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## mater. R .



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 Loentraville, , I.
 hainficil, K .






## A. ${ }^{1}$







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Porminn somzor.


hye oft tir cred.




the english translation of the bible.
by rev. ㄷ. H. ernst.
tyNDALE's DEATE.
TYNDALE's DEATH.
There have been times in the history o
of the world, when the death of almost any of the world, when the death of almost any
man was in the easy grasp of the Pope of
Rome. All that he needed to do was to to Rome. All that he, needed to do was to
isme the command, and it was done. The
ind isgne the command, and it was done. The
Hhole world over, his word was law. As
long as poople stood in fear or awe of him, long as people stood in fear or awe of him,
this condition of things would continue.
The ease with which John Hase and ment The ease with which John Huss and men
before his time were burned at the stake exemplifees this thonght. It is with the
top of society that we have to do. The bottom mag have eet in motion a new cur-
nent which will rent which will entirely change the face of
things when it reaches the top, but until that time becomes yigible, things apparar
unechanged. 0 Only aboatt a century after unchanged. Only about a century after
that, Lather came into prominence as a reformer, and repeated attempts were made to had changed, and the whole hiuman power Tas unable to effect what was done with
great ease before. Germany became the
throneof the eformation work out in different directions. The only reason why Tyndale could hate remained so
long in exityel becuuse he was in the throne of the Reformation, and as long a he could remain there he was safe from the
machinations of his enemies. He had been contending with the powers that be, in this secluded way, for years. The vengeance even
of the king oould not harm him the in of the king oonld not harm him the in
trigues of the papacy conle not affeet him
long as he remsind where he was. He was
in perfect

with one whom he regarded asistanding in his Way, because he dared to declare agsinst
wickedness in high places. It was therefore wiekenness in high places. It was therefore
decided, if posible, to induce him to come deeided, if possible, to induce him to come
to his native aland, or to decoy him and take

him | him by force. This was their only chance |
| :--- |
| of success. They set themselves aboit this | undertaking at once. I alluded before to to

an effort to find Tyndale and get him to England, which failed even to ascertain where he was. Atter the appearance of
Tyndale's work on the king's divorce, the king made new efforts to destroy his antag.
onist, as he falsely regarded him. Sir Thomas Moore was at his height of power at
this time, and had expressed himself freely on the right of the king to disregard the
safe conduct given to a heretic. High of safe conduct given to a heretio. High of
ficers of state and royal envoys were directed
to to asist in finding this derout man of God.
Thomas Cramewell, the kings secretary, was the chief actor in this enterprise, and Ste-
phen Vaughn, his agent, now envoy, and king merchant. Great.
attached to his mission.
He had some considerable work to find
where Tyndale was. He wrots letters to Where Tyndale was. He wrott letters to
three different cities at the same time.
Finding where he was; and hearg thet be Finding where he was, and hearing that ho
would go to England on the king's gafe con.
duct, accompanied with the king's romise, nuct, accompanied with the kings promise,
he had not a little hope of sucess, by the
nse of this and other emoluments which he use of this and otheremoluments which he
might offer him. There was doubt in his
mind about the matter when he thooght of
the agitation in England. He said, "It is unlikely to get Tyndaile into England when
he daily heareth so many things from the he daily heareth so many things from them
which feareth him. The man is of greater knowledge than the king's highnoss doth take him for, which well appeareth by his
Works. Would God he were in England." On April 17, 1530, he met Tyndale unex.
pectedly, and had conviersation with him pectedy, and had conversation wit him
relative to his. mimsion, in which Tyndale
tried to show him that he had no hostility to the king, and argued in favoro of of allowing
the people to have the Word of God. When the people to have the Word of Good. When
he was asked whether he would ocome into England provided the king would allow him
to do it without perilor danger to him, he to do it without peril or danger to him, he he
said that no surity whatever coilld be given that would convince him that the promise vious declaration. Vaughn seemed to b
favorably impressed by this interview,
much so, that the king was'inclined to ject him. He was evidently too good man for such a base errand. His attempt
to soften the mind of the king was unavail ing, and hie reseived a very severe reply for Another proposition was made to him by Tyndale, if he would abjure his errors $h$ might come to England in safety, so Vaugh idea. After seeing the king's letter, Tyn
dale's heart seemed to be tonched, with th hope that things were not as bad as h feared. He said if the king would allow the
bare text of Scripture to be read by the pare text he would promise never to write an more, but repair immediately to England might see fit to inflict upon him. Also,
he had said aught against God's. Word, hould atterly renounce and forsake it, an yould utterly renounce and forsake it, an
perfectly abhor his error. For nearly a yea nothing more is heard from Vaughn on th topic. A subsequent letter shows him to bo far ahead of the greatest of his employer the futility of sach severe and unreasonabl panishments, and he had the bravery express these thoughts.
The nest year another man is sent
parsuit of Tyrdale, and a new plan is adop ed. Thomas Elgot, Ambassador to th Emperor, was instructed to find him if he could, but this attempt was as unsuccessful as the former. His numerous friends woul give him warning of danger, and shelter him in his hour of need,
to get him. By many of those merchant men he was veuerated as an apostle. No man coald be long in his company withou spirit. Foxe gives as a besuitiful description spirit.
of his
virtne
ning of hat ololoming para, nemp plow was devised against his lie that proved successMoore was all powerful in 'the royal court3, the king appears as the chief mover, but now his name is not mentioned. Perhaps the Popish party were deterred from securg his asistance on account of his new wife,
whom we have spoken, but they worked hrough the Emperor, who was the king's nemy, but the patron of the clergy, The lan wesen to carry out the dastardy o do anything. One was to play the part of a
antleman and the other to be his servant gentleman and the other to be his servant
They were plentifully supplied with money Tyndale resided with a merchant named
Paintz. The Reformer's company was in great demand among' the merchants, and was frequently invited out to dine. This fiendish plan. They could thus study Tyn dale's life and habits to the best advantage By obscure hints, the leader, Phillips, sound
d Paintz to see whether he could be bribed into betraying Tyndale into the city govern
ment. Paintz did not take the hint, and it was only in the light of later developments
that it came to him. Therefore this plan ailed.
From Antwerp he proceeded to Brassels, where the king had ao embassador on ac had the greater liberty. As Paintz wa had come, which was the "hour of dark ness." The attorney of the king returne
with Phillips for the parpose of apprehend ing Tyndale, but he dared not seize a Englshman in a free city. Then Phillip frrst invited him to diue with him, but Tyn his going with him. When they were to leave P'aintz's house Z or dinner, Fhillips ha officers concealed to arrest him. There was hey had to go single file. Tyndale request Phillips to lead, but he through feigned carry out his treachers in that would no when he came in sight of the officers he pointed to Tyndale as the culprit, instead of
kissing him as did Judas. They seized his When his friends saw what was done the did what they could in several ways, but
ould effect nothing. Paintz wrote to his rother in England, who had been in king and his court, claiming that it w part of a deep laid plot by the Papists fo nd the religious reforms which it supported. It must have been a noble-hearted man who wrote this letter. It made a deep impre
sion. Before the, close of the next month messenger was dispatched, not so much the interest of Tyndale as to look after som raitorous Englishmen mentioned in thi
letter. Letters had been written with desire of getting the German government stters this matter, and Paintz received th he hopes of benefiting Tydale Finall hings looked favorable for his release, when Phillips, seeing hov it would go with him dale, and the of biging an adherent of Ty and party motives of the measures for his release. So instead of delivering his friend he charges and demanded immediate payment, so that he saw that his temporal ruin, if not his death, was resolved upon; he deermined to make his escape. This he did ountry, and found his way to England. This is the last attempt on record made fo he deliverance of Tyndale. Cramner and who had most influatice with the capricious king was gone, and the reform
The imprisonment of Tyndale was not a

