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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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The Tract Society.-Forty-fourth Annual Report

Wellesley's President
To Young Men Contemplating the Ministry.....

True Catholicity
An Important Question

Missionary Board Meeting.....

early Meeting at Crab Orchard.....

Alfred Centre, N. Y.....

"The Word of God,".... How the Louvre Art Treasures Escaped the French

True to Ğ d...... What to Teach our Daughters.....

FLITTING SUNWARD.

NUMBER XXX.

· CUBAN HOMES.

As might be expected, the household life

in Cuba is quite different from that in the

United States. Most of the houses are one

story, but those of the wealthier class are

two, and some of the palaces of the million-

aires and nobility are even three stories. One

of the finest houses in Havana is a large

marble palace, built by Senior Aldama, who

confidently expected to be elected President

of the new Cuban Republic, upon the suc-

cess of the late rebellion. But alas for his

hopes; the rebellion did not succeed, and

his property, including this palace and im

mense plantations, was confiscated; of late

years, however, much of it has been re

A Cuban city residence has but one open-

ing to the street, and through that every-

thing comes and goes, even the horses and

carriages. It is no uncommon sight in pass-

ing a house to see the carriage standing in

the front hall. In the better houses, this

passage leads to an inner court, where plants

and flowers, statuary and plashing fountains

make perpetual paradise. When the house

given up to offices and even rented for storer.

As there are never any glass windows, and

of the day, you can see into and even through

the houses in a way that would distress the

heart of a New England housekeeper, who

finds windows and blinds, and shades, and

curtains all combined, scarcely enough to

secure the sacred privacy of home from

Here an iorn grating alone separates the

pedestrians from the family life within. The

first thing which strikes one is the invariable

double row of rocking chairs extending from

the front to the rear, one row facing the other

a little way off. In these the family and their

company sit, the females in one row and the

masculines in the other, all rocking and

chatting, and fanning, and gesticulating, for

hands as with his mouth. The young peo-

the vulgar gaze of the passers by.

evolution.....

Wis....

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he Sabbath Recorder,

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pere to foreign countries will mai, on account of postage paper discentinued until arrearages are proption of the publisher

arly advertisers may have thei larly without extra charge.

Flitting Sunward.—No. 80 carried that in many offices you will see the from New York. two rows of rocking-chairs ready for visitors. The Macedonian Cry.—Poetry..... Editorial Paragraphs....
The Mission ary Society.—Forty fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers..... The absence of carpets, fireplaces and soft

livans, give an air of discomfort to one accustomed to colder climes, but in this climate such things would be discomforts. The ceiling of the rooms are usually the naked beams, though these may be treated in a way to become quite ornamental on occasion. The reason for this is the abundance of the wood-eating ants, which will destroy the timbers in a very short time, and their ravages would be undetected until the floor fell through or the roof tumbled in, were the beams concealed as with us. The abundance of ants, cockroaches, and other insects, is the bane of housekeeping here. It seems quite impossible to avoid them altogether. It is not practicable to keep stores of sugar, or other eatables on hand, because of the ants Cockroaches here fly around like birds, and nothing but marble floors will answer against their ravages. These bugs are so big and abundant, that one woman assured us that once she threw a rag over a group, in an en deavor to kill them, but they ran away with

the rug before she could strike a blow! But the most dreaded pest is the scorpion. They are very plenty and not infrequently they are found in the bed. Donna Ysabel told us that one night she awakened with a feeling of dread, and, calling for a light, she found a scorpion inside her netting, ready to drop upon her. One day El Bah, when on a plantation, was arrested by a cry from her escort, in time to avoid one which was about to bite her. Their bite is very painful, but not often fatal.

We were all invited to dinner one day, at the house of Don Alberto, and gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity to see the inside of a Cuban house of the better class, as well as something of Cuban housekeeping. Donna Ysabel, is, however, of Yankee birth, and we found her home more individual and tasteful than most houses in this land. It was a small two-story house, just around the corner from the Prado and the Park, peculiar in that it had no front hall. The door opened direct into the front room, but an elegant high Japanese screen cut it off from the rest of the parlor, giving the effect of a hall. The parlor, and in fact all the house, was furnished with quaint, antique furniture. much of it solid rosewood, pieces of which must have cost a small fortune when they were made. The regulation rocking chairs were absent, and bric-a-brac abounded, quite in contrast to the houses we had peeped into from the street. The house was three rooms deep, and the stairs went up from the kitchen. This was as neat and snug as a parlor. The Chinese cook, with curious utensils, was as work on the dinner, but the sight was appe is of two stories, the first is generally not less tizing, as the utmost neatness pervailed. On than twenty feet high, and is frequently the roof we found a beautiful flower garden. a bath-house, and a work shop, for Don Alberto is a natural-born mechanic as well as ventillation is all important, it happens that as you go along the street in the cooler hours

> room open to the roof, which was of glass, and decorated with plants and singing birds, of which there were a number of kinds. First there came upon the table an olla podrida, a peculiarly Spanish dish of chopped meats and vegetables highly seasoned. It is somewhat of the nature of an Irish stew, but has more variety, both of the meats and vegetables. Next came a red snapper, a delicious fish from these waters, and after that a stew of guinea fowl. This bird has become wild in the Island, and is much prized as game. Then followed roast turkey, after which we were served with pastry in the form of "floating islands," and fruits in variety, and coffee.

a Spaniard always talks as much with his ple have to do all their courting in this way, One little incident deserves notice. The for they are never allowed to be alone tohostess called our attention to the individual gether. The lover can never see his sweeteven after they are betrothed. That is the for children's toys. She said she had sent rule. But here, as elsewhere, "love laughs at | Don Alberto all over town to get some indi

Yankee throne, but no Yankee ever thought | sequently there is no demand and no supply. | fore us! There was nothing to do but to get | in, and we easily slipped up to the long visited. Most of these are of the "Austrian | to be invited there to dinner at some future | two passengers awaiting us in the packet's

question."

"What wages do you have to pay?" asked Donna Percetta.

"I don't know, we contract the whole matter. We pay a certain sum per week, which covers everything, food, service, and

"But how do you manage the cuisiue?" "We don't. The contractor buys everything, and never asks what we want. He goes through a regular routine, and gives us a good variety. All the leavings he takes sway, so we are not troubled with messes or old victuals."

"But in case of a dinner like to night?" be here, and pay an extra price this week."

left our good friends satisfied that, while perfect paradise on earth. As one of old has not confined to the vidinity of New York.

A MAINE USLAND.

BY MRS. M. F. BUTTS.

It happened in this way that we found it One bitter winter, on the Rhode Island coast, we espied, just after dawn, the masts of a disabled schooner above the sand-lines that hid the sea. Certain "boys" imme liately chased each other across the sodden fields, and through the beach plum bushes to the beach. There they found a great three master rolling in the breakers, and near by, on the sand, a shivering group of sailors. Before long the boys were home again, with the triumphant air of successful adventurers, bringing with them a small jovial man, rather the worse for wear, whom they introduced as the Captain. We learned to know the Captain very well, for he abode with us three weeks, going home to Belfast Maine, just before Christmas-and w learned to love him too, hanging upon his sailor yarns with breathless interest. It was not long before he informed us that his birthplace was Matinicus Island, saying at "You must go to Matinicus, I know you'll like it." Upon inquiry we found that Matnicus was twenty miles south of Rockland, The dinner was served in the dining exploration, immediately jumped from her seat, and, with an inspired countenance, declared that she would go to Matinicus. That it was twenty miles out at sea was suf ficient recommendation. Further knowl edge of the place but deepened our desire to see its charms, and in the following summer we started for the Maine coast.

Imagine us in Rockland one misty morn ing at five o'clock, stepping from the gang, plank of the good ship Penobscot. We follow Mrs. C. into the office at the wharf, and inquire about the packet. "She goes at eight o'clock, wind and weather permitting," replied the clerk with a twinkle in his eye. He knew that the current weather would not permit, but we did nt and we went in good The dinner was very good, and the cooking | faith to the Thorndyke House for our breakpeculiarly Spanish, though done by a Chinese. | fast. In that comfortable hotel we remained the rest of the day, it being Saturday, wind and weather not permitting. Sunday mornheart except in the presence of a duenna, butter-plates, which were such as are sold ing broke gloriously, and at half past five we were informed by a servant that the Cap beach, flanked by immense cliffs. By this for his prey. A single sail floats by the tain of the packet had sent word that he we steered by islands of bare rock—No Man's misty hills, by the huge cliffs, out of sight.

of having eighteen rocking chairs in a room, So the Don bought the best substitute he ourselves dressed and proceed to the wharf, wharf, our nostrils attacked by a strong odor the number I counted in a plantation house I | could find; but should you be so fortunate as | where we found the Captain and mate, and | of fish and tar. bent wood" pattern, with deep seats and day, you will find Donna Ysabel all prepared boat. Later it appeared that the passengers, pointing to a tiny sail-boat rocking upon the comfortable arms. So far is this luxury for you with some nice butter-plates imported | true gentlemen they were, were the post- | water; "I thought one of the boys would be master at Matinicus Island, and the light lover." Home is home, I said to myself, As usual on such occasions, the subject of | keeper at Matinicus Rock. We were soon | though it be a rock in the sea. There are the servants came up for conversation, and the rowed to the fine two-masted schooner that old father, the sweet faced wife, the boys. ladies congratulated Dona Ysabel on her good | was to take us seaward. Lifted on board, | and baby putting out her dimpled hands for luck. "They are the plague of my life," the United States mail followed us. The papa." I saw the picture in his eyes, and said she. "Why only yesterday, on my asking | packet was cast off, and the beautiful Maine | was glad for him. my cook how he was cooking a certain dish, | coast receded slowly, growing momentarily | he packed up his things and left the house. | more lovely as distance lent enchantment. | if we would follow him he would be our guide I got along with the waiter boy for that meal, Rockland is a town of some eight or nine to "the house." I was now to realize Matwhen the cook came back without a word of | thousand inhabitants, lying along the shore | inicus. The half has not been told, I very apology. I cannot call anything they do in of Penobscot Bay. As we sailed away, it soon decided. That walk of half a mile inlooked very peaceful with the blue hills of | cluded cliffs, fir-woods so dense that they Camden at its back. As our packet swept | made, in their depths, a perpetual twilight; onward we were able to see Camden village, | meadows where the aftermath was a sweet a secluded and romantic spot, nestling in mat of soft, green grass, red and white a green bowl among the hills, with the broad clover, late dassies, and many a little unbay stretching seaward always in sight. known leaf tangled and interwoven. The What state so blessed as Maine with mountain | people at "our house" were all "gone to forest and sea in fascinating juxtaposition! meeting" when we arrived. A minister Further on, Dix Island was pointed out to from Rockland was spending his vacation on us as the place where immense quarrying the Island, and they had had meetings nearworks had been abandoned. "The owner | ly every evening of his stay. Our hostess failed," said our informant, "after spending soon returned, and informing us that there a mint of money. He built himself a fine was to be baptizing in the ocean, "at the residence, and with time and labor man- other end of the Island," asked us if we aged to make soil and lawns, and wax flowers | would not like to go. Mrs. Columbus ac-"Oh, we notify him of the extra number to to grow." The Island appears to be but a cepted the invitation, and gave a very interbare rock, and one feels very sorry for the esting account of the ceremony. The group But all good times come to an end, and we man who failed after doing so much. The of islanders, the candidates and the pastor great derricks still stand as monuments to gathered in this remote spot with the great comfort can be found anywhere, there is no the success once achieved. "Owl's Head sea. The bare cliffs, and the dark spruces Light" looked down upon us as we passed. and pines for scenery, made an impression said. "each heart knoweth its own bitter | "The Head" is a beetling crag, with a hood | that the spectator said she should never forness," and trouble, even with servants, is of green grass and plumes of spruce and fir. | get. A glorious place for solitary dreaming, with a book in one's hand, and pleasant memories in the heart. The crown of the Head itself is scarcely larger than the lawn of a village

> Hearing me say that we had not breakfasted, the Captain invited us to a repast of baked beans, hard tack and tea in the foc'sle. during which I gave an account of the wrecked schooner whose Captain was "a Matinicus boy." As we climbed the steep stairs to the deck, a humming bird came flitting by us. Strange voyager to meet so far from shore. One would not suppose such tiny wings could be depended upon for a trip to sea. Had he tired of honeysuckle and phlox and the sweet depths of red hollihocks, and so made "a run outside" for a change? Or was he astray, brushed from his flowery haunts by the wind's great careless wings? While we wondered about the dainty voyager, a yellow butterfly came sailing by. A little giddy and uneven seemed his flight; but he kept up bravely, as did several others that followed him from time

By-and by one of the gentlemen pointed out the island of our guest, looking not unlike a violet cloud along the horizon's the same time, with mildly beaming eye: edge. The light-keeper beguiled us with a most interesting account of Matinicus Rock, a lone ledge in the sea, scarcely more than large enough to give room for the tower of Me. A member of the family, whom we the Light, and the house belonging thereto. dubbed Mrs. Columbus, from her love of The keeper, who was by the way one of the keepers, had been to the mainland for a three week's vacation; the first time that he had left his rock for a year. He was out of health, and anxious to get back to his family, the dark eyes of a yearling girl having an especial attraction for him. Three of his children had been born on the Rock, but this only baby girl among five great boysappeared to be the pet and darling, there not being flushed with an exquisite pink which is re-"enough of her," as the father remarked, "to go around." I tried to imagine the little family out in the sea, five miles from Matinicus Island, to them a mainland, living with the sea birds for companions. And I promised my new friend that I would certainly visit the baby before I left the Maine Matinicus grew larger rapidly as we

watched, and soon the Captain pointed out a white speck, telling us it was the house where we were to board. Our first glimpse of the Island showed us a tiny gray crescent locksmiths," and young people find ways and means not dreamed of by their elders. But knew we would want butter. But there fast," said the call knew we would want butter. But there fast, "We don't have an masses of ledge into the little harbor, none to forget for a night the wonderful solemn. we have wandered from the rocking chairs. It were none to be found in the city. Nobody early breakfast Sunday morning." No too large, one would say, for a good old-charm of a Maine Island.

has been said that a rocking-chair is the in Cuba, except foreigners, eats butter; con- breakfast and twenty miles of sea-faring be- fashioned giant's wash-bowl. The tide was

"There is my boat," said the light-keeper,

The post-master took the mail-bag, saying

We found the house full of visitors from Rockland, who were intending to leave by the next packet—Tuesday. That day being foggy with no wind, they were obliged to wait till Wednesday morning. A brilliant morning it was, and the ox cart was brought to the door to take the ladies of the party to the shore. There is not a horse owned on the island, as indeed, why should a horse be kept to eat his head off when there is noth-

ing for him to do? The island is but two miles long and one mile wide, a grassy "cart path" running the length of it from shore to shore. We,

"the boarders," went on in advance to see the friends off. As we sat on one of the timbers of the wharf, great barrels of fish in pickle near by, and long tables of fish drying in the near distance, we saw presently the great cart, filled with women and children and their belongings, come lumbering down the rough road to the water's The docile oxen were made to back the load through the salt tide to the packet's boat, into which luggage and passengers were stowed amid good-byes and last words of regrets and affection. Some of these people had not been on the island for years, though it was their birthplace, and many of them had undoubtedly made their last visit.

