##  <br>  New York City <br>    Leonardssille, N. I. <br> Plainfield, N. J. <br>  <br> 

Westerly, B. I.

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Tith Soverth day Baptit youn

IR BEVENTTH-DAY BAPTBT MIBEIO2


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## Milton, Wi


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THE SABBATH, RECORDER, SHPTHMBEF 22, 1887 ,


Is the judgment of the Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missions in North
ern Wisconsin, that is one of the most desir able and promising of fields.
Brbse texts, written by a missionary be fore he coald spaak 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 testimo
missionary's privilege to hear.

ALi societies and boards engaged in foreign misions, and all Christian bodies that
at all comprehend the enormous extent and iniquity of the foreign liquor traffic, should join watio throtest against the greed that is carrying this
barous people.

FIrfy years ago there was not one Chris,
tian in Fiji. Now, of a population of 128, , tian 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 the missionaries. The Wesleyan Missionar ohists; 1,877 local preachers; 3,192 class lead-
ars; 27,421 charch members; 4,121 on proba
tion $; 2,795$ catechumens; 1,019 teachers, and 1,255 picces of worship.
Dr. Swinney, in her letter of July 28th, becomes one of the many witnesses to the the
wondertul mental awakening in Japan. She also most traly and clearly shows what Japan
needs most of all. It is not foreign literature, science, custom, arts, bat the gospel of Christ. Seek frst 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
many, in the "home land."

Bro. U. M. Babcoor, now of Hambolat, Neb., though not at present officially con-
nected with our Board, is on a field where aid has been given in the support of a pastor, and from which a request has recently come tor renewed help. 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 layng on of hands seems to have been a new bat. very interest-
ing experierce for the charch. "It was a glorions sight," he writes, "to see fifteen
young people standing in a semi-circle on the platform to receive the hand of welcome, atter 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 neceesity) purents and church members into their daties. Oh such a melting ight it was to see parents,
grandparents and other relatives, welcome these fifteen into the charch!?
THi "Ohina Inland Mission" is carrying Empire, and reports 52 stations; 56 out- sta(including associates and those absent); 11 ordained native pastors; 47 assistant preachors, eta; 13 school teachers; 26 colportenrs,
chapel keepers, etc.; 20 Bibie womentotal of $11 \%$ native helpers; 1,058 male communicants; 586 female commanicants-:
total of 1,644 in fellowship, 402 baptized in 1886; 2,438 baptized from the commence ment, 21 years ago; 59 organized chnrches
native contributions of $\$ 47224 ; 9$ boarding chools, with 120 native pupils; 9 day school with 88 native papils; 13 hospitals, dispen arien, and refages for cure of opium smok

sionaries are persons from different denomi-
nations. Mr.
and Hudon Taylor, the spper ations. Mr. J. Hodion Taylor, the spper
intendent, ppeaks of native Christians who
lose their literary degree, are openly beaten, lose their ilterary degree, are openly beaten,
put to public ahyame, and deserted by. friends -all for Christ's sake. A native pastor had pened an opium refage in one oity, and
cores had been converted. He was praying, morning after morning, for another city, other refuge. At length, one morning after tamily, prayers, his wife came to him with a lets and earrings, and all her gold and silver sell them, for they woold bring more than

## FBoII DR. SWINNET.

Motimatrys above Rroto, Japan, July 88, 1887.
It had seemed pleasant to me to remain at
home to reat during the time of the closing ome to rest daring the time of the closing
of the dispensary, but I knew the sick, far losed gate and notices put ap to their
hey thought I still remained there. was a necessity to go entirely away to either Chefoo in north China, or to Japan. The more lso as there was danger the second summer myself, of the same choleraic attack
owing that of last year. To go to Japan, then to the mountains for the heated term, with my friend, was better than the poor the gate, calling and calling for me when I was too weary to see them
We passed down the river and out upon ollowed just in the wake of a typhoon Sometimes the prow would go downwards
into the trough as though seeking the very ottom, then again ride upward and upward consequences. As it was, the two days and
nights were a sad time, and I judge all were qually glad when we dropped ancho Nagasaki harbor, in the early morning 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 th
islands sometimes so close about us that w 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 Ba
opposite the city. At eight o'clock in th morning my friend came out in a little boa o meet me, and after spending a few mo
ments at the Custom House, we were soon er home.
Miss Davis has been engaged in woman' work, and during the following week she wa She has been making tours to the chareahe in Sanda, Sasayama, Kobama, and Nishino church In the latter place, the women of the 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 stady.
Through this the weekly meetings have been doubled, and several additions have been made to the membership of the charch.
Daring the past year the women of th
Kobe Church formed an afternoon school fo the study of the English language, and de give one afternoon per week to them on th condition that the Bible should be tanght many outside the church, coming in, migh The school opened with thirty pupils, largely than two months all these new members had ed that the hall hour devoted to the Scripture might be lengthened to an hour, the member reached seventy. And now it is said that tives 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 terest in then. The Y. M. O. A. of Kobe has a school which Miss Davis has taught two evenings in
each week. A large proportion of the young men in this school are teachers in the common echools, others are offcials, businges
men, eta. Many of thene now attend the men, eta. Many of theee nor attond the
for bap
life.
During this week in Kobe, the missionaries of this one Board-the A. B. C. F. Miesionpreparatory to their journey up the mountains. They are not only wearied with their work, eign teachers from schools of all grades ing this week, one of the ramber here re-
ceived a telegram from Mr. Moody, in the home 'land, asking "How many Christian young men can you supply with places be
tween this time and Christmas?" This an expected word gives them great joy, and an of good results in the fature. of good results in the fature.
The uprising of this peopl The uprising of this people is one of the
great events of the age. They, in a mass, are reaching out their hands klindly toward
something, they know not what. If seek to supply this craving by foreign teach
ings, life or customs only, they immediatel run into extremes in some one of these points, There is nothing for them that so arrests an
satisies this yearning as the gospel, which alone able to give them peace of heart, and
make them a noble, even-minded and liberal people.
The strain upon the workers to keep up with this demand, the anxiety because they ing upon them, canses them to send forth We so frequently see in the papers. Japan i
like a little child arousing from a long alee and vociferating loudily, which a mother nourishment; so, nations older in Christianity should immediately come forward and of Life. If there could be men and women dispense the pare Word of God
city and village that is calling into every city and village that is calling Though my mind scarcely leaves Ohina for the heathen is very much the same, let them be of whatever nation they may. And thing of the same love in our hearts that the Saviour had when he died for the whole worla, then, and only then, can we fully take
in the efforts which we, his children, should make when we are nloved by our Master's
words, "Go ye into 6 the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