## and. The jaile embracd the trath by tho

reformer's influence, and that did much to
cheer him, and alleviate his sorrows. was allowed writing materials and wital
mitted to carry on a vigorous oont


THE SABEATH RECORDER, OCTOBER $20,1887$.

 covery, and while by illiness; but since my or his goodneas in permitting me to still among this people. sas I mentioned in my last report, I pand ability to spend more time in talked,
em.
ith the members of the mission, Mr. and re. Davis, it was thought best, on my fe-
very,
fo follow the elan of nearly all others healing the sick; that is, to open the dior
onealy on certain days, instead of the entire 3 days in the week a heretofore. Mherr-
re, four consective days in the week have en selected to see the sick, beginning with
onday; the other two dayss devoteto stody,
tin
rik.
My helpers are, an assistant,a Bible-wonan,
cate man, and, on irowded dayg an er gat-man, and, on crowded days an extra
te-man. Besides the Bible woman's talk th. the -women, there is daily preaching,
ewaiting room by the blind preacher.

Suring the last six montint, June $30,1887$.
Dhe work in e digpensary has been very much the same
at former times, though the numbers have en less, :ince I decided a year ago to restric a this account I have had more time to talk hee patients myself, and find an amakened
terest on the part of many to hear of th ord of Life. This has lightened all my bur
 gea for something-I did not know what
go atisty
my heart, and felt that I should

ay." And as I went over and over the
rds of a short prayer with her, ahe grasped rda of a short prayer with her, ahe grasped
arm, gaying, " "Please write these word wn thatall at my homemay learn then too.",
Thus the pleasure of bearing the Word to s people is increased, when they are no aking to them Iam often strengthened by continually ascending for ng; and to:das most earnestly desire that all who have the
pel at heart, would still reme rkat the throne of grace, that the Holy
rit may enlghten the until they come to a full knowledge of a lookng orer the field I find it has
nged but little excepting it is continually rrging, and calls for effiorts greater than
one person can command. Had 1 the oand strength, I would like to vieit oc
onally, with my Bible wome villages and hamplets around da. There women and girls, these placee among now that they are
hisinted with me, rianted with me; and by repating our
II am sure they would liten to our Ty helpers are: an aseisitant, a Bible -man, office-boy, and an occasional oxtra man and office-bo

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## Sabbathe 数ffarm.



THE TRAOT Society.
mie Forty forth Aninual Report of the Exeen-
In presenting another Annual Report, the
Joard would again express their regrets that
of the Lord which has been placed in their
farge. Though they have striven to
he most and the wisest with what mean
man
bare been given them, yet they are painfully
jadgment. Thee are also fuuly
that that has been done is but
dropo, as it were, in a bucket, to what there
fargent need should be done. Opportuni-
tes are pena all about us or the spreading
Got'd truth; and we are able only to
the advantage of a fewor the many. Thus
opportunities pass and are lost forever
God rrant that we may not be held respon
aUximaries.
The number of these societies reporting reth haring been changed to oocietieies ander the tem received from 'the Woman's Auril-
has been
Sars Sabbath Tract Society of Plainfield,








 TRact DRposirony.
One tract of for pages. by Geo. W. Mo-
ready, entitled "The First vs. the Seventh Day," has been printed the past yeair,
דhich 2,000 copies were printed from ty
transierred from the REcoander. 0 oth rracts have been in contemplation, and one
y Dr. Wardner, on Baptism is still under consideration. The Hand Book is notice
under a special head.

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Toldalat

## ExPrepre I ccoovin.

 Standing type,
Postage sit
Agnas
Balary,
Balance to to

## of tract, ete., (offcee... <br> 

It will be noticed that the total expeonses of the book and tract work for this yea
have been more than met by the sales o books.

## 



The list of books pablished by this Society thoogh not large, has grown up without any
special concert of action, upon a law of de.
veloment ing phanes of thonght. Our earilier books
and tracts treated the Sabasa mainly from the Biblical stand-point, and giv-
ing the argumenta drañ from the Scriptures for the Serenth-day Sabbath. Among this gronp of books may be placed the "Reriew of Gillilian," by Thos. B. Brown, "Natures
God and His Memorial" by N. Wardner, and various reprints of. English works in the
earlicer history of the Society. As the agita-
tion tion has increased and new developmonts.

\&ducation.


## OLD LESSONS IV NEW SCHOOLS.

Every age of the world must rewrite and
relearn the old truths, no matter how well thear have been tstated in bughone coenturues,
the how thoroughty they have been stadied
or
 the veracity and accuracy of much that Plati
wrote concerning the mind and sonl or Aris

\section*{$|$| sie |
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 Daring the century of our national lifo me





## Gemperance.

Hionk not tho yon the wine fien it in wad

Five rehsons agaiss tisilde tobacto.


 and Th habitit is injurious, tending to cin,
























## Bebr.

The Uelical Rearar makes the following "The constant use of beer is found to
 def oingestionsiderverion of of tanctional aitivitien, 1oial ingam mation of both the




 torces in of




The Gablath 烈ecorder
ulfred Centro, I. Y., Firth-day, 0et. 00, 1887 . REV. I. A. PLATTTS, D. D., Editor.

 | RavV. A. |
| :--- |
| Editor. |





##  <br> 

A letter jast received from Bro. D. H. Aug. 28th, zays, ""We are to have baptism again next Sabboth. This will make five
Who have been baptized recently. We hope who have been baptized recently. Wo

An old writer says that if men could be imprisoned for the sin of selfishness, very few conld escape; the probability
the jailor had everybody else woold have to go in himself and lock the
door behind him. How well the Master spoke when he said, "If any man will come his cross and follow me.

Our Spectal Offer.-For twenty-five cents the SABBATTR Reconder will be sent
to new subscribers until Jan. 1, 1888. Will oot each pastor call attention to this offe ilies who are not taking the Recorder? An offort at this time may do much good extending its cirulation, and suppl
homes that need such a religious paper.

A somewnat novel case has come up u
der the law forbidding the importation loreign contract labor. A charch in the city of New York engaged an Erglish clergyman as pastor for a stipulated salary. Experts tion of the law, and that the contract is therefore void. Under these circomstances, charch for damages sustained by him in the case. It will be interesting to note the issue

## A converted Jew compared the search

 of his people for the Messiah to a man driv-ing a loaded wagon from which a wheel is gone. The movement forward is slow look backward, not forward. So it is, his will see him must look backward, they wher the
wind ward. So also in the individual experiences of men; when they have gone away from
Christ in their affections and practices, there the point of departure from him.

