breeze upon the watery main. As he draws near the destined haven, his heart beats high with expectation, and he anticipates future greatness and respectability. But immediately the heavens gather blackness, and distant thunder announces a dreadful storm; the billows war, and all is horror and consternation. The pitiless wind and surging waves drive the ship ashore. The adventupon the wreck, a total loss, and deeply

ighs, "My days are full of trouble." The merchant, the mechanic, the doctor, the lawyer, the sage and patriot, the statesman and philosopher, the minister and layman, the beggar and the prince, are all witnesses that "Man's days are few and full of

But religion is an antidote, accessible to all, which soothes our sorrows, assuages our which to execute a similar work. It was a and renders its possessor an ornament to society, a solace to his friends, a benefactor to mankind, and a fit subject for the king-

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the SARBATH RECORDER:

We are all the Sabbath-keepers there are soon there will be many more. We are situated in the town of Venango, on the new line of the B. C. M. Railroad, running from not yet got before the people for their use. Holdrege, Neb., to Cheyenne, Wyo. If ever This time it was translated from the Greek any Sabbath-keepers are passing through the Holdrege, Neb., to Cheyenne, Wyo. If ever language, while the previous one was only town, we will be pleased to see them. Our little town is scarcely a month old, yet we have some fifteen buildings, and trade is

the Word of God to read, and the impossi- hope to have one soon, as a petition has been

Missions.

"Go ye into all the world; and preach the gospe

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.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly recommended that \$1,000,000 be raised the coming year for foreign missionary work.

In the judgment of the Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missions in North ern Wisconsin, that is one of the most desirable and promising of fields.

BIBLE texts, written by a missionary be fore he could speak the language, on separate bits of paper, and distributed along the road to persons that he chanced to meet, were the means of leading at least one heathen to the Saviour, whose dying testimony it was the missionary's privilege to hear.

ALL societies and boards engaged in foreign missions, and all Christian bodies that at all comprehend the enormous extent and iniquity of the foreign liquor traffic, should join with the Presbyterians in their "most emphatic protest against the greed that is carrying this wasting scourge amongst barbarous people."

FIFTY years ago there was not one Christian in Fiji. Now, of a population of 128, 414, 111,743 of whom are Fijians, 100,154 attend public worship. The children know less of the horrors of cannibalism than do the missionaries. The Wesleyan Missionary, consequences. As it was, the two days and Society reports 54 native ministers; 44 catechists; 1,877 local preachers; 3,192 class leaders; 27,421 church members; 4,121 on probation: 2.795 catechumens; 1,019 teachers, and 1,255 places of worship.

Dr. Swinney, in her letter of July 28th, becomes one of the many witnesses to the wonderful mental awakening in Japan. She also most truly and clearly shows what Japan needs most of all. It is not foreign literature, science, custom, arts, but the gospel of Christ. Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. That Dr. Swinney's vacation may have proved a means of physical re-creation, and that those who remained at Shanghai may be preserved in life, health and strength, is the prayer of many, very many, in the "home land."

BRO. U. M. BABCOCK, now of Humboldt, Neb., though not at present officially connected with our Board, is on a field where for renewed help. It is for this church the Long Branch—that Bro. D. K. Davis has been preaching for nearly four years. In a letter just received from Bro. Babcock he speaks rejoicingly of the addition of 20 to the church,—15 of these being by baptism. Their reception by the laying on of hands ing experience for the church. "It was a glorious sight," he writes, "to see fifteen young people standing in a semi-circle on the platform to receive the hand of welcome, after their reception into the church. Their ages were from 18 down to 10. And, oh, I do hope and pray that the good work may not stop here . . . And these young people are leading and driving (of necessity) parents and church members into their duties. Oh such a melting sight it was to see parents, grandparents and other relatives, welcome these fifteen into the church!"

THE "China Inland Mission" is carrying on missionary work in 14 provinces of the Empire, and reports 52 stations; 56 out stations: 84 chapels: 25 missionaries and wives (including associates and those absent); 11 ordained native pastors; 47 assistant preachers, etc.; 13 school teachers; 26 colporteurs, chapel keepers, etc.; 20 Bible women—a total of 117 native helpers; 1,058 male communicants; 586 female communicants—a total of 1,644 in fellowship; 402 baptized in 1886; 2,438 baptized from the commencement, 21 years ago; 59 organized churches; native contributions of \$472 24; 9 boarding schools, with 120 native pupils; 9 day schools with 88 native pupils; 13 hospitals, dispen-000. This society aims to be evangeli- men, etc. Many of these now attend the its supply. After consultation with some of usually liberal, are not able to sustain him assistance we can to sustain him assistance we can to sustain him as such. cal and unsectarian; and among its mis. services of the church, while some are asking the brethren, we decided to hold a meeting properly. Can you help them? Bro. Mc.

sionaries are persons from different denominations. Mr. J. Hudson Taylor, the superintendent, speaks of native Christians who lose their literary degree, are openly beaten, put to public shame, and deserted by friends -all for Christ's sake. A native pastor had opened an opium refuge in one city, and scores had been converted. He was praying, morning after morning, for another city, eign teachers from schools of all grades, but had not the money with which to open an- | which they are unable to supply. But durother refuge. At length, one morning after ing this week, one of the number here refamily prayers, his wife came to him with a pocket handkerchief containing all her brace- home land, asking "How many Christian lets and earrings, and all her gold and silver young men can you supply with places behairpins and jewelry, and told him to go and sell them, for they would bring more than he needed to open his refuge.

FROM DR. SWINNEY.

MOUNTAINS ABOVE RIOTO, Japan, July 28, 1887.

It had seemed pleasant to me to remain at home to rest during the time of the closing of the dispensary, but I knew the sick, far and near, would pay no attention to the closed gate and notices put up to their view, if they thought I still remained there. So it was a necessity to go entirely away to either of the two places visited by missionaries, Chefoo in north China, or to Japan. The more also as there was danger the second summer to myself, of the same choleraic attack fol lowing that of last year. To go to Japan then to the mountains for the heated term, with my friend, was better than the poor sick crowd around the yards and through the gate, calling and calling for me when I was too weary to see them.

We passed down the river and out upon ocean, but we found it tumultuous, as we followed just in the wake of a typhoon. Sometimes the prow would go downwards into the trough as though seeking the very bottom, then again ride upward and upward toward the sky, until one might fear the nights were a sad time, and I judge all were equally glad when we dropped anchor in Nagasaki harbor, in the early morning.

' At six o'clock, the same evening, we were going out again on the ocean, and northward along the western coast of Japan to enter the Inland Sea. Here in this quiet sea we went eastward two nights and a day, with the islands sometimes so close about us that we appeared to be picking our way among them, then again they were seen far away in the blue distance. One could scarcely weary of these beautiful and changing scenes and so, all to soon, we found ourselves in Kobe Bay opposite the city. At eight o'clock in the morning my friend came out in a little boat to meet me, and after spending a few moments at the Custom House, we were soon riding along the wide streets in rikshas to her home.

Miss Davis has been engaged in woman's work, and during the following week she was very busy closing the meetings for the year. aid has been given in the support of a pastor, | She has been making tours to the churches and from which a request has recently come in Sanda, Sasayama. Kobama, and Nishinomiva. In the latter place, the women of the church go out two by two as Bible women, to visit from house to house. The class for Bible study in this place is having knitting taught the first hour, by which many from neighboring towns have been induced to come in, and then have remained for Bible study. seems to have been a new but very interest- Through this the weekly meetings have been doubled, and several additions have been made to the membership of the church.

> During the past year the women of the Kobe Church formed an afternoon school for the study of the English language, and desired Miss Davis to teach. She consented to give one afternoon per week to them on the condition that the Bible should be taught a half hour each day. The hope was that many outside the church, coming in, might here be brought under Christian influence The school opened with thirty pupils, largely the wives and daughters of officials. In less than two months all these new members had bought Bibles and hymn books, and requested that the half hour devoted to the Scriptures might be lengthened to an hour, the member ship in the meantime increasing until it reached seventy. And now it is said that not only these women, but also their relatives and friends, are becoming interested in the Word of God.

My friend has also another meeting among the church members for Bible study, besides which, another in the house of one of the leading officials, to gather together and interest in the gospel non-Christian women.

The Y. M. C. A. of Kobe has a school in which Miss Davis has taught two evenings in each week. A large proportion of the young saries, and refuges for cure of opium smok. | men in this school are teachers in the com-

for baptism, and others inquiring the way of at Berlin, commencing Oct. 21st. for the nur-

of this one Board—the A. B. C. F. Mission were gathering here from all parts of Japan, preparatory to their journey up the mountains. that part of the field given up by Bro. Mc- ought to have a field to work in, with a good They are not only wearied with their work, Learn. While at Coloma, I baptized two but distressed by the excessive calls for forceived a telegram from Mr. Moody, in the tween this time and Christmas?" This unexpected word gives them great joy, and an answer was immediately sent, with the hope of good results in the future.

great events of the age. They, in a mass, are Deerfield and Oasis. The best thing that we reaching out their hands blindly towards could devise for the Coloma field—the name something, they know not what. If you by which I shall designate the part of Bro. seek to supply this craving by foreign teach. McLearn's charge, now given up-was for ings, life or customs only, they immediately | me to visit them four times the coming year, run into extremes in some one of these points. and spend two Sabbaths at each visit, includ There is nothing for them that so arrests and ling that of the quarterly meeting. Before satisfies this yearning as the gospel, which is promising to do this, however, I wish the alone able to give them peace of heart, and advise of the Board, as this arrangement for make them a noble, even-minded and liberal regular work would be a little different from

people. The strain upon the workers to keep up | very promising opening at Coloma Station, with this demand, the anxiety because they near which Dea. Lowe lives. There is no can do only a fraction of that which is press- regular English preaching in that village, ing upon them, causes them to send forth and the people seem anxious to hear good the urgent appeals to the home churches that preaching. One or more of them are now we so frequently see in the papers. Japan is under conviction, and I believe that stead like a little child arousing from a long sleep preaching of the right kind would result in and vociferating loudly, which a mother an awakening that would end in the saving heart would quickly soothe and still by proper of souls. The brethren on the Coloma field nourishment; so, nations older in Christianity should immediately come forward and which, should I supply them as proposed still these loud cries by supplying the Bread | above, would go to the Missionary Society, of Life. If there could be men and women sent out to dispense the pure Word of God into every city and village that is calling, what a blessed result might flow from it!

Though my mind scarcely leaves China and our efforts there, yet I feel that our work for the heathen is very much the same, let them be of whatever nation they may. And when our lives can be broadened by some- use his talents and attainments in spreading thing of the same love in our hearts that the Saviour had when he died for the whole world, then, and only then, can we fully take in the efforts which we, his children, should make when we are moved by our Master's words, "Go ye into the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

FROM J. W. MORTON.

dissionary Report for the Quarter ending Sep-

My first work in June was in the vicinity of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and at Glenbeulah, in the same state. In this visit I had the good fortune to be accompanied and assisted by our highly esteemed brother, Elder W. W. Ames, of Menomonee, Wis., who accompanied me at his own expense. His preaching, and other efforts in gospel work, were most acceptable to the people on that new and interesting field. He left me, to return home, on the 13th. I remained nearly a week longer. The congregations at Glenbeulah were good, especially in the village, on Sunday afternoon and evening. While there, I baptized four persons, all women One of them was Sister Baldwin, who had been a timid and hesitating believer for many

From there I went to Dodge Centre, Minn., to attend the Association; after which I returned home, where I remained through the month of July and part of August. My work in Chicago has been of the usual character-preaching to the brethren on the Sabbath, and assisting in the Sabbath-school, together with pastoral visitation. I have been desirous of starting a Sabbath-morning meeting somewhere in the city, and have made some inquiries in relation to the matter, but, so far, the way has not opened for carrying out any plan. I hope to accomplish this object yet, but how soon I cannot tell.

August 11th, I joined Bro. McLearn at Berlin, and we went next day to Coloma, to see what it would be best to do for that part of his former field. This good brother has found the "Berlin Field" too wide for his health and physical strength. He has done a noble work there: and, so far as I know, has made no mistakes. His labors are appreciated, and the brethren want him to without breaking down, and he has concluded

pose of organizing a quarterly meeting for During this week in Kobe, the missionaries | the "Berlin field." By this means we hope to increase the interest, and supply, in a measure, the lack of gospel ordinances on preacher, and an excellent missionary worker. young people—a son of Dea. Lowe and a daughter of the late lamented Dea. B. S. Crandall, of Dakota. These, with Sister including 6 days of this month unexpired: Laverne Richmond, united with the Coloma Church. At Deerfield we found matters ence meetings; 6 baptisms; collected on the much the same as they were several months field, \$26 98; traveling expenses, \$16 98. ago, except that two persons, a man and his For the year: sermons, 146. For three years wife, have recently turned away from the and two months: sermons, 520. Sabbath. I fear the husband is in danger of turning from Christ also. I ask the prayers serve your life and restore your health, and of God's people for this dear little family. | have us all in his holy keeping! The uprising of this people is one of the We held three well-attended meetings in anything I have done heretofore. There is would raise at least \$50 the coming year In this connection I feel constrained to bea testimony to the Christian character and earnest zeal of Brother and Sister Lowe, or Coloma Station. They have been with us only about two years, but are already greatly beloved. Were I a bishop, I am not sure but I would "lay hands" upon Bro. Lowe at once. At all events, I have advised him to the gospel, as God may give him opportunity. I have hopes, too, that God may, in due time. raise up one or more ministers among the children of that dear family.

The past five days I have spent at Glen beulah. The time of this visit was somewhat unfavorable, as there were several thresher at work in the neighborhood, and most of the men were working so hard and so late that they could hardly attend the meetings. Still I hope some good may result from the visit. Our cause there is in good order, and

the prospect of increase is encouraging. There is one thing I desire very much, because I think it is greatly needed—a mission training school, especially for young women of the true missionary spirit. Suppose such a school were started here [Milton], under the auspices of the Woman's Board, would it not be a good thing? I have been set to thinking on this subject by a letter received recently from a young woman in Iowa, who wishes to be prepared for missionary work. at home and abroad. I have no matured plan in my mind, but I believe we have the talent in Milton to carry it on, with a good plan, and possibly to divise the plan itself. What do you think of it? The Baptists and Methodists have such schools in Chicago, and, I presume, in other places, and they seem to be doing well.

In September, I expect to go into Northern Missouri, according to a previous engagement. I do not think it best for me to go to Conference this year. The work is so pressing that I cannot find the time. The remainder of this month (August), if the Lord will, will be occupied in attendance upon our Quarterly Meeting at Utica and in the journey home. I hope to attend the Yearly Meeting of our Scandinavian friends at Dell Rapids, Dakota, in October, and call on the brethren at Flandreau by the way, returning through Minnesota to the Coloma field and the friends at Texarkana in the prospect of the Quarterly Meeting at Berlin. Further than this I have not matured any plans for the next quarter.

In reviewing the year, I can truly say that I thank the Lord for its enjoyments, its trials and sufferings, and its labors. I have enjoyed, almost uniformly good health, having lost not a single day through sickness. The fields are as white as ever, the laborers as hard to continue with them. But it is simply im- find. Money is scarce in Wisconsin, the possible for him to do so much traveling crops in many places having been light for two seasons in succession. But for this, the to give up the charge of Dakota, Coloma and | Coloma field would raise much more money Deerfield. This part of the field is just as | than they are willing to promise now. Bro. inviting as ever, if not more so, but some A. W. Coon ought to be helped on the Cart- tists Missionary Society for putting min the work and hope they will continue him in the work and hope they will be added to the work and hope they will be added to the work and hope they will be added to the work and hope they will be added to the work and hope they will be added to the work and hope they will be added to the work and hope they will be added to the work and hope they will be added to the work and hope they will be added to the work and the work and hope they will be added to the work and the ers; and an income, last year, of about \$110, - mon schools, others are officials, business other arrangement will have to be made for wright field. The people there, though un other year; and we pledge ourselves to render

Learn has still too much to do, and new fields are opening all around him. There ought to be another laborer on that Berlin field. Bro. Ames, who is a very superior support. He is able, willing and anxious to

I report for the quarter: 13 weeks of labor, 29 sermons; a number of prayer and confer-

And now, Bro. Main, may the Lord pre-

FROM TEXAS AND ARKANSAS.

DE WITT, Ark., Aug. 24, 1887.

Dear Bro. Main,—We thought it best to send the enclosed resolution to you, that the Board might understand our appreciation of the assistance we receive in the labor of Elder Shaw; and as we know but little of the work on the field of the South-west, except through the report of Elder Shaw, we thought that a few lines would not be out of place. I arrived at Texakana Aug. 10th. Eld. Whatley and Eld. Shaw had been holding meetings at the church for several days, both very much fatigued, Eld. Shaw's work having been very laborious for some time past. After the Yearly Meeting, Eld. Mayes and Eld. Shaw began a protracted meeting in a school. house, north of town, at the earnest request of a good number of citizens, although the Meth. odists were holding a meeting near by. The people asked for the Methodist meeting to be posponed, and given way for Bld. Mayes, as his sojourn must necessarily be short. This they refused to do. They were then requested to hold union meetings with Eld. Mayes, which they also refused to do. They then asked Eld. Mayes to go ahead with his meeting at the school-house. There seemed to be a good degree of interest. On the third evening, Aug. 16th, three young ladies came forward and signified their desire to follow the meek and lowly Jesus. Others were almost persuaded, and we pray that a glorious revival may be in store for those people. On First day, the 14th, Bro. Cummings, who lives some three miles west of town, came in with a request from his neighbors for some one to come and preach on the Sabbath question. They wanted to know why we kept Saturday. and why we would not keep Sunday. All being engaged except Bro. Allen, of Arlington. Tex., and myself, we went with him. I preached that evening at Bro. Cummings's residence to a full house, after which I was requested to preach at a school-house one mile from there the following evening, which I did, there being about thirty five in attendance. After service, Deacon Sharp, of the Baptist Church, came forward and said he had known Eld. Shaw a good many years, knew that he kept the Seventh-day. He said "I thought I was all right keeping Sunday, but I must certainly investigate the

There is a broad field for work about the town of Texarkana, enough to keep two active men busy for some time; and the disire to hear the pure Word of God is not confined there, as you already know. Elder Shaw has done and is doing all that he can, and his little flock at home sadly miss his labors; and we feel that the general field would languish if he were to be confined to his own church. Elders Whatley, Powers and Mayes are indeed noble workers, and men that our denomination may well feel proud of; and we have the same faith in Elders Millikin and Snell, Brethren Smith and Johnson, who had not the privilege of meeting with us, and others, who have, with them, come through fiery trials to the knowledge of the true Sabbath of God. But all of these brethren must support themselves and their families outside of the ministry, in many cases doing their study and preparation after days of hard work, when other people are enjoying rest and sleep. We rejoice with Eld. Powers soon being settled there; and we pray for the safety of his little flock at Bulcher, and hope that the Lord will raise up a faithful leader among them.