FROIL J. W. MOBTON
Missionary Report for the quarter onding Sep.
tember 1st, 1887.
My first work in June was in the vicinity of Fond da Lac, Wisconsin, and at Glenbeulah, in the same state. In this visit I had
the good fortune to be accompanied and asisted by our highly esteemed brother, Elder W. W. Ames, of Menomonee, Wis., who ac-
companied 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 Glen-
beulah were good, especially in the village, Sunday afternoon and evening. While Une of them was Sister Baidwin, who had been a timid and hésitating believer for many From there I went to Dodge Centre, Minn., to attend the Association; after which I re-
turned home, where I remained through the month of July and part of Augast. My work in Chicago has been of the usual char-
acter-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 soméwhere in the city, and have made some inquiries in relation to the matter, rying out any plan. I hope to accomplish this object yet, bat how soon I cannot tell.
Angust 11th, I joined Bro. McLearn a August 11th, I joined Bro. McLearn a
Berlin, and we went next day to Coloma, to see what it would be best to do for that par of his former field. This good brother ha ound the "Berlin Field" too wide for hi health and physical strength. He has don has made no mistakes. His labors are ap preciated, and the brethren want him to continue with them. But it is simply im possible for hin to do so much traveling without breaking down; and he has concluded og give up the charge of Dakota, Coloma and Deerfield. This part of the field is just a ther arrasgement fill have to be made fo its enpply, Atter donsultation with some of
the brethren, we decided to hold s meetin
at Berlin, commencing Oct, 21 st , for the par-
pose of organizing a quarterly meeting for
the "Berlin field." By this means we hope to increase the interest, and supply, in measure, the lack of gospel ordinances on Learn. $\quad$ While at Coloma, I baptized two young people-a son of Dea. Lowe and a
danghter of the late lamented Dea. B. S. daghter of the late lamented Dea. B. S:
Crandall, of Dakota. These, with Sister
Laverne Richmond, united with the Coloma Church. At Deerfield we found matters ouch the same as they were several month wife, have recently turned, a man from the turning from Christ also. . I ask the prayer of God's people for this dear little family. Deerfield and Oasis. The best thing that w could devise for the Coloma field-the name by which I shall designate the part of Bro
McLearn's charge, now given up-was fo and to visit them four times the coming year ing that of the quarterly meeting. Befor promising to do this, however, I wish the egular work would be a little different from very promising opening at Coloma Station regalar English. Lowe lives. There is no and the people seem anxions to hear good preaching. One or more of them are now preaching of the right kind would result in n awakening that would end in the saving would raise at least $\$ 50$ the coming year, which, should I supply them as proposed bove, would go to the Missionary Society testimony to the Christian character and earnest zeal of Brother and Sister Lowe, of oloma Station. They have been with as only about two years, bat are already greatly would "lay hands" upon Bro. Lowe at ase his talents and attainments in spreading he gospel, as God may give him opportunity raise up one more ministers in due time children of that dear family.
The past five days I bave spent at Glen unfavorable, as there were sereral theshat unfavorable, as there were several threshers
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 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, be
cause I think it is greatly needed-a mission training school, especially for young wome of the true missionary spirit. Suppose such
school were started here
[Milton], unde the auspices of the Woman's Board, would it not be a good thing? I have been set to think recently from a young woman in Iowa, wh wishes to be prepared for missionary work,
at home and abroad. I have no matured plan in my mind, but I believe we have th talent in Milton to carry it on, with a good
plan, and possibly to divise the plan itself. 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

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 ing that I cannot find the time. The re mainder of this month (Angust), if the Lord Quarter be occupied in attendance upon ou ney home. I hope to attend the Yearl Meeting of our Scandinavian friends at Del Rapide, Dakota, in October, and call on th brethren at Flandreau by the way, returning through Minnesota to the Coloms field and than this I have not matured any plans for the next quarter.
In reviewing the year, I can traly say that I thank the Lord for its enjoyments, its trials almost uniformly gcod health, having lost rot a single day through sickness. The fields are as white as ever, the laborers as hard to
find. Money is scarce in Wisconsin, the crops in many places having been light for wo seasons in succession. But for this, the Ooloma field would raise much more money A. W. Ooon ought to be helped on the Car wright field. The people there, though an properly, Oan you holp them? Bro. Mo

## Lead field ongit Lean fead ough feid feld

 ought to be another labonore him. There fied. Bro. Ames, who is a very superior saghot have a i iell to work in witha god
suport. He is able, willing and anxious to

## 1 report for the ganarter: 13 weeks of labor,

 ence meetings; 6 baptisms, collected ont ther
field, $\$ 26$ gs; traveling For the year: sermong, 144. Ferper thre 9 gears
 us yin hid boly key your health, and

## prom texas ate abiasos.

 Board might nnderstand our apprecibition She asisitance we receive in the labroror of Eilef Shar; and as we know but litile of the erork
on the field of the Sonth weat, tarough the report of Elder Shaw, wo of place. $I$ arrived as Texakana Ang. 10th. Elid. Whateleyand Elda. Shaw had been nolding Yery mech fatig geed, Elid. Shaw's work haring been very laborious for some time past. Atter Shaw began a protracted meeting in a school. hoves, north of town, at the earnest requesed of gieon number otitizerin, alihough the Melth people asked for the Methodist meeting to joe posponed, and given way for Mid. Mayee, This they refuued equested to hold anion metinges 8 mith Mayes, which they alo refused to do. Thee
then asked $\mathbb{C l d}$ Mases to go ahead with hid meeting at the school-bouse. There seemed to bea g good degree of interest. On the third
erening, Aug. 16 th, three young ladiescame formard and igninied their desire to follow

 some three miles westo of toim, gamno in with o come and preach on the Sabbath question. They wanted to know why we kept Saturday, and why we would not keep Sunday. Al eing engaged except Bro. Allen, of Aring preached that evening at Bro. Cummingg requested to preach at a school-house one mile from there the following evening attendance. After service, Deacon Sharp, o he Baptist Church, came forward and sai ears, knew that he kept thei'Seventh-day. H said "I thought I was all right keeping Sun. aay, but
There is a broad field for work about th Nn of Texarkana, enoagh to keep two act o hear the pare Word of God is not confined has done and is doing all that he can, and his little flock at home sadly misi his labors, and we feel that the general field would lan. charch. Elders Whatley, Powers and Mases are indeed noble workers, and men that our denomination may well feel prond 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,

$\qquad$ our $p$
blessing
we will
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e, the Texas and
ppreciate the lab
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Boord of the
ciety for puthing
continue him
pedige ourselvee Josiph L. HOL

Salbath 欺efarm.