The Editor of the Chicago Tribune sends to this offce the following suggestive letter:
" Some months ago I received from you a copy of a book entitled 'The Sabbath and the Sunday,' for which I thank y
wish you would mail me a half do wish you would mail me a half dozen copies,
if you can spare them, sending me the bill for the same. There are certain clerical friends to whom I wish to loan the b take pleasure in adding, the books have be
sent and the money for them has been r sent and the money for them has been re-
ceived. That those for whose benefit they have been obtained may profit by their pe

The prospects in Germany, as to the Lead of the nation, is not very assuring. his son, the Orown Prince Frederick, is in a critical condition with a throat cancer caused by excessive smoking. In the event of his
death, which is daily expected, the kingkom will descend from the Emperor to Prince William, son of the Crown Prince. This young man is only 28 years of age, a man
of an impetaous temperament, a soldier by sature and training, and ambitious for military glory. This condition of affairs is an
occasion for no little solicitude, not only on the part of Germany, but also on the part neighboring powers. It is canse for co gratalation that our own form of govern-
ment, in spite of all its imperfections and
petty annoyances, cannot subje
posibibilities of war and misrale
Bro. Thos. J. Wilson, of Eagle Lake, Colorado connty, Texas, writes that a visit of Eld. M. F. Whatley to that place, including two Sabbaths and Sundays, did much to break down the predjudice against our cause
in that locality. There are now five Sabin that locality. There are now five Sab-
bath-keepers there, and Bro. Wilson thinks bath-keepers there, and Bro. Wilson thinks
that if Bro. Whatley could visit them as often as once in two months a good interest migh be built ap there. The cost of such a trip
is about $\$ 12$, which the people there are unis about $\$ 12$, which the people there are un
able to raise, and the preacher canoot go a his own charges. So he conclades they must
get along with less frequent visits. Why can we not have a fund to pay the traveling
expenses of such men to such fields, to be appropriated unde
Missionary Board.

## THE Y. P. S. C. E.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor had its origin in the desire and
corresponding efforts of a pastor near Bos ton (Rev. F. E. Clarke, if we mistake not), to get the young people of his church active this end son in Christian work. His plan to began to attract the attention of other pas
tors, who adopted them; and thus societies, ntirely independent of each other, sprang up in churches of different denominations, or seven years ago, these independent socie convention, for the purpose of mutual conn sel and help; and this has culminated in
what is now known as the "United Societ of Christian Endeavor." At the meeting o this Society at Saratoga, N. Y., in July last,
the Rev. F. E: Clarke, the originator of the ociety was called to give his entire time to a later date, the Trustees of the United So ciety, ehose Mr. Clarke President of th the Goiden Rule, which paper has been made the organ of the society, the medium of commanication between its members and th
agency for pushing outward and onward it work. In assuming thedaties of this ap letter, some of the fundamental principles of readers will be interested to know what referred to:

1. The Society of Christian Endeavor is 1. The Society of Christian Endeavor is
not, and is not to be, an organization inde
pendent of the charch. It is the church
at work for and with the young, and pendenk for and with the young, and
at work young at work for and with the
church. In all that we do and say, let le
us bear this in mind, and seek for the full as bear this in mind, and seek for the fall
est co-operation of pastors and church
officers and members in carrying on our
work. The Society of Christian Endeavor cork. Mas afford to wait rather
can alw
itself upon an unwilling church. 2. Since the societies exist in every evan
gelical denomination, the basis of the union of the societies is one of the common loyalty
to Christ, common methods of service for to Christ, common methods of service fo
him, and mutual Ohristian affection, rathe than a doctrinal and ecclesiastical basia
such a union all evanelical Christion nite without repudiating or being
to any denominational costom or tenet.
2. The purely religious features of th organization shall always be paramount
The Society of Ohristian Endeavor center
about the about the prayer-meeting. The stric
"prayer-meening pledge," honestly inter
preted, as experience has proved, is essentia Christian Ented sur.
3. The Society of Christian Endeavo
sympathizes with temperance and all moral reforms, with wise philanthropi
measares, and especially with missions home and abroad; yet it is not to be nsed a a convenience by a
ends other than it

## apter the confebenge.

It is a common saying that a housekeeper work is never done. Begin where she will thing leading to and requiring the perform ance of another; and when she stops, she as she entered it. It is like the circle, with out beginning and without ending. The
same thing is true of almost everything that is worth doing. The work tuast move steadily forward; and that it may do so, the
workmen must keep on their working clothes. The preacher does his best pulpit work when he keeps his mind and heart in
that condition which Dr. Shedd used to call the homiletic mood. He cannot concentra himself upon sqme masterpiece, and feel that
he finds something else, some time, some
where to require a like effort. He must b where to require a like effort. He must be
always preaching. Every sermon delivered, every meeting held, every pastoral vis to some other similar work Just so it with us as a people. Our work is neve done. It never will be done so long as we and God's trath needs defending and main taining. Our anniversaries, then, are no may not close their six dayg' sessions with sigh of relief, and betake ourselves to visiting or pleasare, with that sort of comfortable feeling which one has when a big job is off his hands, and he has nothing to do
some time to come. On the contrary, should go home from such a gathering fire with enthasiasm, fall of large plans an
resolute parposes respecting the work graciously gives us to do. This we speak ? Do we always find this spirit of enthnaiasm for the work of the Lord pervadin the hearts of the people after Conference heard the reports of the Boards for a year, folding their hands and comfortably waiting oo be informed at the end of the next twelv this year also? Not all the people assume his attitude after a session of Conference rrhaps no one assumes such an attitud together, but n attitude on the part of very many.
Three things appeared in our late nest and untiring effort all alongour lines ork, from this time forward. These a 1st, the large results attained last year;
the larger plans of those who lead us in our ork; and 3d, the immensely large oppor dence, is setting before us.

There has been a gratifying forward ear. In the first place, we are growing in contributions have been made from any on ingle source, so far as appears from the re ear of our history, have the people mad ach large gifts to our work-Tract, Missio ary and Education-as during this past year This onght to encoarage us to increase our diligence, until the habit of continual, sy tematic giving, according to our ability, is
thoroughly fixed in every heart and life. We mention this first, because it is the key
to all the rest. Practically, our work is mited only by the amount of mones we put into it. So, during the past year, the work been proportionate to the money we have
given for it. The Lord has shown his approval by signal blessings. Our work in
China has borne precious fruit; harvests have been gathered on our home mission fields,
and seed has been sown with prayers and tears, which, according to God's promise, Thall bear precions fruits in days to come. an encorrement. Instead of folding on hands in complacent congratulations, we and increased diligence

We appoint Boards of Managers in all ar societies to plan our work, to take the lead us on and up in all that pertains that. work. These men are men of practical
experience in business affairs, and of indonbted Ohristian character and zeal for th work entrusted to their care, and are, hence orthy of a whole-hearted and enthasiastic the hopeful signs among us that we are more and more appreciative of this fact. Now at the late Oonference, enlarged plans by
these Boards were placed before us. Thi China Mission is to be re-enforced by a mis ionary family, and a single lady to have necessary arrangements can be made with suitable parties; and all along the lines of
the home field, the Board is ready for adthe home field, the Board is ready for adpoople, will sustain them in it. In the past few years, as never before, our pablications
have been our pioneer agencies for evangelstic and Sabbath reform work, and the society to which we have entrusted the mangement of this work, at its late anniversary gave us plans for greatly enlarging this pio-
neer agency. Thas it will not be the fault our Boards, if another anniversary does not show a much larger year's work than the it that our answe to the call of all such plans is prompt, hearty and unflagging.
That our leaders see light in making such

## plans, shonld greatly encourage and stim late us in our efforts to carry them out.

3. Wherever we look, golden opportunitien pen to us. Oar schools and our printing fulness, if only the necessary means were command to put and keep them in running rder. Oar ministers, missionaries and lace whither they go, and are invited to many places whither they cannot go, by eason of demands upon them and engage these varions fields, they are not, wanting. he Lord, may be found to occupy the open ing fields, who wait not for ample salaries, them a fair living. Failing to receive even ble, who are compelled to engage, wholly, support themselves and families, who ought be Lord. These the time in the work o these opening fields, and these workme once could be assured them-ought to stim ulate us to our atmost diligence.
Placing ourselves, then, at the late Gen ral Conference, a look backward, a surve of the present, and a forward look, all com nspire it with zeal, and to nerve it with an is calling upon us to place ourselves, withou reserve, upon his altar of living sacrifice and