Aid to our societies was a subject of earnest conversation, and all seemed to desire to do all in their power; but, alas, ready means were not in the reach of any, and we can only aid with our prayers until the Lord shall give us a blessing in basket and store. While we pray, we will also work sowing the seed and trust in the Lord to give the increase in his own good time.

Resolved, That we, the Texas and Arkensas Sev enth day Baptists, appreciate the labors of Eld. J. F. Shaw, as evangelist, in our states, and return our hearty thanks to the Board of the Seventh day Baptists Missionary Society for putting him in the field, and have the seventh day Baptists Missionary Society for putting him in the field,

JOSEPH L. HULL.

Sabbath Remember the Sabbath

THE SEVENTH DAY I

The following is from

cate for July. We give

that the reader may see

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seventh day is the Babbe

basis of truth, men und popular error. In the writer makes a strong ple of Jehovah's Sabbath. well-had he stopped then require him to chang the second paragraph he one-seventh-part-of-time very next paragraph he Old Testament Scriptur derived the strength of first paragraph), the seve was the one-seventh par In the same sentence, in the New Testament, week is the one-seventh to be observed. In other states the broad. loose the in the seven will fulfill s the Sabbath command; in all the Old Testament the week was underst claims, without one wor other definite day, viz., week, is meant in the Thus does he destroy, a broad platform which he himself, the convenient day in seven, and leaves alternative of proving, fr ment, a change of the S enth to the first day of t turning to the unchange Sabbath of Jehovah. former; will he do the la surdities, and to such d driven when they forsa mands of God. Remember the Sabbath-de

Here we have a brief by mand from the Lord Go holv the Sabbath-day; no the day, whether the da sunrise to sunset, or as divided it, from sunset set of the next day. Me dispute about some thin inspiration of this or tha we find a "thus saith the direct from Jehovah, an written twice upon table very finger of our Creator remains for us naught but or downright and open rebellion against the Mos be our final Judge. It i do and say, nor what an may teach, the duty is pl obligation rests with full God's creatures everywh add to this no comment the command: "Six day and do all thy work; but the Sabbath of the Lord t shalt not do any work, t nor thy daughter, nor th thy maidservant, nor t stranger that is within th days the Lord made heav sea, and all that in them seventh day: wherefore t Sabbath-day, and hallow The Sabbath. The Seventh

The First. These are words by wh hallowed-day is design The term Sabbath means the seventh day designat specified in the command seven, every seventh da

our time has thus been se ator on which his creatur their daily labor, and pay bountiful benefactor pub ence, praise, service, wor holy number in Scripture Sabbath is observed by o on the first, or the wever alike a seventh day, a Sal part of the week, the day —it is the Lord's day. rest? rest for our bodie gives with every day of le for bodily and mental repose, for refreshment, our sleep almost re-crea pared for another day of dained by God on the sac day is rest from toil and can worship him in his l according to his expres It is written of creation "God rested The term rest, as here ap nified ceased. God cease the seventh day. He was needed not to be refreshe word, a breath was all th necessary on God's par To rest was to cease from on the seventh day, to re

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of Jehovah's Sabbath. It would have been well had he stopped there. But that would require him to change his practice. In the second paragraph he simply states the one-seventh-part-of-time theory; but in the very next paragraph he admits that, in the Old Testament Scriptures (from which he derived the strength of his argument in his FROM TEXAS AND ARKANSAS. first paragraph), the seventh day of the week DE WITT, Ark., Aug. 24, 1887. was the one-seventh part of time designated. ear Bro. Main,—We thought it best to In the same sentence, he tries to say that, the enclosed resolution to you, that the in the New Testament, the first day of the rd might understand our appreciation of week is the one-seventh part of time required assistance we receive in the labor of Elder to be observed. In other words, the writer w: and as we know but little of the work states the broad, loose theory that any day the field of the South-west, except in the seven will fulfill all the conditions of ough the report of Elder Shaw, we the Sabbath command; then he admits that. aght that a few lines would not be out in all the Old Testament, a definite day of lace. I arrived at Texakana Aug. 10th. the week was understood; and then he claims, without one word of proof, that an-Whatley and Eld. Shaw had been holding tings at the church for several days, both other definite day, viz., the first day of the w much fatigued, Eld. Shaw's work having week, is meant in the New Testament. n very laborious for some time past. After Thus does he destroy, at a single blow, the Yearly Meeting, Eld. Mayes and Eld. broad platform which he had erected for w began a protracted meeting in a school. himself, the convenient ground of any one se, north of town, at the earnest request of day in seven, and leaves himself the single ood number of citizens, although the Methalternative of proving, from the New Testasts were holding a meeting near by. The ment, a change of the Sabbath from the sevple asked for the Methodist meeting to enth to the first day of the week, or of returning to the unchanged and unchangeable posponed, and given way for Rld. Mayes. his sojourn must necessarily be short. Sabbath of Jehovah. He cannot do the is they refused to do. They were then former; will he do the latter? To such abuested to hold union meetings with Eld. surdities, and to such difficulties are men yes, which they also refused to do. They driven when they forsake the plain comn asked Eld. Mayes to go ahead with his mands of God. eting at the school-house. There seemed Remember the Sabbath-day, to Keep it Holy.' be a good degree of interest. On the third

Sabbath Beform.

THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH.

holy the Sabbath-day; not a part thereof, but | the Sabbath was given as a type and symbol. sunrise to sunset, or as the ancient Jew divided it, from sunset of one day to sunset of the next day. Men may cavil and dispute about some things, and doubt the inspiration of this or that writer, but when we find a "thus saith the Lord," a command direct from Jehovah, and as in this case, written twice upon tables of stone by the very finger of our Creator and our God. there remains for us naught but cheerful obedience, or downright and open disobedience and rebellion against the Most High, who is to ing and will stand through all time of the be our final Judge. It is not what others do and say, nor what any man or minister may teach, the duty is plain and clear, the obligation rests with full force upon all of God's creatures everywhere, and we need add to this no comment on the remainder of of liars and Sabbath-breakers and Sabbaththe command: "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it."

The Sabbath. The Seventh-day. The Lord's day. The First-day.

These are words by which the holy, sacred, hallowed-day is designated in Scripture. The term Sabbath means rest, the rest-day; the seventh day designates the term or time specified in the command—one day in every seven, every seventh day. One-seventh of bountiful benefactor public homage, reveralike a seventh day, a Sabbath, the seventh of lectures. part of the week, the day for public worship for bodily and mental rest; for sleep, for practicable? 2d. Is it practicable? repose, for refreshment, and we arise from

too he requires of all his earthly, intelligent, accountable creatures.

The Change of the day.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." as time endures that God requires for his public service one day in every seven, yet there evidently has been a change of Sabbath-day. The seventh-day under the old dispensation, has given way to the first day under the new or Christian dispensation; of studying things outside of books. 4th. The following is from the Church Advocate for July. We give the article entire seventh part of our time; it is one day in that the reader may see for himself to what seven—it is the acknowleged Lord's day or absurdities men are driven when, on the Sabbath. It has been said that every day of basis of truth, men undertake to defend a the week is the Sunday or Sabbath of some a railroad train. 5th. The information nation on the globe, as all cannot observe the given by laboratory pratice alone is definite popular error. In the first paragraph the writer makes a strong plea for the observance same day it being night with some while it is day with others, so that there is not a day in the week but what is a seventh or Sabbath for some nation or people, so that our dear Lord has his praises sung and worship paid him on every day publicly from some of his creatures. But the change from the seventh to the first day of the week in every Christian nation has occurred thus: God rested or ceased from creation on the seventh day, and that was, under the partiarchal and Jewish dispensation, the acknowledged Sabbath-day; but under the Christian dispensation, it was changed to the first day of the week (but still a seventh day) because of the finished werk of redemption or recreation of man was a greater and grander event than the creation of our world. For

> "'Twas great to speak a world from naught, 'Twas greater to redeem.

Thus, while under the old dispensation, the church of God worships publicly the worship to the same Jesus Jehovah for his tory schools. greater, grander, and more glorious work, the redemtion of man from the fall, and the restoring within him of the lost image and mind of his God.

"Reverence My Sabbaths."

"The world lying in wickedness" and that part of our race that continues in rebellion against God will not reverence his Sabbaths, nor obey his covenants, but it is the pleasure as well as the duty of every loving and loyal follower and disciple of Christ, to observe strictly and religiously the holy Sabbath day. To reverence it as they reverence God, as they reverence his church. That day "was made for man," said Christ Jesus, for man's best, highest, eternal interest and welfare, that he might become like God, having his mind and spirit and being pre-Here we have a brief but authoritative com- | pared by worship on earth for the purer and mand from the Lord God Almighty to keep | more spiritual worship of heaven, of which without heaven, without God. True, God does not punish every violator of the Sabbath sound, interference of sound-waves, photom- ment course will abandon it for the textwith instant death, for he is long-suffering, and gives ample time for them to repent. He has left one instance on rocord (Numbers | cells, action of electrical currents upon mag-21: 17), where at his command the man was stoned to death for picking up sticks on the Sabbath-day." It is the same law now, the same Judge, the same sacred holy Sabbath-day. That instance serves a warnsorer and severer punishment that will be inflicted by "the Judge of all the earth," upon every willful desecrator of God's day. Only Ananias and Sapphira were struck dead for lying; but though the world is full workers and travelers, yet God will not depopulate the earth by striking them all dead; but his long-suffering will finally come to an end and no liar and no Sabbath-breaker shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but will be banished forever therefrom.

Education.

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

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS FOR SCHOOLS.

For years one of the requirements for admission to Harvard College has been such knowledge of physics as may be obtained from the study of any one of certain well-known our time has thus been set apart by the Cre- elementary text-books. To this requirement ator on which his creatures are to rest from is now added the study of a certain astrotheir daily labor, and pay to their God and nomical text-book, but as an alternative to both the text-book physics and the astron-

gelic creatures, the host of heaven, their book-studies educate the senses to a certain more than one-half as much as most candi- alcohol, Dr. Oswald is still more radical. He belief of her Majesty's lieges in the United worship, their homage, their praise. This extent, and the logical faculties, but unfor. dates have given to prescribed Greek, or one-quotes approvingly the well known utterance Kingdom."—The Voice.

tunately it is possible for a person who is ob- third as much as they have given to preserving and logical in things which he is in the habit of studying to be quite the opposite in dealing with things which do not habit-While it remains, and will continue as long ually occupy his mind. Now, laboratory physics is the only elementry study for adstudent to look beyond the pages of a book, and although most students do look at other things than books, they are not in the habit but still, as just stated, it is a seventh-day, a The information given by the text-book alone is wide but superficial and vague. It is like that knowledge of a country which one may get by traveling rapidly over it on but narrow. It is like that knowledge of a country which one would get if he tried to work of the course with the whole class assemstudents show far more interest in laboratory the laboratory work may be sufficient, the work than in the study of a text-book, even student should be required to plan his work when the same subjects are dealt with in both cases. Much of the repugnance which cable, before coming to the laboratory. many students feel for physics as they study it comes from the almost painful effort of the imagination to body forth the things described in the text-books, and which might be seen directly and handled in the labora-

From these considerations we reach the conclusion that the course which Harvard recommends to preparatory schools is desirable, if practicable, viz., to have the pupil study intimately certain topics by the laboratory method, and to enlarge upon, apply, and connect the knowledge so gained, by means of a text-book or a course of lectures. In the opinion of the writer, a course of lectures size in the text-book course, which is to be tion, and scarcely tacit approval. . . . It is a sufficiently extensive and systematic to take | the alternative. day commemorative of the finished work of the place of a text-book for this purpose is creation. The church now pays public | beyond the present powers of most prepara-

> It may be hoped that by following such a course in physics the student will escape, on one hand, a condition of blind and helpless dependence upon text-books, and upon the mistakes. For the first year or two crude other hand, the scarcely less unfortunate work is to be expected, but teachers who are state of self-sufficiency which cannot or will possessed of some mechanical skill, a good not profit by the literature of the science.

of teachers engaged in preparing students for its college classes a pamphlet giving a the new course. list of forty laboratory exercises, with specifications of the apparatus and materials to be used in these exercises, and with direccises are to be performed by the pupil. To etry, plane mirrors, converging lenses, lines | book alternative. of magnetic force, construction of galvanic some kind. It is expected that they will be -E. H. Hall, in Science. liberally supplemented with other less formal experiments, not necessarily to be performed by the student, such as are described in ordinary text-books, with problems, and with general teaching, all of such a range and character as to give effect and continuity to

In considering whether such a course of physics is practicable there are several points to be looked at:

1st. The material equipment required. It will not in general be practicable for a teacher to give proper attention to more than twelve students working in the laboratory at the same time. The cost of the portable twelve students to follow the course marked | out in this pamphlet, each working upon the same experiment at the same time but in general independently, may be anything from \$250 to \$450, according to the amount of time and skill the teacher can devote to its preparation. I think this part of the equipment, with apparatus ready made, can be bought outright for the larger sum mentioned. There will be needed also two strong tables, each about twelve feet long and three feet wide, one or two sinks with water-faucets, and for each student a supply of gas for a Bunsen burner.

ence, praise, service, worship. Seven is a omy there is recommended a course of study | the ordinary illustrative apparatus, the total | tain tone, saying, among other things: holy number in Scripture, and whether the in physics involving considerable laboratory cost of adding the material equipment for Sabbath is observed by one nation or people | work on the part of the pupil, supplemented | the laboratory course, on the scale supposed, | nized the truth : that the 'temperate use' of on the first, or the seventh day, it is still by instructions from a text-book or a course may range from \$400 to \$800. If only one alcohol is but the first stage of a progressive raising one-third of its revenue from the Two questions suggest themselves to the cost may be not more than \$50 or \$100.

rest? rest for our bodies? Nay, for God by the proposition to give laboratory practice in the summer of 1886, Harvard sent out to our blows against the roots of the upas tree, of it, and the intemperate pay no heed to our blows against the roots of the upas tree, of it, and the intemperate pay no heed to our blows against the roots of the upas tree, of it, and the intemperate pay no heed to gives with every day of labor a night season to a whole class: 1st. Is this desirable if a large number of teachers of physics in pre- and there is no doubt that the sharpest, if price. It has also a virtuous aspect, which Without undertaking to discuss at large swers to certain questions, one of which relat- forcement of prohibition. The penalities of raising the price of drink, the facilities of our sleep almost re-created, renewed, pre- the theory of a liberal education, we can note ed to the amount of time devoted to this a severe proscriptive law would sap the basis intemperance are diminished. It is certain pared for another day of toil. The rest or- a few considerations which will enable us to study in their respective schools. About of the poison traffic, by making its risks outdained by God on the sacred Sabbath or rest- answer the first of these questions with some eighty replies to this circular were received, day is rest from toil and labor, so that we confidence: 1st. Physics is studied partly and the conclusion from these replies was, can worship him in his house, on his day, for training and partly for information. 2d. that, in laying out the elementary physics the very means used to evade those risks according to his express and oft-repeated Text-book physics alone gives but little courses for admission to the college, we would also diminish the perils of temptation of the great monopoly. It has been found command. It is written that after six days training that cannot be given by arithmetic, might assume that the pupil would have for to thousands of young men, of that class in India that the taxes on drink and the of creation "God rested and was refreshed." algebra, and geometry, all of which studies this subject the equivalent of one school owing their ruin less to innate depravity, The term rest, as here applied to God, sig- are pursued by the pupil before he enters exercise of about forty-five minutes daily for than to the evil influence of an obtrusive exnified ceased. God ceased from creating on college. 3d. Physics as taught by the lab- one school-year of thirty-five or forty weeks, ample. The army of topers would die out the seventh day. He was not weary. He oratory experience of the pupil gives a kind with some hours of study weekly out of the needed not to be refreshed. A thought, a of training that is not given by any course school-room. The proposed course has been of intemperance are limited to the temptaword, a breath was all the exertion or effort of study required for admission to Harvard planned in accordance with this estimate. tions of the rum-shop, with its garish splennecessary on God's part to create worlds. College or, perhaps, any other college in the This is probably about as much time as will dor, and its sham promises of social pleas-To rest was to cease from creating the world country. This training is partly of the senses | be required for elementary French or elementary with the world country. on the seventh day, to receive from his an- and partly mental. It is true that many tary German in fitting for Harvard, and not

scribed Latin.

3d. The arrangement of hours. Experience in the Harvard physical laboratory. with a course very similar to the one proposed for the schools, dictates the suggestions, mission to Harvard College that requires the (1) that one school-hour per week be given to also the famous declaration of Dr. J. R. (2) that each pupil have two consecutive school-hours per week for the actual performance of the formal experiments of the course, the class, if large, being divided for this purpose into sections of not more than | cine is chiefly that of a cardiac stimulant. twelve; (3) that the other two school hours go over the whole of it on foot. 6th. Most bled. In order that the time allowed for

> 4th. The demand upon the teacher's time. Scholars so young as those will be who may take this course need much direction in their. laboratory work. The teacher should be in the laboratory whenever work is going on there. The preparation and care of apparatus and the proper supervision of the students' note books will take much time, especially at first. After everything has settled into American people are themselves mainly acregular working order, it may require six or countable; and that, while they may take eight hours more, weekly, of the teacher's action to remove what has become a gigantic time to conduct a class of thirty or forty abuse, they are not justified in denouncing students in the experimental laboratory those who have profited by it, as though they course than to conduct a class of the same had not acted throughout with popular sanc-

5th. The fitness of teachers for such work. Probably only a small proportion of the eral peril. teachers of physics in the preparatory schools have had such a training as would enable them to arrange and conduct the proposed course without considerable effort and some ing. Mr. Parsons continues: general knowledge of physics, considerable Harvard University has issued for the use energy, and a willingness to think, will quickly become accustomed to the duties of

Just how great the difficulties which have here been touched upon will appear to the preparatory schools the writer is unable to tions for their performance, or references to foresee, but there can be little doubt that the it ineradicable? That is a question, than manuals giving such directions. These exer- larger schools which send boys to Harvard will, in general, speedily adopt the experiment into consideration by the American people. speak cursorily, they deal with certain dis- method in preparing boys in physics. Last The results of experiments in thinly settled tinctive characteristics of the solid, liquid, July, about eighty candidates presented districts or small towns, cannot afford and gaseous states of matter, the determination of specific gravities, the first principle of the experiment course, and, although this of large cities. But there is, in the results statics and dynamics, evaporation and boil. course as now laid out will be more severe of these experiments, one circumstance which the day, whether the day be counted from To be without the Sabbath would soon be to a thermometer, expansion of solids and gas- during the past year, it is unlikely that any argument, that men cannot be made sober es, specific heat, latent heat, velocity of schools having once undertaken the experi- by legislation, appears to have been to a great

The enthusiasm with which many teachers welcome the opportunity to follow the nets, electrical resistance of wires, battery experiment method is very striking, and resistance, construction of electro-magnets. encourages the hope that the day of perfunc-Nearly all of these exercises are of a quanti- tory cramming in physics merely for the tative character, requiring measurements of purpose of getting into college is nearly over

Cemperance.