TIIB SETEMFI DAY IS THE SABBati.
The following is from the Ohurch Advo. cate for
that the reder may gee for himsolf to what
absuritities men are driven when, on the basis of truth, men undertake to defend a
popular error. In the first paragraph the writer makes a strong plea for the observance
of Jehovah's Sabbath. It would have been require him to change his practice. In
the second paragraph he simply states. the one-seventh-part-of-time theory; bnt in the
very next paragraph he admits that, in th
Old Testament Scriptures (from which derived the strength of his argument in his was the one-seventence, he tries to say that,
In the same senter
in the New Testament,' the first day of the
week is the one-seventh part of time required
to be observed. In other words; the writer
states the broad, loose theory that any day
in the seven will fulfill all the conditions of
in all the Old Testament, a definite day- of
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { other definite day, viz., the first day of the } \\ \text { week, is meant in the New Testament. } \\ \text { Thus does he destroy, at a single blow, the } \\ \text { broad platform which he had erected for } & \end{array}$
broad platform which he had erected for
himself, the convenient ground of any one
day in seven, and leaves himself the single
alternative of proving, from the New Testa-
alternative of proving, from the New Testa-
ment, a change of the Sabbath from the ser-
enth to the first day of the week, or of re-
turning to the unchanged and unchangeable
Sabbath of Jehovah. He cannot do the former; will he do the latter? To such ab-
surdities, and to such difficulties are men
driven when they forsake the plain commands of God.
Remember the Sabbath day, to Heep it IIoly, Here we have a brief but authoritative com-
mand from the Lord God Almighty to keep
holy the Sabbath-day; not apart therefof, but
the day, whether the day be counted from
surrise to sunget, or as the ancent For years one of the requirements for ad-
mission to Harrard College has been such the stady of any one of certain well-known
elementary text-books. To this requirement
is now added the stady of a certain astro-
nomical tert nomical text-book, but as an alternative to
both the text-book physics and the astronin physice involving considerable laboratory
work on the part of the pupil, supplemented
by instructions from a text-book or a course by instractio
of lectures.

## Two questions suggest themselves to the teacher of physics when he finds himself met

 by the proposition to give laboratory practicto a whole class: 1st. Is this desirable

## Without

 answer the first of these quich will enable ns answer the first of these questionis with sonconfidence: 1st. Physics is stadied partl)
for training and partly for in Texrt-book physics alone gives but littje
training that cannot bo given by arithmetic
algebra, and training that cannot be given by arithmetic
algerba, and geometry, all of which studie
are parsued by the pupil before he enter are parsued. by the pupil before he enter
college. 3d. Phyigica as tanght th the lab
oratory experience of the pupil gives a kin of training that is not given by any course
of study required for anmigion to Harvard
College or, perhaps, any other college in the College or,
contry.
cont and partly
book - ttadi es

## (4ducation.

| "Wisdom is the principin, thing, thereforere Mingon |  |
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EXPEBIMENTAL PiYSIICs For schools.


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| third as mach as they have given to presoribed Latin. |  |
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|  | th a course very similar to the one proposed |
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|  |  |
|  | that one school-hour per week be given to |
|  |  |
|  | presently to be undertaken by the pupil, the |
|  | Whole class being assembled for this exercise; |
|  |  |
|  | or |
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|  |  |
|  | arpose into sections of not more |
|  |  |
|  | per week be devoted to the supplomentarywork of the course with the whole class assem. |
|  |  |
|  | bled. In order that the time allowed for |
|  |  |
|  | student should be required to plan his work and his note-taking, so far as this is practicable, before coming to the laboratory. <br> 4th. The demand apon the teacher's tim |
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|  |  |
|  | this course-need much direction in their. |
|  |  |
|  | laboratory whenever work is going on |
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|  | tus and the proper supervision of the stndents' |
|  |  |
|  | at first. After everything has settled into regular working order, it may require six or eight hours more, weekly, of the teacher's |
|  |  |
|  | time to conduct a class of thirty or fortystudents in the experimental laboratory |
|  |  |
|  | arse than to conduct a class of the same in the text-book course, which is to be e alternative. |
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|  | obably only a small proportion of the chers of physics in the preparatory schools |
|  |  |
|  | e had such a training as would enable |
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|  | arse without considerable effort and some stakes. For the first year or two crude |
|  | work is to be expected, but teachers who are possessed of some mechanical skill, a good general knowledge of physics, considerable |
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|  | eral knowledge of physics, considerable rgy, and a willingness to think, will ickly become accustomed to the daties of |
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|  |  |
|  | preparatory schools the writer is anable to foresee, but there can be little doubt that the |
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|  | larger schools which send boys to Harvard |
|  |  |
|  | method in preparing boys in physics. Last July, about eighty candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination in |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | experiment course, and, although this arse as now laid out will be more severe n that which some schools have followed |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ring the past year, it is unlikely that any ools having once undertaken the experi- |
|  |  |
|  | with which many teachers |
|  |  |
|  | enthusiasm with which many teachers |
|  |  |
|  | experiment method is very striking, and encourages the hope that the day of perfunctory cramming in physics merely for the purpose of getting into college is nearly over. -E. H. Hall, in Science. |
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## Gemperance.


The ladat Soptember number of Thad Alan.
 political corruption as an manicipal mource of
the most dangerons foe to the success of civil or in the labor problem. He throws the re-oge,-on the nation's voters, saying : "The point to be emphasized is, that the
American people are themelelves mainly acaction to remove what has become a migantic
abuse, they are not justified in denonncing
hose who have profited by it as though had not acted thronghoat with popular sanc
tion, and sacareely tacit approval... It is a
national sin, to be nationally put away and
repented of or to be pergited in ot the gen This is plain talk, and tallies well with the much unaccountable but wholesome squirm" To think of political reform, with the
nfluence of the saloon in politics what it is, jeems almost fatuous. To discuss the sub vighty factor into consideration, seems alnost puerile. To belittle the importance
of the saloon is most dangerons. Do eskay
to compromise with it is a fatal mistake. In e nature of the case, it must be eliminated, r it must dominate everything. . But is
ineradicable ? That is a question, than Which none more important can be taken The results of experiments in thininly peoplted
istricts or small towns, cannot afford fargorthy indications for the populations
But there is, in the results of these experiments, one circumstance which
sems to give some promise. The staple
se argument, that men cannot be made sober
by legislation, appears to have been to a great
extent refuted by the actual facte. It is now pretty clearly demonstrated, that the remor-: In The Fortnightly Review ( an English
periodical), Cordinal Manning has a most
telling article on "O Or National Vice" He compares the resalts of intemperance with
the results of other vices, and conclades that tion, nor fanaticime, to are afirm thara-
intemporance in intoxicating drink is a vice hat stands head and shoulderga above all the
rices by which we are afflicted !" Elsewhere e speaks of it as "no one vice only, but the
oot of all vices." Considering its canaes, and
he failure of 300 years of "regulation," he
"For the last 300 years these canons
estrictive laws] have had no application; [restrictive laws] have had no applications
and the legislative enactments have realled
in a system of licensing laws, of which it will n a system of iicensing laws, of which it will
not be too serere a sentence to say, that all
their barriers have been overwhelmed and wept away in the swelling flood of intoxicat-
grink. . But these evil. might
grhaps have been brought, by legisiative and oral authority, within some control, Were
Bome
not for two causes which have lifted it to its fatal pre-eminence. The first cause is the
enormons capital of one handred and thirty r one hundred and forty millions, which is the other, the complicity of government in
raising more than thirty millions of revenue rom the