## Uammanicatians.

fuiting sunward.
NUMBER XXVIII
After leaving the charch we drove to the greatest store-honse in Havana, ar immens builtof fron and brick, and supposed to b b fre proof. The onstodian, who at onee ree how us the arrangements for handing an trangerring heary goods, on the lower flor
and then took na to the enfine-honese where and then took nu to the engine-hones, wher
was abeatitul Corisis engine, and a Bab cook $\&$ Wiloox boiler, both reaplendent with
brase and paint and all the eanronndings as brasa and paint, and all the gurroanding8 a clined to monnt to the apper storyto see the
coffee elce, stored there, so we went ont on coofee, elle, , tored there, ob we. went ont on
to the wharf, and on board $u$ Spanisi hardly recognize this name, if pronounced at we are accustomed to hear it. He calls it ay-hee-co, giving a strong aspirate sound
the h. Quite often they spell it Mejico Many of the wharves look extravagant to our eyes, being covered with Mahogany
planks four inches thick, and frequently ramed of Mahogany timbers. This wood is very durable; and, as large forests of
exist on the Island, its use for such parpose is not as extravagant as it might appear. was told that there were planks in the gov-
ornment wharf two hundred years old, and still sound. Extravagance is comparative only. I have known of places in South s fired under boilers without a qualm; while coal is
On board the Mexico we were met by the
irst officer, who was very polite, and first officer, who was very polite, and insisted ing a "cocktail," which word was about the extent of his knowledge of pure American
When told that we did not drink, h shrogged his shoulders, and evidently took Don Alberto tried to make him understand how it was. We finally compromised on
lemonade. The stewardess, who could talk English, helped explan, but he evidentl could not comprehend how, any sane person
could drink such slops from choice he could get wine. It was all in good
nature, however, snd his black eyes twinkled and his hirsute mouth was wreathed in smiles, as he rattled off his railery in pure Castillian while we sipped our lemonade and he and Butit was now time for breakfast, and so ve retarned to the hotel. As we drove hrough the streets the stores were all open The clerks were lonnging or read-
their castom. Many of them live over the stores, and have no other way or
place to pass the time. Drinking saloons are not common; and collections of men fo the parpose of being "treated," weather is too warm to walk much, and so
they loaf each in his own basiness place
The windows of the houses are generall filled with women and children, looking o at the passers-by, and frequently costume i
most conspicuous by its absence, especially in most conspicuons by its absence, especially in
children. Half-naked hoys and girls are common, and not infrequently there ar
those who, like the Irish girl in Hood - who, like the Irish girl in Hood's at their nutidy." El Bah remarked that In thgafternoon we took a ride to In theafiternoon we took a ride to Chor Havana, a place of some resort. We dro down by the prison, a great white buildin one of the most conspicuous sights as one
comes into the harbor. Within its. walls have occurred many scenes to sadden hum ust beyond is the Castillo do la P rebellion ust beyond is the Castillo de la Punta, no with El Moro, to protect the city from that raids of the Buccaneers. But its inter ation, and the plaza in front has witneesel any scenes of blood. Here were bronght prisoners by scores, during the late rebellion,
to be shot to death in platoons. One of its saddest stories is the execution of nearly ore of boys, students, who had incurred t seems some school boy, in a spirit of mi chief, had scrawled an insulting sentence upon the grave of a Spanish officer. To
make sure of getting the right one, th make sure of getting the right one, the
whole school was arrested, and some seven teen, I think; were taken to the castle Cabana, whence one bright morning they were carried across the harbor and shot We have an intimate friend, now living in Glasgow, who during these times, was so an-
fortunate as to be chief engineer on the ill ortunate as to be chief engineer on the ill
fated filibustering steamer Virginius. He was captured with the rest of the officers and crew, thrown into a Cuban prison, and all
were condemned to be shot. Most of them ere Anerican citizens, but the American
Consul refused to interfere. Our friend, being born of an English father and a Spanmh mother, could speak Spanish fluently and ith him so eloquently that he (the brother) riend was given to understand that his Spanish blood only made his crime the
greater. So one morning they were all taken from the prison, stjod up against wall like this at La Punta, though it ma $f$ soldiers fired a mur derouis volley, killing most of them. But a these, among whom was our hero, were
taken back to prison. The next day they
were again taken out to were again taken out to die, and the cruel ecause of his English blood, our friend with, I think, one or two others. Their companions had been shot, twenty-seven ould be their lait
Meantime some one had carried the new a British man-of-war lying in another diately steamed in to Cienfuegos, and sen word to the anthorities, that the butcher must be stopped. If another man was sh shes! meanwhile training his guns redd had its effect, and the two or three remain ng prisoners were spared, and finally sent
in board the man-of-war. We have seen stated that the British commander rushed fire, and their intended victims, an wrapping the English flag around the latte, o shoot withoat firing upon that mate re But our friend says this was not so wand The is thrilling enough without
The view from La Panta is very fine, mood to enjoy it, so we drove and cam o the Lazareto, a hospital for lepers. W he iron gratings we saw the faces of the Most made hideoas by the terrible disease Most are negroes and Chinese. Leaving
these, we came to a rough road, part rock and part sand and coral debris, along the shor By the side of the road are great patches of
cacti and wild pine:apple. Farther on we came to houses their yards ablaze with oleanders-called here "sdelphia,"-and hybiscne, and other flowers we cannot name
The houses are mostl y one story, with a Greek
portion in front, painted ory imaginable hue. As
Havana the houses grow posing. Here is a the sea, where many go and with
hot monthr, and migh
July.
W.
have not, however, ourselves all this time, though it is rather too ear the crowd. One needs to

## Ouban is at home in the

 the city, that is the main which know almost ever will take any one desire position of the hand holdi remember once, in one of $m$ Caban horse, I experiments wished him to go, but at e track out with a new m "Thebes," foTHESABBATH REOORDER, OCTOBER 20, 1887.

| portico in front, painted in gay colors, of ev. erf imaginable hue. As we go farther from Hasana the imposing. Here is a saburban village by the sea, where many go to pass the dreaded hot months, and with a northerly breeze one might, seemingly, be comfortable here in Jaly. <br> We have not, however, had the road all to ourrelves all this time, for great numbers of bonaen and many carriages pass ns, the crowd. Oner too early in the day for Caba to see good horsémanship. Every Caban is at home in the saddle, as, outside the eity, that is the main means of locomotion. And they have the nicest saddle horses, which know almost every possible pace, and frill take any one desired at the proper signal, which is usually a mere change in the position of the hand holding the bridle. I remember once, in one of my earlier attempts to ride a Cuban horse, I tried a variety of esperiments to guide him in the way I misted him to go, but at every attempt he him "Thebes," for <br> "Had not Thebes a hundred gates as sung by Ho- mer." |
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## 