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

SOME VERY SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES.

The drink evil has become not only the topic of most abundant newspaper discussion. but it is beginning to invade the conservative columns of the monthly reviews, as well. I apparatus and material needed to enable has, at last, compelled that "arrest of thought," and the ablest minds of the nation are turning toward it, as something that can no longer be dismissed with a wave of the hand. Before us are three of the September monthlies, each with an article on this subject, carefully studied out, and, strange to tell, each pointing in the direction of eradicative measures.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald, one of the most popular scientific writers of the day, contributes to The Forum an article on "The Temperance Trilemma." Dr. Oswald has not been classified among the "temperance fanatics" hitherto; he has been regarded as a decidedly For a school already well supplied with liberal thinker. Yet he speaks in no uncer-

"The friends of reform have at last recogor two students are to be provided for, the and shame-proof disease; and that, modera- trade in intoxicating drinks. It is the most tion and repudiation failing, we must adopt prosperous trade, and therefore the most 2d. The demand upon the pupil's time. | the motto of 'Eradication.' We must direct | readily taxable. The rich do not complain paratory schools a circular requesting an not cheapest, tool, would be the general en- is, nevertheless, illusory; namely, that, by weigh its profits,—especially the profits of Exchequer will go on resting in confidence catering to an ever decreasing demand. For from want of recruits, wherever the causes

of Dr. N. S. Davis, ex-president of the American Medical Association, that he has found "no case of disease, and no emergency arising from accident, that could not be treated more successfully without any form of fermented or distilled liquor, than with:" a preliminary explanation, and perhaps hasty | Nichols, editor of The Boston Journal of performance by the teacher, of the exercises | Chemistry, that, "in no instance of disease presently to be undertaken by the pupil, the in any form is alcohol a medicine which whole class being assembled for this exercise: | might not be dispensed with, and other agents substituted;" and, again, the admission of the International Medical Congress, 600 strong, convened at Philadelphia ten years ago, to the effect that, "its (alcohol's) use as a mediand often admits of substitution." "Then per week be devoted to the supplementary why," says Dr. Oswald, "for mankind's sake, not confine ourselves to such substitutes?"

The last September number of The Atlantic Monthly contains a very clear and forciand his note-taking, so far as this is practi- | ble article on "The Saloon in Politics," from the pen of George Frederic Parsons. He presents the saloon as the prime source of political corruption and municipal misrule. the most dangerous foe to the success of civil service reform, and the most mischievous factor in the labor problem. He throws the responsibility for the gigantic evil where it belongs,—on the nation's voters, saying:

"The point to be emphasized is, that the national sin, to be nationally put away and repented of, or to be persisted in at the gen-

This is plain talk, and tallies well with the "equally guilty" doctrine that is causing so much unaccountable but wholesome squirm-

"To think of political reform, with the influence of the saloon in politics what it is, seems almost fatuous. To discuss the subject of political reform, without taking this weighty factor into consideration, seems almost puerile. To belittle the importance of the saloon is most dangerous. To essay to compromise with it is a fatal mistake. In the nature of the case, it must be eliminated, or it must dominate everything. . . . But is which none more important can be taken extent refuted by the actual facts. It is now pretty clearly demonstrated, that the removal of temptation to drink does promote sobriety."

In The Fortnightly Review (an English periodical), Cardinal Manning has a most telling article on "Our National Vice." He compares the results of intemperance with the results of other vices, and concludes that "it is no rhetoric, therefore, nor exaggeration, nor fanaticism, to affirm that intemperance in intoxicating drink is a vice that stands head and shoulders above all the vices by which we are afflicted !" Elsewhere he speaks of it as "not one vice only, but the root of all vices." Considering its causes, and the failure of 300 years of "regulation." he

"For the last 300 years these canons [restrictive laws] have had no application; and the legislative enactments have resulted in a system of licensing laws, of which it will not be too severe a sentence to say, that all their barriers have been overwhelmed and swept away in the swelling flood of intoxicating drink. . . . But these evils might perhaps have been brought, by legislative and moral authority, within some control, were it not for two causes which have lifted it to its fatal pre-eminence. The first cause is the enormous capital of one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty millions, which is annually employed in the supply and sale and distribution of intoxicating drink; and the other, the complicity of government in raising more than thirty millions of revenue from the same trade."

Referring again to what he calls "the complicity of government," he says:

"Much more ought to be said on this first cause of the evils under which we suffer. but it is necessary to pass to the second cause; namely, the complicity of our government in that the most ascetic Chancellor of the on the tax on intoxicating drink. His interest in its prosperity is only second to the interest taxes on opium are the readiest means of relieving the revenue; and the natives have in vain petitioned the government to withdraw from this complicity, pleading that, so long as it is the interest of the government to raise the revenue by such taxes, the consumption and the sale of intoxicating drink and drugs will always increase. The In touching on the medicinal features of same, and more profoundly, must be the

ses doing their study and preparation after ys of hard work, when other people are joying rest and sleep. We rejoice with friends at Texarkana in the prospect of ld. Powers soon being settled there; and pray for the safety of his little flock at ulcher, and hope that the Lord will raise a faithful leader among them. Aid to our societies was a subject of carnconversation, and all seemed to desire to all in their power; but, alas, ready means ere not in the reach of any, and we can ly aid with our prayers until the Lord all give us a blessing in basket and store. hile we pray, we will also work sowing the ed and trust in the Lord to give the incase in his own good time. Resolved. That we, the Texas and Arkenses Set the day Baptists, appreciate the labors of Ed. J.F.

it was even gelist in our states, and record our chanks to the Board of the Same of the Sa

Editor.

The Sabbath Becorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, Sept. 22, 1887.

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

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

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

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

> "THE sweet persuasion of his voice Respects the sancti v of will, He giveth day, thou hast thy choice To walk in darkness sill.

IMPORTANT matter came for the Missionary Department, this week, after that page had been filled. As it seemed very desirable that this matter should be printed this week in order that it might be in the hands of the people at the Anniversaries, we have given it place on our second side. We make no apology for giving it room, but only explain why it appears out of the place where it naturally belongs.

It is said that in China there is one Chris tian in every 4,000 inhabitants; in Africa the proportion is one to 4 160. In the latter country, Prof. Stanley traveled 7,000 miles without meeting a single person who had ever heard the name of Jesus. In other heathen countries the proprotions will not vary much from those given above; and yet these people are among those for whom Christ died, and are included in the great commission, "Preach the gospel to every creature." How urgent this case is, let the above figures indicate.

WE are in receipt of an account of Tem perance work in Shanghai, written by Mrs Lizzie Nelson Fryer. It will appear in our temperance column next week. In a private note Mrs. Fryer speaks of the interest in the work of the mission at Shanghai, and says that the nurse of Mrs. Davis was expecting to be baptized on the following Sabbath. Aug. 20th. This makes four who have, this summer, confessed Christ before their countrymen, and entered upon his service, in our little mission. May God greatly bless the laborers and multiply the number of those who are willing to accept his truth.

A GENTLEMAN, stranger to us, writing from a Western state, says, "If a Seventh day Baptist preacher could come here, he would find a broad field open to him. As Adventist preacher has been here, and made a good impression on the Sabbath question but their other doctrines were not received with favor." We are not surprised at either of the above statements. Our own expe rience and observation in the work show us that the question of the Sabbath is every where coming to the front. We are equally well satisfied that the methods of Scripture interpretation adopted by our Advent breth ren, together with the doctrine of the testi monies, etc., cannot long stand.

THAT which is really in the hearts of men will find expression through their lips. The men of Gadara were much offended at Jesus. and finally requested him to leave their coun try, because of the destruction of their swine, albeit he had rescued a man from Satan's power. So now, many men talk grudgingly of the cost of missions, and the labor and expense of maintaining churches and benev--olent operations, but very seldom put over against these trifling things any effort, even, to estimate the worth of the souls which are blessed and saved by these agencies. Jesus said, "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his soul?" How meager will the little money we have expended and the labor we have performed in such work, look beside the estimates of heaven upon the worth of souls!

A Jew came to our office the other day, to see and talk about the Hebrew paper. Eduth L'Israel. The look of pleasure that rested upon his face as he took a proofsheet and pronounced the words of the sacred language is said, by those who saw it, to be something wonderful. He left when printed, and an order for a copy to a relative who is a Rabbi in the city of Elmira. The incident shows the almost unbounded. veneration this strange people have for the language of the patriarchs and prophets, and

is an indication of the wisdom of the effort desiring no publicity, and yet possessing to put the truth of the gospel before them in the only language in which they will read it. May the effort be abundantly blessed of of children and young people, kind-hearted God in the salvation of Israel.

OUR LORD'S-DAY.

The following paragraph is clipped from

"A writer tells of a Sunday school that desires light, without delay, touching Acts 13: 42-44, some thinking that the Sabbath here spoken of is our Lord's day. The apostles were in the habit of going into the the first in Alfred to give up the use synagogues on the Sabbath-day, because on that day they found opportunity to speak to the Jews who assembled on that day as they still continue to do. But the disciples also day is never called the Sabbath in the New Testament."

We are glad to know that Sunday-school are asking light on this question; we only regret that darkness, not light, comes in answer to their inquiries. It is true, as the writer of the paragraph says, it is the first day of the week that is now called Lord'sday, and that this day (the first day of the week) is never called the Sabbath in the New Testament. Well, then, since Jesus expressly calls himself Lord of the Sabbathday, and since Sabbath in New Testament usage always means the seventh day, never the first, by what authority is the first day of the week now called Lord's-day? Again, since the apostles, in the passage quoted, were worshiping on the Sabbath, and since Jesus, by his own testimony, is Lord of the Sabbath, why were not the people of the Sunday-school in question right in supposng that the Sabbath there spoken of is our Lord's day? In other words, will the writer of the above paragraph tell us why the Sabbath of the New Testament, honored and bserved by Jesus and his apostles; which is the Lord's holy day of Isaiah 58:13; the Sabbath of the Lord thy God of Exodus 20:10, and the day which God blessed and sanctified in Gen 2:3,—will the writer of the above paragraph tell us why this day is not still, by all right and Scripture authority, our Lord's day?"

Louinanications.

DEACON AMOS CRANDALL.

Amos Crandall, for fifty-six and a half vears deacon of the First Alfred Church (more than two-thirds of its history), died at his home in Alfred Centre, N. Y., the evening of the Sabbath, September 9, 1887.

He was born in Waterford, Conn., April 6, 1795, and was a son of Silas Crandall. When about twenty years old he went to Potter Hill, R. I., and worked in the woolen factory, owned by the Potters, and Oct. 30, 1817, he was married to Cynthia Potter. While he was at Potter Hill he made a public confession of Christ, and was baptized in the Pawcatuck River by Eld. Matthew Still man, at the place where more Seventh-day Baptists have probably been baptized than at any other spot in the country. In 1818 he went to Alfred prospecting, bought a farm, or some land for a farm, did some work on it, went back home for his family, and in 1819 moved to Alfred.

-Probably about 1826 he joined the First Alfred Church, and about this time began the warm active Christian life for which he with great faithfulness in his office for over ent. forty years, the last ten years of his life having been mostly mactive on account of

About 1838 1840 he organized the Five-Corners Sabbath-school, the pioneer Bibleschool of the Seventh-day Baptists in the Western Asociation, if not of this whole section of the state. He had heard of Sabbathschools but had never seen one. In a his tory of the school prepared by himself he says that he first thought of doing something in this line out of a desire to do something for his neighbors and their children. His shanty was burned to the ground with all that it contained while his family was abhaving traveled several miles out of his way, sent. The neighors turned out, helped him put up a better shanty, brought in provisions and clothing for his family, and were so kind that a great attachment for them sprung up in his heart and he desired to see them taught the teachings of the Bible. Consulting with his neighbors he found some an order for a copy to be sent to himself, opposition and some encouragement. The first school was a success, and the organization has been kept up ever since. He was superintendent for 20 years, or until he

moved to Alfred Centre.

many of the traits of the leader. He was affectionate, sympathetic, exceedingly fond as a neighbor and to strangers, hospitable and generous. His name has no stain upon it for dishonor or wickedness. His religious life was characterized by warm-heartedness, love, steadfastness, and loyalty to the Master, the Church and his brethren and sisters. He was a very useful and influential man in the church; truly a father in Israel.

He always was a reformer, being among of liquors and so became a "teetotaler."

Though for so many years he has not been active in his place in society and in the met on the first day of the week, which was | church, it has been a great satisfaction to see the day after the Sabbath. It is the first him, hear him talk, and feel the blessing of day that we now call the Lord's-day. This his presence. Like as a shock of corn cometh in in its season (Job. 11: 26). so has his death been. He was much beloved because he loved much. Few men in the history of the First Alfred Church has had a better or stronger influence in its counsels, its devotional meetings, and its religious activity. It was well said of him that he was a peacemaker and that his influence has had much to do with the well-known absence of serious difficulty in the church for many years. His memory is blessed among his family, his friends and kindred, and among all those who came within the circle of his acquaint-

IN MEMORIAM.

[The following was adopted by the Five Corners Sabbath-school, Sabbath afternoon, Sept. 17th, and requested for publication in the SABBATH RECORD-

Our venerable and honored brother, Dea. Amos Crandall, quietly fell asleep in Jesus on Sabbath evening, Sept. 9, 1887, at about 11 o'clock, at the ripe old age of 92 years, 5 months, and 3 days. He was born in Waterford, Conn., April 6, 1795, and when a young man came to this town, and soon settled on the farm on the hill now owned by Thos. Rose, where he spent the most of his active life. About fifty years ago, while living in these parts, he desired to do something in the way of teaching the children the truths of Bible, and as Bible-schools were a thing very little thought of, much less in operation, he met with some opposition, but after consultation with his brethren others in this matter. and with some promised help, he started the first Sabbath school in Western New York, which was then and is now known as the Five Corners Sabbath-school. He was its superintendent for over twenty years, or until he left the neighborhood. The school has always been kept up since its organization, and Bro. Crandall has always had a deep interest in its prosperity, often inquiring of the present superintendent of its wel-

We, as a school, desire to express our gratitude to God that such a man as Dea. Amos Crandall ever lived, and also that many years ago he practically put his desires into action, and organized this school; and we pray that his mantle may fall on some other equally influential one, that the young may be brought to Christ, and God's name

SEPT. 17, 1887.

TRACT SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society was held in the Seventh-day Baptist church, Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, was well known. March 24, 1831, he was Sept 11, 1887, at 2 P. M. President Chas. ordained deacon of this church, and served Potter in the Chair, thirteen members pres-

Prayer was offered by J. B. Clarke, and the minutes of last meeting were read.

The Committee to whom was referred the manuscript of Eld. Wardner's paper on baptism, reported progress.

Publishing House, reported the purchase of fifty pounds of new type.

gramme reported progress.

The Secretary read a letter from Rev. W. C. Daland, accepting the invitation of the Board to preach the anniversary sermon.

The Corresponding Secretary presented correspondence with E. P. Saunders, concerning Hebrew paper, purchase of type. office matters generally, Tract Depository accounts for the year, etc. L. A. Platts in reference to SABBATH RECORDER, Evangelii them, the church had voted to try to run Harold and Helping Hand. Anna Bee, concerning names for Light of Home. Welton Mission Band, expressing their desire and purpose to circulate Sabbath literature, and asking information concerning same. Mrs. Bliss, Milton Junction, suggesting publishing two tracts from the sermon preached by A. H. Lewis, on W. C. T. U. day, and after-Dea. Crandall was a very modest man, ward published in SABBATH RECORDER.

This matter was laid over for consideration at next meeting.

J. B. Clarke, canvassing agent, presented a report of his year's work. Report received; the substance of it will appear in the Corresponding Secretary's report.

The Treasurer presented current monthly bills, which were ordered paid.

After approving the minutes, the Board adjourned to Sunday, Sept. 18th, at same hour and place.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

OURSLER, KANSAS.

To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER.

It may be an intrusion on my part to write you, but since I have the good of the cause of truth, and our little church organization at heart, I trust you will bear with me.

There are two tracts of land-160 acres in each—now on the market and both within one mile of Oursler; in fact, these two tracts join, and if divided would make four homes of 80 acres each for Seventh-day Baptists. The land is of the best, and can now be bought for less money than ever in the future; would be a good paying investment for Eastern money, and if Seventh-day Baptists were to secure this, or a part even, and occupy the same, they would certainly accomplish a world of good for our little struggling church, and at the same time be doing to Bro. G. H. F. Randolph and wife, regood for themselves. The farm of Mr. Mc-Learn, advertised in the RECORDER sometime ago, was sold to a man living right here who was offered, in a few days after purchasing,\$500 for his bargain. Several Seventh-day Baptists wrote me about that farm, but they evidently thought the price too high, and so the chance was lost. Now, what I wish is this, that you in some manner get this matter before some one of means that might look after it and secure some of this land if not all. I will most cheerfully answer inquiries about it, or do anything reasonable and just to accomplish the desired ends.

I might go on with a minute description of this land, but will briefly say, now, that it is all very desirable, and one tract in particular is of the very choicest; both quite ing, Sept. 22, 1887, by the Recording Secrewell improved.

Would be pleased to hear from you or

W. E. M. OURSLER.

SEPT. 7, 1887.

MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was held in the vestry of the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist church, Westerly, R. I., Sept. 12, 1887, at 9.30 A. M.

William L. Clarke in the chair.

Prayer by A. A. Langworthy.

Members present, fifteen; visitors, two. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

All visiting brethren were cordially invited to participate in the deliberations of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

From A. E. Main, Cor. Sec. Quarterly statement of labor, also suggestions as to the publication of the anniversary minutes, the re-enforcement of the China Mission, some one attending the yearly meetings in the North-west and other missionary matters.

From A. G. Crofoot, New Auburn, Minn. Report of labor, statement of the condition of his field, its future prospects and needs.