## Referring again to what he cel mplicity of government," he says

"Mach more onght to be said on this
"M canse of the evils under which we suffer, first cause of the evilis under which we Buffier,
but it is necessary to pass to the second cause;
namely, the complicity of our government in

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { aising one-third of ite revenue trom the } \\
& \text { rade in intoxicating drinks. It it ite moen } \\
& \text { rosperous trade, and therefore the mosit }
\end{aligned}
$$

## adily tazable. The rich do not complain it, and the intemperate pay no heed to rice. It has also a virtuous aspect, which

 ince, It has also a virtyous aspect, whichs, neverthelegs, illuacry; namely, hat, by intemperance are diminished. It is certain
that the most ascetic Ohancellor of the
Exchequer will go on resting in confidence

## its prosperity is only second to the interest the great monopoly. It has been found

the great monopoly. It has been found
India that the tases on drink and the
res on opium are the readiest means of
taves on opium are the readiest means on
relieving the revenues; and the natives hav
in vain petitioned the government to with
draw from this complicity, pleading that,
ong as is is the interest of the governmen
oo raise the revenue by anch taren, th
In touching on the medicinal fastures:
alcohol, Dr OJFald is still more radical, H


The Gabbath 䩲ecorder
ulired Centre，I．F．，Fifth－day，Sept．S2， 1887. REV L A．PLATTS D．D．Editor．
RIV．I．P．BAUNDER R Rugneas M
 sabr．




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Inportairy matter campe for the Mission－
Department，this week，after that page ary Department，this week，after that page
had been filled．As it seempd very desirable
that this matter should be printed this week had ben madter shouid be printed this week
that this mate
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 a appearg
naturally belonge
Ir is said that in China there is one Chris－ tian in every 4，000 inhabitants；in Africis
the proportion is one to 41100 ．In the tatter
country，Prof．Stanley traveled 7,000 miles country，Prof．Stanley，traveled 7,000 miles
vithout meeting a single person who had without meeting a amin of．Jesass．In other
ever heard the name
heathen countries the proprotions will not Fary much from those given abive；and yet
these people are among those for whom these people are among those for
Crrist died and are included in the greas
commission，＂Preach the gorpel to to every creature．＂How urgen
bove figures indicate．
WE are in receipt of an account of Tem perance work in Shanghai，writen of Mrem Mre．
Lizzie Nelson Fryer．It will appear in oun temperancé eolumn next week．In a privar Fork of the mission at Shanghai，and say to be baptized on the following Sabbath． Ang．20th．This makes foir who have，thi trymen，and entered npon his service，in ou little mission．May God greatly bless th laborers and multiply the number
who are wlling to accept his trath
A Graticman，stranger to us，writing day Baptist preacher conld come here，h would find a broad field open to Adventist preacher has been here，and mad good impression on the Sabbath question but their other doctrines were not receive
with favor．＂Weare not surprised at eithe of the above statements．Our own expe
iionce and observation in the work show that the question of the Sabbath is every Where coming to the front．We are equally
well satisified that the methods of Scripture interprotetation adopted by our Advent breth ren，together with the doctrine of
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 offtended at Jesus，
and finally requested him to leave their coun try，becaune of the destruction of their smine， power．So now，many men talk grudgingly
of the cost of missions，and the labor and expense of maintaining charches and benev－ ogaingt thesese trifling things any effort，even， to eatimate the worth of the souls which ar blessed and saved by these agencies．Jesus
said，＂What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his soal ？
How meager will the little mioney wo haiel expended and the labor we have performed in sugh work，look beside the
heaven upon the worth of souls

A Jew came to our office the other day， having traveled several miles ont of his，way， to see and tall about the Hebrew paper， Eduth L＇Israel．The look of pleasuire tha rested apon his face as he took a proof sacred language is said，by those＇who Baw it，to bo momelhing wo mentit．to himent an order for a copy to be esent to himbell，
when printed，and an order for a copy to relative who is a Rabbi in the city of Elmira The incideat showe the almost anbounded veneration thit atrange people have for the
language of the patriarcha ind prophets；and

is an indioation of the windom of the offort
to put the trath of the gospel before them解 the only language in which they will read it．May the effort te abundantly bleseed of
tod in the ealvation of Irral

OUB LOBD＇s－DAY．
The follow
A rriter tells of a Sunday gchool that desires light，without delay，tonehing Acts
13：4．－44，ome thinking that the Sabbath
here－poken of is our．Lord＇s．day．The ㄹ․ ．

## met the day

Testament．＂＂
We are glad to know that Sunday－schools are asking light on this question；we only regret that darkness，not light，comes in
answer to their inquiries．It is true，as the answer to their inquiries．It is trac，as the
writer of the paragraph sage，it is the first day，and that this day（the first day of the week）is never called the Sabbath in the Ne Testament．Well，then，since Jesas ex－
pressly calls himself Lord of the Sabbath pressly calls himself Lord of the Sabbath
day，and since Sabbath in New Testament day，and since Sabbath in New Testament
usgage always means the seventh day，nerer he first，by what authority is the first da since the apostles，in the passage quoted，
were worshiping on the Sabbath 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 suppos． Lord＇s－day？In other words，will the writer if the above paragraph tell us why the Sab． bserved by Jesus and his apostles；which is he Lord＇s holy day of Isaiah 58 ： 13 ；th tabbath of the Lord thy God of Exodue
$20: 10$ ，and the day which God blessed and sunctifed in Gen $2: 3,-$ will the writer of the above paragraph tell us why this day is t till，by all right and Seripture anthority