8


This meeting was held Oct. 7-9, $188 \%$ The attendance of the New Auburn Church
rag good. Most of those living at a distance
ras yood. Most of those living at a distance
rere present. Bro. S. R. Wheeler, pastor
ot the Dodge Centre Church, was the ouls
reppesentative from that section. There wa
o one from Trenton or Alden, but a lette
ras reecived from W. H. Ernst, pastor of
those churches, giving some account of their
condition, and explaining the reason of his
non.attendance, which was mainly on account
of the dangerous illness of Sister Alice Hull,
daughter of Bro. Hamilton Hall, of Milton,
who, with her father and mother, was. visit-
ing at Bro. Ernat's at that time. Much sym-
ing at Pro. Ernst's at that time. Much syim-
pathy with that sorely aflicted family was
shown by the brethren and gistors, and
gpecial prayer was offered in their behalf led
fod
In the absense of Bro. Ernst, I was re
by
queteder to preach the opening sermon, which
Idid, from Deat. $6: 6-9$, after which the
main business of the meeting was transacted.
very forible sermion from the text, "He
that is not with me is against me, and he that
gathereth not with me scattereth abroad.,
This was followed by an interesting confer-
Sabbath morning I preached from 1 Thess, 17, "Pray withoat ceasing;" after which,
communion was administered by brethren Crofoot and Wheeler. An interesting ses-
sion of the Bible-school followed. The New Auburn school seems to be in a healthy con
dition, though not very large. Sabbath

Who was present as a representative of the
Asociational Sabbath-gehool Board, gave
subject was " Bible Geography." The audi-
sital
stracted.
$\underset{\text { riocsa day morning, Bro. Wheeler, by pre- }}{\text { Fid }}$
gimete tom
Fell prepared and eloquently delivered; but,
give an outline of it. After the sermon, the
hoose of worship was dedicated to Almighty
God, Elder Crofoot, the pastor, offering the
God, Elder Crofoot, the pastor, offering the
prayer. The
emn. Bro. D. T. Rounceville, of St. Peter,
who has been keeping the Sabbath for several years, then offered himself for baptism and membership in the church, and was accepted.
We then repaired to the lakeside, and he Fas buried with Christ, and raised in th figure to newness of life.
an ordination sermon, from 1 Tim. 3: 8-13 to the office of deacon, in the been elected Church, having sustained a satisfactory ex
amination, was then ordained to that office.
Bro. Wheeler offered the prayer. The insaal
charges had been given at the close of the
preceding sermon. Bro. Orosby seems to

##  trast will do good work in his office. In the evening, I gave a lecture in the Bible-school Institute bible-school Institute course, on "The Sab- bath tas tanght in the Bible." A. Bro. Ray, burn, presented his objections to to the do trines advanced, in a way that, to say th <br> lea <br> bat bas ase lon <br>    atata of nature, would be neseen. wisdom ther is in the agesing, , "Union is atrength?" Ohrist prayed tor the nion of his church, and we need to put up the ame

edafter
muc
coun


## тract modid nebing.

The Executive Boird of the American Sabath Tract tocietty hald its regalar
monthly meeting in the Seventh. aday Bap.
 chair
chair. $\begin{gathered}\text { Prayer was offered by fer. H. B. Lemi. } \\ \text { There }\end{gathered}$
There were present ten members; and sis
isitors, who were invited to participate
the deliberations of the meeting.
en

## port

## at

The card was referried to to committee for
 with inderuction $\begin{aligned} & \text { toperort to the Baard. } \\ & \text { The Treasurer preanted the }\end{aligned}$

P, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Blane } \\ & \text { Receip }\end{aligned}$
Paid in willing to tay and suffer, if if t be God's mill, bat, like Pau', "desiring to depart and be
with Christ, which is far better." We had a precious season of religious conference. I omitted to mention in its proper place
that Bro. Crofoot preached an excellent, practical sermon on the evening after the Sabbath; also, that the collection for missions on
the Sabbath amounted to thiree dollars. the Sabbath amounted to three dollars. the fact that the church had taken a mis-
sionary collection one week before. The condition of the New Auburn Church appears to be fairly good. The younger
members are not so active as they should be. I could not fully ascertain the reason of this. I think Bro. Crofoot is doing his daty well;
and certainly there has been a great deal of good accomplished since he came to MinneGod for this, and hope for still better results.
I leave to-morrow for Dell Rapids, Dakota Jos. W. Morton.

- St. Petrer, Minn., Oct. 11, 188\%.


## J Jubles.

In a sab-public way there has been some severe criticism of our schools lately on the
ground that some of their stadents are lost to us. We think it cannot be proven that a
larger proportion of students are lost to us
than of those who are not; yet, if that were true, do these people remember that nearly
every efficient worker among us owes a large hare of his efficiency to the culture of the schools? Would we have gained more by ng all our young people on farms and in shops, attempting thas to stop the loss?
Let these carpers carefally cunsider the credit side of the education question as well s the other before they venture into the
Have not all relig hrough men and measures that aimed first religious life? And have not all new doctrines or new conceptions of doctrines been brought into force by powerful revival movements
nd influences? Can the Seventh-day Bap. ists ever make their views prevalent unless taka of spiritual religion? How long will take a people whose thoughts are on buyand influence, parsaing fashon and pleas-are-in short, in being as nearly like the he world? These questions are not asked thought on the matter suggested.
ders of the microscope, remarked the it very fortunate that wa did not wear micro of that remark since. Is it not equally vex
ations to wear mental microscopes, Some Bills of Publishing House, to
$\$ 124$ 99, were ordered paid. The Treasurer was pmpowered to forward lthuysen until farther notice. C. D. Potter, A. H. Lewis, L: A
nd E. P. Saunders were appointed persons to whom to segnd the Outlook, with power to call for such assistance as they Theem necessiary to prinecite the work.
The ${ }^{\text {Pablishing Agent }}$
The Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary
mmittee on supplies for the year.
The Board indulged in a general discus ciety.
Min

Board adjourned.

> Recording S

## correspondence.

Dear Bro. Platts,-I have not the honor
to know you in person, but as I learn from to know you in person, bat as 1 learn from
the Reconder that - you are the editor, I send in the RECORDER.
I cannot tell y
strengthened by such words as our Sister Mary Bailey did speak. May the Lord bless her and quicken her spirit more, and so she
go constantly and earnestly forward in this,

## her power. I hope then

will see each other face to face, and talk

## is a wonderful God.

I learn from the Recorder you are able to correspond in the Swedish language. I? many, many dayi. I did read, write and
guage, because I was many times with the Norwegian Methodists, and the Swedis Baptists, in years past, where I had man
delightful hours among them in their ser vices, prayer meetings and particular meet
ings.
When I bring my thoughts sometime
back to those times, it seems to me like aream, but still it does always give my hear feeling.
Sometime, according to the plain and cer-
tain promise of God, we shall meet ever

bring our thanks in a
ere are longing to do
May the Lord bless
May the Lord bless your work, and give
ou wisdom, power and confidence in his
word. Amen.: $\quad$ Yours traly,
|

## Thane 4

New York.
Our village is now an incorporated one, he first election under the charter having been held on the 11th inst., at which time a
President, Treasurer, Collector and three Trustees were duly elected. The only excite voting of ten women, who came to the polls, say" the end is not yet.
The first snow of the segson visited the hill ops hereaboats one night last week.. The
pisit was a short one, owing to the old time abits of another regular daily visitor to
On Tnese regions.
resignation of Geo. Scott as professor of the Latin department.in the University was ac Trustees, and Rev. W. C. Titsworth was called to fill the vacancy. On Sabbath
ollowing, Mr. Titsworth presented his res allowing, Mr. Titsworth presented his res-
ignation as pastor of the First Alfred Charch in order to the acceptance of the
Chast call from the University. In the evening ollowing the Sabbath, a meeting of th
church was held, at which the resignation o vere taken, looking toward the filling of the
pastor and people to say that the relation ess on both sides, and that the breaking up $f$ this relation is only made under a settled conviction that the throat trouble with
which the pastor is afflicted would soon drive him from the pulpi1. The church
loses an able preacher, and the University