As there was but a capful of wind, the packet made slow progress after she left her moorings. Mrs. Columbus, fired with ambition, procured a pretty row-boat, and took us out to the vessel to say good bye over again. We rowed along side for a few moments, then rounded the point of rocks and floated "outside." The ocean was almost perfectly smooth, only long, slow "swells" gave a slight motion to our boat. It was a delightful little voyage, from which we returned determined to spend many hours of summer weather in a row boat. Morning. noon or night Matinicus proved to be full of fascinations. We never tired of sitting among the cliffs, far up at high tide, and equally far down when the tide was out, among the pretty natural aquaria, stocked with sea urchins and anemones, snails. 'saucers" and barnacles.

I will finish this letter with a sketch of evening taken" on the spot:"

It is sunset. The Western horizon is flected by the opposite clouds. A little boat sailing by has caught the last rays of the sun, and seems to be made of rosy pearl, with a sail of some magic stuff. How it bounds over the satin blue of the sea. A dozen rocky points break the waves into dazzling spray. The far hills beyond Vinal Haven, look like soft purple clouds. The fir-woods back of the great Western cliff are already enveloped in night. The low straggling rocks, with many a little pool in the hollows and clefts, are beginning to grow strangely gray and cold. The breeze fresh-The sea moans. The daylight fades. Fishing boats are rowing harborward. A fish hawk flies low ready to dart to the depths

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

THE MACEDONIAN CRY.

Taken from the Seventy first Annual Report of th General Baptist Missionary Society of England.

> Hark, what cry arrests my ear! Hark, what accents of despair! 'Tis the heathen's dying prayer, Friends of Jesus hear! Men of God, to you we cry, Rests on you our tearful eye; Help us, Christians, or we die-Die in dark despair.

Hasten, Christians, haste to save O'er the land and o'er the wave; Dangers, death and distance brave-Hark, for help they call. Afric bends her suppliant knee; Asia's woes cry. pity me! Hark, they urge the heaven born plea, Jesus died for all!

Haste, then, spread the Saviour's name, Snatch the fire brands from the flame; Deck his glorious diadem With their ransomed souls. See! the Pagan altars fall; See! the Saviour reigns o'er all; Crown him, crown him, Lord of all! Echoes round the poles. -Amos Sutton

with the other Protestant churches.

"In summing up it is found that the additions to the churches in Japan from 1883 to 1885 showed a gain of 77 per cent, which in 331 per cent per annum. The 10 teachers among Southern whites. Western Recorder says, 'Verily that is a good dividend, and missions do pay."

from an elevation to listeners below irritates and presses the vocal organs, causing clergymen's sore throat. The Living Church remarks that if clergymen would hold the head erect and speak up, they would not have throat trouble. Why not, then, have our churches so arranged that preachers will not be obliged to speak down from the pulpit to hearers seated on a lower level?

"French Canadians," said a distinguished priest from Montreal at the laying of the corner stone of a large French Catholic Church at Woonsocket, R. I., "Providence has sent you here to do in the land of the Puritans what you have so grandly done in Canada—to bring everything into subjection to our Holy Father the Pope." The Christians of New England have need to awake to the great importance of the purest possible Christian life and doctrine.

MRS. CASWELL, editor of the Woman's Department of The Home Missionary, says: After an editorial experience of eighteen months, I have come to believe that if each member of the church of Christ were to take a turn at the editorial wheel of our home missionary machinery, there would not be known another backward movement in God's work through lack of men and means. For when you stand at this point, the whole wide field lies before you, and you are brought face to face with its actual condi-

A NOTED infidel writer of America, professing to understand all about India, assert ed that the work in that country was so fruitless that the Church Missionary Society was on the point of giving up its fields. The fact is that the increase in the India missions of this society was 5,022, the total membership being 23,733; and that it proposes to send out several carefully selected evangelists, who, going two by two shall visit the five great mission fields of the society in India. The Free Church of Scotland is also inaugurating a movement for special evangelistic work in its educational missions in India.

FROM the Seventy-first Annual Report of the General Baptist Missionary Society of England, we leafn that in the Orissa Mission of India there are 17 English missionaries, 23 native ministers, 3 ministerial students. 16 mission stations, 14 chapels, 9 churches, 1,306 church members, 1,620 day whatever may be said concerning there la and Sunday-school scholars, and a native Christian community af 3,366. There were 41 baptisms last year; and the number of haptisms since the commencement of the lat. They are a great comfort and strength labors. I have enjoyed, almost uniformly, a mission house and premises, a second mis- reach.

| Dro. Journson reports 16 weeks of general labors. I have enjoyed, almost uniformly, missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 54 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 55 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 55 sermons; congregations and considerably increasing our missionary work; 55 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 55 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons; congregations are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons are considerably increasing our missionary work; 56 sermons are considerably increasing our missionary wor baptisms since the commencement of the

sion room, one missionary and one evangelist The total disbursments last year were about \$40,735, and the total receipts \$34,745.

THE first white settlement in Nebraska was at Belleone, nine miles south of Omaha, in 1847. The Territory was constituted in 1854, and included the present state and parts of Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. It was admitted as a State in 1867; and the same year the first railroad entered Omaha. From the eastern to the western limit it is 413 miles; from north to south the state is 208 miles wide. The state is sixty times as large as Rhode Island, and larger than all New England by the area of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The de velopment of Nebraska has been rapid and beyond the expectations of the very hopeful; although it was not long ago that the larger portion of the state was, on the maps, a part of the "Great American Desert."

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

One thousand four hundred and sixty five missionaries; 215 missionary teachers; 1,155 years of labor; 10,812 additions on professions of faith, and 7,046 in certificate; 87,590 in congregations; 3.974 adult and 4,558 infant baptisms; 392 Sunday-schools organized; 2,132 Sunday schools, with a membership of 142,246; 1547 church edifices, valued at \$4,307,388; 125 church edifices built during the year, costing \$305,772; 262, re-JAPANESE Episcopalians are said to ask | paired and enlarged at a cost of \$65,036; for great changes in the Prayer Book and in church debts of \$169,072 canceled; 54 the Articles, and to desire a closer accord | churches becoming self-sustaining; 175 churches organized; 312 parsonages, valued at \$384,228; 21 schools and 84 teachers among the Indians; 21 schools and 40 teachers among Mexicans; 37 schools and 81 teachers among Mormons; and 4 schools and

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

An English surgeon says that speaking | Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of

Home Missions.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

For many years Bro. S. R. Wheeler has been connected, more or less of the time, with the home mission work of our society. His field has been a large and important one, and the Board has esteemed him as a faithful and efficient worker. May he be greatly prospered in his new field of labor, as pastor interest was awakened among the young at Dodge Centre, Minn.

He reports only four weeks of labor, concerning which he writes:

Board, and also of the brethren whom I vis | have presented themselves for baptism and ited, I spent a month in Marion, Chase and | church membership, and we hope that others Lyon counties, Kansas. I went directly to will follow soon. This leaves only six out of Oursler, Marion county. This is the location | the twenty five I have mentioned to you two of the Marion County Church. There is no or three times, who ought to be gathered in. town here as yet, but a post office was estab. We are praying that older ones may be re lished last March, with Bro. W. E. M. Oursler | vived and backsliders reclaimed. I spent a | somewhat gloomy, and sometimes very enas postmaster. A flag-station was granted in Sabbath at Harvard last month, and found couraging. At the present time, everything October, while I was there. Thus, this locality is developing in importance. Step by people attending their meetings. They instep it will go forward. Now is the time to tended to organize before leaving. I do not move, and I am satisfied that, with a mis | know how many members they expected from sionary pastor and judicious management, a our people there. My appointment at Pleas Seventh-day Baptist church could be estab. ant Hill is still sustained with a good inter lished. How I do wish this could be done! est. A Baptist man alternates with me every I have canvassed the matter considerably yet the way has not opened for me to do it.

At this place I spent two weeks, preached six sermons, held some other services, and the greater part I have enjoyed my work on visited as opportunity allowed. The interest was encouraging. The Sabbath service of October 16th was a memorable time. Nineteen persons were assembled in a stone school house. Among the number was one from Alfred Centre, N. Y., one from Chase county | voices engaging in prayer, never heard before and two from Pratt county. The sermon in that exercise, you would doubtless say it was listened to with attention; then followed an interesting covenant meeting, in which all who had professed Christ took part; after which we partook of the sacred emblems commemorating the dying love of our blessed Saviour. In the afternoon we assembled at Bro. Oursler's, and closed the day with a prayer-meeting, which did us all good. Such occasions are very refreshing to these scatered Sabbath keepers. They are like water to a thirsty soul. The recent visit of Bro. J. B. Clarke, agent of the Tract Society at this place was appreciated.

I spent the next Sabbath with the breth ren in Chase county, where I preached two sermons, one at Bro. Wm. Jeffrey's house and the other in the Presbyterian house of worship in Elmdale. Elmdale is about 18 miles from Oursler, and adds strength to the Marion Church. I spent the last Sabbath in October in Lyon county, near Emporia, where I preached three sermons. At this place an encouraging interest was manifested bors with reference to making permanent Sabbath keeping churches, there is no ques tion but that they do much good in these

following ways:

strangers who are in attendance. In this connection it is to be remembered that these missionary services are frequently held in such localities and under such circumstances that some attend who are seldom seen in a congregation for religious worship.

3d. By these labors the seed of Sabbath truth is sown, which seed shall not return void, but will yield an appropriate harvest.

Labor in the Lord is not in vain. It was my intention to stop a day or two at

Topeka, but I hastened home to have an interview with Bro. J. W. Morton, who spent a

few days at Nortonville. Your brother in Christ,

S. R. WHEELER. Four weeks of labor; 3 preaching places;

11 sermons; average congregations over 43; 7 other meetings; 18 visits and calls; and 800 pages of tracts, etc., distributed.

From Nortonville, Kan., Feb. 9, 1887, Bro. Wheeler write:

The Dodge Centre, Minn., Church has invited me to become its pastor. The negotia tions have been going on some little time, and I need to apologize for not communicating with the Board about the matter.

Last October's experience confirmed my former conviction, that "I am not able to do much general missionary work." But oh this great, wide, needy field! O, that some active, young minister could come out to this work, For two years these interests have received but little attention. It causes sadness to think over the work on this field, and then think of the prospect of its being

The suggestion by Bro. Huffman, about keeping a man in one place until a church is built up, is a good one. Marion county, Kansas, is one of those places. Probably the new Sabbath keeping colony in Scott county is another. There are also many individual families here and there who need the encouragement of an occasional visit from a missionary, even more than a family in any given church needs the pastoral visit of the pastor.

Long Branch Church, Humboldt, Neb.

Bro. D. K. Davis, missionary pastor, who has, however, closed his labors, reports 1 weeks of service; 1 church and 2 other preaching places; 15 sermons; 15 other meet ings; 18 Sabbath keeping families; 51 resi dent church members; and 2 Bible-schools.

He writes as follows:

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 6, 1887.

In submitting to you my final report, as missionary pastor of this church, it affords me great pleasure to be able to say that we are in a more prosperous condition than at the time of my last report. At the annual church meeting, about January 1st, I notified the brethren that my labors as pastor would be closed April 1st, and urged them to appoint a committee and take steps at once to secure a pastor. Brother Babcock arrived July 3d. After a few weeks a new people, and several who had arisen for prayer some time ago, with others to the number of fifteen, came forward for baptism, and were baptized one week ago last Sabbath and re-In accordance with the expectation of the ceived into the church. Since that time four the Adventists there with a tent, and our four weeks. When I leave I presume Bro. with reference to going there myself; but as | Babcock will take the appointment at that

In conclusion, permit me to say, that for this field; and, though performed in weak ness, I trust that the work has not been in vain. And if you had been at the young people's prayer meeting last Sabbath even ing, and listened to the large number of pays for the Board to assist in sustaining an

interest here. Respectfully submitted,

D. K. DAVIS. Jos. W. Morton, Chicago, Ill.:

Bro. Morton reports for the year 146 ser mons, numerous visits, the distribution of good deal of Sabbath literature, and 6 bap

As general missionary, he has labored prin cipally in Chicago and Wisconsin; but has the General Conference of the Sabbath- school; assisted in the ordination of 3 miniskeeping Adventists at Marion, Iowa; and, owing to the ill health of the Corresponding Secretary, attended the Yearly Meetings of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Kansas and Nebraska. Full and interesting accounts of these labors have, from time to time, appeared in the RECORDER. The cause in Northern Wisconsin seems to have been especially helped by his plans and efforts.

"In reviewing the year," he writes, "I can truly say that I thank the Lord for its enjoyments, its trials and sufferings, and its

2d. They are impressive for good upon many | through sickness. The fields are as white as ever, the laborers as hard to find."

Trenton and Alden, Minn:

pastor, reports 43 weeks of labor; 2 other 7 other points; 105 sermons; average congre. preaching places; 64 sermons; congregations from 10 to 45; 12 prayer and other religious and calls; 375 tracts distributed; 12 addi. meetings; 65 visits and calls; 350 pages of tracts distributed; 4 additions; 21 Sabbath- | and 3 Bible-schools on the field. keeping families; 33 resident church members: 2 Bible schools, with an attendance last quarterly report will well illustrate the of from 10 to 45; and one school organized. | character of the entire year's work.

New Auburn, Minn:

Bro. A. G. Crofoot, missionary, pastor,

In reviewing the work for the past year, I do not find that advancement that I could wish: still I think that the cause of our Lord is gaining slowly. Three times have we visited the baptismal waters, and at each visit have buried two of the members of our Bible school into the likeness of Christ's death. One has been received to our membership by sistent course of Subbath keeping in the letter, making a total increase of seven. Two midst of such bitter opposition as that with have been dropped from our list for uniting with the Adventists, and two for a continual violation of, their covenant obliga-We have just lost one of our most faithful members by death, so that the net sisting of seven, into a Sabbath school. The increase is only two.