## \％unumanucatians．

DEACON AMOS CBANDLLL．
Amos Crandall，for iffty－six and a half vears deacon of the First Alfred Ohurch （more than two－thirds of its history），died at
nis home in Alfred Centre，N．Y．，the even－ ug of the Sabbath，September 9， $188 \%$ ． He was born in Waterfora，Conn．，April When about twenty years old he went to factooy，owned by the Potters，and Oct．30， Vhile he was at Potter Hill he made a pablic ：onfession of Christ，and was baptized in he Pawcatuck River by Eld．Matthew Still－ Baptists have probably been baptized than
 tarm，or some land for a farm，did some
work on it，went back home for his family， and in 1819 moved to Alfred．
Probably mobout 1826 he joined the First Alfred Charch，and about this time began he warm active Christian life for which he
Tas well known．March 24,1831 ， was well known．March 24,1831, he was
ordgined deacon of this church，and served Fith great faithfulness in his office for over forty
havin
age．
About 18381840 he organized the Five． Corner B Sabbath－cchool，the pioneer Bible－ Whool of the Seventh－day Asociation，if not of thists in whole the
We－ Western Abociation，in not of this whole sec－
tion of the state．He had haard of Sabbath－ schools but had never seen one．In a his． tory of the school prepared by himself he in this line out of a desire to do something for his neighbors and their children．His that it contained while his family was ab－ sent．The neigbors turned out，helped him at up a better shanty，brought in provere so kind that a great attachment for them sprang up in his heart and he desired to see Consulting with his neighbors he found some opposition and some encouragement．The firat school was a saccess，and the organiza－ tion has been kept up ever since．He was moved to Alfred Oentre．
Dean Crandall
desiring no publicity，and yet posseasing many of the traits of the leader．He wae． of children and young people，kind－hearted as a neighbor and to strangers，hospitable and generous．His name has no stain apon it
for dishonor or wickeãness．His religious life was characterized by warm－heartedness， love，steadfastness，and loyalty to the
Master，the Oharch and his brethren and sisters．He was a very usefal and influential man in the church；truly a father in Israel． He always was a reformer，being among
he first in Alfred to give up the use the first in Alfred to give up the Though for so many years he has not been active in his place in society and in the
church，it has been a great satisfaction to see him，hear him talk，and feel the blessing of his presence．Like as a shock of corn com－
th in in its season（Job．11：26）．so has his death been．He was mach beloved because he loved mach．Few men in the history the First Alfred Oharch has had a better tronger inflaenee in its connsels，its devo－
tional meetings，and its religious activity． It was woll said of him that he was a peace－ naker and that his influence has had much dificulty in the charch for many years．His memory is blessed among his family，his riends and kindred，and among all those who came within the circle of his acquaint
［The following was adopted by the Five Corners requested for publication in the SABBATH Recond
Oar venerable and honored brother，Dea Amos Orandall，quietly fell asleep in Jesas
on Sabbath evening，Sept．9，1887，at about 1 o＇clock，at the ripe old age of 92 years， months，and 3 days．He was born in
Waterford，Conn．，April 6，1795，and when young man came to this town，and soon settled on the farm on the hill now owned
Thos．Rose，where he spent the most of is active life．About fifty years ago，while living in these parts，he desired to do some thing in the way of teaching the children
the traths of Bible，and as Bible－schools were a thing very little thought of，much less in operation，he met with．some opposi－
tion，but after consultation with his brethren and with some promised help，he started the irst Sabbath－school in Western New York， Five Oorners Sabbath gighool．He was it superintendent for over twenty years，or has always been kept ap since＇its organiza
tion，and Bro．Orandall has always had＇ deep interest in its prosperity，often inquir ing 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 into action，and organized this school；ane we pray that his mantle may fall on some may be brought to Christ，and God＇s nam glorified．
SEpt．17，

## твас polimit．

The regular monthly meeting of the Ex－ rive Board of the American Sabbath Baptist charch，Plainfield，N．J．，Sunday Sept 11，1887，at 2．P．M．President Chas Prayer was offered by J．B．Clarke，and the Pinntes of last meeting were read．
The Committee to whom was referred the manasoript of Eld．War
Committee on purchase of supplies for the Pablishing House，reported the purchase fifty pounds of new type．
Tramme reported progress．
The Secretary read a letter from Rev．W C．Daland，accepting the invitation of th Board to preach the anniversary sermon． The Corresponding Secretary presente
correspondence with E．P．Sanders，con cerning Hebrew paper，parchase of type office ms
accounts reference to SAbBATH Recorder，Evangetic Harold and Helping Hand．Anna Bee concerning names for Light of Home．Welton Mission Band，expresing their desire an parpose to circulate Sabbath literature，an Bliss，Milton Janction，suggesting pablish ing two tracts from the mermon preached by
A．H．Lewis，on W．O．T．U．day，and after－ A．H．Lewif，on W．O．T．U．day，and after．
ward published in Sabbath Recordir．


This matter was
J．B．Olarke，canvassing agent，presented report of his year＇s work．Report received the substance of it will appear
responding Secretary＇s report．
The Treasurer presented current monthly bills，which were ordered paid．
After approving the
After approving the minutes，the－Board
adjourned to Sunday，Sept．18th，at same hoar and place．

## Recordring Skobetiaty．

## OURSLER，IANSAS．

It may be an intrusion on my part to write jou，but since I have the good of the canse of trath，and our little charch organizatio There are two tracts of land－160 a there are two tracts of land－ 160 acres
in each－now on the market and both with－ n one mile of Oursler；in fact，these two tracts join，and if divided would make four homes of 80 acres each for Seventh－day Bap－ tists．The land is of the best，and can now
be bought for less money than ever in the future；would bé a good paying investment for Eastern money，and if Seventh－day Bap tists were to secure this，or a part even，and
occupy the same，they would cortainly ac－ complish a world of good for our little strug ling church，and at the same time be doing good for themselves．The farm of Mr．Mc－
Learn，advertised in the Recorder some－ time ago，was sold to a man living right here who was offered，in a few days after purchas ing，$\$ 500$ for his bargain．Several Seventh－da Baptists wrote me about that farm，but they
evidenily thought the price too high，and so he chance was lost．Now，what I wish this，that you in some manner get this matter
before some one of means that might look before some one of means that might look
after it and secure some of this land if not

I will most cheerfully answer inquirie out it，or do anything reasonable and jas accomplish the desired ends．
I might go on with a minate description this land，but will briefly say，now，th it is all very desirable，and one tract in par－
ticular is of the very choicest；both quite ell improved．
Would be pleased
others in this matte
W．E．M．OURSLer．

## $\operatorname{sim} \cdot 7,1887$ ．

missionary board mebting．
The regular meeting of the Board of Man－ agers of the Seventh－day Baptist Missionary
Society was held in the vestry of the Pawca－ Society was held in the vestry of the Pawca－
tack Seventh－day Baptist church，Westerly， tack Seventh－day Baptist charch，W
R．I．；Sept．12， 1887 ，at 9.30 A．M． William L．Clarke in the ohair Prayer by A．A．Langworthy． Members present，fifteen ；visitors，two． Minutes
All visiting brethren were cordially invited participate in the deliberations of the meeting．

CORRESPONDENOE．
From A．E．Main，Cor．Sec．Quarterly publication of the anniversary minutes，the －enforcement of the China Mission；some North－west and other missionary mater in the From A．G．Orofoot，New Aaburn，Minn． Report of labor，statement of the condition of his field，its future prospects and needs． U．M．Babcook，Humboldt，Neb．Re－ porting a precions revival of religion，and daitions by baptism to the Long Branch G．H．
G．H．F．Randolph，Alfred Centre，N ，In regard to the time in which he can orplete his college stadies and
orcement of the Ohina Mission．
Mrs．Angelina Page，DeRayter
In reference to the disposition of money H．D．Babcock，Leonardaville，N Ooncerning the use of the contribations he made to the Misisionary Society． Mrs．O．G．Stillman，Treasurer of the Hornellsville Ohurch，N．Y．Reporting that Eld．L．A．Platts woald preach for them the past，and feeling that the Missionary Society had enough to do withont aiding them，the char