The first building on the burnt district hat of A. A. Shaw, is so neariy completed
that the post office was moved into the room designed for it, one day last week. The work designed for it, one day last week. The work
of removing the debris from the hotel sit

and that of adjacent buildings goes forward
E. R.
The New York Church resumed its public services Sabbath-day, Oct. 1st, after its asua
summer vacaion. Rev. J. G. Burdıck is t
supply this church in connection with stadies in Union Theological Seminary. This first meeting was somewhat remark
gregation. There were present two of ou
ministers,-the pastor and Rev. W. C. Da
land (who preached, we believe); four mis
German Lutheran; M. Lerman, Episcopal
Ch. Th. Eucky, Seventh at Castle Garden
wo doctors of medicine,-Mrs. P. J. B
medicine,-Chas. H. Larkin and Geo. E. Bur-
ick. Besides these, there were two teach
ers, - Stephen Babcock, Principal of the
Institate for the Blind, and Miss Adell
Rogers, instractor in the same institution

## nd women

The four jear-old son of Mr. Landsmann
was with his father. The one who passed
hrough the congregation to collect the of
erings was about to pass him by, when the
ittle fellow called out, "Come here!" and
hen deposited his offering with the others.
When our children are trained to be thus
anxions to give to the Lord's cause, our
reasuries will never be empt
Last. Sabbath, our usually large congrega-
new bell, filled our neatly refitted andience
oom. The sermon was upon the sabject of
onsecration, and was followed by the Lord's
Sapper, which had been postponed two
weeks. A large number participated in this
mpressive service, occupying, as it seemed,
eavenly places in Christ Jesus. We are
still maintaining three social meetings a
ngs in different nelghborhoods, which ar
interesting, profitable, and promising future
good.
led at the residence of 50 persons assem-
here, at Centerville, to observe the 50th
niversary of the marriage of himself and

Eld. J. R. Irish, address by the writer, re
tinent poem written by a Mrs. Phillips, and
tinent poem written by a Mrs. Phillips, and
read by F. B. Bennett, which I would be
ead by F. B. Bennett, which I would be
lad to give here were it at hand. The feast
sumptuous, embodying both the substantial and luxaries of life in large variety. Althoagh " no presents," yet we saw gold in circulation privately, whic
the honored pair

## This couple ca

(hears couple came to this place some 73 years, have spent with the exception of ton of the town and state, and a member o the charch, and in all these relations he hae wielded his influence for the good of human ity and of the charch. He has found in hi
early choice a valuable co-worker. May Go continue yet many years their asefal live, the wish of their numerous friends. OTOBER 13, $188 \%$

Under the labors of our pastor, together with others, a good religious interest has wo miles distant). At the last meeting, baptism. There is a good degre to receive manifested in the church, ${ }^{\text {' also. We hope for a gracious out }}$ ouring of the Holy Spirtt throughout our

## Wondensed 毸ew.

The Edison Phonograph Company has been
corporated with a capital of $\$ 1,200,000$. There was s slight fall of snow at Ashland, Mormon Conference at Salt Lake City, resolutions were adopted appesling
to Congress for the admission of Utah into The Civil Service Commission has ordered f ine civil service law and rales in che KanRobert post office.
f the Bittimore \& Ohio Railway Company The resignation has been accepted, and
Tilliam F. Burns will continue as president

The Chicago Stock Yards Company was
incorporated Oct. 14th, with a capital of $\$ 10,000,000$. The company proposes to do
a businessimimilar to that now tranacted by
the Union Stock Yards and Transient Com-

The Ale Brewerg' Association of the
United States has been incorporated for purposes of protection. The names of some
of the best--snown brewers of New York are The business failures occurring throughout the country in the last seven days, previous Co., number for the United States 182, for
Canada 20 a total of 202 failures, us comThe Mormon Conference adjourned with
no president of the church chosen. Wilford Woodruff was sustained as president of the
welve apostles and ex-officio of the church. George O. Cannun, Joseph F. Sonith and
the rest including Woodrutt were sustained The Ilinois River Improvement Conven-
ion concluded its session at Ohicago, Oct. 12th, having adopted a platform setting forth specifically improvements and appropriations
demanded of Congress. Notwithstanding expectations to the contrary, the platform
contains a plank indorsing the Hennepin
Canal project.

Foreign.
A cyclone swept over the soath-west por-
tion of the city of Havana, Oct. 13th, mov-
It is stated that the Emperor of Brazil has
announced his intention of abdicating his announced his intention of abdicating his
throne on account of his health's being im-
paired.
A slight earthquake shook was felt at
Valparaiso, on Aquast 29th. On August
27th a sharp earthquake shock was felt at The election of Sir Oharles Tupper to the
Dominion Honse of Commons has been Dominion Honse of Commons has been
declared void on account of bribery by Ed ward Graham, of Toronto, who in
August last threw vitriol in the face of Lonis
Slevert, has been sentenced to imprisonment Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, M. P. for West cpposed to Mr. Oladstone's hrish policy
been The alliance of italy, Germany and Austris as been renèmed for five years, Italy reserv
ing the right to maintain absolute nentrality in the event of a Franco. German war.
Madame Armatrong, an Anatralian
Mulame Armstrong, an Anstralian vocal-
st, has made her debut in Brusels. The
critces are ananimous in praising her per-
The British ship Morach, Ouptain Oorbett
from Manila, August 30th, for New York
ain been lost on Minborn Island. The cap

## 2liscellany.

What Moterer says.






 St. Nicholat
paying an old debt.
 contestace, February 18,18 , at the age of
interenty-five Atter his death, among his
papers a package of very considerable size
 personn down along-shore-some of these
may be got by suit or severe dunning. But
the people are poor: most of them have had fisherman'e are poor; mosk mot of them have had
cildren will do as
fhes think best. Perhaps they will think With me, that it is best to barn this package
entire.,
About a month after he died the sons met About a month after he died the sons met
together, when the elder brother the admin
istrator, produced this packet, read the su perceription, and asked what coorse shonld
be taken in regard to it. Another brother a few years younger than the eldest, a man While he brushed the tears from his eyes with
one hand, by a spasmodic jork of the othe toward the fire-place, indicated his wish to suggested by another of the brothers that it
might be well first to make a list of the debt or's names, and of the dates and amounts,
that they might be enabled, as the intended discharge was for all, to inform such as
might offer payment that their debts were Orgiven. following day they again as
On the follo
sembled, the list had been prepared, and all
the notes, due bills, and accounts, the amo notes, of whilh, and accounts, the
amount of ing interest,
amounted to $\$ 30,000$, were committed to It was about four months after our fa
ther's death, continued my informant, in the month of June, that I was sitting in $m$
eldest brother's counting-room, waiting fo an opportunity to speak with him, there came as ind time ond him for seventy years. He
wind
asked if my brother was not the executor of the estate. My brother replied that he wa.
administrator, as our father died intestate.
"W Well" said the stranger, "I've come
rom the Cape
gentleman."
My brother requested him to take a seat, being at that moment engaged with other
persons at the desk. The old man sat down,
and putting on his and putting on his glasses, drew out a ver
ancient leather pocket-book, and began to connt over his money. When he had fin
ished, as he sat waiting his turn, slowly
twirling his thumbs, with his old, gray, med itative eyes upon the floor, he sighed, and I
knew the money, as the phrase runs, "came
hard"; and I secretely name might be found upon the forgiven lis
My brother him brother was soon at lisure, and asked
dimee, otrinary questions -his name, resi- The original debt was \$440; it
had stood a long time, and with the interest dred dollars. My brother went to his desk,
and, after examining the forgiven list atten tively, a sudden smile lighted his countenance
and told me the trath at a glance. The old man's nàme was there! My brother quietly
took a chair by his side, and a conversation
occurred between them which I shall never occarre.
forget.
"Yo
dated twelve years ago, payable in two years;
there 18 no witness, and no interest has ever
been paid; you are not bound to pay this
note; we can never recover the amount."
II, stid the old man, "I wish to pay
It is only heavy debt I have in the no child, and my wife and I hope we have
made our peace with God, and we wish to do owith man. I should like to pay it."
And he laid his bank notes before my
mith