During the year I have preached 102 sermons, given 8 addresses, and led the weekly prayer meeting and a meeting for Bible-study. There is not as much interest in some of these meetings as we could desire, but the Sabbath morning meeting is well attended, and nearly all stay to the Bible-school.

As a church, we are endeavoring to maintain the cause of our Lord and Redeemer, and that of his downtrodden Sabbath, although some of the membership are not as active and devoted as the interests of the

Pray for us that we may be faithful to our trust, and that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even by me. | to supply the preaching; T. J. Wilson was

He reports 52 weeks of labor; 110 sermons and addresses; average congregations of 48 in the morning and 33 in the evening; 77 prayer and other religious meetings; 137 visits and calls; about 500 pages of tracts distributed; 7 additions, 6 being by baptism; and assisted in the organization of one Baptist Bible-school.

C. W. Threlkeld Kentucky and Southern

Bro. Threlkeld, general missionary in Kentucky and Southern Illinois, reports 33 weeks of labor with the churches of Shep herdsville, Ky., and Stone Fort, Ill., and at 8 ducing his proofs from the New Hampshire other preaching places; 152 sermons, congregations of about 75; 25 other meetings; 160 | therein. visits and calls; nearly 3,000 pages of tracts, etc. distributed, and 8 additions-5 by bap-

Bro. Threlkeld's deep afflictions, in the death of his wife and in the blindness of a son, call for our warmest sympathies and earnest prayers on his behalf.

S. W. Rutledge, Southern Missouri:

ELK CREEK, Texas Co., Mo. I rejoice that the good Lord has brought me up to the time of making another yearly report to you. The work has been varied on my field of labor. Sometimes the prospects have been seems to be working favorably with an in crease of seemingly earnest investigation, both among preachers and people. I believe that all are ready to admit that the seventh day is the only Bible Sabbath; and the temper ance reform is gaining very fast in this coun try. I have my work planned for the next quarter as follows: To keep up regular ap pointments at Dykes and Huggins, monthly and to hold protracted meetings at the Provi dence and Waldencia Churches, at a point on the Current River, near Eminence, and near Evening Shade, in Arkansas. The interest is good in each of the above named places. May the Lord give us success.

As to my success in the past year on Rubidoux: we have twelve converts to the Sabbath under our labors; but nine of them have been induced by an Advent preacher to go to the Adventists. One is tinctured with Universal ism; and two have decided for the Seventhday Baptists. I think others will soon follow them. Could the Board send Bro. Threlkeld to labor with us about one month, I think great good would be the result There are several families acquainted with him here from Kentucky, with whom he could accomplish more, perhaps, than any one else.

During the past year I have devoted to the work 25 weeks; delivered 60 sermons, and 9 Sabbath and temperance lectures; attended 61 prayer-meetings; made 103 religious visalso visited Northern Missouri (Princeton); its; organized one church and one Bibleters; received by experience, 8; by baptism, 1; made a distribution of 4,500 pages of tracts; and collected on the field \$2 for

four Sabbath keepers in all this country. your brother and fellow laborer in Christ." Now, in Texas county and a small portion of Shannon, there are not less than forty, eighteen of whom belong to the Providence Church, and five to the Waldencia Church. The others, with the exception of a few Adventists, have not joined any church.

W. K. Johnson, Billings, Mo.:

Bro. J. F. Shaw, Texarkana, Ark., gener. al missionary, reports 50 weeks of labor with the churches of Texarkana and DeWitt, Ark. Bro. W. H. Ernst, of Alden, missionary and Bulcher and Eagle Lake, Texas, and at gations of 58; 51 other meetings; 181 visits tions-5 by baptism; one church organized.

The following items and extracts from his

When asked to take part in the political campaign of Texas, he declined, saying that his "mission was particularly and emphatically to preach 'Jesus Christ and him crucified,' a Saviour of sinners."

" Bro. Snell and his family (of Lovelady, Texas) are a model of a lone Sabbath keep. ing family. But few families, under like circumstances, would maintain such a conwhich they have been surrounded. Cut off from all church privileges of their own faith. they have organized their own family, con. time I spent in this household school was among the most pleasant of my experiences."

As Bro. Shaw says, they will be rewarded and exalted, according to the Word of the Lord. There is interest here in the question of the Sabbath and of salvation; and the continued and faithful ministration of the gos. pel, would, no doubt, result in an ingathering of souls.

At Eagle Lake, Colorado county, Texas. our missionary baptized three person in the Colorado River, and organized a church of eight members. Bro. L. H. Smith was asked chosen deacon, and Miss J. Estelle Wilson.

At this place about a dozen colored peo. ple have embraced the Sabbath; several attended Bro. Shaw's meeting, and, by request, he preached to a colored congregation.

At Rupee, Texas, there was an exciting interest, centering, of course, in the subject of the Sabbath. A Baptist minister had preached the abrogation of the law, but Bro. Shaw out of respect for the Baptist dehomination, publicly vindicated them from the reputation of holding such a theory, ad-Confession of Faith and the Scriptures cited

Under the leadership of the Baptist pastor, some ten of the more prominent members, including two deacons, were excluded from the church, either because they had accepted the Sabbath doctrines, or protested against the unjust proceedings of the church toward those who dared to interpret the Bible for themselves.

Our missionary promised to return to Rupee in September, and aid in the organization of a church.

Writing from home, he says:

Elders Whatley, Powers, Mayes and Hull, and Bro. D. S. Allen, were here (at the annual meeting in August), and the acquaintance formed and friendship established will, no doubt, lend strength and energy for our

Bro. Mayes remained over a week, and oreached at Rice's school-house, north of the city. The result was one addition from the Adventists, and one by baptism in profession of faith.

Whilst many things are not what we would wish them to be, yet we are gratified with the progress of the cause in the last three years, and hope it will continue to grow in the future.

In consideration of needed aid sent by northern friends, in response to an appeal, through the RECORDER, from Bro. Shaw, of Texarkana, Ark., Bro. Frank M. Mayes of Housley, Dallas county, Texas, reports to the Board 10 weeks of labor with the Rose Hill Church and at 5 other places; 30 germons; congregations from 20 to 220; 8 other religious meetings; 90 visits and calls; 500 pages of tracts distributed, and 2 additions-1 by baptism.

"We still rejoice," he writes, "and praise the good Lord that the prospects for our success in the Sabbath cause are still very favorable. . . . I will do all that I can for my Master's cause as long as I live. What a a vast field for labor is here in Texas. There are thousands and multiplied thousands that have never heard the gospel as it is in Christ. Pray for us on this field. May the Lord Four years ago there were not more than bless his people everywhere, is the prayer of

To us the South-west now seems to be sort of strategic point for the proclamation of the divine law and the gospel of Christ, as we by the grace of God understand them. Wise generalship would, therefore, seem to require that we shall, in some degree, concen-Bro. Johnson reports 12 weeks of general trate our efforts there, at least by promptly Sabbath

"Remember the Sabbathdix days shalt thou labor, and the seventh day is the Sabbath

THE TRACT 80 The Forty fourth Annual B

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THE OUTI

Each year deepens the Outlook and Sabbath Qua valuable agent among our has made for itself a per inent place in the literatur question. A late issue Statesman, referring to t of it as a "singularly It has been a matter of gr the Board, that from th ment has been often expre who most widely differ of the paper. While it continue such original in bring out the ultimate and open up new fields of tigation bearing upon the it is expected that in the will deal more fully with of the subject than it has not only because, to some mental aspects of the Sa already been discussed, b creasing; interest in the the current literature n valuable.

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The following items and extracts from his last quarterly report will well illustrate the character of the entire year's work.

When asked to take part in the political campaign of Texas, he declined, saying that his "mission was particularly and emphatically to preach 'Jesus Christ and him crucified.' a Saviour of sinners."

"Bro. Snell and his family (of Lovelady, Texas) are a model of a lone Sabbath keep. ing family. But few families, under like circumstances, would maintain such a consistent course of Sabbath-keeping in the midst of such bitter opposition as that with which they have been surrounded. Cut off from all church privileges of their own faith. they have organized their own family, consisting of seven, into a Sabbath school. The time I spent in this household school was mong the most pleasant of my experiences."

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Sabbath Beform.

Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The Forty fourth Annual Report of the Execu tive Board.

THE OUTLOOK.

Each year deepens the conviction that th Outlook and Sabbath Quarterly is the most valuable agent among our publications. I has made for itself a perament and prominent place in the literature of the Sabbath question. A late issue of the Christian of it as a "singularly able publication." It has been a matter of great satisfaction to the Board, that from the first such judgment has been often expressed, even by those who most widely differ with the teachings of the paper. While it is the purpose to continue such original investigation as will bring out the ultimate facts in every field, and open up new fields of thought and investigation bearing upon the Sabbath question, it is expected that in the future the paper will deal more fully with the current phases of the subject than it has done in the past, not only because, to some extent, the fundamental aspects of the Sabbath reform have already been discussed, but because the increasing interest in the public mind makes the current literature more pertinent and valuable.

The experience of five and a half years has placed beyond controversy the value of this periodical and the wisdom and duty of keeping it in vigorous life and extending the field of its influence. Steps should be taken to enlarge its circulation, by obtaining the addresses, not simply of clergymen, but of religious workers in all subordinate departments of the church and reformatory work. This is looked upon as one of the most important lines of advance in our work. We have been sending the Outlook to about 50,000 clergymen in the United States and Canada. We should commence at once to pay all expenses of printing and circulating the 100,000 copies.

THE LIGHT OF HOME.

unwisdom of reducing the edition of this paper. During the past year only about 5,000 copies have been printed, fully half of | ered best not to devote any of the General which have been sent to subscribers of the Fund to it, but to insist, if it is to be pub-RECORDER, for the purpose of familiarizing | lished, that its subscriptions must meet all our own people with its methods, objects its expenses. The number of subscribers and aims. It was evident to the Board that with so meager a circulation outside the denomination, it was almost a waste of money to continue its publication; and for the purpose of ascertaining the minds of the people on the subject, they called through the RE- | lowing still on hand: No. 1., 8 copies; No. CORDER for responses by mail, to the question whether it should be stopped or continued. A large number of responses were received, all but two of which were in favor of its continuance and extended circulation. The Board were already fully assured in their own minds that it was wise that the Light of Home should be continued with at least its original edition, of 110,000 copies, procured, depending upon the people to furnish the money.

It does not seem necessary to repeat the arguments which have already been presented in favor of its extensive circulation. The readers, is therefore unfitted for the general reader. The general reader, representing the great mass of society, is, in the end, a most valuable adjunct in every reformatory reforms find their first and most permanent foothold among the common people; and while that remark has been especially true in European society, where social distinctions are more strongly marked than if desired. here, it is yet an important truth to be contious concerning all religious questions, and specially given for that purpose. especially concerning the Sabbath. But

which enable them to be pioneers in reform which reforms are made," to plant the nuthroughout the whole land. In this way, the Light of Home working from one direction, will unite its influence with the Outlook, working from another, in the currents of thought, and so mutually strengthen and increase the influence of each periodical. The | aroused to thought by our publications, dis Board are of the opinion that the aim should | tributing tracts and papers as needed, sell Light of Home, but to increase the number | gathering names of proper persons to whom as rapidly as proper lists can be procured, to send our publications. Could such Statesman, referring to the Outlook, speaks to at least that stated as the aim in last year's report—a half million copies. The cost of printing the small edition the past year has been \$545 70, of which only \$96 02 ance, \$449 68, has been paid from general

To print 100,000 copies monthly for the ing Agent to the Board: next year will require only \$3,500.

In order to procure the names of proper persons to whom to send the Light of Home, the Board have invited the Woman's Board of the General Conference to take that part of the work, procuring the names and writing the mailing lists. This they have consented to attempt, and are already at it. Ladies in the W. C. T. U. are sending in names from that organization, particularly that they may receive the answer which appeared in the March number to the pamplet by Mrs. Batcham, issued under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., advocating legislation in in favor of Sunday, and attempting to controvert the arguments we urge in favor of the only Sabbath of Jehovah. The subject being thus officially opened in that organization, it is hoped that much good may be done through that channel.

We hope also to interest our missionaries on the frontiers in procuring names in the places not yet reached by our publications. SEVENTH DAY RAPTIST QUARTERLY.

As announced in the last annual report, the Board have caused a canvass of much of send it to not less than 50,000 subordinate the denomination to be made, to see how many subscribers could be obtained for this be large. It is estimated that \$5,000 will it, if a sufficient number could be secured. The interest in it is not as great as it deserves, but we are not without hope that the The cost of publishing the paper for the way may be clear soon for its publication. past year is considerably less than that of | Certainly it has a field entirely distinct from the previous year, being but \$2,909 21, of any of our other publications. It is of great which \$67 17 has been paid by subscrip- importance to the future history of the denomination, and to all who wish to preserve in permanent from the perishing memorials The experience of the year has shown the of the past, as well as the records of the present. As it is not, however, in any sense, a part of our missionary work, it is considestimated to be sufficient for this purpose, not counting any expenses for editorial work, is 500. Of these but 193 have yet been pledged.

Of the volume published 58 numbers have been sold during the year, leaving the fol 2., 145 copies; No. 3., 25 copies; No. 4., 140

EDUTH LE ISRAEL.