## one next year．

Quarterly reports from missionaries The Treasurer presented his quety． oport，which was received，and ordered put on record．
BUSINESS FROM THE CORRESPONDENOB The following orders were granted for th

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## Thane

## Wistonsin

## On the night of September 7，1887，the

new parsonage at Walworth，Wis．，was i
neighbors and friends，to the number of one
neighbors and friends，to the number of one
hundred or more，who came，not with eril
hundred or more，who came，not
intent，as the sequel proved，but
their respect and kind regards for the pastor and family，and，in this united man－ ner，express sympathy and interest in the
work which they had come to do．Nor did they come＂empty handed，＂as the they come＂empty handed，＂as the
ous packages of eatables，＂wearables＂an
veniences with which all the members veniences with which all the members of the were＂pounded，goondantly testified．That them with both temporal and spiritual bless－ ings，is the sincere desire of the recipients． ings，is the sincere desire of the recipients．
－The frequent and copious rains which have visited this section since Augast 10th，have reanimated all nature，and the landscape s long brown and sear from the continued drought，is again carpeted with her beauti－
fal 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 do scarcity as compared
with other yearr，
etill the abandance of with other yearg，日till the abundance of
pasturage and the additional growth to
many cornields of late planting，makes the panturage cornfields of late planaing，
outlook much more encouraging．
milton
School opens with nearly one handred ita－ the past summer． Dast summer．
Daring the sammer，Prof．W．D．Thoma Mra．O．O．Whitford visited in Iowa and
Mis old home at Shiloh，N．J．，and Mra．O．O．Whitford visited in Iowa and
Dodge Centre，Minn．，and Prof．J．M．Still－ Dodge Centre，Minn．，and Prof．J．M．
man visited Alfred Centre and Rhode Island． The many friends of Mrs．Whitford are sor The many friends of Mrs．Whit
ry to see her so frail in health．
ry to see her so frail in health．
Pres．Whitford wrenched his back severe ly just at the close of vacation and was kept ly just at the close of vacation and was kept out of school for a
now in the harness．
now in the harness．
J．O．Bartholf has sold The Telephone to Judge E．L．Spence，of Wankesha，who will conduct the paper．Mr．Bartholf will con
duct a paper in the northern part of the duct a
－${ }^{\text {atate．}}$

The Junotion Soverth－de The jamontrond by the ility，and is to have a goor Mrs．Wardoer has en in ： bettor nov，we underatan onference．The por or fi The McGibeny family ga 10th，to a good house． Churaday，Sept．15th，onal gives his lecture on＂Wor］ our charch to a fall house， greto aid Eld．Dunn to go Our church an Geo．Lan！ last Monday，Sept．13th，to 0 establish a new homi easily made up，but in thi trust，a tranfference merely

There are some very in connected with the be wo
wright，which may be located in a very pleasant g
lit for hundred i three or four hundred has a soil as fertile as any il west．The season has beer
and consequently they $b$ and consequent be desired．
There has been more
$\xlongequal{\text { TheJnaction Seventh-day Baptist ohurch }}$ has been improved by the addation
beltr, and is to have a good bell.
 paralysis sud bas und erotand.
 Confererce.
ford
Fill go mith four or five others. Toncert tat our charch, Sabbath evening, Sept. 10th, to a good house. They start next
Thurday, Sept. 10th, on their trip soothTruard. The Hon. Sammel Phelps Leland, gives Lif lecture on "World Building," at It is hoped to o fall house, for the proceed gre to id Eld. Dunn to go to Conference.
Our church and gociety has suffered $a$ losa in the family of Geo. Lanphere, who wen last Monday, Sept. 13 th, to Flandrean, Dak.,
toetshlish $a$ new home where land is toe etabis. The loss of such families is
cheaper. easily made up, but in this case it is, wo
trist, atransference merely to a new field of religious activity and growth.
There are some very interesting feature connected with the little church of Cart
wright, which may be worth noting. It located in a very pleasant growing village o three or four hundred inhabitants. The has a soil as fertile as any in the great North west. The season has been good for crops, could be desired.
There has been more sickness here for a few weeks past than in any time of the sam length since its settlement. There have been four deaths, but none have been taken from the ranks of our charch, though some have been sick, among whom has been our paston at of his ${ }^{2}$ in one well soon.
There has been a growing interest in th cause of religion for some time past, and a
present there seems to be a special interest some have started in the service of the Mas ter. And the Lord's people are praying for a special baptism of the Holy Spirit. Th able and earnest preaching of the gospel, b and thoughtful state of mind in the entir community; we hope the seed sown will pro duce a rich harvest.
missionary society, to raise mones to aid in supporting a lady helper in Mrs. Davis school in Ohina, and the children of the Sabbath-school have a missionary class under
the leading of Miss Minnie Cartwright, and are raising money to educate a child in th ission school in China. Some are look heads of families, have entered upon their of Godies, and are serve him
Our Pastor, Elder Ooon, is doing a good 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 importann field. years past, but we hope the time has come
that God will favor his little Zion in this
©ondensed 象
Domestic.
The National Editorial Association has
decided to hold its next annual meeting at
San Antonio, Texas.
Western Union has declared a quarterly
dividend of oue per cent payable October
The sentence against the Chicago Anar-
chists for the Haymarket murders has been
confirmed by the Ooritt of Appeals.
A pension check, raised from two dollare
to 02,450, has been refased at the Treasury at Washington after t
Most, the ianarchist, has been denied the application for citizenship, by the Court o
Common Pleas Naturalization Bureau, in Common Pleas Naturalization Bureau,
the chty of New York.
It is stated that Dr. Charles E. Simmons,
who attended the Hon. Sannel J. Tilden in Who attended the Hon. Samuel bill for $\$ 143$,
his last illines, has presented a bion
000 to the trastees of the estate.
The Executive Committee of the Beeche
Statue Fund have selected J. Q. A. Ward of New York, as the deeigneer of the prop
of
statue. The statue will coot $\$ 25,000$. The centennial of the signing of the Con
stitution of the United States, held in Phils stitution of the United States, held in Phila-
delphia last week, was very largely attended, delphia last week, was very largely attended
and was in every way a gratifying succeess. The American linon milly at Fall River
Mase, have etarted up after a shat down o siix weeks on accont of the strike of th
gpinner. All grievances are amicably set spinners. All grievances are amicably set
tled. This gives employment to 800 operr
tivea.


Oommander-in-Ohief Fairchild says he is not a candidate for re-election at the coming
meeting of the G. A. R., and has so expressed himself to hundreds of veterans who are urg. Fairchild says he cannot afford to devote another ye
in-Chief.