U. M. Babcock, Humboldt, Neb. Reporting a precious revival of religion, and additions by baptism to the Long Branch Church. G. H. F. Randolph, Alfred Centre, N

Y. In regard to the time in which he can complete his college studies and the re-en-Committee on purchase of supplies for the forcement of the China Mission.

Mrs. Angelina Page, DeRuyter, N. Y In reference to the disposition of money The Committee on Anniversary pro- received by the Treasurer from her bequest H. D. Babcock, Leonardsville, N. Y

Concerning the use of the contributions he dents in spite of the extensive drought of made to the Missionary Society.

Mrs. O. G. Stillman, Treasurer of the Hornellsville Church, N. Y. Reporting that Eld. L. A. Platts would preach for them another year, thanking the Society for aid in Dodge Centre, Minn., and Prof. J. M. Stillthe past, and feeling that the Missionary Society had enough to do without aiding The many friends of Mrs. Whitford are soralone next year.

churches receiving aid from the Society.

The Treasurer presented his quarterly now in the harness. report, which was received, and ordered put

BUSINESS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE. quarter ended Aug. 31, 1887.

Morton 216 W. Rutledge.... S. D. Davis.... W. K. Johnson.... Ch. Th. Lucky.... Hornelisville Church..... Ritchie Church..... Otselic Church..... Lincklaen Church..... New Auburn Church..... Alden Church..... Trenton Church..... G Velthuysen (from July 1, 1887, to Oct. for postage.....

The Treasurer was instructed, by vote, to take from the General Fund \$112 50, the amount of Mrs. Angelina Page's bequest. received, and put it in the Permanent Fund

Voted that the Treasurer pay the \$100 contributed by H. D. Babcock, Leonards. ville, N. Y., to A. McLearn, for services on the Berlin (Wis.) field, according to the desire of the donor.

The matter of the agency of Messrs. By. water, Tanqueray & Co. was deferred to the October meeting of the Board.

Voted that our anniversary minutes and annual reports be published in connection with the Conference minutes, and that we request 200 extra copies of the combined minutes be furnished for the use of our Corresponding Secretary.

Voted that the Recording Secretary write questing them to attend the anniversary of the Missionary Society, to be held at Shiloh, N. J., Sept. 22, 1887, and at the expense of the Society.

The report of the committee on the an. niversary programme of exercises was presented and approved.

J. W. Morton was instructed to attend he usual yearly meetings in the North west, this fall, in behalf and in the interests of the Missionary Society.

The annual reports of the Board of Managers were presented in part by the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, and their further consideration and approval were deferred to a meeting of the Board to be called at Shiloh, N. J., Thursday morn-

I. B. Crandall and N. H. Langworthy were appointed auditors. Adjourned.

WILLIAM L. CLARKE, Chairman. O. U. WHITFORD, Rec. Sec.

Home Rews.

Wisconsin. WALWORTH.

On the night of September 7, 1887, the new parsonage at Walworth, Wis., was invaded by a company of uninvited, unexpected neighbors and friends, to the number of one hundred or more, who came, not with evil intent, as the sequel proved, but to show their respect and kind regards for the new pastor and family, and, in this united manner, express sympathy and interest in the work which they had come to do. Nor did they come "empty handed," as the numerous packages of eatables, "wearables" and conveniences with which all the members of the pastor's family, not excepting the horse, were "pounded," abundantly testified. That the Giver of all good will more than repay them with both temporal and spiritual blessings, is the sincere desire of the recipients.

The frequent and copious rains which have visited this section since August 10th, have reanimated all nature, and the landscape 80 long brown and sear from the continued drought, is again carpeted with her beautiful green, and we no longer see the look of deep concern nor hear the anxious inquiry, "What are we going to do with our stock?" for while there will be a scarcity as compared with other years, still the abundance of pasturage and the additional growth to many cornfields of late planting, makes the outlook much more encouraging.

School opens with nearly one hundred stuthe past summer.

During the summer, Prof. W. D. Thomas visited his old home at Shiloh, N. J., and Mrs. C. C. Whitford visited in Iowa and man visited Alfred Centre and Rhode Island. ry to see her so frail in health.

Pres. Whitford wrenched his back severe-Quarterly reports from missionaries and ly just at the close of vacation and was kept out of school for a week by his hurt, but is

J. C. Bartholf has sold The Telephone to Judge E. L. Spence, of Waukesha, who will conduct the paper. Mr. Bartholf will con-The following orders were granted for the duct a paper in the northern part of the state.

The Junction Seventh-de has been improved by the a belfry, and is to have a good Mrs. Wardner has suffer paralysis and has been in a is better now, we understan Milton will have a sma Conference. The pastor

ford will go with four or five The McGibeny family ga concert at our church, Sabba 10th, to s good house. Thursday, Sept. 15th, on ward. The Hon. Samuel gives his lecture on "Wor our church next Sabbath eve It is hoped to a full house, are to aid Eld. Dunn to go Our church and society

in the family of Geo. Lan last Monday, Sept. 13th, to to establish a new home cheaper. The loss of sucl easily made up, but in the trust, a transference merely religious activity and growt

There are some very in connected with the little wright, which may be wo located in a very pleasant g three or four hundred i country around is fast bein has a soil as fertile as any i west. The season has been and consequently they h could be desired. There has been more si

few weeks past than in any length since its settlement. four deaths, but none have the ranks of our church, t been sick, among whom he but he is getting better, a in one of his appointments be well soon.

There has been a growin cause of religion for some present there seems to be some have started in the ter. And the Lord's peop a special baptism of the able and earnest preaching the blessing of God, has p community; we hope the duce a rich harvest.

The ladies of the church missionary society, to rais supporting a lady helpe school in Chins, and th Sabbath-school have a miss the leading of Miss Minnie are raising money to educe mission school in China ing at the Sabbath question heads of families, have e duties, and are trying to o of God. and serve him.

Our Pastor, Elder Coon work here, and has the entire community, and the aid of the Missionar his services the coming yo he ought to be kept on the Our little church has ha years past, but we hope that God will favor his isolated section of country

Condensed

The National Editor

decided to hold its next San Antonio, Texas. Western Union has d dividend of one per ce

The sentence against chists for the Haymarke confirmed by the Court

A pension check, raise to \$2,450, has been refu at Washington after th

through several banks. Most, the anarchist, l application for citizensl Common Pleas Natura

the city of New York. It is stated that Dr. (who attended the Hon.

his last illness, has prese 000 to the trustees of th The Executive Comm Statue Fund have sele of New York, as the des

statue. The statue will The centennial of the stitution of the United delphia last week, was

The American linen Mace, have started up ax weeks on account spinners. All grievan tled. This gives emplo

and was in every way a

\$10,545 62

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Main					
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Threlkeld	• • • • • •		••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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h. Lucky			•••••	••••	9 75 13 86
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on Church				_ 2	16 40 16 41
ithuysen (from 1887)				Oct.	00 0 0
the America	n Sabb	ath T	ract So	ciety	~ •

he Treasurer was instructed, by vote, to from the General Fund \$112 50, the unt of Mrs. Angelina Page's bequest, ived, and put it in the Permanent Fund. oted that the Treasurer pay the \$100 ributed by H. D. Babcock, Leonards. , N. Y., to A. McLearn, for services on Berlin (Wis.) field, according to the deof the donor.

he matter of the agency of Mesers. By. r, Tanqueray & Co. was deferred to the ber meeting of the Board.

oted that our anniversary minutes and nal reports be published in connection the Conference minutes, and that we est 200 extra copies of the combined ates be furnished for the use of our Coronding Secretary.

oted that the Recording Secretary write ro. G. H. F. Randolph and wife, reting them to attend the anniversary he Missionary Society, to be held at oh, N. J., Sept. 22, 1887, and at the ense of the Society.

he report of the committee on the an. rsary programme of exercises was preed and approved.

W. Morton was instructed to attend the al yearly meetings in the North west, fall, in behalf and in the interests of Missionary Society.

he annual reports of the Board of agers were presented in part by the esponding Secretary and Treasurer, and r further consideration and approval deferred to a meeting of the Board to alled at Shiloh, N. J., Thursday morn-Sept. 22, 1887, by the Recording Secre-

B. Crandall and N. H. Langworthy appointed auditors. djourned.

WILLIAM L. CLARKE, Chairman. U. WHITFORD. Rec. Sec.

Home Mews.

Wisconsin.

WALWORTH.

n the night of September 7, 1887, the parsonage at Walworth, Wis., was ined by a company of uninvited, unexpected hbors and friends, to the number of one dred or more, who came, not with evil nt, as the sequel proved, but to show r respect and kind regards for the new or and family, and, in this united manexpress sympathy and interest in the k which they had come to do. Nor did come "empty handed," as the numerpackages of eatables, "wearables" and coniences with which all the members of the tor's family, not excepting the horse, e "pounded," abundantly testified. That Giver of all good will more than repay m with both temporal and spiritual blessis the sincere desire of the recipients. he frequent and copious rains which have ted this section since August 10th, have pimated all nature, and the landscape 50 brown and sear from the continued ught, is again carpeted with her beautigreen, and we no longer see the look of concern nor hear the anxious inquiry, hat are we going to do with our stock?"
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O. Bartholf has sold The Telephone to C. L. Spence, of Waukesha, who will luct the paper. Mr. Bartholf will cona paper in the northern part of the

The Junction Seventh-day Baptist church has been improved by the addition of a fine belfry, and is to have a good bell.

Mrs. Wardner has suffered an attack of paralysis and has been in a critical state, but is better now, we understand.

Milton will have a small delegation at Conference. The pastor and Pres. Whitford will go with four or five others.

The McGibeny family gave their farewell concert at our church, Sabbath evening, Sept. 10th, to a good house. They start next Thursday, Sept. 15th, on their trip south ward. The Hon. Samuel Phelps Leland. gives his lecture on "World Building," at our church next Sabbath evening, Sept. 17th. It is hoped to a full house, for the proceeds are to aid Eld. Dunn to go to Conference.

Our church and society has suffered a loss in the family of Geo. Lanphere, who went last Monday, Sept. 13th, to Flandreau, Dak., to establish a new home where land is cheaper. The loss of such families is not easily made up, but in this case it is, we trust, a transference merely to a new field of religious activity and growth. W. F. P. CARTWRIGHT.

There are some very interesting features connected with the little church of Cartwright, which may be worth noting. It is located in a very pleasant growing village of three or four hundred inhabitants. The country around is fast being settled up, and has a soil as fertile as any in the great Northwest. The season has been good for crops, and consequently they have been all that could be desired.

There has been more sickness here for a few weeks past than in any time of the same length since its settlement. There have been four deaths, but none have been taken from the ranks of our church, though some have been sick, among whom has been our pastor, but he is getting better, and has only failed in one of his appointments; we trust all will be well soon.

There has been a growing interest in the. cause of religion for some time past, and at present there seems to be a special interest; some have started in the service of the Master. And the Lord's people are praying for a special baptism of the Holy Spirit. The able and earnest preaching of the gospel, by the blessing of God, has produced a serious and thoughtful state of mind in the entire community: we hope the seed sown will pro duce a rich harvest.

The ladies of the church have organized a missionary society, to raise money to aid in supporting a lady helper in Mrs. Davis' school in China, and the children of the Sabbath-school have a missionary class under the leading of Miss Minnie Cartwright, and Mrs. A. L. Heseltine, Alfred Cen., 1 00— 15 02 Mrs. P. Lackey, Little Genesee.... are raising money to educate a child in the E. D. Barker, Noank, Conn...... mission school in China. Some are looking at the Sabbath question, and two ladies, heads of families, have entered upon their Name A. Burdick, duties, and are trying to obey the commands W. D. L. Burdick. of God, and serve him.

Our Pastor, Elder Coon, is doing a good Wm. L. Clarke. work here, and has the good will of the entire community, and we are hoping, by the aid of the Missionary Board, to retain his services the coming year. We feel that he ought to be kept on this important field. Our little church has had some trouble in years past, but we hope the time has come that God will favor his little Zion in this isolated section of country.

Condensed Mews.

The National Editorial Association has decided to hold its next annual meeting at San Antonio. Texas.

chists for the Haymarket murders has been confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

A pension check, raised from two dollars to \$2,450, has been refused at the Treasury at Washington after the paper had passed through several banks.

Most, the anarchist, has been denied the application for citizenship, by the Court of Common Pleas Naturalization Bureau, in the city of New York.

It is stated that Dr. Charles E. Simmons, who attended the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden in his last illness, has presented a bill for \$143,-000 to the trustees of the estate.

The Executive Committee of the Beecher Statue Fund have selected J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, as the designer of the proposed statue. The statue will cost \$25,000.

The centennial of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, held in Phila delphia last week, was very largely attended, and was in every way a gratifying success.

The American linen mills at Fall River, Mass., have started up after a shut down of six weeks on account of the strike of the spinners. All grievances are amicably settled. This gives employment to 800 opera- Lorinda Crandall.....

A number of Sunday-schools in the city New Bedford, Mass., closed Sunday, Sep 11th, on account of the prevalence of dipl theria. The public schools of the city re mained closed during the following wee from the same cause.

Statistics show that the consumption sugar in the last fifty years has gone up fro about fifteen to seventy pounds per head of tea from one and one quarter to four an three quarters pounds per head; of tobacc from .86 to 1.40 pounds per head, and

Commander-in-Chief Fairchild says he not a candidate for re-election at the comir meeting of the G. A. R., and has so expresse himself to hundreds of veterans who are ur ing him to stand for re-election. Gener Fairchild says he cannot afford to devot another year to the duties of the Commande in-Chief.

Foreign.

The number of nailmakers on strike Staffordshire, England, is 15,000.

Prince Hohenlohe, governor of Alsac Lorraine, has gone to St. Petersburg on political mission.

An immense meteor was seen at Barrin ton, N. S., Sept. 15th. It fell into the ocea and made a terrible roar. A rebellion, which proved to be of sho

duration, broke out in Manipore, India, cently. The rebels penetrated into t Maharajah's palace, but were repulsed wi a loss of nine killed and many wounded. I further trouble is expected. The Toronto Globe's London correspon

ent cables a reiteration of the stateme that on behalf of Canada, the fishery con mission will request the free exchange natural products in return for fishery co cessions to the United States.

The council of the British liberal leag has invited the leaders of the Irish nation league to discuss the feasibility of starti branches of the liberal league in Irela wherever the national league branches a suppressed by the government.

At a military banquet given in Toulou France, General Breart, commander of t thirteenth army corps, declared that Fran now knew her strength and that she w ready and awaited revenge.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts in August, 1887. Receipts per Eld. G. Velthuysen, for Eld.

- 1		
r	W. H. Greenman, Milton, Wis.,	***
_ 1	Hol. M	\$ 10 0 0
В	Susan Burdick, Milton, Hol. M	1 00
7	Mrs. T. P. Cole, " "	2 00
1	Mrs. Ira Davidson, "	1 00
8	Orrin Vincent, " "	5 00
е	Eld. N. Wardner, "	11 00—\$
. 1	Plainfield Sabbath-school, S. M. S.	8 17
'	" G. F.	6 69—
	Receipts through RECORDER offic	e:
a	A Friend, New Richmond, Wis	1 00
,	Eva Briggs, " (3 years old)	20
n	Mrs. L. M. Knapp, Centralia, Wis.	1 82
3	John Lundgren, Athens, Minn.,	
	S. M. S.	1 00
е		
	A Friend, Marion, Iowa, J. M	5 00
r	Mrs. Amelia Burdick, Rapids N.Y.	5 00

Receipts through Woman's Board: Mrs. R. D. Burdick, Milton, Wis., 200 A. L. Burdick, 1 00- 5 00 Maxson Barber, Ashaway, R. I...... 10 00

self) H. M.... Ladies' Aid Society, Independence, N. Y., C. M., to apply on L. M. of Mrs. H.

First Hopkinton Mite Society, Ashaway...

Kan., J. M.

Ladies' Missionary Society, Nortonville...

Asher M. Babcock, Westerly, R. I..... Westerly Savings Bank, Interest on Perma-

nent Fund...... Mechanics' Savings Bank, Interest on Per-Phebe L. Brown, Mrs. M. W. Childs, Los Angelos, Cal.... Mrs. John Hiscox, Westerly, R. I..... Mrs. Kate Randall. Miss Fannie Hiscox,

Western Union has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent payable October 15th.

The sentence against the Chicago Anarchists for the Haymarket murders has been Miss Fannie Hiscox, Estate of Mrs. M. J. L. Benjamin, Alfred. Second Alfred Church. Hornellsville Mite Society, M. M.

Church

Dea. Isaac Clawson and wife, Farina, Ill.

Mrs. Nathan Rogers, Preston, N. Y., G. F.

Mrs. Nathan Rogers, Preston, C.

M., to complete L. M..... We'lsville Church.

Ladies' Evangelical Society, Wellsville, N.
Y. M. M.

Children's Nimble Fingers, Wellsville, S.

M. S... Pawcatuck Church, Westerly, R. I. 150 00

Mrs. S. F. B. Hood,

Miss Sarah A. Crandall, Ashaway, G. F...

Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J., to make L. M. of E Lua Babcock, Geo. Luason Babcock, Rev. G. Velthuysen, Mrs. G. Velthuysen, Sarah Velthuysen, Gerard Velthuysen, Will R. Clarke, Kate

R. Burdick.

Ladies' Aid Society, Otselic, M. M.

Ladies' Mite Society, Second Verona, M. M.

Second Br. okfield Church.

Sabbath school..... Orrilla Crane.....