The old man became alarme
"I have cast simple interest for twelve
years and a little over," said he. "I will pay you compoand interest if you require it.
The debt ought to have been paid long ago The debt ought to have been paid long ago;
but your father, sir, was very indulgent; he
knew I had been unlucky, and told me not Worry about it."
My brother then set the whole mat plainly before him, and taking the bank- bi
returned them to the old man'a pocket- bo

## t

no forman that although our father had left
children
and and other evidences of debt notes, due bills, who might be legally bound to pay them.
For a moment the worthy old man appeared to be stupefied. After he had col-
lected himself, and wiped a few tears from
his eyes, he said :
"FFom the time I heard of your father's
death I have raked and scraped and pinched dead sparad to get the money together for the
and
payment of this debt. About ten days ago I had made up the sum within twenty dol.
lars. My wife knew how much the payment of this debt lay on.my spirits, and advised
me to sell a cow, and make up the difference,
and get the heavy burden off my mind. and get the heavy burden off my mind. I
did os, and now what will my wife sal? I I
must get back to the Cape and tell her this
good news. Shell probably repeat the very words she used when she put her nands on
my shoulders as we parted - I have never
seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed beg.
ging their bread.' $"$ Giving each of us a hearty shake of the
hand, and a blessing upon our old father's memory, he went on his way rejoicing.
After a very short silence, taking his pe
cil and making a cast, my brother said. Afd a very short silence, tating his pe
cil and making a cast, my brother said :
" There, your part of the money would so much. Contrive a plan to convey to me
your share of pleasure derived from this op
eration; the money is at your service" Such is the simple tale, which I have told
as it was told to me. To add the evident
moral would be an insult to the reader.
sponges.
Not the physical kind that clings to the
rocks at the bottom of the sea. I knew a man once who spent many years doing noth
ing but to study these, and a very profita.
hle study it sponges of a different kind, a sort of relig-
ious sponge, so to speak, concerning which let me briefly discourse.
The particular sort of sponges I ha
mind are the all to get Christians mind are the all to get Christians in o
churches. I do not mean the carping of
miser in the corner pev who wants to miser in the corner pew who wants to steal
the little religion he can hold and put only
a sneaking, shame faced little nickel iuto the collection plate, to pacify his remnant of
conscience. This sort would be a sponge he were capable of receiving as much as h
gives; but, as it is, religion has the best of the bargain with him, anyh
more than he carries away But the sponges I am trying to squeeze are
of much better repute; indeed, they often seem to be the most devout of all the people
in the congregation. But they are sponges,
-and some of them don't know it. Here are some of the marks:
When you hear a man, or woman, prais. ing up the church because everybody is so always asing the pronoun "they" to
describe the church folks, set it down, that
man is ponging. "Isn't it the duty of our church to be
social to him? Of conrse, but what about
his dut the church to make him feel comfortable
and welcome? And he is the very fellow-
mark him-who will drop mark him-who will drop out by and-hy if
somebody forgets to shake hands with him,
$\qquad$ trhaps counts
it makes hm so
being a sponge.
When you hear a man or woman praising
up the sermon too much, and telling what
an interesting preacher we've got, look out
It's quite likely you've got another case of an interesting preacher we've got, look out
It's quite likely you've got another case of
sponge. It's quite probabbe this soul is try-
ing to live by leeching the minister. If you ing to live by leeching the minister. If you
see the poor thing by and by getting sour
over a sermon he doesn't like, and dropping out of his place, don't wonder. He was a
sponge. The minister was a kind of a
feeder to his self-centered spiritual drought, and, having no spring of his own, he dried
up when he could no longer sponge.
But ought flock?. Oh, yes. Bur if they don't turn
about and raise some fodder of their own,
they will surely have a sterile Zion farm. they will surely have a sterile Zion farm.
When you hear people say, as they come survice. Our choir,-or their choir-"i
very fine," keep an eye on them. They are
ponges. They go tochurch to be impressed sponges. They go to church to be impressed
"A service should be impressive," some on
answers. Certainly. But that is all a re ceiving to these people.
And though God is rich to give, I think he is very tired of this sponging religion.
It is "get," "get," "get.". Get a sweet sen
sation fron the organ loft. Get. a socia
welcome from the ladies. Get comfort, get whole established array of Christian institutions. Well, sir, or dear madam, tell u
now what you do for Christ, how mach you
are for his sake. And don't you see that it'
a.mean sort of motive for going to church
because the preagher pleases yov, or helps
you? And after all, do you think the
church is under any obligation to be social chureh is under any obligation to be socia
to you? Do you preach Christ yourself-in your way and time? Do you make sacrifice
to please those whom you meet socially a
the chárch? the chúrch?
gy ct a soul, -that would m't be sponging.
you went
you went to worship God, you might no
less and lese wisely commend the sermo










 Hhich tea the wal

 by going out for sas's work. It had neere
ococired to tilie, asit had never been sug.








 "om among the crowd, "please wait a min-
tate till Mill Kock tells us what he means
by Mrs. Thornton's queer servants." Miss Carroll smiled, a
waiting above the bell.
"Why, haven't you guessed?" cried merry Ther woon feetit ehout of applause,
 Ellie wase a minute late at her seat, havin




## "I laughed at first, but I have been think-

ing it over, and my conscience, for one,
echoes back, ' Quem vive mente.' Wo may
not commit such glaring breaches of trath not commit such glaring breaches of trath

## entircly blameless?" There was a panse followed by confe

## .

And Ifrequently give the secondary
reason for my movements and keep the
principal one to myselt "So do I"" said the one who had set us
upon self-examination; "and when people hink I am gladder to see them than I am,
is because I have acted a lie."
Her husband smiled at her earnestness, but he was quite as earnest himself.
said. "We forget that God desires 'truth in the inward part.' A creditable appear-
ance is nothing, worse than nothing, so long pay sufficient, attention to the habit or gen-
eral disposition of the soul, which lies at the foundation of every form of virtue."
"I was one time puzzled," said one
$\qquad$ painting which had created a vast sensation. will stand certain testa.'. After the exami nation he was indignant. 'No, wonder
Ruskin pronounced it a fraud!' he ex-
claimed. 'Truth is always in trath,' but in this picture I discover only a specious
combination of the false effects and violated
princıples.' I suppose it is the same with principles.' I suppose it is the same with
our characters."
"Just sionary. "Long before the day of Coethes's
Art Aphoriams we were warned against pending all our strength on the outside of
the cup and platter, and ' whited scpulchres were held up for our abhorrence. But he
whose faithiful hand unmasked the horror to be our safeguard: ‘ When he, the Sphirit
of the trath is come, he shall guide you into