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

Prince Hohenlohe, governor of Alsace-
political mission.
An immense meteor was seen at Barring-
ton, N.S., Sept. 15th. It fell into the ocean
and made a terrible roar.
and made a terrible roar.
A rebellion, which proved to be of short
duration, broke out in Manipore duration, broke out in Manipore, India, reMaharajah's palacee, but were repulsed with
a loss of nine killed and many wounded. No arther trouble is expected.
The Toronto Globe's London correspondthat con behalf of Canada, the fishery commission will request the free exchange of natural products in return for fishery con The to
The council of the British liberal leagne
has invited' the leaders of the Irish national league to discuss the feasibility of starting
branches of the liberal league in Ireland Wherever the national leagae branches are At a military banquet given
France, General Breart, commander of the thirteenth army corps, declared that France now knew her strength
ready and awiaited revenge
MISSIONABY SOCIETY.
Recipts in August, 1887.

Reciipts per Eld. G. Velthuysen, for E





## Hiscellang

priendisifí





ieb neighbor.

Mrs. Tobias was a Christian by profession,
and a good woman by nature. She had a quick temper, however, and hadal always been quently ynjust herself. It was easy for Mrs. everybody else. So you se this lady was not
charitathe in thooght, whatever she might
have been in dead for the truly have been in deed; for the truly charitable
person is the one who "hinketh noill," and
and resentments were of short duration, thongh
 was entirely cast out of her. She was sur
that, no matter what. the provocation,
 in any of these wayst mhe ever had sinned
Tobias was in firmer health that was, Mras
Than for orme fears. Then Mr. Tobias had be
very fortunate in a business enterprise, a he too, felt a change for the better in his
spiritual condition Both husband and wife
were very sorry for their neighbors who were not getting on so well. Mrs. Tobias's honse-
cleaning was all done, and her pretty parlors
were newly carpeted. Mrs. Tobias had a new black silk- dress, and a new embroidered cssh-
mere, besides a spring hat which was extremely becoming, and considerably more expen-
sive than her. neighbors could afford. Poor
Mre. Peck, orer the way, who shook her own blankets, and dorts, and washed her own her her own bonnets
Mre. Tabias wondered what Mrs. Tabias wondered what she could do to
halp Mr. Peck a little, and so he de dresed
up in her best clothes and called to see. Mrs.
 to the front door. Paor Mrs. Peck, indeed !
How tire, and haggard, and incouraged she
looked, and what a forlorn, ngly fitting wap) per she had on! "I was in hopes there wouldn't anybody come till I got the carpets down again !"
Mrr. Peck remarked, ilttle inhopgitaly.
"But ${ }^{\text {Pre }}$ had so much to do that it seems as if I never could get time to tack 'em."
"I don't suppose your habband has time
to do such jobsfor you ?" said Mrs. Tobiais, as she tookk a seat. There waia alittle. deceititherere,
for the visitor was well aware that Amasa Peck was an ionent, shiftles, weak-backed
follow, who atter an indiferent day's work,
preferred to tatke his rest at the tavern or the proferred to to take his rest at the tavern or the
grocy somer
\&masas pretty busy breaking up the west
 "I Iran over this afternoon, Mrs. Peck, to
see if I ounl be of any ansitance in your
Bewing," said Mrs. Tobias; ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and if so, Ishould be erry happy todo do ity, ",
Now, this was very very gener.
ous. This lady was in earnest about helping
 to herself for her best clothes at such made सonla be hard to tell.
Now Mra. Peck was
an uneducated woman. She had course nor brought ap, and was as fine in her beenes and
instincts as her more prosperous neighbor.
But ahe had made But ehe had made an awful mistake in he
marriage. She had been dragged down to the most prosaic poverty. If love had en
dured, she conld have borne it; but it had out that her husband was as deficient in af fection as in will powor and ambition. All
these years Mre. Peck had washed and
cooked and taken care of children. She had forgotten how it seemed to wake rested from
a good night's sleep. The children were panny little creatures, requiring almost a
much care nights as days. It was no ane to
disturb Amasa, for he was as helpless in an emergency as the baby itself; and beside
Amasa had the deep-rooted conviction o Amasa had the deep-rooted conviction o
many of his sex, that it was a woman's place
to see that her husband had his sleep,
Now a siint might have returned Mrs Now a saint might have returned Mrs.
Tobias's complacent smile- for it was com
placent, thongh she did not know it, ninthe
right apirit; but Mrs. Peck was not a saint. right spirit; but Mrs. Peck was not a saint,
She was jast a tired out, hnngry hearted,
disappointod woman. Shehad been wonder
ing all the morning if there was any pity or
love for her in the universe. Hot tears had

| scalded her cheeks without relieving her heart., Mrs. Peck had once played the piano very prettily, and held the place of depends- ble soprano in the village choir. But Amasa: got into trouble about a mortgage a year after ihey were married, and the piano settled it. <br> ${ }^{12}$ This is a long digression, but Mrs, Peck did not at once reply to her neighbor's offer. She didn't feel like saying to this woman in 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 her- self. self. |
| :---: |




any love, or pity, or justice anywhere, or
this woman would not have all and she noth-
ing -urret out langhing This lagh was
full of sobs, and a most heart breaking aftair
 ened the windows of her understanding, an
she was instantly aggrieved and ingutited
Here she had come, in the most Christian o Firits, with an offer of help to this woma
who had ben such impleto as to marry
that haiftesess Amasa Pect, and who, by th
 would retire with dignity, and when Amasa
Pecks
Fife wanted help she could ask for it.
So the lady rose, smoothed dow skirt, arranged the ring of her satin-line
parasol, and walked towards the door
 other time." Mr. Meck nat langhing now, and the
fiery spots had died out of her cheekg, leaving
 day to exhbibit your new dress, and hat, and
diamond ring. Ihave seen them all, and I
hope you are satisfed. You are a wicked, ungrateful woman!
her companion exclaimed, «and I almas
knew it. If you mers not jout and shiftless as the man you man
would have thung in better siape." This mas as oruel as the grave; but Mre
Tobias had resceued her dignity, and for a fe
minutes minates 1 te was clear to her mind t that ghe had
administered the right kind of a rebuke. But after a while she began to grow foggy. Could
it be possible ane had said too much?
was this ? Only
Ond a couple of hours ago dassure from her lipmount of provocation conl.
drankind word. If hie
determination not to ank




 Whe had been indignant-of course she had
but it was righteous indignation, and had sh not authority for that? But, Mrs. Tobias
must talk this matter over with some one
whose jud Whose judgment she could rely apon. Her
minitter was amay, and the next best pertoon
was the carpenter of the tillage, a man whom Was the carpenter of the village, a man whom
everybody wett to when touble came to
them. Somebody mast tell her that the was

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winged words.