The question of publishing a paper in Hebrew for the Jews has been before the Board for more that a year. The services of Bro. Ch. Th. Lucky being available for this purpose, than whom probably no man is more fully adapted to this work, has stimand with these expressions of the wishes of | ulated the desire which has long existed for their constituents they decided to enlarge its | a more earnest endeavor to reach the sons of eirculation as rapidly as the names could be Israel. The fact that we hold to the ancient Sabbath of Jehovah is believed to be a reason why we may more readily reach them than can other Christian denominations. Many difficulties have had to be overcome before the publication of a Hebrew Outlook being fitted for a specific class of paper could be successfully attempted, but they have been surmounted, and the first member of Eduth le Israel is in print. It is proposed to publish it monthly. The services of a converted Hebrew, Bro. Landow. movement. The law of history is that has been secured to do the composition, while the editing is in the charge of Bro. Ch. Th. Lucky. A font of Hebrew type has been purchased, and the pages are stereotyped, so that future editions can be printed

This step in advance in our publications sidered. The correspondence, which has has been rendered possible mainly through fallen off notably since the reduction of the the generosity of Bro. D. C. Burdick, of edition of the Light of Home, began to show | Nortonville, Kansas. Others have also conthat there is a constituency of thoughtful tributed, so that it is probable that it will be men and women who are deeply conscien. supported the first year, at least, by funds

CANVASSING AGENT.

who have the character and the conscience spreading the knowledge of the aims and Sabbath question, and the many signs of the invited by the trustees to act as President needs of the Society, together with soliciting growing influence of our publications in the necessity of this large edition is clearly subscriptions to our periodicals and selling seen, that we may thereby include a sufficient | publications, has been continued during the number of those who "contain the stuff of year with valuable results. The experience the Sabbath will vindicate his name, and of years has demonstrated that there is no clei of Sabbath reform among the people other way in which the objects aimed at can be so well accomplished, if, inde-d, they can be attained by any other means. It would, in fact be well if the society could employ several colporteurs, who could devote themselves to loyalty. While some, by their lack of conthe new fields, visiting those who have been be not only to issue 100,000 monthly of the ing our books as opportunity offered, and course be carried out, it is believed that the results would soon demonstrate its wisdom.

The cost of this part of the service for the past year has been, for salary, \$682 30; and have been paid by subscriptions. The bal | for expenses, traveling, etc., \$92 85; or a total of \$775 15.

The following is the report of the Canvass-

Your Canvassing Agent has spent about ten months during the year in the service of the Society. Some less than nine months have been devoted to canvassing, as he at tended the sessions of the South-Eastern, Eastern, Central and Western Associations. where he sought to do what he could for the Society. At each session time was kind ly allotted for the consideration of the in terests the Society has in charge, and the impressions made seemed to be full of promise. The following outline shows some of the topics that were discussed: "The outlook for the Sabbath cause," "Our obligations to teach the Sabbath doctrine," "Our duty to our publications," "Denominational loyalty." The number of the speakers, and the breadth and spirit of their remarks, lead us to hope for some rekindling of consecra tion and enthusiasm in this department of

The labors of your Agent, aside from those referred to above, have been among the churches of the Western, Central and East. ern Associations. Nearly all of them have been visited, and from both pastors and members, your Agent has received cordial

co-operation. In many instances, the results have been better than on the first tour, as brethren have aided with more liberal gifts. The plan of systematic giving is gaining ground steadily, and it has been the aim of the Agent to encourage at as far as practicable. to clergymen. The additional cost will not | publication, in anticipation of again issuing | Some of the churches are doing well in this way, in raising funds for their home work and for the benevolent societies. Some are not taking collections regularly for any purpose, and now and then one has regular collections for the Missionary Society, and none for the Tract Society. If there could be a uniform system, by which regular and frequent contributions should be made, it would, no doubt, secure a far better supply of funds for all benevolent purposes, especially if the "tenth" should be adopted as the rule. The patronage of our publications has been encouraging, but it is not what it ought to be, as too many are indifferent in respect to their claims and worth.

Families unsupplied with the SABBATH RECORDER have been visited, and, as a result, sixty four have become subscribers. Others no doubt would have taken it if their love of religious reading and of the Lord's cause was equal to their interest in other things. Another class, from assurances given, may be expected to take the paper before long. Besides, a considerable number of subscrip-Hand and Sabbath Visitor have been re-

The collections on account of the SAB BATH RECORDER. contributions and pledges

etc., have been, in all, \$4,195 10. The cash receipts have been as follows:

A considerable portion of the collections on RECORDER accounts have been on bills that have been running up for some time.

It should be borne in mind that nothing has been done this year by the Agent in taking special public collections, and only a part of the contributions have been given in a personal way, many pledging the amount, instead, to be paid in their regular offerings. The efforts, thus, have been designed to arouse the spirit of benevolence, and give strength and permanency to systematic plans, while the results, of course, could not at once appear, but will tend to enlarge the income of other treasuries as well as that of the Tract Society.

used during the year.

A survey of the fields, within our denom ination and outside, affords encouragement. Within we see the fruitage of Sabbath reform work in new ministers and new churches gained, new patrons of our schools and of our publications, and above all, and more ple that saves from apostasy, and tends to er of the College often said of her: "There bring back those who have yielded to worldly is the future president of the Wellesley Colallurements, and gone from the right path-

since in all reforms but few men are found. This means of reaching the people and we note the wide spread agitation of the gency of the moment, Miss Freeman was and known as the St. John Alcove.

molding the utterances in relation to it, we may well take courage and press on in the conflict, knowing assuredly that the Lord of an in the country who could stand at the will reign until he hath "put all enemies administer its government successfully. under his feet."

President pro tem. for one year, and so re-In conclusion, your Agent is constrained to say that his wide association with our people reveals to him more and more their integrity and earnestness, their faith and secration and zeal, and others by their idoltruth above everything else, and are ready whether, with her youth and her delicate to labor and sacrifice for its triumph. Eviguide and bless us ever for his cause's sake. J. B. CLARKE, Canvassing Agent. SEPT. 8, 1887.

Education.

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

THE SCHOOLS OF DENVER

best teachers which it can find, regardless of at all hours for counsel and comfort. She the city, state, or section where they are to has a charity of mental vision that is rarely be found. Teachers are now in the employ equaled, and a balanced judgment which is of the city of Denver, from various colleges | seldom questioned; her keen insight into in the East and West, from the Massachu- character enables her to detect anything setts Institute of Technology, and other in | wrong in the life of a girl, and her ready stitutions of the same kind. In fact, it seems | tact and sympathy lead her always to apply to be the ambition of the superintendent and | the right remedy. - Wide Awake. the Board of Education to secure the best teachers possible to fill vacancies in al grades of their schools. The system of examination of teachers is

somewhat peculiar. A special examination

of candidates is held, conducted by the superintendent and board, when written answers to questions and topics are given upon the various branches of study, and these examination papers are marked on the scale of education, and have graduated from some 100. Subsequent to the written examina | college. If your training there has been tion, each candidate is passed into a private | thorough, it is just a fair beginning. It has room and questioned by all the members of the board, including the superintendent. advantage. Take, if practicable, a full These questions are not upon school subjects | theological course, preaching as opportunity particularly, but upon general matters, the may present; for preaching is an art, and can design being to elicit some indications of the only be well learned by practice. capacity, ability, and characteristics of the and so on. This method precludes all favor-

When a teacher is once in the employ of the city, his interests, as well as the interests of the city, are conscientiously looked after. If a teacher would evidently be more successful in another grade of school, higher or lower, the change is made by mutual consent. The salaries of primary, intermediate, and grammar school teachers are all upon one grade, with an increase each year of service up to a certain limit.—Education for Sep-

WELLESLEY'S PRESIDENT.

Miss Alice E. Freeman, President of Wellesley College, was born in Colesville, branches of education now taught in com-Broome County, N. Y. She is the daughter of Dr. James and Elizabeth Freeman, and is the eldest of four children. Her father, tions to the Outlook, Light of Home, Helping | with a longing for education which nothing could check, began his professional studies after the birth of his eldest daughter, and the youthful mother, only seventeen years older than her daughter, was left with to the General Fund, and sales of books, the care of the farm and household affairs while her husband studied medicine in a neighboring town; so it will be seen that the daughter is, by an act of predestination, the child of both zeal and culture.

While Miss Freeman was still very young, Dr. Freeman removed with his family to the little village Windsor, a charming spot on the Susquehanna, whose beautiful natural scenery filled the child with enthusiastic delight. She early began to share the re sponsibilities of the household, and became the nurse and constant companion of the younger children.

She spent the years of her happy childhood in this picturesque village, and here at the old academy she developed a love for study which made it inevitable that she should desire to go to college. About this time Michigan University opened its doors to women. At once Miss Freeman's resolution was taken. She entered the University soon after, and was one of the pioneers of the hazardous experiment of coeducation. Dur-Something has been accomplished in tract | ing the four years of her college life her distribution, about 13,000 pages having been simplicity and directness of character, her fit to others, or in any way of service to the thorough worfanly self-respect, her faithful cause of Christ. When I think of it, I am scholarship, and earnest Christian spirit, filled with wonder.—Morning Star. exerted an influence which cannot be overestimated. Miss Freeman graduated in 1876, and after teaching two years in Michigan, she was called to the chair of History in Wellesley College. Her success in this valuable than all, we see the toning up of department was so marked, though she was the consciences and spiritual life of our peo | but twenty four years of age, that the found-

In 1880 the founder of Wellesley College, We have much to inspire thankfulness to Mr. Henry F. Durant, died. The same year donated to the Kansas Wesleyan University God for what he has wrought among us, and the President of the College was obliged to at Salina, his law library, valued at about \$2,for us, by the power of his Word. And as leave on account of ill health. In the exi-

until some one could be found to fill the place. It had been predicted by wise men and women alike that there was not a womhead of a large and growing college, and

Miss Freeman occupied the position of

markable was her influence in this position, such was her aptitude in governing, and such her skill and tact in managing the affairs of the College, that at the end of the year she was invited by a unanimous vote of atry of self and the world, may fail to the trustees to become the President of Welgather with us, the mass seem to prize the lesley College; the only question being physique, she would be able to bear the dently the Lord has kept us, and may he great burden of work which the position would involve. Five years have passed since Miss Freeman took the reins of government. In her administration she has displayed strength and sweetness of character, discernment, and wise judgment, ability to govern, and at the same time to influence and to lead to the highest and best. With the playfulness and simplicity of a child, she has a deep religious nature and the modest reserve of a true woman. The charm of her personality, and the wisdom of her methods, have won all hearts; her own enthusiasm is contagious, and every student regards her as a personal It is the custom of the city to select the sympathetic friend, to whom she may go to

TO YOUNG MEN CONTEMPLATING THE MINISTRY.

First, let me say, do not be in a hurry. If God calls you to do that work, he calls you to make all needful preparations. Perhaps you have already had the advan-

tage of what is generally called a liberal taught you how to read and study to good

But I took my pen to write to those who candidate. Each member of the board have not had the advantages of the schools. marks this portion of the examination, You have great privileges provided for you, which, in the final summation, is considered at great sacrifice, very largely by those who of equal importance with the entire examina- know the value of education, by their want tion upon points of scholarship. The exam- of it. When we entered the ministry, there ination completed, the teachers who are ap- | was not much demand among our people for proved are placed in the order of their rank; education in the ministry; and worse than the first vacancy takes the first teacher in that, there were very strong prejudice order, the second vacancy takes the next, against a young man who felt called to preach, and went to school to fit himself for the work to which he was to devote his life. If God wanted educated men for ministers, it was said, he would call such, and qualify them by the Holy Spirit's power.

But times have changed. The facilities for acquiring an education are abundant, and all classes of young people are availing themselves of the opportunities before them. Even in our small country churches, there are many whose general intelligence and literary attainments are in advance of the most favored ones fifty years ago, with perhaps here and there an exception. The minister is expected to be in advance of his hearers. If not, how can he teach them? He is not only an instructor in religious truth, but his aid will be often sought in the various mon town schools. How embarrassed he must feel to have children, ten or twelve years of age, come to him with questions in arithmetic or grammar or other studies, and be compelled to tell them, "I do not know." A good education will make him a leader, and give him an influence among the better class of his hearers. The want of it will be an increasing embarrassment all the days of his life, and greatly hinder his usefulness. I look back upon my life, and can say,

"The mistakes of my life have been many;" but none give me more regret than that I did not, when I entered the ministry, adopt a systematic course of reading and study, taking an hour or two each day, and adhere to it till now. But I had no example of that kind, no intimation that I needed such a course, no library to consult, and, I fear, not stability of mind enough to carry out such a purpose. It would have been a hard discipline, but a source of enjoyment in the decline of life. As it is, I am embarrassed every day of my life. Everywhere I go, I feel the lack. I meet with men of culture. They discuss subjects of which I know nothing, and I am compelled to keep silence; for know not what to say, nor how to say it. trust a kind Father in heaven will forgive my mistake; but he will not prevent the consequences. I feel humble, in view of my imperfections, but grateful to God that he ever made such imperfect efforts of any bene-

Mark Hopkins's will has been allowed in the probate court. It leaves the bulk of his property to his wife and \$2,000 each to his children, the American Board and the President and Trustees of Williams College. His personal effects, manuscripts, etc., are left to his children.

Rev. C. H. St. John, of Beloit, Kan., has

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

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

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

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance.

Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS. AGENT.

> "Lord for thy work I need Varm zeal and ardent love; Not from a fear of wrath to come, Nor for reward above; But some intense desire To rei der praise to thee, For the abounding grace wherewith Thou didst remember me!

WE are pleased to give our readers, this week, a descriptive article from the racy pen of Mrs. M. F. Butts,—A Maine Island. Those who have read any of her writings will not need a second suggestion.

THE minutes of the late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society came too late for publication in the mis sionary department this week, and as it is important that they be published at an early day, we give them a place on our second zide.

A FRIEND writing from Akron, N. Y., says. "I must speak of the blessing we have received through the labors of P. A. Bur dick. He has great power over the hearts of men, and has stirred up the people here on the temperance question as they have never been stirred before. Let us all pray for God's blessing on his work everywhere.

OUR offer to send the RECORDER to any new address the remainder of this year, for twenty five cents, is meeting with quite hearty responses. One brother sent a dollar and four names; another sends nineteen new names with the money, etc. Is there no some one in every community who can send us, at least, four new names, and one dollar for this purpose? We hope that a good many permanent subscribers will be the result of this effort.

THE first edition of Eld. Lewis' book, "Biblical Teachings Concerning the Sabbath and the Sunday," is exhausted. It will be question has two sides. In the first place, some time before a second edition can be it is doubtless true that some of our business brought out. We are frequently receiving men do not give as much attention to the calls for the book from those who are seeking | question of employing our own people as they light on the Sabbath question. Have not ought. But that any systematically give some of our brethren and sisters copies of this book that they would gladly part with on that ground, we have never found to be for the sake of furnishing the means of true. The other side of this question is that bringing souls into the light of God's young men and others desiring employment truth? If there be any such, let them send at the hands of our business men, or at the their books—either cloth or paper bound to this office.

An educated Chinaman has written an elaborate article for an American magazine on "Why I Am a Heathen." After reading it through carefully, an exchange says the whole article might have been condensed into a single sentence, namely, "Because I don't know any better." It would, perhaps, be difficult for some who are not Chinamen to give any better reason for being what they are, or for doing what they do. We remember hearing an Irishman, when asked why he would not eat meat on Friday, re ply, "Oh, I never yet have eaten any meat on Friday, and I should hate to begin now." This answer might also have been condensed into the brief sentence suggested by our contemporary.