1 .	17.10(e(e) 7.10(15) 7.13(15) 15.14	1
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h-	Mrs. D. C. Hibbard, Milton, Wis.,	Sul Est
re-	M. M	Mr
ek	Grove, Iowa, M. M 1 00— 11 00	Ju
	First Hopkinton Church, G. F 55 75	Sal
of	" Sabbath school . 80 00	M. J
m	" Y. P. S. of C. E	Eli
d;/	L. M. to be named 4 00— 95 75	Bel
nd]	I I MITCH: WEILUH. 10WA	E. Re
co	Pearly Hurley, Welton, (small boy, raising potatoes)	106
80	A Friend, Oxford, N. Y 1 00	
. 4	Wm Wilson Norwich N.Y. C.M. 200	
is	Mrs. Wm. Wilson, "H. M. 100 Miss A. F. Barber. "H. M. 500	
ng	" Hel. M. 2 00	Wo Fri
ed	" C. M.,	H.
g.	toward L. M	
ral	Brookfield, to make L. M. of Anna R.	3.5-
ote	Saunders 26 00	Mr
er-	Plainfield Church, L. M. to be named 285 41	Mr
	Ladies' Aid Society, Farina, Ill., M. M 12 00 Mrs. M. A. Wilder, Watson, H.M., 50	Но
i	" C. M., 50— 1 00	J. Pa
in	Through the Woman's Executive Board:	Ele
٠	Mrs. Truman Saunders, Milton, Wis. 100	W
CO-	Mrs. Ezekiel Rogers, " 1 00 Woman's Guild, " J. M., 2 50	D. S.
8	Woman's Guild. "J. M., 250 Mrs. Stillman Burdick, "100	~.
	Mrs. E. M. Dunn. " 1 00 1	TA
ig-	Mrs. Ezra Crandall, 1 00	F. Le
an	Mrs. Vine Clarke, " 1 00 S. J. Clarke and wife, " 2 90	Eli
ort	Dodge Centre Benevolent Society, 2 35	ME
re-	Ladies of Chicago Church, M. M., 5 00 Mrs. Amos Crandall, M. M 1 00	Oz La
the	Mrs. Amos Crandall, M. M 1 00 Mrs. B. H. Stillman, Cartwright,	Gi
ith	H. M 2 00	8.
No	Mrs. B. H. Stillman, Cartwright,	8e
	8. M. S	Gr
ad-	Mrs. M.B. York, Farina, III., Hol. M., 5 00	Al
${ t ent}$	M. M., 5 00— 10 00	Ne
m-	Mrs. C. D. Potter, Adams Centre. N. Y 100 00 Woman's Benevolent Society, First Brook-	
of	field 25 00	. ~
on-	J. P. Hunting, Villa Ridge, III 8 00	Re
	Mrs. J. P. Hunting, " 8 00	\mathbf{P}_{ϵ}
gue	Gertrude Hunting, " 2 00	~
nal	Pearl Hunting, " 2 00	Ca Re
ing	Henry C. Hunting, "to make L. M. of Mrs. L. Coon Hunting, 1 00— 25 00	100
ind	IE R Pone Tressurer Memorial Fund 50 75	_
are	New Market Sabbath-school, towards L. M.	Pε
. ~ ~	of Rev. J. G. Burdick	·Cε
ISE, tho	Through RECORDER office:	
the	Mrs. H. P. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y., 1 50 Mrs. L. T. Stanton, Alfred Centre, 2 00	B
nce was	Preston F. Randolph, Salem, W. Va. 5 00	R
17 (45)	Lars Johnson, Worthington, Minn.,	I
	C. M 1 00	_
	John O. Larsson and wife, Wor thington, Minn., C. M 1 00— 10 50	R
	Mary E. Muncy, Cincinnatus, N. Y 200	Pi
	West Edmeston Church	

West Edmeston Church....

10.00

5 00

16 39-- 88 39

10 00- 15 00

5 00- 10 00

5 00- 15 00

4 00 10 78— 80 98

••••

Dividend from First National Bank,

mr. and Mrs. Stephen Babcock,

W.P.Langworthy, M.D., New York

Independence Church...... Sabbath-school picnic,

Mrs. Flora W. Bess, Independence,

with \$20 last year, to make L. M. of Rev. H. D. Clarke, G.

H. F. Randolph, Mrs. Flora

wards L. M. 10 00-Mrs. S. H. Farnham, Wickford, R. I.

Farina Church.....

John Williams, Adams Centre ...

Mrs. Wm. G. Quibell, "..... Amanda P. Tomlinson, Adams Cen.

North Loup Church.

J. L. Shaw, Fulton, Wis.

Mrs. Sarah L. Wardner, Alfred,

Andover Church.
Bequest of John T. Davis, Shiloh,
N. J., amount of bequest,

\$500, one half to be paid within 6 months from Feb. 21, 1887;

C. M.....

this is the first payment..... 250 00

Shiloh Church collections...... 45 57

Mission Band, Welton, Iowa.....

Mrs. C. Potter, 5 00-First Hebron Sabbath school, S. M. S.....

Woman's Missionary Society, Ritchie, W.

Va., C. M. 14 50 Mrs. Albert M. Clarke, Clayville,

The Lord's Tenth, New Haven, Conn.... 10 00

Reuben Ayers, Brookfield...... 2 50— 11 21

Geo. Greenman, Mystic Bridge...... Henry Lanphear, Rockville, R. I....

Lettie Baldwin, 600
Dr. M. S. Wardner, Chicago..... 10 00
Mrs. DeEtte Randolph.

S. M. S... 7 67-

Walworth Sabbath-school, G. F...

F. W. Hamilton, Alfred, N. Y...

Mrs. E. C. Burr, Manchester De-

pot, J. M......

N. Y.... Miss Flora P. Clarke, Clayville, to

apply towards L. M. of Albert
M. Clarke.
Mrs. Hattie A. Bee, Addison, W.

Va., M. M... Miss Ozina M. Bee, Addison, S.M.S.

First Brookfield Church....

Receipts per Rev. J. W. Morton:

Mrs. DeEtte Randolph, "....

Texarkana Church.....

Ragle Lake

2 00 | Receipts per Eld. S. D. Davis:

Receipts per Rev. James F. Shaw:

2 00 Lettie Baldwin, "

10 00 Rev. J. W. Morton,

19 92

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. S. Rogers,"

Sabbath-school collections.

Dea. E. R. Crandall, ""

F. M. Dealing, "Mrs. Wm. G. Quibell,"

F. A. Graves,

M. E. Maltby,

Sabbath school.

Ladies' Aid Society,

Hannah A. Babcock, "

Mrs. B. F. Burdick.

Mrs.P.J.B. Wait, M.D., "

	(1996), 1996 (1994) 1996 (1994) 1996 (1994) 1996 (1994) 1996 (1994) 1996 (1994) 1996 (1994) 1996 (1994) 1996 (1		The state of the s
cutive	Laura Berkhemmer, Salemville, Pa. 25	Will H. Crandall, on order of	
	John Wolf, " 1 25 Susan Kagarise, " 50	Rev. D. H. Davis 10 00 Incidental expenses of Treas-	
10 00	Esther Negley, "25 Mrs. R. D. Hall, Walton, W. Va., 5 20	G. Velthuysen, receipts for	
1 00- 11 00	James Ford, West Union 2 00	Eld. Bakker 50 00	
55 75 6 00	Sabbath school, Roanoke, C. M 3 50 M. M. Hevener, 5 00 J J. Hevener, 2 00	E. P. Saunders, Agent, on order of Rev. D. H. Da-	
80 00	Rliga Rond " 1 M	vis	
4 00- 95 75	Doiling Doily,	G. H. F. Randolph, interest	
···· 13 00 raising	E. R. Davis. " 45— 21 90 Rev. Wm. K. Johnson, labor and expenses	on Special Fund 39 09 Henry Bailey, Treasurer New	
2 65	contributed	Auburn Church, receipts, 6 69	
2 00 1 00	Amount of receipts in August\$2,681 17	James F. Shaw, " 40 00	
1 00 5 00	Receipts from Sept. 1st to Sept. 12th.	S. D. Davis, " 21 90 Wm. K. Johnson, " 6 75—	2,400 05
2 00	Woman's Missionary Society, Nile, N. Y \$21 88 Friendship Church 3 67		\$2,558 86
5 00 15 00	H. D. Babcock, Leonardsville, N. Y., H.	Cash balance Sept. 1, 1887 Dr.	φ <i>α</i> ,000 00
Second nna R.	M. for Eld. McLearn, upon Berlin field 100 00	To receipts from Sept. 1st to Sept. 12th,	\$878 61
26 00	Mrs. S. E. Brinkerhoff, Marion, Iowa, C. M		\$2,932 47
d 285 41 M 12 00	Mrs. Jane Maxson Marion, J. M., 100-600	Cr.	
50	J. M. J., Bridgewater, N. Y 1 00	By payments as follows:	÷ 6.
50— 1 00 Board:	Pawcatuck Church, L. M. to be named 120 50 Eld. Alex Campbell, Wolcott 5 00	Demand Note, dated April 18, 1885	
1 00	Will Campbell, " 5 00 D. C. Whitford, " 7 50— 17 50	Washington National Bank Note, dated July 20, 1887, 500 00	
1 00 2 50	S Marie Stillman Adams Centre, C. M.,	A. E. Main, balance Aug. 81, 158 60	
$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$	to apply upon L. M. of Celia E. Still- man DeRuyter	J. W. Morton, " 186 00 James F. Shaw, 86 40 C. W. Threlkeld, " 107 70 C. J. Sindall, " 99 74 S. W. Rutledge, 40 38 S. D. Davis, " 19 87 Ch. Th. Lucky. " 12 50	
1 00	F. F. Randolph, Janelew, W. Va., 50	C. W. Threlkeld, " 107 70 C. J. Sindall. " 99 74	
1 00 2 90	Lester H. Bee, "S. M. S., 27 Eliza L. Bee, "S. M. S., 25 Maggio Pour "M. M. M.	S. W. Rutledge, " 40 38	
2 35 5 00	Eliza L. Bee, "S. M. S., 25 Maggie Bee, "M. M., 10 Ozina M Bee, "M. M., 10—1 22	S. D. Davis, "19 87 Ch. Th. Lucky, "12 50	
1 00	Ladies' Aid Society, Nile, N. 1	Mrs. O. G. Stillman, Treasur- er Hornellsville Church. 25 00	
2 00		Asa Fitz Randolph, Treasurer	
	Second Hankinton Church to make L. M.	Ritchie Church 50 00 Emmet Rogers, Treasurer Ot-	
Y 21 85 Y 11 00	Greenmanville Church 5 50	selic Church 18 75	
5 00 5 00— 10 00	New Market Church, G. F 20 59	Lincklaen Church 18 75	
T. Y 100 00	J. M 8 00— 28 59	Henry Bailey, Treasurer New Auburn Church 18 81	
Brook- 25 00	\$373 61	L. C. Sweet, Clerk of Alden	
8 00 8 00	Cash balance July 31st \$142 85 Receipts in August 2,681 17— \$2,824 02	C. C. Ayres, Clerk of Tren-	
4 00	Payments in August 265 16	ton Church 16 41 G. Velthuysen, salary from	
2 00 2 00	Cash balance Sept. 1st \$2,558 86	July 1st to Oct. 1st 100 00	
1 00- 25 00	Receipts from Sept. 1st to Sept. 12th 878 61	Permanent Fund 112 50	
ınd 50 75	\$2 932 47 Payments from Sept. 1st to Sept. 12th, 2.685 12		
s L. M.		American Sabbath Tract So-	- \$2,685 12
	Cash balance in Treasury at this date \$247 35 SUMMARY.		
1 50 2 00	Balance in Treasury Sept.	Cash balance Sept. 12, 1887	\$247 50
5 00	1, 1886 \$817 49 Receipts from contribu	SUMMARY Of receipts and expenditures from Sept.	9, 1886, to
1 00	tions. Sept. 1 to Sept.	Sept. 12, 1887:	
1 00— 10 50	Receipts from loans. Sept.	From Sept. 9 to Sept. 80, 1886, \$802 06 In October241 52	
2 00	1 to Sept. 12. 1887 1,500 00—\$11,683 99 Payments from Sept. 1, 1886, to Sept.	November	
18 53	1, 1887 9,125 18	January 966 48	
10,00	Balance in Treasury Sept 12, 1887 \$2,558 86		•
18 00— 28 00	Balance in Treasury Sept.	April 883 20	
25 00	9, 1886 \$238 04	Tune 986 32	
10 00 5 00	Receipts by contributions, from Sept. 9, 1886, to	July	_ \$8,672 01
10 00	Sept 12, 1887 9,045 62 Receipts by loans, from	From Sept. 1 to Sept. 12. 1887	878 61
5 00	Sont 0 1998 to Sont		A0 04E 40

	Payments from Sept. 1st to Sept. 12th, 2.685 12	American Sabbath Tract So-
l	Cash balance in Treasury at this date \$247 35	ciety, bill postage 2 81—
١	SUMMARY.	Cash balance Sept. 12, 1887
١	Balance in Treasury Sept. 1, 1886 \$817 49	SUMMARY
۱	Receipts from contributions Sept. 1 to Sept.	Of receipts and expenditures from Sept.
Ì	12 1887 9,366 50	Sept. 12, 1887: From Sept. 9 to Sept. 30, 1886, \$802 06
	Receipts from loans. Sept. 1 to Sept. 12 1887 1,500 00—\$11,683 99	In October
	Payments from Sept. 1, 1886, to Sept. 1, 1887 9,125 13	December 546 27
Ì		February 194 04
Ì		March
	Balance in Treasury Sept. 9, 1886 \$238 04	May 129 70
	Receipts by contributions, from Sept. 9. 1886, to	June
	Sept 12, 1887 9,045 62	From Sept. 1 to Sept. 12. 1887
	Receipts by loans, from Sept. 9. 1886, to Sept.	Total, from contributions and interest,
	12, 1887 1,500 00— 10,783 66 Payments from Sept. 9 1886, to Sept.	Receipts by loans
	12, 1887 10,536 31	
	Balance in Treasury this date \$247 35	Balance in Treasury Sept. 9, 1886
	E & O. E. A L. CHESTER, Treasurer.	Payments from Sept. 9, 1886, to Sept.
	WESTERLY, R. I. Sep. 12, 1887.	12, 1887
	Quarterly Report, ending Aug. 31, 1887. A. L. Chester, Treasurer,	Leaving cash balance in Treasury this
	In account with the Missionary Society.	date, and all bills paid
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	THE CHORITIN PHILE THAT AREA TODOLOG OF

Leaving cash balance in Treasury this date, and all bills paid..... In closing this, my last report, to the Board, I present a brief summary of the business of the Society, as passing through the hands of the Treasurer, that you may be the better able to understand 5 00 To balance on hand June 8, 1887 \$583 76 the growth of the missionary work as compared with former years.

I received the books of the former Treasurer Feb. June 30th..... 18, 1884, and, with them, a balance of cash amounting to \$373 67. Since that time I have received from regular contributions, interest, etc., for general

Receipts from June 8th to Receipts for July....... 779 96

August...... 2,681 17— \$4,958 91 By payments as follows: purposes, \$32,623 44; received by loans, upon vote of Board, \$5,500, making total receipts, \$38,497 11. Have paid out, including orders of this day, \$38,249 76 leaving a cash balance of \$247 85. During this time the Permanent Fund has increased from Ch. Th. Lucky, salary from Feb. 1st to May 31st.... \$100 00 C. C. Ayers, Clerk Trenton 49 22 L. C. Sweet, Clerk Alden \$1,384 41 to about \$7,000.

In comparing this with previous years we find that the receipts for general purposes for the past 49 22 Church Henry Bailey, Treasurer New

Jan. 1, 1887......

S. D. Davis, receipts on field, cash balance due

E. Main, cash balance due

due May 31st.....

May 31st.....

W. Morton, receipts on

J. W. Morton, cash balance

due May 31st.... O. U. Whitford, bill printing

Lewis J. Burdick, Treasurer

Delos Adams, Treasurer Otse-

N. B. Palmer, Treasurer of

Jos. E. Ennis, Treasurer Ni-

er Hornellsville Church.

balance May 31st.....

Lincklaen Church, bal-

ance May 31st.....

lic Church, balance May

Woodville Church, bal-

ance April 1st.....

antic Church, balance

5 00- 10 00 Mrs. O. G. Stillman, Treasur-

9_68 Auburn Church, receipts, Henry Bailey, cash to balance 15 32 appropriation to May 31, L. T. Rogers, Treasurer Day-tona Church, receipts... 2 00 L. T. Rogers, cash balance appropriation to May 31, S. W. Rutledge, receipts on 18 34 1 00 27 85 ary to May 31st..... W. K. Johnson, balance salary to May 31st......
D. K. Davis, receipts on field,
cash balance due 21 00

177.79

38 84

8 00

100 00

25 00

18 75

18 75

10 41

10 41

500 00

payments. The whole amount of receipts from all sources, including sale of missionary property, during the twenty one years previous to 1884, amounted to the sum of \$61,620 77 There was received from sale of property, during the year 1865, \$6,857 81, leaving the amount of \$54,863 46 as coming from contributions, interest, etc. The receipts from the same sources within the last three and a half years, amount to about \$40,000. During thirteen years of the twenty-one, the receipts did not amount to \$2,000 per year, and for seventeen years they were less per year than \$2.500. 14 83 27 92 86 70 84 65 153 51

This large increase of receipts has caused a corresponding increase of labor for the Treasurer. I have received up to date, \$82,997 11, which has been in 3,070 different items, in amounts ranging from one cent to \$500, all of which have to be written with the names of the contributors at least three times, and many of them more than that. Since the adoption of the money order, registered letter, and postal note systems, much of the funds come in that way, in small amounts. All of these have to be received at the post office, and receipted for when they are made payable, and has to be done within given hours in the day time. I have rewithin given hours in the day time. I have received 1 270 letters from correspondents, most of which required an answer, besides many more that I did not place on file. I have made 576 deposits in the bank, and paid out 878 checks. I have sent out over 300 receipts to be returned to me, for money paid out, and have given out about 1,000 receipts for money received. I have made 40 drafts upon London, amounting to \$10.249 78. I have made out over 800 statements for orders upon the Treasure made 10 reports to the Missionery Roard and ry, made 19 reports to the Missionary Board, and have prepared 36 monthly reports of receipts for publication in the RECORDER. I have attended all the Board meetings except perhaps two or three specials, and attended three annual meetings of the Society, and prepared three annual reports, each covering from 12 to 20 pages of fine printed matter in Missionary Minutes, besides a large amount of other work connected with the business of the Society, and management of its Permanent Fund, all of which requires much time and labor, that one can better appreciate after a few years of experience. Respectfully submitted A. L. CHESTER, Tressurer.

three and a half years are more than equal to those

for the same purposes for the last ten years previous to 1884, and that the number of contributions are

more than for the last twenty-five years previous to 1884. During the year 1863, as per report of Treasurer, there were fifty eight items of receipts, amounting to about \$2,100, and paid out in nineteen

WESTERLY, R. L., Sept. 12, 1867.

Better far than gold and jewels.
In the night of grief and pain,
Is the thought, through joy or sorrow One true heart remains the same.

Many friends may gather round us, In the days of wealth and power, But, alas, how few the number In adversity's dark hour.

And if ever o'er our pathway Shines prosperity's bright sun, Sweetly comes to us the knowledge We some noble heart have won.

When love's passionate dream is o'er, And our youth forever fled, With the hopes that makes us gladsome, Like spring violets crushed and dead,

Through the clouds that darkly lower, As this weary world we roam, Faithful friendship, like the Iris, Tells of brighter days to come.