## all trath.' "-Christian Weekly.

## the otiler singer.

No bracelets nor necklaces had she; no wornon white muslin, even, she had never
worne was barefooted, gnd though the shawling arous warm, she had wrapped an old hide the holes in her
dress. A neat little girl was Mandy, or a
$\qquad$ ranning gutter puddles, after a hard rain, or patches, and her work among the barrels,
orld Yet on this vervafternonn in whic

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wrld. Yet on this very afternoon in whi } \\
& \text { Miss Cecilia was getting ready for the co }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## ho was going by with a

## "There is a fountain filled with bloc <br> And the chorus repeated as many times a

 Miss Cecilia's: "I've been redeemed, I'vbeen redeemed, I've been redemed."
's Where did you get that?" asked the
"What?" said Mandy, startled, and turn
ing quickly. "That, that you're singing." "Oh, I got it to Sabbath-school." And
been reded out the wonderful news, I 've
the Lamb." been redeem
the Lamb."
"I don"

## you're singing about?" said the organ

"Don't I, though?" said Mandy, with an emphatic ittle nod of her head. "I know and dress me in white some day, to stay with
him forever and ever. I've been redeemed,

Away down the street, as far as the organ. grinder conld hear, as he tradged on, ther
came back, to him the faint sound of tha
$\qquad$
saying the Words over and over to himself
they were not new words to him. Years ago his old mother used to sing those first ones the chorus before, hat he knew it fitted, he
know all about it, his mother had taught
almost an ol
he had thoug
brought it all
Was that the end
organ grinder kept
until by-and-by he resolved to do.
sought the Fountain ard found it, and no sought the Fountain and found it, and nop,
i! he knew the tune, could sing, "'lve been
redermed." Many and many a time he Bayg
the words over and over. Is that the end? Oh dear, no! It will
never end. When Mandy and the grinder stand up yonder, and she heargan- all over rags, it will not, even then, be at
end. Nothing ever ends.-Pansy.

## the desired hayen. <br> Across the bar, at set of sun, With gentile motion, traut quil, slop, Harbor gaied her I see the stately vessel go. <br> A glory strikes her from afar, DDep crimonon llghts her masts enfold, Gleams silver pointed every Aleams silver pointed every apsar, And all her saile are cloth of gold. see the friends along the shore, I hear their voices full and clear- Good ship IGood ship thy toils are Well earned the greeting; earned the res, Pilot Divine, Whom wind obey, <br> Pilot Divine, whom winds obey, To us who still the billows breas, Like entrance grant at close of day - Chu

ministers questions.
The parish minister in a town not a ho
dred miles from Dunfermline, Fifeshire, dred miles from Dunfermline, Fifeshire,
recently
Schools ing the course of systematic examin Schools in the course of systematic examin
tion. The day was warm, and the minister
feeling exhauated on reaching the shol
took a seat for a few minates to cool dom feeling exhausted on reaching the schol
took a seat for a few minutes to cool doon
and recover his breath, but even while doin
so he thought he might as well so he thought he might as well utilize t
time in a congenial way, being naturall
bit of a wag. So he addressed the boys th
"Well, lads, can any
. black sheep, eat less than white sheep
There was no answer to this question,
the minister, after telling the minister, after telling them it was becaus
verity, said he of them, with pretended soa state of ignorance as not to be able to an.
swer such a simple question, but he would
give them another. "Can any of you lads
tell me whot Bigh tell me what Bishop of the Church of Eng.
land has the largest hat?" Here the chil. "What, don't you know," faid the mininite
"that Bishop with the largest hat is Bishop with the with the largest head? But seein
have been giving you some puzzeling have been giving you some puzzeling qu
tions, I will now allow you to have jo
turn and put some questions to me, to se turn and pat some questions to me, to see
I can answer them." Silence fell uppon
whole school. No one apparently was b enough to tackle the minister. At length
fom the far corner of the room, a little chaj
of about seven years got up to his feet, and with an audacity that actually appalled th
master, cried out, in a shrill piping voice bat with the utmost sang froid-" Can you
tell me why millers wear white caps?" The
minister was perfectly astounded, and for the life of him could find no solution of the
problem. He began to feel somewhat uncomfortable, while the master frowned with
awful threatening in his glance at the un-
daunted young culprit, who stood calmly waiting a reply to his poser. "No, my bor said the minister at length. "I cannet tie
why millers wear white caps. What is reason?"" "Weel, sir." replied the young
shaver, "millers "Wear white caps just
cover their heads." It is needless to cover their heads. It is needless to remalk.
that the roar which followed rather discon-
certed the minister, and he had some diff. culty afterwards i
official examination.


THF SABBATH RECORDER, OCTOBER 20, 1887.


THE SABEATH REOORDER, OCTOBER 20, 1887

The Sabbath Schoal.
 INTEBNATIONAL LESSONS, 1887.
 Lesson v.-THE HARVEST AND THE LA .

## For Sabbothtiday, otobeer 29, 1887.        <br>  outline. I. The duty of prayer. $\begin{aligned} & \text { r. } 35-38 . \\ & \text { II. The duties of discipleship. } \\ & \text { r. }\end{aligned}$ III. T

## bible readings.

 Sunday.-The King's authority of duty. Matt Monday. -Duty expounded. Matt: 18: 9-31.Tuedayy. The twelve sent forth. Mark $3: 1$ Teednesagy.-The twelve at work. Mark 6 ; 7 Thursday.-Lessois on duty. Luke 12: $1-21$
Hriday.-Leessons on duty. Luke $12: 22-10$.

## INTRODUCTION.

## 

 With this seception Matthew's narrative follows the order of travels here. After that. rejection fromNazareth, our Lord entered upon`what is usually termed his third circuit in Galilies. There is no hint given of the exact locaity
twelve were sent out. Matt. $10: 1-8$.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

 every yibease among the people. This circoit was in
Gaile, Gatilee, and of courre confined to the cites and vil. tablished in these pleces by the residents of the ser. eral towns. We haves eeen in the previous lessons
talt Jesus was engaped mostly in Capernaum, but
 rounding places and preiching in their synagogues.
The Evangelist makes record of their general labor the interest of our Lord in extending the message to all the people, and it prepares the way also to under stand more fully the reason why Jesus sent forth
the twelve, and gave them, as they entered upon their mission, a power of healing and blessing simi work after his own method, and to be as witnesse for the kingdom both by works and words. V. 88-38. But when he saw the multitudes, he was
moved woith compassion on them, because they fainter moved with compassion on them, becauss they fainteed
and vere scattered abroad, as sheep having no shep
Lord to call others into the same work. No man

can have s proper estimate of the harvest and its | Lord to call others into the same work. No man |
| :--- |
| can have a proper estimate of the harvest and its |
| abundance until he enters into it himself. |
| Ls sbon |

x

Milton College:
Interest 6 mos
Absolutely Pure.

Resolutions.
At a regular meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist
Y. P. S. C.. ., held in Westerly, . I. I. Oct. 8th,
1887, the following resolutions were read and adopt-
ed:
Since our all wise Heavenly Father has taken from
us by deatt, our friend and sister, Miss Edith A.







$\xlongequal{\text { Bearta LL I Imas, secrearry. }}$



FOURTI QUARTEBLY REPORT
 1, 1887, to Sept. 1,1887 .

## Cash on hand, June 1, $1887 . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 2,03036$ Bi CentennialEduation Fund. it. 6 mos.,

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AND HOW TO BUÚLLD THEM.


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## Multon coliege <br> Paid A. Whitford, Treas., $\$ 200$ and $\$ 20538$,

 Chair Pastoral Theoll, TreaChid Wm . H. Crandall, Treas
L. Chester Socies:



## Examined, and





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New York City.


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