TRUE CATHULICITY.

freshing. It will be remembered that Dr. added weight to his utterance on such a consistent with the most devoted denominacommon Heavenly Father. There is nothing disloyal to our denomination in that. We are members of, and adhere loyally to, our own denomination because, to us, it em- | equal, always to give preference to our own | than any other the Biblical idea of the church | and observation of this question, we are glad | appropriations needed.

life and relation. There is nothing uncharitable or uncatholic in that. We earnestly wish that we, as a people, could realize more fully than we seem to sometimes, that our right to be heard and respected is measured by our love of souls and our zeal for the truth of God; and that, in proportion as we have power with God through a spirit of consecration to him, in that proportion shall we have power with men. Dr. Brooks says:

Can our church do any such great office as this for the America in which she is set? There are some of her children who love to call her, in exclusive phrase, "The American She is not that; and to call her that would be to give her a name to which she has no right. The American Church is the great total body of Christianity in America, in many divisions, under many names, broken, discordant, disjointed, often quarrelsome and disgracefully jealous, part of part, yet as a whole bearing perpetual testi mony to the people of America of the au thority and love of God, of the redemption of Christ, and of the sacred possibilities of man. If our Church does especial work in our country, it must be by the especial and pe culiar way in which she is able to bear that witness; not by any fiction of an apostolic succession in her ministry, which gives to them alone a right to bear such witness. There is no such peculiar privilege of com mission belonging to her or to any other body. The only right of any body lies in the earnest will and in the manifest power. The right to preach the gospel to America lies in the earnest faith that the gospel is the only salvation of the people, first as men, and then as Americans; whoever brings that faith has the right to preach; whoever does not bring it has no right, be the funcied regularity of his commission what it may!

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

A correspondent asks, "What shall we do with our boys?" The question relates to the employment of our young men, and generally all Sabbath-keepers who, in some way or other, obtain a livelihood by laboring for others. The implication of the writer is that such persons find no suitable encouragement from our brethren who need such labor, and, consequently, they leave the Sabbath and are lost to our cause, if not to all religious life and work. It is the same old story; we have heard it scores of times: "We must make a regard to labor and laborers on both th living by the labor of our hands; our Sab bath keeping business men give preference to and business of a miscellaneous nature. First day men; and First day men will not employ us, and allow us to keep our Sabbath; so we are compelled, against our own choice, to leave the Sabbath." Who has not heard

We have several times spoken upon this subject, but it may be well to repeat. The preference to non-Sabbath-keepers, simply hands of any one else, owe it to themselves and to those at whose hands they seek employment, to thoroughly qualify themselves for the positions they seek,—to do the work they propose to do. When a young man car show by the work he does that he can do as good a job as any other man, and shows a disposition to work to the interest of hi employer, he will find very little trouble in getting employment anywhere, even though he is a conscientious Sabbath keeper and seeks employment by some First day man The fact, on the one hand, is that competitions in business and other causes combine to make it necessary for the manufacturer, or other person employing laborers, to get the best help or quit the business. On the other hand, there are far too many laboring men who seem to regard their employers as their natural enemies, and who seem to feel that they have done their best when they have got the most money for the least work. This is, no doubt, an extreme putting of the case; In the face of so much bigotry and churchly | but this is the tendency with many. There intolerance as one is compelled to see, such are comparatively few first-class workmen. words as those given below, from the pen of | Men appear to be unwilling to serve an apthe Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, are re | prenticeship at anything, but want to draw first-class wages for work for which they have | tion. Brooks is a staunch Episcopalian, which gives | made no adequate preparation. But men who pay first class wages want in exchange theme. This is another proof of the truth of | for such wages, first-class work. The result that which we have so many times affirmed, is, inevitably, dissatisfied employers and dis- an appropriation to aid them. viz., that the broadest catholicity is not in-satisfied workmen. As already said, the question has two sides. Sabbath keeping tional loyalty. We love all Christians every young men ought not to expect employment | tor. where, because they are all children of our simply on the ground of their being Sabbath-keepers, irrespective of the quality and character of the work they can do; and our

to believe this unwritten law of mutual obligation is more generally observed among us than is sometimes supposed.

The causes of so many leaving the Sabbath lies further back than the question we have been considering. Sabbath breaking starts in a weakened conscience in respect to religious duties generally. A young man who had left the Sabbath entirely, said, "I know I am not doing right in this matter, but I may as well confess the whole truth; I am far away from the true Christian life. If I were to take up my walk again as a Christian man, I should certainly be compelled to come back to the Sabbath." Few men see as clearly that whether he keeps the Sabbath or not depends upon his actual, general religious condition. But so it is. The question of what we shall do with our boys, in its relation to their keeping or leaving the Sabbath, is, therefore, more than a question of where they shall find business employment; it is a question of how to keep them, at heart, true, loyal, devoted, active Christians. Out of this fundamental question all others grow; this rightly settled, all others will naturally adjust themselves.

Communications.

MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society was held in the vestry of the Pawca tuck Seventh-day Baptist Church, Westerly, R. I., Oct. 19, 1887, at 9.30 A. M.

William L. Clarke in the chair.

Prayer was offered by J. R. Irish. Seventeen members were present, and six visitors.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, and the special meetings held in Shiloh, N J., were read and approved.

All visiting friends were cordially invited to participate in the deliberations of the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From A. E. Main, Corresponding Secreta-Suggestions and recommendations in foreign and home fields, appropriations

From D. H. Davis and Dr. Ella F. Swin ney, Shanghai, China, giving estimates of expenses for the China field, and sugges tions in reference to the re-enforcement of that mission.

From W. C. Titsworth, H. D. Clarke and Mrs. G. H. F. Randolph, concerning the re enforcement of the China Mission, and proposed candidates for the same.

From D. C. Burdick and wife, Nortonville, Kan., pledging funds for the support of Ch. Th. Lucky in his mission work among the Jews.

about the work of Mr. Lucky among the Jews in New York, and some of the needs in that work.

Communication from the Woman's Executive Board, giving their purpose and plans for furnishing and supporting a teacher in the Shanghai Mission School, as soon as one can be found to go, desiring that such a teacher shall go under the direction of the Missionary Society; but they make inquiries as to what shal be the mutual relations and obli gations of the two Boards in such a case.

From the clerk of the Ritchie Church, W. Va., in behalf of, and by the order of, the church, petitioning aid in the support of a

From the First and Second Westerly Churches, R. I., asking aid in the support of their pastor, who has lately settled with

From the Lincklaen and Otselic Churches, N. Y., asking for the usual appropriation

ing their petition for aid in the support of ployed. their pastor.

Church, Minn., in behalf of the church, ask ing for the renewal of the usual appropria-

From the Garwin Church, Iowa, giving a statement of their condition, an effort they are making to secure a pastor, and asking for | Secretary was instructed to correspond with

From the Cartwright Church, Wis., requesting aid in the support of their pas-

From the clerk of the Berlin Church, Wis., asking for aid in the support of Bro. A. McLearn, who is preaching to them and business men ought, other things being in adjacent fields of labor.

From J. F. Shaw, concerning the condibodies, in its faith and practice, more nearly people. After a good many years of study tion and wants of his bread field, and the

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AND APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR THE YEAR.

Voted an appropriation of \$1,600 for the salaries of our missionaries in China, for | ing Secretary, in view of his taking upon the year 1888; \$600 for the Shanghai Mis sion School, and \$250 for incidental expenses for the same time.

Voted that, in accordance with the views and suggestions of the parties themselves, and of those associated with them in our denominational school at Alfred Centre, we call Bro. Gideon Henry Fitz Randolph and wife to engage in missionary work connected with our station in Shanghai, China, as soon after the completion of their present course of studies as they can consistently get ready, not later than Oct. 1, 1888.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, a lady teacher is needed in the Shang hai Mission School, and

WHEREAS, the Woman's Executive Board has in dicated a purpose to turnish and support such a

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to confer with the Woman's Executive Board, and determine the mutual relations and obligations of the two Boards with the view of sending out such a teacher, at the earliest practicable moment; said action of the Corresponding Secretary to be subject to the approval of the and love of the world, is reluctant to give at

\$692 87 in the treasury.

Voted that the \$5 contributed for the building of the Waldensia Church, be sent by the Treasurer as directed by the donor.

Voted that the appropriation for the Holland Mission be the same as last year, viz., \$400.

Voted an appropriation of \$300 for the

Jewish Mission, under Ch. Th. Lucky. Voted that the Treasurer be instructed to remit to Ch. Th. Lucky, during the year, \$25 at the close of each month, on the re-

ceipt of his report of labor for the month, and he was further instructed to remit to him his salary for the month of September.

ed to inform D. C. Burdick, of Nortonville, Kan., of the sum needed to support the Jewish Mission during the year, in addition to the funds in hand for that object. Appropriations were made for the home

field, for the year commencing Sept. 1,

1887, closing Sept. 1, 1888. rate of \$100 while employing a pastor.

To S. D. Davis, missionary in the South-Eastern Association, at the rate of \$400 per vear, for six months' labor during the year, without traveling expenses.

To the First and Second Westerly Churches at the rate of \$100 each, as long as they shall have a pastor, for the year.

To the Lincklaen and Otselic Churches, at the rate of \$75 each for the year, so long as they shall employ a pastor.

To the Andover Church, at the rate of \$100, for the time a pastor is employed.

To J. W. Morton, general missionary in From J. G. Burdick, New York City, the North-Western Association, at the rate of \$800 and traveling expenses.

> To C. J. Sindall, the same as last year, until Jan. 1, 1888, and then the appropriation to be discontinued.

> To W. K. Johnson, at the rate of \$25 per month, and traveling expenses, for six months' labor during the year on the Missouri field.

> To the New Auburn Church, Minn., at the rate of \$100 per year while a pastor is

No application for aid from the Alden and Trenton Churches was received.

To C. W. Threlkeld, missionary in South ern Illinois and Kentucky, at the rate of \$400 per year and traveling expenses.

To J. F. Shaw, missionary in Texas and Arkansas, at the rate of \$400 and traveling

To Frank M. Mayes, for labor, with the Rose Hill Church and vicinity, Texas, at the rate of \$100 for the year.

To the Cartwright Church, Wis., at the From the Andover Church, N. Y., renew- rate of \$100 per year, while a pastor is em-

To the Garwin Church, Iowa, at the rate From the pastor of the New Auburn of \$100 per year, as long as a pastor is em-

> Appropriations to the Long Branch Church, Neb., and the Nebraska and Kansas field was deferred to the next meeting of the Board, in December, and the Corresponding the clerk of the Long Branch Church, and ascertain all the particulars, needs and prospects in the case.

> To the Berlin Church, Wis., at the rate of \$150 per year, in assisting said church and adjoining fields in the support of a pastor.

To the Woodville Church, R. I., at the rate of \$100, while employing a pastor.

Voted that the income during the year us. from Ministerial Aid Fund be appropriated to Cores, Braxton Co., W. Va., Oct. 21, 1887.

Bro. G. H. F. Randolph, to aid him in pur. suing his studies.

Voted that the salary of the Correspond. himself increased labor during the year, be restored to the usual salary, \$900 a year and traveling expenses.

The matter of missionary conferences and the agency of Bywater, Tanqueray & Co. was deferred until next meeting.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM L. CLARKE, Chairman. O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Sceretary.

SO MANY CALLS.

Sometimes persons seek to be excused from giving because "there are so many calls," It is not strange that this plea is made 80 frequently, and now and then in a mood seemingly of some displeasure; one is perhaps prone to feel that the less he is able to do the greater becomes the demands upon his ability. The treasuries, upon which our churches and societies depend, all tell the same tale of urgent need. If one, from selfishness all, of course he will be annoyed by the press-The Treasurer reported that there were ure that comes from all sides. If he is a cheerful giver, full of the Spirit of his Lord. he is perplexed at the number of the require. ments that are made upon him, and he sighs aloud, "So many calls!"

It does give sadness to see so many worthy and needy enterprises, and the practicable aid so insufficient. Every one must help as much as he ought, or at least aim to do it. and with such a measure of faith and fervency of prayer as will make the help bestowed go as far as possible. All who give desire this result, and they may be assured that those who are entrusted with their contributions are no less anxious to reach the same end. Our Boards plan and strive to do all The Corresponding Secretary was instruct- | the good they can with the funds supplied, and we may be sure that, in motives at any rate, none can excel them in this laudable All should help, as the Lord gives them

prosperity. It was once said, that too much of the entire funds for benevolent purposes came from the few, while large numbers of To the Ritchie Church, W. Va., at the our members were doing nothing for the Lord's work at home or abroad. The late reports of receipts indicate a change in this respect that is very cheering. Nearly all have shared in bearing the burdens. The small gifts of the many give far greater encouragement than the large gifts of the few. While both are needful and should be accepted with joy and thanksgiving, the former is a more sure evidence of the spiritual life and soundness of the churches,-that they are not composed of professing Christians who see their fellow-men suffer need, and shut their hearts against them; but rather that compassion and helpfulness appear, which are a sign that in them dwells the love of God. The churches that have members who are in bondage to covetousness, should bear on their hearts as a burden the reclaiming of such from their course, which is 80 idolatrous and un Christian.

The "many calls" should not make us sad and complaining, and lead us to grasp earthly treasures more tightly, but we should welcome them as opportunities to test the Saviour's teaching, that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and that giving to the needy is but lending to the Lord.

J. 🕏. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I bought a home in Braxton county and left Doddridge county two years ago to day, bringing my family, consisting of my wife and eight children. It has been lonly on Subbathdays, yet I determined to keep the Sabbath, even though fifty miles away from the church I left on Greenbrier, because God commands men everywhere to obey him. On the 22d day of September, 1887, God sent Elder S. D. Davis here. He began meetings on Sabbath night following, which lasted fifteen days. Fourteen were converted to Christ. The Elder baptized five, and many were renewed. Fifteen persons have petitioned the churches of the South-Eastern Association to meet us in council on Copen Run, the night after the second Subbath in November, 1887, to organize a Seventh-day Baptist Church. We hope the churches will send us a good delegation, and along with them a minister or two, for many here are stirred on the Sabbath question, admitting freely that we are right. Some of our Methodist preachers are becoming alarmed over it, and are telling the young people not to be led astray by every wind of doctrine. Pray for WM. L. WILDHAN.