HER NEIGHBOR.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

Mrs. Tobias was a Christian by profession, quently unjust herself. It was easy for Mrs. | Mrs. Peck." that, no matter what the provocation, she to any one of ordinary intuitions. could never again be bitter or angry, or sar- But Mrs. Tobias's black silk dress, with its castic or harsh in her judgments. And how rich Spanish lace and passementerie, darkly becoming, and considerably more expen- parasol, and walked towards the door. sive than her neighbors could afford. Poor 'I am very sorry, Mrs. Peck," she said, tion of his soul. blankets, and botched up her own bonnets! other time. Mrs. Tobias wondered what she could do to Mrs. Peck was not laughing now, and the go out of your reach, where I shall hear no up in her best clothes and called to see. Mrs. | her very pale. Peck, in a calico wrapper, was sweeping the dooryard as her neighbor walked up the path Tobias?" she replied. "You came here to-to the front door. Poor Mrs. Peck, indeed! day to exhibit your new dress, and hat, and How tired, and haggard, and discouraged she | diamond ring. I have seen them all, and I looked, and what a forlorn, ugly fitting wrap- | hope you are satisfied." per she had on!

"But I've had so much to do that it seems | would have things in better shape." as if I never could get time to tack 'em."

to do such jobs for you?" said Mrs. Tobias, as minutes it was clear to her mind that she had she took a seat. There was a little deceit here, administered the right kind of a rebuke. But for the visitor was well aware that Amasa after a while she began to grow foggy. Could out of her way. Peck was an idolent, shiftless, weak-backed it be possible she had said too much? How You may thin fellow, who, after an indifferent day's work, preferred to take his rest at the tavern or the was sure that no amount of provocation could grocery store.

"Amasa's pretty busy breaking up the west pasture. When his day's work is done, he's done was right, then she had been guilty of was to keep the directions given her in the the apportionment of talent, opportunity one level roof, or whether, on the outside, tired; and so am I, when it comes to that." Mrs. Peck had five children, and the oldest

was eight.

be very happy to do it."

ous. This lady was in earnest about helping something radically wrong about this reasonto herself for her best clothes at such a time would be hard to tell.

an uneducated woman. She had been well not authority for that? But Mrs. Tobias brought up, and was as fine in her tastes and must talk this matter over with some one him with greater consternation. He simply instincts as her more prosperous neighbor. whose judgment she could rely upon. Her But she had made an awful mistake in her minister was away, and the next best person marriage. She had been dragged down to was the carpenter of the village, a man whom the most prosaic poverty. If love had en- everybody went to when trouble came to dured, she could have borne it; but it had them. Somebody must tell her that she was God!" taken only a little while for Mrs. Peck to find | not to blame. You see Mrs. Tobias was in out that her husband was as deficient in af- process of evolution—a very disagreeable fection as in will power and ambition. All process, by the way, to most people. So she from the presence of God behind the trees in these years Mrs. Peck had washed and cooked and taken care of children. She had odorous shavings, and stated the case. forgotten how it seemed to wake rested from a good night's sleep. The children were Mrs. Peck," the gentleman remarked after a punny little creatures, requiring almost as much care nights as days. It was no use to devil had not entirely left you as you supdisturb Amasa, for he was as helpless in an posed. Our friends are very necessary to us; sounded new. It had become a real thing to emergency as the baby itself; and beside, but it takes an enemy, or a friend in temper, him. It did not seem then to be glad tid-Amasa had the deep-rooted conviction of many of his sex, that it was a woman's place | truth is what we need." to see that her husband had his sleep.

Now a saint might have returned Mrs. Tobias's complacent smile—for it was complacent, though she did not know it-in the right spirit; but Mrs. Peck was not a saint. She was just a tired out, hungry hearted,

did not at once reply to her neighbor's offer. | day, you would not have resented Mrs. Peck's She didn't feel like saying to this woman in | behavior. I cannot but think that vanity black silk that she hadn't anything to sew. It was not an easy thing to do. So she said that she was very much obliged, but she had no more work than she could manage herself.

"Well, I don't see how you do get along," Mrs. Tobias replied, and there was the ring of true sympathy in her voice; but just here to Mrs. Peck's overflowing cup.

"I don't suppose you do see how I get along," this lady responded; and a fiery spot dress and a sun hat, with some bread of her shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand God. Boundaries are to be respected. Our on each hollow cheek testified to her intense own making, and two of her best rhubarb shall hold me."—Watchword. excitement. "I wonder what you would do | pies, sought her neighbor again. Mrs. Peck in my place!" she went on. "I wonder looked up as she entered, all expression what you would do."

"Do?" said Mrs. Tobias. "Why, I she had shed. and a good woman by nature. She had a would try to do the work that God had "I have come to ask you to forgive me!" quick temper, however, and had always been placed before me as well as I could. I should Mrs. Tobias said simply, "and I want you very impatient with injustice, though fre- pray for help and guidance very often, too, to try very hard. I'll come over to-morrow

understand why it was not equally easy for any suspicion of cantabout this little speech. and, if you can tolerate me by that time, I'll everybody else. So you see this lady was not charitable in thought, whatever she might have been in deed; for the truly charitable out of her comfortable soul. The woman op person is the one who "thinketh no ill," and posite—all of a quiver with exhaustion, so is always anxious to find excuses for the weary of the treadmill that she had not courshort-comings of others. But Mrs. Tobias's age for another step, and at this stage of resentments were of short duration, though | proceedings positive that there could not be powerful while they lasted, and now there any love, or pity, or justice anywhere, or had come a time in this lady's life when she this woman would not have all and she nothfelt she had reason to believe that the devil ing-burst out laughing. This laugh was

inexplicable it was that she ever had sinned | ened the windows of her understanding, and in any of these ways. The fact was, Mrs. | she was instantly aggrieved and insulted. Tobias was in firmer health than she had been | Here she had come, in the most Christian of for some years. Then Mr. Tobias had been spirits, with an offer of help to this woman very fortunate in a business enterprise, and who had been such a simpleton as to marry he, too, felt a change for the better in his that shiftless Amasa Peck, and who, by the spiritual condition. Both husband and wife looks of things, must be just about as shiftwere very sorry for their neighbors who were less as her husband. Mrs. Tobias would not not getting on so well. Mrs. Tobias's house- utter such a thought for the world. No; she cleaning was all done, and her pretty parlors | would retire with dignity, and when Amasa were newly carpeted. Mrs. Tobias had a new | Peck's wife wanted help she could ask for it. black silk dress, and a new embroidered cash- So the lady rose, smoothed down her overmere, besides a spring hat which was extreme- skirt, arranged the ring of her satin-lined

Mrs. Peck, over the way, who shook her own "that you hold my offer of assistance in carpets after dark, and washed her own such contempt, but I shall know better an- this any longer. Unless you drop that sub-

help Mrs. Peck a little, and so she dressed fiery spots had died out of her cheeks, leaving more of such cant."

"What is the use of wasting words, Mrs.

"You are a wicked, ungrateful woman!" "I was in hopes there wouldn't anybody her companion exclaimed, "and I always come till I got the carpets down again!" | knew it. If you were not just as indolent Mrs. Peck remarked, a little inhospitably. and shiftless as the man you married, you

This was as cruel as the grave; but Mrs. "I don't suppose your husband has time | Tobias had rescued her dignity, and for a few more uncomfortable grew Mrs. Tobias, until in season only, but also out of season. at last she was almost miserable as the poor Now this was very good, and very gener. Peck as well as anywhere else? There was the footman. was making Mrs. Tobias so uncomfortable? coachman for the first time. He said: She had been indignant—of course she had; Now Mrs. Peck was neither a course nor but it was righteous indignation, and had she

"I think you ought to be very grateful to horses, for he trembled from head to foot. slight pause, "for proving to you that the to tell us the truth about ourselves, and the

ened to say, "I went to Mrs. Peck's with the jected and despised. very best intentions."

spirit, you would not willingly have shown come upon him, that he could do nothing mercy and love to his dissatisfied children.

scalded her cheeks without relieving her judgment. It is very natural for you to heart. Mrs. Peck had once played the piano dwell on the provocation you received; but I very prettily, and held the place of depends- | made this rule for myself many years ago: If ble soprano in the village choir. But Amasa | I sinned and fell a dozen times a day, I would got into trouble about a mortgage a year aft- never excuse myself by blaming another. er they were married, and the piano settled | That is cowardly. If I went to the depths of perdition, I would go on my own account. This is a long digression, but Mrs. Peck | If your heart had been occupied by love tohad in a great measure crowded love out. Are there not a great many things you could do for Mrs. Peck?"

Mrs. Tobias was sobbing now.

me the way."

"Don't waste time in tears, Mrs. Tobias," the lady drew off a glove, disclosing a bril- her companion resumed, following her to the has saved my soul!" liant diamond which Mrs. Tobias had just door. "There is too much to do. You have bought, and this little act of vanity—I was stumbled, but you are on your feet again, going to say unaccountably, but thought bet- stronger, I am sure, than you were before. ter of it-added the last drop of wormwood | We are instructed by our falls, as children | make my bed in hell, behold thou art there; as "seeing him who is invisible." learning to walk."

washed out of her face by the floods of tears

forenoon"—and now the tears were falling Tobias to speak the truth, and she could not Mrs. Tobias was not aware that there was fast—"and I'll bring my hammer and nails, help you tack your carpets." "Oh, Mrs. Tobias!"

It is doubtful if Mrs. Peck had ever been so astonished in her life.

"I was just as mean, and as wicked and ungrateful as I could be!" she went on.

"Please don't say another word!" her neighbor interrupted. And then she took the poor little tired mother, the wife of the "shiftlessest" man in town, into her arms, was entirely cast out of her. She was sure | full of sobs, and a most heart breaking affair | and gave her the first real sympathetic hug she had had in many a day.

And so Mrs. Tobias "grew in grace and a knowledge of the truth."—Congregationalist.

"I CANNOT GET AWAY FROM GOD."

Not many years since a coachman was livwhich troubled and annoyed him; it was that his old mother lived in a village close by, and from her he had constant visits. You may wonder that this was such a trouble to him. But the reason was that, whenever she came she spoke to him about Christ and the salva-

"Mother," he at last said, "I cannot stand ject altogether, I shall give up my place and

"My son," said his mother, "as long as I have a tongue, I shall never cease to speak to you about the Lord, and to the Lord about

The young coachman was as good as his word. He wrote to a friend in the Highlands of Scotland, and asked him to find a lose a good place, he said to himself:
"Anything for a quiet life."

His friend soon got him a place in a gentleman's stable, and he did not hide from his

You may think it was a pity she thus drove was this? Only a couple of hours ago she him to a distance. Would it not have been wiser to say less, and thus not lose the opdraw from her lips one unkind word. If her portunity of putting in a word in season? determination not to do what she had just But she believed, in her simplicity, that she a great wrong. But was it right? More and | Word of God-that she was to be instant, not

The coachman was ordered to drive out "I ran over this afternoon, Mrs. Peck, to little woman she had lately left. Mrs. Peck | the carriage and pair, the first day after his see if I could be of any assistance in your had grossly insulted her. It wasn't true that arrival in Scotland. His master did not get sewing," said Mrs. Tobias; "and if so, I should she had called to show her new things. Why into the carriage with the rest of the party, not wear her fine clothes when visiting Mrs. | but said he meant to go on the box instead of

"He wishes to see how I drive," thought her neighbor. So far, she was all right, un- ing, and Mrs. Tobias was aware of it, or she the coachman, who was quite prepared to less this elegant black silk dress and tall hat | would not have kept assuring herself that | give satisfaction. Scarcely had they driven could be criticised. What excuse she made such was the case. But what could it be that from the door when the master spoke to the

"Tell me if you are saved?"
Had the Lord come to the coachman direct from heaven, it could scarcely have struck felt terrified.

"God has followed me to Scotland," he said to himself. "I could get away from my mother, but I cannot get away from

And at that moment he knew what Adam must have felt when he went to hide himself sought the carpenter among his clean and the Garden. He could make no answer to his master, and scarcely could he drive the

His master went on to speak of Christ, and again he heard the old, old story so often told him by his mother. But this time it ings of great joy, but a message of terror and condemnation. He felt that it was "But, Mr. Fairmind," Mrs. Tobias hast- Christ, the Son of God, whom he had re-

Word of God and to pray; and soon the love bly, I have territory in certain directions vel and grace of the Saviour he had rejected be- unexplored. Boundaries are not the walls came a reality to him, as the terror of the of a prison, not the bars of a cage, but often Lord had been at first.

Christ is the answer before God even for such for me, and I show both wisdom and loving sin as his had been; and he now felt in his obedience if I thank God for them, and fill soul the sweetness of those blessed words, them diligently and gladly. "We love him because he first loved us!"

ment, and that he had tried to harden his patience, they test our loyalty, they necessi. heart against God and against his own mother, tate submission. It is hard, sometimes, to was now without spot or stain in the sight of be kept within our own lines, to resolve that "Yes," she said quite simply, "there are; God who so loved him as to give for nim his whatever comes, we will be satisfied. Some and I am much obliged to you for showing only Son. The first letter he wrote to his of the best Christians, Dr. Payson for ex. mother contained the joyful tidings:

whither shall I flee from thy presence?" "If narrow bounds so long as it tabernacles in I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I the body. We must endure all limitations if I take the wings of the morning, and dwell | We should not forget that other persons. That afternoon Mrs. Tobias, in a plain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there as well as ourselves, are circumscribed by

If words were birds, And swiftly flew From lips to lips Owned, dear, by you, Would they to day Be hawks and crows, Or blue and true And sweet? Who knows?

Let's play to-day We choose the best-Birds blue and true, With dove like breast! 'Tis queer, my dear, We never knew That words, like birds, Had wings, and flew!

-Selected.

BOUNDARIES.

The earlier in life we discover our boundaries, the sooner shall we win true success. Job says, "Thou hast appointed his bounds God draws the lines and there is no mistake. that he cannot pass." God draws a line about every life. Each one is limited in his powers and capacities. Like the Arctic ex- are weak. We are beset behind and before. plorers, pushing their way toward the pole, | Our helplessness invites us to him who is ing in a gentleman's family near London. plorers, pushing their way toward the pole, He had good wages, a kind master, and a men reach a point at last where they can strong, our sin drives us to him who can save comfortable place; but there was one thing only pause, take their latitude, and go back. to the uttermost. He is able to present us So, too, with opportunities. They are faultless before God, with all earthly limitalimited in every case, and often very much | tions removed. contracted. The privileges and advantages which are granted to some are denied to others. Duties in one direction forbid opportunities in another. There are boundaries to our rights and our happiness. There It is probable that the actual temples tood is no such thing as unrestricted liberty or on the elevated platform, like that which unalloyed bliss. There are boundaries to now rises sixteen feet above the level of the human influence and usefulness. No one ground, upon the center of which lies the illustrates this more forcibly than our Sav- great Sakhara Rock, which gives its name of iour. His influence over most of the men of "Dome of the Rock" to the Mosque of his day was small. His preaching produced Omar. The temple of Herod, according to little immediate effect, and he assured his the Mishna, was entirely built on raised disciples that they should do greater works arches. than he had done. However willing, we realize that our sphere of usefulness is cir- was visible; and all was of gilded cedar wood cumscribed; we come quickly to the borders | and olive and cypress wood, variously carved of our territory. Even our growth in grace and tapestried in parts by purple and emplace in that part of the world. He knew seems to be abridged. God is ready and broidered hangings. But what was the exthat his mother could not write, and could | willing, but, as a fact, our Christian virtues | ternal aspect of the sacred building itselfnot follow him; and though he was sorry to are sadly limited, our religious experiences "the joy of the whole earth?" Strangely are incomplete, our faith is by no means enough our existing records leave us entirely boundless, our fidelity is hardly worth a sur- in the dark on this point. In the works of vey, and our spiritual domain is narrowed later rabbis we have glowing and highly imdown to a small inheritance, whose borders aginative descriptions of the aspect of the mother that he was glad and thankful to get | -I will not say we cannot, but whose third temple, but even these are too vague borders—we do not pass.

He is wise who sets himself to discover his | Solomon's temple, and its general appearreal boundaries. Let him learn what he can, ance are left almost undescribed. We know and what he cannot do-what privileges that there was a richly-ornamented porch, and advantages he may fairly expect in life, but we do not even know with any certainty wherein his usefulness lies, in short, what is whether the building itself was covered with and enjoyment assigned to him by the provi- as well as within, the Holy of Holies apdence of God. In this way he will ascertain | peared to be of lower elevation. We do not his responsibilities and his place in the divine plan. There are too many persons who seem to be out of place in life, outside have been some gilded upper chambers. the bounds which God has appointed. There are too many who timidly decline to roof of the old tabernacle rose in a ridge, occupy the whole domain which God has for otherwise the outer skins would have allotted. Of course it will require time and sunk down and torn the curtains, which, in study to discover boundaries. Young men case of rainfall, might have broken through and women who have not tested themselves, cannot, in a moment, decide what they are fitted for. No one should consider his preferences alone; each one should rely more or supported by pillars, it would have been upon divine guidance than upon human difficult to secure beams more than thirty sagacity. The explorer turns his instruments | feet long from becoming warped and sagged toward the heavens and determines terrestrial place by celestial observations; so the child of God may discover the lines which God has drawn about his life not alone by fixing his eyes upon earthly conditions, but the roof, we do not even know whether the by training his eyes upward in faith.

Having discovered the apportionment of overlaid with cedar wood, or with precious God, we should cordially and reverently assent to it, and enter upon it, not as of necessity, but thankfully. Boundaries are no disgrace. If God withholds talent, health, opportunity, privileges, possessions, was Greek, or Egyptian, Phonician, though no reproach is attached to the lack. It is by the use of cedar beams and large blocks of no means the duty of all Christians to do the stone hewn in squares, and joined without same work; it is not given to all to be equally mortar, together with the whole history of the useful in winning souls, in comforting the structure, seems to prove decisively that the bereaved, in benevolent work. To some is style of architecture was borrowed directly assigned the battle, while others tarry by the from neighboring Tyre. staff, with equal rewards. No one should be ashamed of his limitations, except such as he half, in spite of the small size of the actual has brought upon himself by sin.