 Let's phay tod dy
Brids obose thit bee



## bocedaites.

The earlier in life we discover our bound aries, the sooner shall we winver our bound.
Job saye, $"$ Thou hate
 Not many years since a coschman was liv-
ing in a genteman's family near Llondon.
He had good wages, a kind master, and a comfortable place, but there was one thing
which troubled and annoyed hmm it was that
his old mother from her he had constant risits. You may
wonder that this was mach trouble to him.
But the reason wais that, whenever she came But the reason wais that, whenever she came
she paoke to him about Christ and the salva-
tion of "M Mother," he at lases aid, "I cannot tatand
his any longer. Unless you drop that sub. ject altogether, I I shall give up my phatecand and
go out of your reah, where I shall hear no
mor

 place in that part of the world. He knew
that his mother could not write, and could
not follow him; and though he was sorry to oot follow him; and though he was
"agood place, he eaid to himelf
"Anthing for a quiet life."
His friend soon got him a place in a a gen-
tiemans stable, and hedid not hide from his
nother that he was glad and thankful to get






 the body. We must endure all limitations
as "seeing him who is invisible."

- We should not forget that other persons,
as well as ourselves, are circumscribed by
Goa. Boundaries are to be respected
 ness; he has inherited tendencies and opin.
ions. When we form oor judgment of hin,


 for being unabie to look out over the sea
True, there is certain ground which we all
have in common. Jerusalem belong to oll
 our neighbors to occupy thair own teritiotry
and not dobthem "bbarbarians" becanser
are outside of our little world. Doubless are outside of our ilttle worla. Doubtiess,
our limitations are unacountable to them.
On the other hand, we should not envy pur
 Boundaries, by contrast, sug gest the
boundless power and goodness of god
are we.k. We are bese behind and before.
Our helplessness invites us to him who ig Our helplessness invites us to him who is
strong, our in orive us to him Who can are
to the uttermost He is able to present us faultless beforest. God, with all earthly limita.


## TIE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.

It is probable that the actual temple stood
the elerated platform, like that which now rises sixteen feet above the lerel of the
ground, upon the center of which lies the great Sakhara Rock, which gives its rame of
ODome of the Rock "o the the Mosque of
Ometemple of Hero, accoring to
the Mishina, was entirely built on raised $\stackrel{\text { arches. }}{ }{ }^{\text {We }}$
 ternal aspect of the Bacred building itself-
"the opy of the whole arth? Strangel
onough our existing records leas




How can you ay opo? "That shows how That we do, I Baid.
constant habit with you."
"A-habit What was it
anyway?" Besked the pod anyway?",
member, i,
II raid,
I repeated


## TIS onnuine ul



THE DABBATH RHOORDHR, SEPTEMAER 22, 1887.





trials of the shehtly deaf.

| Il"Don't wrink̀le your forehead," I said a member of the family. <br> Ididn't," she said. <br> "Yes," I pesisted, "and you do it oiten." <br> How can you say so?", she said. <br> don't remember ever doing it in my life.' "That shows how little we are aware <br> "That shows how little we are aware o what we do," I said. "It is getting to be constant-habit with you." <br> "A-habit! What was it you said to me anyway?" asked the poor, slightly, deaf |
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fnish it while walking into anothor and bend-
ing




## tile grivine hiving things.

## Where the gospel is fully and powirfully preached, from hearent the the

 Irom heaven, our ohurchens not ondy hold thhircwn, but win converts; but when that which





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\begin{aligned}
& \text { England has not money enough to bay me.', } \\
& \text { And MA. Bailey. smiled encouragingly apon } \\
& \text { her earnest-faced boy, whose dark eyes kin. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { her earnet-faced boy, whose dark eyes kin } \\
& \text { ded with true patiotic ferror as ahe added } \\
& \text { "I hope John will al ar ways be loyal to the }
\end{aligned}
$$

## STOP AND WHIEH.

One morning an onraged countryman
came nto Mr. M, 's atore, with very angry
looks. He lefta team in the street; and
looks. He letta team in $n$ ne street,
had a god stick in has
"Mr. M.," said the angry countryman
"I bought a paper of nutmegs here in your than half walnats; and that's the young vil
linin that I bought them of," pointing t
"John," said Mr. M.," did yon sell "thi
man wainata for nutmegs
"No, sir," was the reply
"You lie, yoo young villain!" said the
untryman, still more enraged st his as
sarance,
" Now,
had takten
megs, yon would has
the walnuts gratis."
"Oh, you gave them to me, did yo
"YYe, Iir. Ithrew in a handful
hildren to crack," said John, laug he same time.
"Weli, now,
 Moarnh as has say trough the mattion.


## \#apular Giente.

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## Whe Gabbath ©ichaul.


imfrbmitomil lbssons, 1887



Tram. Summere of D .28.
PlucE. - Capernal
the Sea of Galilee.

## outilne.

II. The centurion'
III. The centurion's faith v. 6-10.
bible readings.
Mrnday.-The centurion's faith. Matt. 8: 5-13.
Monday. - The Syrophenician's faith. Matt.
Tuesday.-Bartimmus's faith. Mark 10:46-52.

Hridayy.-The form of faith, Matt. $17: 141-12$.
Sabbath. - Fiaith's victories. INTRODUCTION.
In the first part of Mattiew's gospel there is no at
tempt to record the events, mentioned in their chron tempt to record the events, mentioned in their chron-
ological order. But the frst lesson oi this quarter The chronological order of the lessons is far more
fally observed in Luke's and Mark's goopels. The place of this lesson was unquestionably Capernaum.
But it is still an unsettled dispute where Capernaum Was located, except that it was in Gailiee 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 lo-
cate this city near the north west portion of the lake, about three miles from the mo
where Bethsaida was situated.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The lesson indicates that the Lord, immediately after own home in Capernaum, probably a distance of only few miles from the mountain. There came unto
ham a centurion, beseeching him. Here we see that an occasion arose at once in which he could exem-
plify some of the principles of his sermon. This person who met him with the request for healing
Was called a "centurion." This was the name of an offlcer who had command of an hundred men,
and bhows that the man was a man of authority,
doubtess 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 posed by some that, though he was a Gentile, he had
become a prosel yte of the gate; but this is not certain. sick of the paley, grivoousiy, tormented. The person tor whom the request was made, judging from the
original word, was a boy in the housebold of the centurion. He was described as belng afflicted with paralysis. The expression, "grievously tormented," ndicates the distressing character of the suffering,
Which had brought him "at the point of death." proached Jesus in this urgent manner, "beseeching him and saying.'
V. 7. And Jee
seal him. Jeesus limmediately responds with the as ance that he w
an not toorthy that thou shouldet come under my roof The record of thent; ana my servant shall be hoaled divid, to which we refer you. Matther, as well a Luke, represents the centurion as very modest with aush of this verse is very expressive of his profoun would not ask him to take any farther thouble than
simply to say the words and the leealing vould be
V. 9. Fbr I am a man under authority, having sol
dirfs undor mo: and I ayy to thi man, $\theta_{0}$, and he

Senth; and to motherr Oomp, and he oometh, otc. The


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At Ditay




Prof. T. R. Williams, D. D., of the Theological D
pariment of Alfred University, was pregent, an
made very touching and interesting remarks. End
Morrell, an Advent minister, was also present, an


 Wheo we thall learif eeand nuderstand het,





 and the Roman Owea











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LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

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A. A. GEAW, JFWRLER






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