After much consultation chose a quiet place one m present village. Here a rises up from the main ros scattered great oak trees, with fine blue grass, wh grove of young oaks skirt below which flows a small rocky channel the water l ural baptistery in the solid steep terraced bank, so Virginia, affords ample hundreds to witness the tism. This natural locati of God, containing about fathers selected for the church. When they came ant clay was found in the and admirable building-st But when they dug down dation, to their surprise at feet below the surface t

ON THE SOLID

In the selection of a

church at Lost Creek, W.

seem to have been gu

great bed of solid rock, lev nearly as hard as granite rock the foundation of th laid, and the walls built u ing completed. And wh as it did on Sabbath mor and when the flame swept those walls expanded with from within, but when they stood, erect and fi founded on solid rock brethren met at a called next day, under a great of were shed, and many and made to rebuild, immedi on the rock, and durin ren, and sisters, and even been absorbed in the one building the church, and field and the potatoes in

PREPARATION FOR T

The Pew sought infor

was essential in the studi

tion for ordination. It

housework passed by, in t

of enclosing and complete

church which the fathers

solid rock.

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It is said the title, " implies a falsehood. mer. Wnatever is esser ruling characteristic, a Ordination has severs to, and even refused v but the education. who were ordained on cation, who have held service, and we have n few year's service, hav nees, and made the

were ordained seconds

Bro. G. H. F. Randolph, to aid him in pur. suing his studies.

Voted that the salary of the Corresponding Secretary, in view of his taking upon himself increased labor during the year, be restored to the usual salary, \$900 a year and traveling expenses.

The matter of missionary conferences and the agency of Bywater, Tanqueray & Co... was deferred until next meeting. Adjourned.

WILLIAM L. CLARKE, Chairman. O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Sceretary.

SO MANY CALLS.

Sometimes persons seek to be excused from giving because "there are so many calla." It is not strange that this plea is made so requently, and now and then in a mood eemingly of some displeasure; one is pernaps prone to feel that the less he is able to lo the greater becomes the demands upon nis ability. The treasuries, upon which our hurches and societies depend, all tell the same ale of urgent need. If one, from selfishness and love of the world, is reluctant to give at Il, of course he will be annoyed by the pressire that comes from all sides. If he is a heerful giver, full of the Spirit of his Lord. e is perplexed at the number of the require. nents that are made upon him, and he sighs loud, "So many calls!" It does give sadness to see so many worthy

and needy enterprises, and the practicable id so insufficient. Every one must help as nuch as he ought, or at least aim to do it. nd with such a measure of faith and fervncy of prayer as will make the help bestowed o as far as possible. All who give desire his result, and they may be assured that hose who are entrusted with their contrioutions are no less anxious to reach the same nd. Our Boards plan and strive to do all he good they can with the funds supplied. nd we may be sure that, in motives at any ate, none can excel them in this laudable ndeavor.

All should help, as the Lord gives them prosperity. It was once said, that too much f the entire funds for benevolent purposes ame from the few, while large numbers of ur members were doing nothing for the eports of receipts indicate a change in this espect that is very cheering. Nearly all have shared in bearing the burdens. The mall gifts of the many give far greater enouragement than the large gifts of the few. While both are needful and should be acepted with joy and thanksgiving, the forner is a more sure evidence of the spiritual ife and soundness of the churches,—that hey are not composed of professing Chrisians who see their fellow-men suffer need, and hut their hearts against them; but rather hat compassion and helpfulness appear, which are a sign that in them dwells the love f God. The churches that have members who are in bondage to covetousness, should ear on their hearts as a burden the reclaimng of such from their course, which is so llolatrous and un Christian.

The "many calls" should not make us ad and complaining, and lead us to grasp arthly treasures more tightly, but we should elcome them as opportunities to test the aviour's teaching, that it is more blessed to ive than to receive, and that giving to the eedy is but lending to the Lord.

J. B. C.

COBBESPONDENCE.

I bought a home in Braxton county and It Doddridge county two years ago to day, ringing my family, consisting of my wife and ght children. It has been lonly on Sabbathays, yet I determined to keep the Sabbath, ren though fifty miles away from the church left on Greenbrier, because God commands en everywhere to obey him. On the 23d by of September, 1887, God sent Elder S. Davis here. He began meetings on abbath night following, which lasted fifteen vs. Fourteen were converted to Christ he Elder baptized five, and many were reewed. Fifteen persons have petitioned the purches of the South-Eastern Association meet us in council on Copen Run, the ght after the second Sabbath in November, 887, to organize a Seventh-day Baptist hurch. We hope the churches will send a good delegation, and along with them minister or two, for many here are stirred the Sabbath question, admitting freely at we are right. Some of our Methodist eachers are becoming alarmed over it, and telling the young people not to be led tray by every wind of doctrine. Pray for

Corner, Braxton Co., W. Va., Oct. 21, 1897.

WE. L. WILDHAM.

ON THE SOLID BOCK.

church at Lost Creek, W. Va., the brethren seem to have been guided by the Lord. After much consultation and prayer, they chose a quiet place one mile North of the ning souls and using it for other purposes. present village. Here a gentle eminence scattered great oak trees, but now covered rocky channel the water has formed a natfathers selected for the site of the brick nearly as hard as granite. On this solid rock the foundation of the brick church was laid, and the walls built up and the buildas it did on Sabbath morning, Sept. 24th, those walls expanded with the intense heat they stood, erect and firm, for they were founded on solid rock. And when the made to rebuild, immediately, this church on the rock, and during the fall, breth ren, and sisters, and even little children, have been absorbed in the one great work of re building the church, and the corn is left in field and the potatoes in the ground and housework passed by, in the blessed sacrifices of enclosing and completing that beautiful church which the fathers planted on the solid rock. L. R. S.

PREPARATION FOR THE MINISTRY.

The Pew sought information as to what

was essential in the studies of college educa tion for ordination. It asked, "Is the met aphysician, the philosopher, the linguist, the scientist, therefore, a more successful preacher in winning souls?" Also, "do the languages, mathematics, and the sciences, that make the body of a liberal education, contain the full ness of the spirit or a sensible share of it?" These inquiries have been construed into hostility. An inquiry no more involves hostility than approval. The Pew sought an analysis of the elements that make up these essential requisites. A direct answer might have given satisfaction. An evasion and personal reflection "raises a dust about the true issue." The Pew did not institute "the com parison of educated and uneducated men. It in no sense disparaged education. It did not approve ignorance. The tendency "to lower the standard of qualification and prep aration for the Seventh day Baptist ministry and pulpit,"comes not from the inquiry, but its evasions. The essential has its own pos itive character, and is easily defined. At length we have the mental training or learn ing to think, given as a reason. This is good. but its application is not limited to any means, thus admitting that a particular method of it is not essential. Greek is named as essential. The reference to my father's Greek is not in point, as all he knew of it was without a teacher. The story told "with evident pride and satisfaction" is this. In discussing the Sabbath question with an educated minister, he was asked, "Are you an educated man?" He replied, "I am not." Then said the educated minister, "The "Will you give me your references, and with the aid of a Greek grammar I can determine it." He was told "Why, you said you was not an educated man." "So I did, but I know statement was withdrawn. This is one of

sense rebuked educated assumptions. ness, and made the service for which they think he must be accomplishing good on his reward. were ordained secondary, or incidental, while field.

wearing the title. These cases justify the appellation given and objected to. In the selection of a site for the brick | have also taken the sacredness from the office. as it makes it subordinate to personal interests, even if it is not a sacrilege by taking what was consecrated to God's service in win-

It is said, "It is not assumed by anybody rises up from the main road over which were that Paul's education was the basis of his success as a Christian preacher and mission grove of young oaks skirts the steep bank, say that, but for Paul's education he would below which flows a small stream. In this not have been the instrument which God's spirit used as he did for planting Christianaral baptistery in the solid rock, while the ity in the world. There was no other living steep terraced bank, so common in West | man better prepared for this work, and Paul's | soon. Virginia, affords ample seating room for education was by no means the least of his hundreds to witness the ordinance of bap- qualifications." I submit a problem for tism. This natural location for the house solution to the college mathematician. In of God, containing about two acres, the 1839 there were reported to Conference 3.047 members. In the three years following there church. When they came to build, abund- were reported a net addition of 1,232, or 4, ant clay was found in the front of the lot, 310. During all this time, we had not one and admirable building-stone not far away. College or Theological graduate. In the year attractive, goes without saying. But when they dug down to lay the foun- 1865 we had 6,944 members. From 1865 to dation, to their surprise and joy, about three | 1886, or 21 years, when our College and Thefeet below the surface there was found a ological graduates were in the ascendant, we great bed of solid rock, level as a floor and had a net increase of 1,789 members, or 8,733 membership. How much, then, have we been increaseed in membership, and what is the ratio of increase of the new departure ing completed. And when the fire came, over the good old way? or what would be our present membership had the ratio of the three and when the flame swept from floor to roof, | year's increase been continued during the twenty-one years, taking into account the from within, but when they cooled, there increase of the working forces? The better qualified ministry during the latter period should be credited with the value of their fitness. Allowances should also be made for brethren met at a called church-meeting the fortuitous conditions of the work, and for all next day, under a great oak tree, tears of joy | countervailing influences. Very many in were shed, and many and great pledges were the field of labor for souls have been edu cated, and therefore riper for the fruitage of an educated ministry. A solution of the problem, after eliminating irrrgularities, and allowing for all errors, would show the com-

and the twenty one years. miseducation rather, should have the credit | many happy returns of this day. THE PEW.

YEARLY MEETING AT CRAB ORCHARD.

now but four churches in the Yearly Meet-Villa Ridge. A number were in attendance considerable interest to us from Farina, as

Southern Illinois and Kentucky, had been preaching every evening since the Sunday evening previous to the Yearly Meeting, and continued to preach evenings during the meeting, except one evening, when Bro. Robert Lewis preached. The evening meetings were well attended by First-day people, also the meeting on Sunday. A number rose for prayer during these meetings.

the Stone Fort Church. It now consists of seven members; three brethren and four sisters, representing five families. The brethren are elderly, intelligent and appar ently very substantial men. There are two sisters whose husbands do not keep the Sabbath. One of these husbands, a man appargenerous hospitality. Though not keeping the Sabbath, he is in sympathy with the church, and has helped to build their house of worship, besides giving the land for it, as I understand it.

We formed a very favorable impression Greek sustains my position." He was asked, of the brethren and sisters whom we met. They seem to be worthy representatives of the Sabbath cause.

was detained at home by the serious sickness enough of Greek to determine this." The of a son. Brethren Johnson and Lewis are farmers as well as preachers, and the former many cases where personal culture and good is also a physician. I was favorably impressed by both of these men. Bro. Lewis It is said the title, "Education Ordained," is at present pastor both at Stone Fort and implies a falsehood. It is not even a misno Crab Orchard. M. B. Kelly, Jr., who mer. Wnatever is essential for ordination is a had recently come from Alfred Centre, great obligation to our dear Brother and ruling characteristic, and is entitled to credit. | where he was in school, summoned home on | Sister Wardner for the sacrifice that they Ordination has several times been objected account of his brother's illness, was at the made to attend our meeting. He was the only to, and even refused when all else was right meeting and spoke. He gives promise of minister in attendance, and in order to do but the education. We have several men being an efficient laborer. Bro. Threlkeld, this, his dear, thoughtful wife, though in his home rule policy would be fully estabwho were ordained on the basis of their edu- the missionary, preached some very effective very feeble health, rather than have us discation, who have held the title without the sermons, addressed mainly to the unconvert- appointed, came all the way with her husservice, and we have many more who, after a ed. He seemed to me to be well adapted to band in a private conveyance. Surely such few year's service, have gone into other busi- his work, and a successful revivalist. I self abnegation for Jenna make will have its

Home News.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

Eld. Joshua Clarke and his wife, from Rockville, R. I., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. P. A. Burdick, in this place. On Sab bath, Oct. 22d, Eld. Clarke preached a very excellent discourse at the First Church, and with fine blue grass, while in the rear a ary!" It has also been said, "I venture to on the following Sabbath, he preached for Eld. Summerbell, in the Second Church. to our dear brother, H. D. Babcock, of Mrs. Clarke will probably remain with her daughter through the winter, but Eld. Clarke expects to return to Rhode Island

> The children's concert, mentioned in my notes last week, was repeated on Tuesday evening. Nov. 1st, with assistance from Mrs. Amanda P. Gould, Misses Susie Burr and Jessie Brown, vocalists; and Mr. E. D. Clarke, corneter. The children did their parts well, as usual; that the additions were

Wisconsin.

_CARTWRIGHT.

It is very cold in this country. Yesterday morning. Oct 25th, the thermometer went down to 10° below zero. The ground is white with the first snow storm of the season. Can you outdo this in old Alle

The Seventh-day Baptist church was dedicated to the service of God two weeks ago last Sunday with appropriate exercises. A. W. Coon.