He felt for the first time that he was a lost Nor should we allow our boundaries to magnificence, for it was much smaller than "You went to Mrs. Peck's poor house in sinner. By the time the drive was over, he destroy our happiness and contentment, many an English church. But it must be a dress which, if you had possessed the right he was so ill from the terrible fear that had Limitations may be the surest proof of God's remembered that it was not intended for and Assign and disappointed woman. She had been wondering all the morning if there was any pity or
love for her in the universe. Hot tears had love to make the morning land which I covet. Possibly and not have come for my love to mis dissatished children. His letter priests or worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly, my very salvation is secured letter priests or worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly, my very salvation is secured letter priests or worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly, my very salvation is secured letter priests or worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly, my very salvation is secured letter priests or worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly, my very salvation is secured letter priests or worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly, my very salvation is secured letter priests or worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. The could not have come for my letter priests or worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly, my very salvation is secured letter worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly, my very salvation is secured letter worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. His love to mis dissatished children. Possibly and the salvation is secured letter worship was mainly in the open air, bed; but they were blessed days to him. The salvation is secured letter worship was mainly in the open air, and the

barriers and defenses against the incursions He saw there was mercy for the scoffer of the enemy. Assuredly the place and the and despiser, and he saw that the blood of limits which God has assigned me are best

Nor should we forget that boundaries are He saw that Christ had borne his punish- one element in our probation; they try our ample, have seemed to suffer grievous limita. "God has followed me to Scotland; and tions to their spiritual experiences; God has almost forsaken them. From the nature of "Whither shall I go from thy Spirit, or the case, the life of the spirit must be within

> neighbor has a personality of his own; his temperament is one boundary to his useful. ness; he has inherited tendencies and opin. ions. When we form our judgment of him we shall remember the bounds which God has appointed him. I am sure that we sometimes expect impossibilities of one an. other because we forget boundaries. What I can do easily, I think that my neighbor can do. The truth which I can see clearly, I think that he ought to see. But the tribe of Asher, with its long boundary of coast. could not justly have reproached Benjamin. an inland tribe, for not building ships, and for being unable to look out over the sea. True, there is certain ground which we all have in common. Jerusalem belongs to all the tribes. A gospel faith and a gospel life may fairly be required of all. But, with a delicate sense of equity, we should permit our neighbors to occupy their own territory. and not dub them "barbarians" because they are outside of our little world. Doubtless. our limitations are unaccountable to them On the other hand, we should not envy our neighbors because of their wider boundaries.

Boundaries, by contrast, suggest the boundless power and goodness of God. We

THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.

We know that inside the temple no stone to help our imagination. The outside of know whether the roof was flat, or, as rabbis say, ridged. On the top of it there seem to There can be no reasonable doubt that the altogether. It is said the temple was covered with beams and boards of cedar, but unless they were sloped to both sides We know that on approaching it we should have seen a three-story house, over which rose the lattice-perforated wall of the temple itself; but, besides this uncertainty about outer surface was of stone, or whether it was metals, as the chronicler seems to imply, nor whether it was ornamented or left blank. Nay, it has even been a matter of dispute whether the general character of he temple The erection occupied seven years and a

tempel. Size, indeed, was no element of its many an English, church. But it must be either priests or worshipers. Ancient and

immense preparations, the the building is comparative The temple of the Ephesia 200 years to build and 400 y One Pyramid required th men for twenty years. We did not assume its present si many centuries, But no world has ever been more than the temple of Solomon

TELL IT TO JE

Go tell it to Jesus, each joy and Go tell him each trial, each wa No home is too humble, no calli For the love of the Saviour to Go tell it to Jesus, and pray for

As man speaks to man to

Why art thou so fearful? O, be For strong is thy Helper, the

Go tell it to Jesus, whatever it b He is ready to help if we trust And this sorrow or pain which be Is known to the Friend of the

Go tell it to Jesus; he grieves w And if thou art happy, he joy His comforts alone give thee last And the pleasures of holiness

Go tell it to Jesus, pour out thy Pray on, nothing doubting, And sinful and wayward and po

Refreshed from on high thou

TRIALS OF THE SLIGHT

BY SIDNEY DA

11"Don't wrinkle your fore a member of the family. "I didn't," she said. "Yes," I pesisted, "and

"How can you say so don't remember ever doing "That shows how little v what we do," I said. "It

constant habit with you." "A-habit! What was it anyway?" asked the pod member, in a tone of great "I said, 'Don't wrinkle

I repeated. "Oh," she said, with a

we all joined, "I thought y wink at your father!" To a sensitive person the

ing slightly deaf, involves g might be supposed—if a co of small annoyances may be name of trials. Do you ob half-nervous, expression listen to the conversatio very near, or to general cha

"I am always in a state our afflicted one. "whether thing repeated, or to let it risk of missing something I ought to hear. Things are to me which I think are sp else, and so it occasionally lect something of importa ing decided to trouble some what has been said, I never mind as to the way in which whether by the sharp 'w did you say?' the Yankee

to the monotonous, 'I beg

A physician long ago family was a victim of this ity. It was hard for him I was constantly offending by raising my voice un frequently assured me). in such fear of his failing important for him to h symptoms in the case of that I could not tone dow actly the proper level, mo fancied that the poor mar or possibly made belief he he actually did hear; for pardoned, as his alert eye

do the work of both ears Make things as easy as slightly deaf. They are, lars, more helpless than down to positive deafness for such are not expecte distinctly and with your ly towards them, for the than in the amount of so talk with them while you in a room, or from the n begin a sentence in the r finish it while walking int ing over a drawer or ta your voice near the end Do not may, "Oh, not no consequence," when thing repeated. In shor constantly saying, "Wh a look of mute, puzzled may be sure your though be warmly appreciated.

THE CENUINE LI

Where the gospel is i reached, with the Ho from heaven, our church own, but win converte; constitutes their strengt when the gospel is conc Prayer is alighted—the and folion The state of the state of ly, I have territory in certain directions yet nexplored. Boundaries are not the wells f a prison, not the bars of a cage, but often arriers and defenses against the incursions f the enemy. Assuredly the place and the imits which God has assigned me are best or me, and I show both wisdom and loving bedience if I thank God for them, and fill hem diligently and gladly.

Nor should we forget that boundaries are ne element in our probation; they try our stience, they test our loyalty, they necessiate submission. It is hard, sometimes, to e kept within our own lines, to resolve that. hatever comes, we will be satisfied. Some f the best Christians, Dr. Payson for exmple, have seemed to suffer grievous limitaons to their spiritual experiences; God has most forsaken them. From the nature of ne case, the life of the spirit must be within arrow bounds so long as it tabernacles in ne body. We must endure all limitations

s "seeing him who is invisible." We should not forget that other persons. well as ourselves, are circumscribed by od. Boundaries are to be respected. Our eighbor has a personality of his own; his mperament is one boundary to his usefuless; he has inherited tendencies and opinns. When we form our judgment of him, e shall remember the bounds which God as appointed him. I am sure that we metimes expect impossibilities of one anher because we forget boundaries. What can do easily, I think that my neighbor n do. The truth which I can see clearly, think that he ought to see. But the tribe Asher, with its long boundary of coast. uld not justly have reproached Benjamin, inland tribe, for not building ships, and r being unable to look out over the sea. rue, there is certain ground which we all we in common. Jerusalem belongs to all e tribes. A gospel faith and a gospel life ay fairly be required of all. But, with a

elicate sense of equity, we should permit r neighbors to occupy their own territory. nd not dub them "barbarians" because they e outside of our little world. Doubtless. ir limitations are unaccountable to them. n the other hand, we should not envy our ighbors because of their wider boundaries. od draws the lines and there is no mistake. Boundaries, by contrast, suggest the undless power and goodness of God. We e weak. We are beset behind and before. ur helplessness invites us to him who is

rong, our sin drives us to him who can save the uttermost. He is able to present us ultless before God, with all earthly limitans removed.

THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.

t is probable that the actual temple s tood he elevated platform, like that which w rises sixteen feet above the level of the ound, upon the center of which lies the at Sakhara Rock, which gives its name of ome of the Rock" to the Mosque of har. The temple of Herod, according to Mishna, was entirely built on raised

Ve know that inside the temple no stone visible; and all was of gilded cedar wood olive and cypress wood, variously carved tapestried in parts by purple and emidered hangings. But what was the exnal aspect of the sacred building itselfne joy of the whole earth?" Strangely ugh our existing records leave us entirely he dark on this point. In the works of r rabbis we have glowing and highly imnative descriptions of the aspect of the d temple, but even these are too vague ielp our imagination. The outside of omon's temple, and its general appeare are left almost undescribed. We know there was a richly-ornamented porch, we do not even know with any certainty ether the building itself was covered with level roof, or whether, on the outside, vell as within, the Holy of Holies apred to be of lower elevation. We do not w whether the roof was flat, or, as rabbis ridged. On the top of it there seem to been some gilded upper chambers. re can be no reasonable doubt that the of the old tabernacle rose in a ridge, otherwise the outer skins would have k down and torn the curtains, which, in of rainfall, might have broken through gether. It is said the temple was covwith beams and boards of cedar, but ss they were sloped to both sides apported by pillars, it would have been cult to secure beams more than thirty long from becoming warped and sagged. know that on approaching it we should seen a three-story house, over which the lattice-perforated wall of the temple ; but, besides this uncertainty about coof, we do not even know whether the surface was of stone, or whether it was laid with cedar wood, or with precious

s, as the chronicler seems to imply, nor her it was ornamented or left blank. it has even been a matter of dispute ther the general character of he temple Greek, or Egyptian, Phonician, though use of cedar beams and large blocks of hewn in squares, and joined without ar, together with the whole history of the cture, seems to prove decisively that the of architecture was borrowed directly neighboring Tyre. ne erection occupied seven years and in spite of the small size of the actual

pel. Size, indeed, was no element of its nificence, for it was much smaller than an English church. But it must be mbered that it was not intended for pricets or worshipers. Angient and or worship was mainly in the open ar s of God. Even when we allow the than the temple of Solomon.—F. W. Far-

TELL IT TO JESUS.

Go tell it to Jesus, each joy and each woe. Go tell him each trial, each want and each care; No home is too humble, no calling too low, For the love of the Saviour to find its way there.

Go tell it to Jesus, and pray for his aid, As man speaks to man to the "Son of man'

Why art thou so fearful? O, be not afraid, For strong is thy Helper, though thou art most

Go tell it to Jesus, whatever it be: He is ready to help if we trust but his love: And this sorrow or pain which brings trouble to thee. Is known to the Friend of the friendless above.

Go tell it to Jesus; he grieves with thy grief: And if thou art happy, he joys with thy joy; His comforts alone give thee lasting relief. And the pleasures of holiness have no allov.

Go tell it to Jesus, pour out thy full heart; Pray on, nothing doubting, for Christ bids thee

And sinful and wayward and poor though thou art, Refreshed from on high thou shalt go on thy way.

—Baptist Weekly.

TRIALS OF THE SLIGHTLY DEAF.

BY SIDNEY DAYRE.

"Don't wrinkle your forehead," I said to I guess." a member of the family. "I didn't," she said.

"How can you say so?" she said. ". don't remember ever doing it in my life." "That shows how little we are aware of

what we do," I said. "It is getting to be a constant habit with you." "A-habit! What was it you said to me,

anyway?" asked the poor, slightly deaf member, in a tone of great bewilderment. "I said, 'Don't wrinkle your forehead,'"

"Oh," she said, with a laugh in which we all joined, "I thought you said, 'Don't wink at your father!'"

To a sensitive person the condition of being slightly deaf, involves greater trials than might be supposed—if a constant succession of small annoyances may be dignified by the name of trials. Do you observe the anxious half-nervous, expression with which they listen to the conversation of a person not very near, or to general chat in a room?

"I am always in a state of doubt." said our afflicted one, "whether to ask to have a thing repeated, or to let it go, and run the risk of missing something I want to hear or ought to hear. Things are sometimes said to me which I think are spoken to some one else, and so it occasionally occurs that I neglect something of importance. Once having decided to trouble some one to repeat what has been said, I never can make up my mind as to the way in which it is best done: whether by the sharp 'what?' or, 'What did you say?' the Yankee 'How?' or stick approve. to the monotonous, 'I beg your pardon.'"

A physician long ago employed in the family was a victim of this distressing infirmity. It was hard for him and hard for us. I was constantly offending his sensitiveness by raising my voice unnecessarily (as he frequently assured me). But I was always symptoms in the case of a child or friend, that I could not tone down my voice to exactly the proper level, more especially as I fancied that the poor man thought he heard, or possibly made belief he heard, more than he actually did hear; for which he might be

do the work of both ears and eyes. Make things as easy as you can for th slightly deaf. They are, in some particulars, more helpless than those who settle down to positive deafness and an ear trumpet for such are not expected to hear. Speak distinctly and with your face turned squarely towards them, for there is more in this than in the amount of sound made. Do not talk with them while you are moving about in a room, or from the next-room. Do not ing over a drawer or table. Do not drop your voice near the end, of the sentence. Do not say, "Oh, nothing!" or, "It's of no consequence," when they ask to have a thing repeated. In short, do not keep them constantly saying, "What?" or putting on a look of mute, puzzled inquiry, and you may be sure your thoughtful kindness will be warmly appreciated.—Congregationalist.

THE GENUINE LIVING THINGS.

Where the gospel is fully and powerfully preached, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, our churches not only hold their own, but win converts; but when that which constitutes their strength is gone—we mean when the gospel is concealed, and the life of prayer is slighted—the whole thing becomes a mere form and fiction. For this thing our sent's sake would be the bitter fruit of a surance.

Willful mind. Dissent as mere political partisanship is a degradation and travesty of re- had taken the trouble to weigh your nut- of sunday, and especially of the work of James Godillan, of

immense preparations, the time devoted to ligion. Dissent for truth's sake, carried out megs, you would have found that I put in the building is comparatively insignificant. by force of the life within, is noble, praise the walnuts gratis." The temple of the Ephesian Artemis took worthy, and fraught with the highest bene-200 years to build and 400 years to embellish. fits to the race. Are we to have the genuine One Pyramid required the toil of 360,000 living thing, or are we to have that corrup- children to crack," said John, laughing at men for twenty years. Westminster Abbey tion of the best from which the worst is the same time. med for assume its present size and aspect for produced? Conformity, or nonconformity, many centuries. But no building in the per se, is nothing; but a new creature is world has ever been more widely famous everything, and the truth, upon which alone that new creature can live, is worth dying a thousand deaths to conserve. It is not the shell that is so precious, but the kernel which it contains; when the kernel is gone, what is there left that is worth a thought? Our nonconformity is beyond measure precious as a vital spiritual force, but only while it remains such will it justify its own existence. -C. H. Spurgeon.

COULDN'T BE BOUGHT.

John Baily was hurrying home from school when Mr. Giles hailed him. Mr. Giles was the proprietor of a sort of a store and a saloon combined. He kept a stock of groceries and flour and a few other articles, and besides, he kept beer on draught; and this last was, of course, the most profitable part of his business.

John stopped and turned back at Mr. Giles's call, and stood waiting.

"How would you like a chance to earn some money nights and mornings?" "First rate."

"I thought so. Well, I need a boy to help me in the store, especially evenings, them and weighing up the groceries is most could agree on a price, I'd like you to come in and help. You are a likely sort of a boy.

John's thoughts had gone speedily forward, and taken in a new coat for himself, a dress "Yes," I pesisted, "and you do it very for mother, and no end of books and papers This subject of color-blindness among railto be bought with the money he should earn; but his hopes sank as rapidly as they had risen. He had not thought of the beer.

> "I don't think that I could come," he "Why not?" asked Mr. Giles in surprise.

> "I thought you would jump at the chance." it. I couldn't."

> which I am pledged to fight for."

sell-beer, Mr. Giles."

"O, that is it. Well, John, I won't ask you to sell beer; you may confine yourself to the grocery department."

"I don't think that would do either." replied John. "It would look bad, any way, and hurt the cause. Guess I can't come at

But Mr. Giles persisted. "I will pay you well," he said, and finally, as John became more decided in his refusal to entertain his I am not worth much, but I am not for sale, what there is of me"—and with that he said good-afternoon and hurried home to tell his mother the story of his interview, and get her approval; for he was sure she would

When he had told her, she said. "John. you make me think of General Reed." "Who was General Reed?" asked John,

who was not very well up in his history. "He was an officer in the American army in such fear of his failing to hear something period of the war. The soldiers were suffer- schools to reduce the percentage of the important for him to hear, in telling the ing greatly from privations, and many were color-blind. In commenting on this recomgetting discouraged. The English people mendation, Dr. Jeffries says that no exercise difficulties; but the brave general, who was at the head of the army, bad faith in the success of the cause, and would listen to no until the provisions which are now in force terms of peace which did not include an in Alabama shall apply throughout the pardoned, as his alert eyes tried their best to acknowledgement of the independence of the United States. It matters little to a traveler Colonies. Then bribery was tired, and Gen- that his life is secure in one state by reason eral Reed was offered a large sum of money of stringent laws against color-blindness in if he would use his influence to bring about railroad employees, if as soon as he crosses an adjustment of matters between the two the boundary line and passes into another countries. His reply was: 'I am not worth | state, in which no such laws exist, his life purchasing; but such as I am, the King of may be sacrificed by a color-blind engineer England has not money enough to buy me." who, mistaking the red light of danger for And Mrs. Bailey smiled encouragingly upon the white light of safety, runs his train her earnest-faced boy, whose dark eyes kin- through an open drawbridge into the river dled with true patriotic fervor as she added: below. - Science. "I hope John will always be loyal to the begin a sentence in the room near them and finish it while walking into another and bendname may not go into history alongside the patriot of 1777, but truth and loyalty are worth more than a name in history."—The

STOP AND WEIGH.

One morning an enraged countryman came into Mr. M.'s store, with very angry looks. He left a team in the street, and had a good stick in his hand.

"Mr. M.." said the angry countryman. "I bought a paper of nutmegs here in your store, and when I got home they were more than half walnuts; and that's the young villain that I bought them of," pointing to

"John," said Mr. M., "did you sell this man walnuts for nutmegs?" "No, sir," was the reply.

"You lie, you young villain!" said the neart is sore grieved. Dissent for mere dis- countryman, still more enraged at his as-

"Oh, you gave them to me, did you?" "Yes, sir. I threw in a handful for the

"Well, now, if you ain't a young scamp." said the countryman, his features relaxing into a grin, as he saw through the matter.

Much hard talk and bad blood would be saved. if people would stop to weigh things before they blame others.

"Think twice before you speak once." is an exellent motto.

Hoyular Science.