J. Leiland Shaw was married to Amanda Burdick, daughter of Eld. Russel Burdick. Oct. 21, 1862. So on Oct. 21, 1887, friends from Utica, Albion, Milton and Milton Junction, to the number of 30, gathered at the farm of Mr. Shaw in the town of Fulton, and surprised them into remembering that that parative successes during the three years, was their silver wedding day. A bountiful dinner was served, presents were given, and Let me suggest that not education, but a all went home wishing Mr. and Mrs. Shaw

Our meeting, so anxiously anticipated, has come and gone. All things considered, it was as enjoyable and profitable a I have just returned from the Yearly season of the kind as we have ever spent. by the strike of the coal miners in the Spring-Meeting of the churches of Southern Illinois, Of course, "little things are great to little field (lil.) district, the public schools have which was held with the little church at men." We are by no means out of the been compelled to close. Some of the mines Crab Orchard, beginning last Sixth day, and | world, but still the opportunities for such continuing till Sunday evening. There are gatherings are not so ample as in some places more favored; hence such meetings ing: Villa Ridge, Stone Fort, Crab Orchard are more appreciated than where they are and Farina. No delegates present from more common. There was a good attendance of the Sabbath keepers on the Berlin from Stone Fort, and four from Farina. We field, though peculiar circumstances prevent had a very pleasant meeting, and one of ed some, who were anxious to attend. The meeting began on Sixth day evening, by a none of us had been in that part of the State | sermon by Dr. Wardner, from Eccl. 11: 1. Like all the other discourses of the Doctor, Bro. Threlkeld, who is now missionary for it was a most interesting and able elucidation of the truth. On Sabbath morning Brother Wardner preached again from Heb. 10:14. In this discourse, we thought the the Doctor outdid himself, but we were doomed to happy disappointment. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper followed the sermon, and the sweet fragrance of that hal lowed-occasion still lingers round our hearts. In the evening a short address was given by The Crab Orchard Church is a branch of the writer, then followed one of the most heart enriching conference meetings we have enjoyed for many years. God was in our midst, and all hearts were melted into tenderness by the Spirit of Jesus. On First day morning, Brother Wardner again preached, from the 1st Psalm. This was an expository discourse, and was one of the ently in good circumstances financially, most instructive sermons that we have heard entertained a number of the delegates with for many years. It was the climax of the occasion. The sermon was followed by a conference meeting, equal, we think, in interest and fervor to the first one. I should have said that the weather was very stormy on First-day, which occasioned a comparatively small attendance. We had a meeting in the evening, and though but few attended, we had a heart melting meeting. We feel that we have all been quickened in spirit. Bro. M. B. Kelly, who lives at Stone Fort, God's people have been drawn nearer together, and this morning, as we grasped their hands in parting as they left for their respective homes, we felt that a mutual blessing had been secured by means of this meeting, the results of which we may not now be able

I wish to say just here, that we feel under

We were favored from a visit from Dr. Lew-i diplomacy.

is, of Plainfield, N. J., just after Conference, who, though quite out of health, gave us a stirring account of the doings of that occasion. The next Sabbath the Docter spoke from the 1st Psalm. No comment is nesessary, for you all know Dr. Lewis. We were in hopes that he could prolong his stay till our Quarterly Meeting, but in this we were disappointed. However we sadly submitted to the inevitable.

We wish to express our heartfelt gratitude Leonardsville, N. Y., for his generous dona tion to this field. May God richly reward him. I loved this dear brother the first sight I got of him. We all remember him at the and Miss Gerieude B. Kern, all of DeRuyter. mercy seat.

Our church at Berlin have shingled their house of worship, and repaired the ceiling. Our ladies have procured an organ, and our little sanctuary is really neat and pleasant. During the last quarter, I have preached 30 sermons to congregations varying from 30 to 150, attended 16 religious meetings, and made 35 visits. The interest along the whole line is good and is still increasing. Our next meeting is at Coloma, Jan. 21, 1888.

A. MCLEARN. In love, Ост. 24, 1887.

Condensed Aews.

Domestic.

A dispatch from Staunton, Va., Oct. 25th, says: It has been snowing hard here to day. The discovery of a gold mine at Eau Claire, Wis., has created great excitement, and a mining company will be formed.

James E Hamilton, a mail carrier, was attacked by sharks while crossing Hillsboro Inlet, Florida, in a boat. He was thrown out of the boat and devoured.

ever known at the Black Hills set in on the night of October 22d, and continued all night. Eight inches of snow fell, and the drifts seriously impeded travel.

The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railway has settled with the relations, or legal relatives, of forty of the people who were killed at Chatsworth, and with sixty of those who were injured. The highest amount paid on a death loss was \$2,000.

On account of the scarcity of coal, caused are being worked, but will not receive orders | Sept. 6, 1887, HIRAM WILLIAMS, ag from private consumers.

seventeen years, was instantly killed by a ceased hes left a widow, three daughters and two dynamite explosion at Jayville, Jefferson sons. He was very highly esteemed in the neighcounty, while blowing out tree stumps on the Harrisville railroad extension. No other workmen were injured.

The venire of seventeen jurors for the civil cases called to the third district court at Salt Lake are all Mormons. Twelve of the number refused to take the oath required of inrors by the Tucker Edmunds law. L. S. Hills, a member of the late constitutional convention, was one of the number who re- by Wright, of Philadelphia, made in 1784, said to

The convict labor contract system was abolshed by the last Pennsylvania Legislature. and work on all outstanding contracts has been finished. This throws a large number of convicts into idleness. Many have been ocked in their cells during the past ten days, and they are complaining bitterly of their confinement.

Dewitt Clinton Lawrence, an aged, wealthy and prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been declared insone by several prominent specialists of New York and Europe, and on petition of his son, to inquire into Lawrence's condition.

Foreign.

Wady Halfa is threatened by 2.500 Soud anese natives. Reinforcements for Wady Halfa are leaving Assouan. A quantity of valuable jewelry was stolen

from the residence of Adalina Patti, in Wales, on Monday night, Oct. 24th. The convention between France and England in relation to the Suez Canal and

the New Hebrides has been signed. At a recent conference of leading Scottish

women was approved by a small majority. A report from Berlin, Oct. 27th, says, a great storm has been raging on the Baltic in "A Santa Barbara Holiday," beautifulty illusand shipping has been greatly damaged.

Edward Harrington, Nationalist M. P., has defied the British government to prevent his publishing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the national league.

General Ferron, French minister of war, has given his assent to the reduction of the war estimates by \$1,800,000. The reductions in the budget now aggregate \$5,600,000

Earl Spercer made a speech at Edinburgh, Scotland, recently, in which he said Glad stone would soon be restored to power and

The London News says Lord Salisbury must already regret the rashness of his selection of Chamberlain as a fishery commission-

The London Telegraph's correspondent at Paris says that Lord Lyons, the British ambassador to France, asked Lord Salisbury for permission to retire, but at the latter's request consented to remain in office until

the end of the year. The parliamentary secretary of the London Board of Trade has informed a Liverpool deputation, which waited upon him, that all the powers, including France, had consented to join in an international conference at an early date to discuss the question of sugar

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Hon. L. B. Kern, in DeRuyter, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1887, by Rev. L R Swinney, Mr. FREDERICK L. SCHELLINGER.

In New Market, N. J., Oct. 26, 1887, at the residence of the bride's father, Maxson Dunham, E.g., by Rev. J. G. Burdick, Mr. ALBERNE H. BUHDICK, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., and Miss Josephine Dun-HAM, of New Market.

At the residence of the bride's brother, in New Auburn Minn., Oct. 19, 1887, by G. G. Coon, Esq., Mr. GERMAN SOPER and Miss MARY SAUNDERS. all of New Auburn.

DIED.

In Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y.. Oct. 18, 1887 of consumption, MARY BREED CADY, in the 36th year of her age. She leaves a husband, three children, father, sister and brother to mourn their loss; but their loss is her eternal gain.

In Allegany township, Pa., Oct. 24, 1887, Anna, wife of Charles W. Nelson, aged nearly 39 years. She was spoken of as a faithful wife, a kind mother and a true friend. She has left a husband and six children, one of whom was only a few hours old. A very large congregation was at her funeral, and expressed their appreciation of the one so suddenly removed from them.

In Sharon Centre, Pa., Oct. 21, 1887, CORDELIA, wife of John Livermore, aged 63 years, 11 months and 2 days. She was a great sufferer, but she endu ed with great patience, for she learned in her youth that it was good to take everything to Jesus, and her suffering only brought her nearer to the Saviour. She confessed her faith in Christ while a young woman, and united with the Seventh day Baptist Church of Independence, with which she remained until death. She had endeared herself to all who knew her by her kindness. She has left a One of the severest snow and wind storms husband, three children and a large circle of friends.

> At Ashaway, R. I. Oct. 21, 1887, of paralysis, SARAH A. BABCOCK, aged 51 years, 5 months and 26 days. She was a daughter of Jacob D. and Elizabeth Almy Babcock.

> At Potter Hill, R. I., Oct 13, 1887, of consump tion, Hannah, wife of Ethan Crandall, aged 50 years, 7 months and 29 days. She was the youngest child of Samuel and Mary Allen. The aged mother is the only one of her father's family still living. She became a Christian in early life, and united with the Seventh day Baprist Church at Hopkinton City, of which she remained a member until death. She maintained, through two years of sickness, a cheerful, hopeful heart and face, even to the end.

At his late residence in Johnston Centre, Wis. months and 10 days. The funeral services were held at the house, on the 8th of September, and Edwin Jeffers, of Lowville, N. Y., aged | were attended by a large circle of friends. The deborhood, where he has so long resided. E. M. D.

> SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio from Nov. 10th to 16th inclusive.

Books and Magazines. WITH the current number, the Century Magazine

begins its eight-enth year and its thirty-fifth volume It opens with a frontispiece portrait of Washington have been the best portrait of Washington then made. The special art feature of the number is the sculpture of Augustus Saint Gandens, of which several examples are reproduced, including two portraits in low relief. Two new novels are begun,—one by Edward Eggleston, and one by Geo. W. Cable. The chapter in the Lincoln series relates to the period between his election and his manguration. Topics of the Time, Open Letters, etc., are all full of inter-

THE following list of articles and writers in the November Forum will give an idea of the interesting discussions which are being given to the public through that valuable monthly: "Warfare Against Robert H. Lawrence, Judge Donohue of the Society," Prest. Barnard; "Should Fortunes be Supreme Court has appointed a commission | Limited?" E. T. Peters; "The Use and Abuse of the Veto Power," J. D. Long; "Is the Negro Vote Suppressed?" A. H. Colquitt; "The Panama Canal from Within," G. C. Huribut; "Shall Utah Become a State?" G. T. Curtis: "Christianity and Communism," Dr. H. Van Dyke, Jr, "What is the Object of Life?" W. S. Lilly; "Books that have helped me." Brander Matthews: "Avoidable Dangers of the Ocean," V. I. Cottman; "Caterpillar Critics," J.

THE November number of Harper's Magazine is introduced by a charming frontispiece, entitled, "A Fairy Taie," from a painting by F. S. Church, accompanied by an anonymous sonnet, interpreting conservatives, the extension of suffrage to the idea of the picture, entitled, "A Child shall Lead them." The attractions of Southern California life are cleverly displayed by Edwards Roberts. for two days. Many lives have been lost, trated. The author of the recent articles on Chili and Costa Rica contributes another South American paper on "The Oher End of the Hemisphere." The concluding portion of Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's sketches. "Here and There in the South," is devoted to the Acadian country of Attakapis, Louisiana. An important paper on "The Winter Climatic Resorts of three Continents," is written by a special student of that subject, Mr. William Smith Brown The Rev. Chas. F. Thwing gives in a brief article, the result of his investigations in regard to reform schools and young criminals. The Editor's Easy Chair, the Editor's Study, and the Editor's Drawer are full of their usually good things.

BABYLAND! splendid B byland! Mother and baby enjoy it together. It lightens the mother's care and labor by giving her stories and pictures to read and talk about. Baby grows to understand them almost er. Chamberlain's temper is much against as soon as he understands chickens and birds and him in politics, and is likely to be fatal in kuttens. You can get a sample copy by sending five cents to D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Miscellany.

AGNES. E. NEWTON.

I bless the power that taught my soul Upon the rock to fall; Tho' broken are my selfish hopes And scattered is my all; Wherein I've sought or e'en desired, Aside from Christian gain-To know, to be, to have or share Without the spotless name.

I sing the joy of sins forgiven, Of love that knows no fear; Of truth, that in my inner life To day, is shining clear. And by this truth I know my soul Will be made pure and free; No distant triumph I've in view, Each hour brings victory.

And so I've learned to bless the means, And trust the guiding hand, That wisely laid the structure low, When building on the sand. And does the storm or calm surround, I've found a so ace sweet; And make the living sacrifice, 3 With gratitude replete.

-The Manifesto.

"BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS."

BY OCTAVIA DWIGHT.

Burdens, to be borne with labor and difficulty! Ah, who can count the number which every individual must take up, one after another, in this "vale of tears"! And why should he weary himself with others'

read these words: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." Discouraged and sick at heart, she shut the book, angrily, and gave herself up to moody

Constance was poor. She was ambitious, too, and poverty was hateful to her. She liked elegance, and longed for ease and refined society for herself and for the two little sisters dependent upon her. But—she was poor, and so shut out from the world of culture and loveliness, toward which her hungry eyes were ever turning. Three mouths to feed, three bodies to clothe and shelter, and so few avenues of lucrative employment open to women! Three souls to keep "unspotted from the world," and so much coarseness and vice all around them! Two little ones to educate, and oh, so little, little money to pay for teachers, and so little leis-Constance, "if I only had some friend to consult with—some person of influence to help me find something more profitable to do! And then her mind reverted to the text again, "Bear ye one another's burdens." It came to her now with a new meaning as she felt how grateful she would be to have her burden lifted even for a little while. "And so fulfill the law of Christ." Yes, truly, Christ has left us an example, that we should follow in his footsteps.

And as she glanced over the story of his life, with its record of ministries and infinite " helpfulness, anger and discontent died out from her heart, and the hard lines of her face grew soft with quiet peace. And Constance slept that night strong in the hope that somehow the darkness that had gathered thick about her would break into sunshine, making her way plain before her.

"Bear ye one another's burdens." Another lonely, desolate woman read the words and pondered upon them; lonely and desolate, though living in a stately mansion, its envied mistress. But Faith's husband was changed of late. Some mysterious business kept him from home night after night till long after the shops were closed, and the streets of the great city were hushed, and when he came his step was unsteady, and his voice and manner strangely unnatural.

Faith was waiting for him now, longing and yet dreading to hear the click of his night-key at the street door. And while she waited, she took up her Bible, and her eye fell upon the words: "Bear ye one another's burdens.'

"There is no human help for my burden," thought Faith. "I can tell it only to my God. But Herbert—he must have some trouble, some fierce temptation that I know nothing about, or he could not have given way like this. It is his burden and I must help him bear it. I must save him, but how? My God! my God! show me the way!" And Faith sank upon her knees and prayed, as only those in agony can pray, but no light dawned upon her; and when at last her husband staggered in, with curses upon his lips, the first she had ever heard him utter, she doubted if he were not already past hope, and still her heart cried out in wild despair for help, and still no answer

Morning dawned, and Faith saw her husband go modily out without the loving "Goodby, Faith," that she had never missed before, and her heart ached as visions of what might be in the future passed before her.

mother's favorite cousin, who arrived that speech recently delivered by him: "If the morning saw, at a glance, that Faith was in | manuscripts of speeches, sermons, law argutrouble. So haggard, indeed, did she appear, | ments, scientific or professional papers were that Amanda was alarmed, and begged to printed as they come to the printer's hands, know if she could be of any service.

bear one another's burdens.'

the precept just now repeated; and as quickly sion and rhythm in composition, as the would come through Amanda.

and are tried in various ways. The individ | and it often happens that the labor of editthink, not among the least of our burdens.

had serious faults, and doubtless he knew I | must be adjusted to each other. - Western had, but we loved each other, and he became | Christian Advocate. my husband. He was irritable at times and spoke harshly. I could see that he was sorry afterwards, but he had never learned to confess a fault.