COLOR BLINDNESS. In a communication made last year to the French Academy of Medicine (Science, viii., p. 29). Dr. Worms gave the results of his investigations concerning color-blindness among the personnel of the Northern Rail way. The figures which he gave showed so small a percentage of color-blind employees as to warrant the conclusion that there is not much danger to be feared for railroad travelers from these defects. More recently, Dr. Worms has informed Dr. Jeffries, of Boston. that this percentage was found among those employed after all had been examined on entering the service previously, an explanation which gives an entirely different phase to the matter. The statistics given by Dr. and I thought I'd give you the chance. You | Worms, and to which we have already resee there are a good many coming in after ferred, have been repeatedly quoted as an working hours for their beer, and serving argument by those who do not admit the prevalence of color-blindness among railroad too much for one to do, so I thought if we employees, and who therefore deem colortesting unnecessary. This use of the figures of Dr. Worms, which was justifiable in view of the form in which they were originally given, should now be abandoned in view of the later information received from him. road employees is attracting the attention of thoughtful men in all parts of the world. In our own country, Massachusetts has a statute in relation to the matter. This directs. that no person shall be employed upon a rail road in any capacity which requires him to distinguish form or color signals unless he "So I did, at first; but come to think of has been examined as to his sight by some competent person employed and paid by the "But why?" and as Mr. Giles insisted railroad company, and has received a certifiupon an answer, John said, "I can't help cate. The phrase "competent person" is you because I don't want to betray the cause a very elastic one, and it is feared that the examiner is not in all cases competent to "Cause? Pledged to fight for? What make the tests. The Alabama Legislature TELPING HAND has enacted a law which is pronounced to be "I mean the temperance cause. I can't the best yet devised to overcome this evil. It provides for examinations conducted by experts, not according to rules of their own, but guided by standards both of visual power and of color-sense which are fixed by law. The railroad employees, under this law, are divided into two groups—one containing engineers, firemen, and brakemen, in whom a high visual power and color-sense are demanded, and the other containing gatemen, 50 conductors, and others, to whom an inferior $\begin{bmatrix} 75 \\ 100 \end{bmatrix}$ standard is applied. Connecticut at one proposal, he offered him large wages, and time had a law upon this subject, but, after John growing desperate, said, "Mr. Giles one year's trial, so many employees were time had a law upon this subject, but, after found deficient that in obedience to the demand of politicians it was repealed. In one instance a board of experts found twentyfour railroad employees to be color-blind. Their report of these facts created such an outery among their friends that another test was demanded, with flags and lanterns and not with colored worsted as in the former test. This resulted in proving that of the twenty-four, twenty-one were wholly colorblind, and three color-blind in part. Dr. during the Revolutionary War. It was dur- | Worms has recommended that exercises on ing the winter of 1777-78, the very gloomiest the colors should be carried out in the were proposing measures of settlement of the with colors can change the congenital colorblind, who are four per cent of males everywhere. We hope to see this subject agitated

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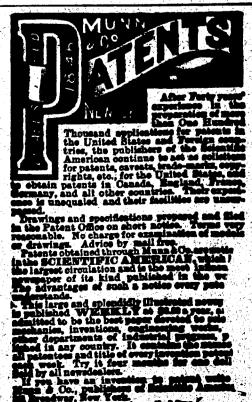




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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1887.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Oct. 1. The Centurion's Faith. Matt. 8: 5-18. Oct. 8. The Tempest Stilled. Matt. 8: 18-27. Oct. 15. Power to Forgive Sins. Matt. 9: 1-8. Oct. 22. Three Miracles. Matt. 9: 18-31. Oct. 29. The Harvest and the Laborers. Matt. 9: 85-88 and 10: 1-8.

Nov. 12. Christ's Witness to John. Matt. 11: 2-15. Nov. 19. Judgment and Mercy. Matt. 11: 20-30. Nov. 26. Jesus and the Sabbath. Matt. 12: 1-14. Dec. 3. Parable of the Sower. Matt. 13: 1-9. Dec. 10. Parable of the Tares. Matt. 18: 24-80. Dec. 17. Other Parables. Matt. 18: 31-83, and 44-52.

Nov. 5. Confessing Christ. Matt. 10: 82-42.

LESSON I.—THE CENTURION'S FAITH.

For Sabbath-day, October 1st, 1887.

BY THOS. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MATTHEW 8:5-13.

5. And when Jesus was entering into Capernaum, the came unto him a centurion, beseeching him, 6. And saying, Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of th

palsy, grievously tormented.
7. And Jesus saith unto him, I will come and heal him.
8. The centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof: but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. 9. For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me: and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it.

he doeth it.

10. When Jesus heard it, he marveled, and said to them that followed, Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel.

11. And I say unto you, That many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven:

12. But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teath

teeth.

13. And Jesus said unto the centurion, Go thy way; and as thou hast believed, 80 be it done unto thee. And his servant was healed in the self-same hour.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel. Matt. 8:10.

TIME.—Summer of A. D. 28.

PLACE.—Capernaum, on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee.

PARALLEL ACCOUNT.—Luke 4: 1-10.

OUTLINE.

I. The centurion. v. 5. II. The centurion's faith v. 6-10. III. The centurion's faith rewarded. v. 11-13.

BIBLE READINGS.

Sunday.—The centurion's faith. Matt. 8: 5-13. Monday.—The Syrophenician's faith. Matt. 15: 21-28.

Tuesday.—Bartimæus's faith. Mark 10: 46-52. Wednesday.—The first disciple's faith. John 1:

Thursday.—Faith and works, Jas. 2: 14-26. Friday.—The form of faith. Matt. 17: 14-21. Sabbath.—Faith's victories. Heb. 11: 17-40.

INTRODUCTION.

In the first part of Matthew's gospel there is no attempt to record the events, mentioned in their chronological order. But the first lesson of this quarter evidently follows the lessons on Christ's sermon. The chronological order of the lessons is far more fully observed in Luke's and Mark's gospels. The place of this lesson was unquestionably Capernaum. But it is still an unsettled dispute where Capernaum was located, except that it was in Galilee near the lake called Gennesaret. Probably it was not very far from the mountain where Christ delivered his wonderful sermon. But it is not yet possible to de termine the exact locality of that mountain. The tendency of the opinion at the present time is to locate this city near the north-west portion of the lake, about three miles from the mouth of the Jordan, where Bethsaida was situated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 5. And when Jesus was entering into Capernaum. The lesson indicates that the Lord, immediately after his sermon, descended the mountain and went to his own home in Capernaum, probably a distance of only a few miles from the mountain. There came unto him a centurion, beseeching him. Here we see that an occasion arose at once in which he could exemplify some of the principles of his sermon. This was called a "centurion." This was the name of an officer who had command of an hundred men, and shows that the man was a man of authority, doubtless a Roman officer, stationed at Capernaum under the authority of Herod Antipas. It is sup posed by some that, though he was a Gentile, he had become a proselyte of the gate; but this is not certain.

V. 8. And saying, Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. The person for whom the request was made, judging from the original word, was a boy in the household of the centurion. He was described as being afflicted with paralysis. The expression, "grievously tormented," indicates the distressing character of the suffering. which had brought him "at the point of death." According to the narrative the centurion himself approached Jesus in this urgent manner, "beseeching

V. 7. And Jesus saith unto him, I will come and heal him. Jesus immediately responds with the assurance that he will heal him.

V. 8. The centurion answered and said, Lord, 1 am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof: but speak the word only; and my servant shall be healed. The record of this event, as given by Luke, is more vivid, to which we refer you. Matthew, as well as Luke, represents the centurion as very modest with her membership in this church, and was one of the the full sense of his own unworthiness. The last clause of this verse is very expressive of his profound faith in the ability of Jesus to heal his servant. He She was a faithful Christian, and although we miss

centurion describes, in these words, his conception of the authority and power of Jesus to heal. Even his word spoken is sufficient without his approach. ing the servant in person.

V. 10. When Jesus heard it he marveled, and said to them that followed, Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel. These words indicate that at least a number of persons had followed Jesus from the Mount to this place. This marveling of Jesus probably indicates his admiration of the unbounded faith expressed by the centurion-Though he was a Gentile, he expressed more explicit faith than Jesus had witnessed in any of the Israel-

V. 11. And I say unto you, I hat many shall come from east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isase, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven. This faith of the centurion, witnessed by these disciples, gave him an opportunity to impress upon their minds the important fact, that many in the Gentile world were coming into the kingdom to be associated with all the true Israel of God. He also impresses another truth on their minds, namely, that the entrance into this kingdom depends exclusively upon faith, not necessarily upon direct lineage from Abraham, as some of the Jews supposed.

V. 12. But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness. These words announce the solemn fact that many of those who count themselves the sons, on the ground of being the seed of Abraham, will utterly fail of entering the kingdom of God, all because they have not faith in the Son of

V. 13. And Jesus said unto the centurion, Go thy way: and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee. And his servant was healed in the self same hour. Having spoken to the men who had followed him, he now turns to the centurion and assures him that his request is granted, and dismisses him to go to his home. The faith was great and the cure was great. Then as now it has proved to be true, "As thou hast believed so be it done unto thee."

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. S. B. Coon, in Little Genesee, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1887, by Rev. Geo. W. Burdick, Mr. Geo. W. Morehouse, of Millport, Pa., and Miss Grace V. Robinson, of Shinglehouse, Pa.

In Independence, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1887, by Eld. J. Kenyon, at his home, WILLIAM S. CLARK, of Mosiertown, Pa., and Miss HATTIE BELLE DAVIS, At the residence of the bride's parents, in DeRuv-

ter, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1887, by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. Frank E. Stillman, of Friendship, and Miss LORA S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Coon. At the Seventh-day Baptist parsonage in Walworth, Wis., and by the pastor, Sept. 11, 1887, Mr. GEO. J. SEE and Miss CHRISTINE LABUNDY, both of

Sharon, Wis.

In Hartsville, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1887, of cholera infantum, HENRY C., son of Cassius M. and Edna Pope Henry, aged 4 months and 22 days. Another precious bud transplanted from earth to bloom in

At DeRuyter, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1887, HAROLD CAMPBELL, son of H. C. and N. Maria Coon, aged 12 years, 4 months and 1 day. Hallie was a feeble child from birth, and could not walk till in his fourth year, yet was always patient in his sufferings, delight was in joining in family worship and in the Sabbath school. By the advice of friends, he was placed in school at Syracuse, last April, but was soon attacked with erysipelas, from which he barely recovered, and when brought home, June 30th, it developed into malarial fever and heart disease. His little body wasted away, but his spirit was bright. Little Hallie has gone with the angels to be perfect in glory.

In the town of Verona, N. Y., September 5, 1887, after a very brief illness, FRANK DE VERSON, son of Geo. R. and Eliza Williams, aged 15 years, 6 months and 25 days. Funeral services were held in the First Verona Seventh.day Baptist church, Sept. 7th, the pastor officiating. Text, John 14: 18, "I will not leave you comfortless. I will come unto you." Prof. T. R. Williams, D. D., of the Theological De partment of Alfred University, was present, and made very touching and interesting remarks. Eld. Morrell, an Advent minister, was also present, and took part. I am requested to forward for publica tion in the RECORDER, the following resolutions, which were passed by the "Young People's Literary Society, of which the deceased was a member. They were read at the funeral. J. E. N. B.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT: "And if, through patient toil, we reach the land Where tired feet with sandals loosed may rest,

When we shall clearly see and understand, I think that we will say, God knows the best." WHEREAS, .He whose ways are always right, has

seen fit in his providence to remove from our midst, person who met him with the request for healing our esteemed friend and member, Frank D. Will-WHEREAS, We, the members of the Young Peo-

ple's Literary Society, of Verona, deeply mourn that our earthly relations are forever severed; and, WHEREAS, We desire as a society to bear testimony o the purity of his life, and to cherish the memory of his many virtues; therefore.

Resolved, That the members of each session for the space of 90 days shall wear a badge of mourning; and cause these resolutions to be placed on the records of this society.

Resolved, That, as a token of our heartfelt sympa thy, we tender a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, and offer them for publication in the Gospel Temperance Banner, the Sabbath Recorder and the Roman Citizen.

W. C. PERRY, ESTELLA SHEPARD, & Com. MRS. J. H. STARK,

In Greenfield, Pa., Aug. 30, 1887, Susie Blanch, youngest daughter of W. H. and Josephine Goodrich, aged 11 months and 10 days. Funeral at the Six Principal Baptist church, of Greenfield, conducted by the Methodist minister of Clifford. Words of comfort and instruction were spoken from 2d Samuel 12: 23, also Matt. 18: 10.

In Plainfield, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1887, of consumption, Mrs. DELINE E., wife of Samuel D. Whitford. in the 38th year of her age. She leaves a husband and two small children to mourn her early depart ure. Having lived within the bounds of the Second Brookfield Church until last spring, she held little band who were baptized in May, 1886. She was very cheerful and resigned to the divine will. and assured us that, living or dying, all was well,

young man of much promise and of whom all spoke well. He left evidence to his relatives and friends that their loss was his gain. He was a worthy member of the I. O. G. T. Society and was buried according to the ritual of the order in the afternoon of the day of his death, and his funeral was largely attended Sabbath day. Sept. 10th. Text, Amos 6: 12, "Prepare to meet thy God."

A. W. C.

BRADLEY S. HUTCHINS, was born in Middle town, Vt., June 10, 1798, and died near North Loup, Neh., Sept. 8, 1887, in the 90th year of his age. At the age of 19 he emigrated to New York State and located in Onondaga Co., where he was married. He was the father of ten children, eight of whom are still living. He has fifty-one grandchildren, and twenty-one great grandchildren. Yet of all this posterity only seven were permitted to follow him to his grave. His home for the last eight years has been with his son, A. B. Hutchins, of this place, from whom he has received kird care and attention. This care has been especially confining in this case, because for all these long years the father has been almost a helpless cripple.

BEQUESTS TO TRACT SOCIETY.

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

FORM OF BEQUEST.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society of Dakota will assemble for its Annual Session with the Big Sioux Church, five miles north of Dell Rapids, Moody Co., the 14th, 15th and 16th of October. Persons coming on the train will inform N. P. Niel son, Box 252, Dell Rapids, Minnehaha Co., D. T. who will meet them at the depot of Dell Rapids. A cordial invitation is extended to all, especially to the brethren at Flandreau. C. SWENDSEN, Sec.

THE next Semi-annual Meeting of the Seventh day Baptist Churches of Minnesota, will be held with the church at New Auburn, commencing on Sixth-day, Oct. 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Introductory Sermon by W. H. Ernst. In connection with this meeting it is expected that the New Auburn church (house) will be dedicated, and that Bro. J. W. Crosby will be ordained to the office of deacon. A. G. C. NEW AUBURN, Sept. 15, 1887.

THE Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Iowa, will convene with the Church of Carlton, at Garwin, Iowa, on Sixth day before the first Sabbath in October, 1887, at 2 o'clock P. M Eld. S. H. Babcock, of Albion, Wis., was appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon. Dr. R. A. Rogers, Bertha Babcock and Maleta Hurley, of Welton, and Julia Knight and Nettie Brinkerhoff, of and when able to articulate a few words his greatest | Garwin, were appointed to present essays at that session. The brethren and sisters of Garwin will gladly welcome all who can attend.

JACOB BABCOCK, Sec.

THE regular Covenant Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Richburg, will be held on Sixth day afternoon, at 2 P. M. Oct. 7th. Communion the next day. It is the desire of the church that all its members be present, as far as possible, and all that cannot be present are requested to write, that we may hear from them. Any members of sister churches are also invited to meet with us and enjoy the privilege of the meeting.

In behalf of the church, J. P. DYE, Clerk.

PROGRAMME of the South-Western Yearly Meeting, commencing Sixth day, Oct. 21, 1887: 10 A. M. Introductory Sermon, by G. J. Crandall, followed by a business ression.

2 P. M. Business. 7.30 P. M. Prayer and conference, led by G. M.

10 A. M. Sabbath school, by Superintendent of Long Branch Sabbath school, D. K. Davis. 11 A. M. Sermon by G. M. Cottrell, followed by communion, administered by the pastor

7.30 P. M. Praise Meeting, led by D. K. Davis. 8 P. M. Sermon, by G. J. Crandall. FIRST-DAY. 9.30 A. M. Business.

11 A. M. Sermon, G. J. Crandall, followed by collection for Missionary and Tract Societies. 7 30 P. M. Essay, Mrs. U. M. Babcock; preaching, G. M. Cottrell, followed by farewell conference.

Those coming will please report to committee. Those coming by railroad any other days than 5th or 6th, please notify Train Committee, J. S. Babcock.

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would not ask him to take any farther trouble than simply to say the words and the healing would be accomplished.

V. 9. For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me: and I say to this man, Ge, and he diere under me: and I say to this man, Ge, and he gestly; and to snother, Come, and he cometh, etc. The

Delicos Babcock.

Since was a faithful Christian, and shinough we miss her cheerful face in our gatherings, yet we know that it was gain for her to die.

J. M. T.

The undersigned, desiring to move to California for his wife's health, offers his farm of 80 acres for sale. It is situated two miles north of Nortonville, opposite the Seventh day Baptist church; the same being under good cultivation, with pleasant residence, grounds and shrubbery; and two miles north of 145 trees, 8 acres of raspberries, and some other man, Ge, and he cometh, etc. The survived her only about two weeks. He was, a survived her only about two weeks. He was a survi



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JULIA A. STILLMAN, Administratrix,

DATED, July 26, 1887.

OTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Clarence A. Farnum, Allegany County Judge, on the 5th dayof August, 1887, 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 present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said George C. Sherman, for the benefit of creditors, at his residence, in the town and village of Alfred, N. Y., on or before the 8th day of November, 1887. DANIEL A. SMITH, Assignes.

BEMIS & OROUTT, Att'ys for Assignes. DATED, Alfred, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1887.

OR SALE.—The Executive Committee of the Trustees of Alfred University offer for sale the building which was formerly the Boarding Hall, known also as Middle Hall. For particulars, address W. H. Crandall, Treasurer of Alfred University, or J. Allen, the present occupant. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., July 22, 1887.

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For the SABBATH RE

BY ANNIE L. HOL When my heart is overbure In suspense and fear I pl I can see no light before m But I leave it all with G

If I plead in vain with lov To be true to what is rig And they still are prone to I but pray God give the

Ah, how weak is human w

How unstable man's deci But my soul pours out its Oh God, plead thy cause This my prayer through ev Thou alone my strength

Lord receive my heart's pe I must leave it all with FLITTING SUN

NUMBER

NIGHT ON THE At Palatka, the Putna furnished us a "square n perience of the previous had fitted us to enjoy, but needed opportunity to di travel which had accum become burdensome.

that Florida has no soil, that there is as much o wanted, as in any countr been. One thing we re nam House, in fact, son help remarking, is the g exhibited by the landlad walls with ferns, and g leaves, and cat-tail flags and kakamonos. Much and there is much of it. a cargo of fans. The pots and vases, arranged open fire-place with its easy chairs in abundance touches here and there cept by their effects, all

you can find in many a But nine o'clock soo the whistle of the "O which was to take us bidding adieu, with m behind, to the cheerful took our way to the w our hand-satchel down who has been to Palatk gigantic porter of the ol need to be the first thi wharf as the boats came and shining bress but

great hotel one of the m