"Though we had vowed before God, angels and men, that the affection we had plighted should never be suffered to grow | parted for years, met in a crowded city cold, I sometimes found myself dwelling so street. The one who lived in the city was intensely on these faults, that love, for a on his way to meet a pressing business en time, seemed to be chilled. But I was cured | gagement. After a few expressions of deof this by a dream.

when I happened to express a decided opin- to morrow, at dinner. Remember, two ion contrary to his own which touched him o'clock sharp. I want you see my wife and at once, and he sharply rebuked me. Feel- child." ings of anger immediately rose in my heart and showed themselves in my countenance, and I retorted, warmly. He cast upon me a look of inexpressible sadness, of mingled pity and rebuke and self-reproach, and immediately vanished from my sight.

"In the confusion of a dream, the ramble with my husband turned to be a solitary walk by the side of his coffin, to convey his remains to the grave. I thought his death, burdens when his own are already too heavy? though not suicidal, was voluntary. I said So thought Constance, as after a day of to him, "Why, my beloved, hast thou left toil and vexation she opened her Bible and me alone?" That last look seemed to an-

> ness. I have had long and bitter conflicts four. These children were shabbily dressed, with these faults, and though I flattered | and on their faces were looks of distress. myself I had, in a measure, overcome them, They, too, were on their way to the park. I despaired of ever obtaining a complete vic. | The gentleman thought so, so did the group tory. Therefore, I concluded to take myself | of girls, for he heard one of them say, with a out of your way. You should have helped look of disdain, "I suppose those ragamuffine me to bear these burdens.'

"At this moment the free spirit and not the coffined body seemed my companion, and with penitence I confessed my fault and earnestly besought him to return.

volition may part, it can never take me

it was all a dream.

"I have always believed God sent that ure to teach them herself! And to bear all dream. I related it to my husband, as I have is Nettie! Wonder where she is going?" this anxiety and labor alone! "Oh," sighed | now done to you. He was much affected by | caused him to look out upon the corner, it and opened his heart to me as never be- where a sweet-faced young girl stood beck fore; and I found he had, indeed, struggled oning to the car-driver. When she entered against temptation, and often failed because the car she was warmly greeted by the five I did not bear with him and help him. From | and they made room for her beside them that time there was a new bond of sympathy | They were profuse in exclamations and ques between us, and till he died we loved each | tions. other the better for our mutual forbearance and help."

Faith remained silent for a long time after this rehearsal, half inclined to unburden her heart to Amanda, and yet reluctant to expose her husband's downfall. Anxiety for him at last prevailed, however, and she told the whole sad story.

"And now, cousin, continued Faith, "what can I do? How can I save him?" "If I may advise, then," replied Amanda, "Persuade him to go abroad with you, and on the ocean, away from the greater tempall other matters give him your confidence and try to win back his, and never lose your hold on God."

"My heart is lighter already," said Faith; "I will see what I can do."

Was it all by chance that Faith's husband came home sober that night and listened readily, even eagerly to her proposal? Or was it possible that her prayers had, after all, been heard?

"But you will find it dull, sometimes, Faith," he said. "You must have a companion."

When Faith mentioned this in the sewingroom next day, Amanda recommended Con-

And Constance went. The salary enabled her to send her little sisters to school, under | bring. Tim-he's our brother-he saved | and in John "whosoever will," the motherly care of their aunt who, like her, toiled for daily bread and, in her turn, was glad of the pecuniary help. Her own labors were light, Faith was always gentle and sympathetic and Constance was happy.

Years afterward, when Faith and her husband were talking together of the way by which God had led them:

"Faith," said he, "I was going down to ruin as fast as possible. I should never have been saved if you had not helped me."

"God saved you, Herbert," she answered,

PROOF-READERS AND EDITORS.

reverently.—Golden Rule.

The value of proof-readers to authors. writers for periodicals, and speakers, is thus | park. What wonder, then, that Amanda, her stated by Colonel R. T. Van Horn, in a to us!" seven in ten of great reputations would be

words; her prayer, apparently unheard; and I trained that it detects errors in style, expres- taurant.

a vague hope possessed her, that the answer | trained ear detects discord in music. The printer is, after all, the real protector of "Your question," replied Amanda, "re literary reputation." And the services of introducing a comely lady, "and this," as a truth may be error and error may be truth minds me of an experience of my own, which the editor are not to be overlooked in this showed me, long ago, one way in which I count. Changes, omissions, condensation could bear another's burden. All of us are and paragraphing must be made, before the subject to the infirmities of human nature, | manuscript is put in the printer's hands; ual peculiarities of our dispositions are I ing is even greater than that of composing. This is especially true of newspaper and "I had a dear, tried friend. I knew he magazine work, where space and matter

A DAUGHTER WORTH HAVING.

Two gentlemen, friends who had been light, he said, "Well, I'm off, I'm sorry, "I thought we were walking together, but it can't be helped. I will look for you

> "Only one child?" asked the other. "Only one," came the answer, tenderly

'a daughter. But she's a darling." And then they parted; the stranger in the

city getting into a street car bound for the

After a block or two a group of five girls entered the car; they all evidently belonged to families of wealth. They conversed well. Each carried a very elaborately decorated lunch-basket; each was well dressed. They, too, were going to the park for a picnic. They seemed happy and amiable until the ver me: car again stopped, this time letting in a "'My faults caused you much unhappi- pale-faced girl of eleven, and a sick boy of are on an excursion, too!"

"I shouldn't want to leave home if I had to look like that. Would you? This to another girl.

"No, indeed! But there is no accounting "'Ah,' said he, 'it is too late! Though | for tastes. I think there ought to be a special line of cars for the lower classes."

All this was spoken in a low tone, but the "At this, I seemed to swoon and fall; and gentleman heard it. Had the child, too then I shrieked and awoke, and thanked God | He glanced at the pale face and saw tears. He was angry.

Just then the exclamation, "Why, there

"Where are you going?" asked one. "O. what lovely flowers! Who are they for?" said another.

"I'm on my way to Belle Clark's. She is sick, you know, and the flowers are for

She answered both questions at once, and then glancing toward the door of the car saw the pale girl looking wistfully at her She smiled at the child, a tender look beam ing from her beautiful eyes, and then forget ting that she wore a handsome velvet skirt let your journeyings be as much as possible and costly jacket, and that her shapely hands were covered with well-fitted gloves tations of land travel. Give him a chance | she left her seat and crossed over to the little to think. Say little or nothing to him about one. She laid one hand on the boy's thin his fall till he opens the subject himself. On cheeks, as she asked of his sister, "This lit tle boy is sick, is he not? And he is your brother, I am sure."

> It seemed hard for the girl to answer, but finally she said, "Yes, miss, he is sick. Fred die never has been well. Yes, miss, he is my lig, I say unto you." The parables are brother. We are going to the park to see it 'twon't make Freddie better.''

> replied, in a low voice meant for no one's others are recorded. The character of Mat ears except those of the child. "I think it | thew as a writer is topical, that of Mark is will do him good; it's lovely there, with the chronological, of Luke biographical, and of spring flowers all in bloom. But where is John metaphorical. The ministries of Matyour lunch? You ought to have a lunch | thew and Mark were Galilean, that of John, after so long a ride."

> Over the little girl's face came a flush. 'Yes, miss, we ought to for Freddie's sake. But, you see, we aidn't have any lunch to Israel in Matthew, in Luke it is "all flesh," these pennies so as Freddie could ride to the park and back. I guess mebbe Freddie sion. Here is seen the development in the 'll forget about being hungry when he gets to the park."

> as she listened, and very soon she asked the | cended, but Luke goes further and adds the girl where they lived, and wrote the address

After riding a few blocks she left the car, but she had not left the little ones comfortless. Half the boquet of violets and hyacinths were clasped in the sister's hand, while the sick boy, with radient face, held in his hand a package, from which he helped the gospel, but they receive it as the word of nearer you come to the end of your days, himself now and then, saying to his sister men. This is their spirit—"Yes, I know you ought to hold earthly things more loosely in a jubilant whisper, "She said we could that such is the view that is held by Mr. and prize heavenly things more highly. eat'em all, every one, when we get to the Black; but there is another view held by Dr. When your business day is drawing to a close,

And the little girl whispered back, "It's because she's beautiful as well as her clothes." The gentleman heard her whisper.

When the park was reached, the five girls hurried out. Then the gentleman lifted "You know, my dear," she said, with her wrecked, the educators of the land, the very out of the land, the very out of the car, across the road, and into the not every spirit, but try the spirits whether his orders with rapid and characteristic out of the car, across the road, and into the not every spirit, but try the spirits whether his orders with rapid and characteristic out of the car, across the road, and into the not every spirit, but try the spirits whether his orders with rapid and characteristic spirits whether his orders with rapid and characterist ed. There is something in the process of green park, the sister, with a heart full of they are of God." If one says, "Yes," and the energy, he turned defeat into victory. So, there is a something in the process of green park, the sister, with a heart full of they are of God." If one says, "Yes," and the energy, he turned defeat into victory. "And how can we do that?" asked Faith, handling types, of reading copy, of correct- gratitude, following. He paid for a nice other says, "No," it cannot be that they are although your sun is near to setting, there her mind rapidly connecting together the ing proofs, that begets an aptitude that no ride for them in the goat carriage; he both true. Salvation is the work of God or is time to recover the day. Avail yourself Bible, opened at random to these very other instruction can give. The mind is so treated them to oyster soup at the park res. else of man; it cannot be a joint stock com of the eventide, lest your life end in

At two o'clock sharp the next day the two gentlemen, as agreed, met again.

young lady of fifteen entered the parlor, "is my daughter."

"Ah!" said the guest, as he extended his hand in cordial greeting, "This is the dear girl whom I saw yesterday in the street-car. I don't wonder you call her a darling. She is a darling, and no mistake, God bless her.' And then he told his friend what he had seen and heard in the horse car.—N. Y. Evangelist.

THE FOUR GOSPELS.

"In the attempt to unify by harmonies, much of the true scope of the Gospels is lost sight of. The evangelists differ, but do not disagree. Dean Stanley says that few persons have any idea of the distinct features of any one of these four records. The opinions of some men are that these differences are to be accounted for by the apostles' copying from one another, by each one's supplying the omissions of the preceding writers, or by the fertility of their memories, or the fact that accounts were obtained at second hand. But these opinions entirely deny the divinity of the Gospels. In the beginning we must the canon of the New Testament. Matthew, work of Christ, and John his inward and heavenly works. The four great countries of that time, Palestine, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, were the places where the Gospels were written. Matthew is the Jewish Gospel, connecting the Old Testament with the New Testament, and is written to prove the Messiahship of Christ. Mark is written to the Gentiles, and its theme is Christ's minis subjects of the Gospels are respectively law, labor, love and life. Matthew always introduces a quotation with "that it might be ful filled," Mark with "as it was written," and John with "as said Esaias. "Luke seldom makes any introductory references. Matthew prefaces the parables with references to the kingdom of heaven, Mark to the kingdom of God, Luke makes it impersonal by begin ning "a certain man," while John emphagrouped in Matthew and given in order in Luke. In Mark only two are recorded, and "I am glad you are going," the young girl in John new parables not mentioned by the characteristics of both. Christ is said to have come to save the lost sheep of the house of November. "The most important of all is the conclu-

Gospels as they are arranged in the New Testament. Matthew announces that Jesus There were tears in the lovely girl's eyes is risen, Mark that he is risen and as promise of the Holy Spirit, while John is down in a tablet which she took from a bag | beyond them all in declaring Christ's promise to come again."—Rev. W. W. Clark.

"THE WORD OF GOD."

What made her so sweet and good White; and another view is upheld by Pro you hasten to conclude your work, dispatchare supposed to be very much upon par." the hours that went before. Beloved friends, this is not our way; there When Napoleon went on the field of Mapany affair. There is truth and there is failure. - Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D.

error; and these are opposite the one to the other. Do not indulge yourselves in the "This is my wife," the host said, proudly folly with which so many are duped—that that black is white, and white is black and that there is a whity brown that goes in between, which is, perhaps, the best of the whole lot.

There is an essential difference between man's word and God's word, and it is fatal to mistake the one for the other. If you receive even the gospel as the word of man you cannot get the blessing out of it; for the gospel lies in the confidence of our heart that this is the word of God. You fall back upon Holy Scripture in the grief of an ach. ing heart; but you cannot rest, however soft the pillow of the promise may seem to be. till you can surely say, "I know that it is of God."—Spurgeon.

HOW THE LOUVRE ART TREASURES ESCAPED THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

One wonders how any of the monuments of monarchical France, and how any ob jects of art whatever, survived the terrible troubles of the French Revolution, or escaped the rapacity of the foreign dealers who bought by the ship load at the sales of the national domain. These sales explain why rest on the foundation that God is their | England, Russia, and Germany are 80 rich author. They stand in their right order, in | in French art of the eighteenth century the right relation to each other, beginning But France herself, how does it happen that she is not entirely despoiled of all her histo. Mark and Luke give the outward and earthly | rical souvenirs? How does it happen that the Louvre is so rich? The story will not take long to tell, and it is intimately connected with the history of the collections of Chantilly. At the time of the outbreak of the Revolution, Alexandre Lenoir, then some thirty years of age, was studying painting at the Academie Royale, and had some reputation as a critic. In 1790 he conceived the idea of saving all the objects of art he could: try, his works. Luke applies universally to he was a friend of Bailly, the Mayor of both Jew and Gentile, and brings out Christ's | Paris, and through Bailly's influence he anhumanity, while John is an essentially spir- | peared before the National Assembly. exitual Gospel, dealing wholly with the divinity | plained his views, and obtained a decree of our Lord. The first speaks of Christ as authorizing him to seize at public sales, in the Son of David, hence his genealogy is the convents and elsewhere, all objects of given complete (1:1-16); in Mark there is art worthy of being preserved for the nation. no genealogy, for there he is spoken of not | The convent of the Petits Augustins, on the as a son at all, but as a servant. Luke calls spot where the Ecole des Beaux-Arts now Christ the Son of Man, and gives so com | stands, was assigned to him as a depot and prehensive an account of his birth as to de | warehouse for his treasures, and a few unfer the genealogy to 3:23-38, while John | frocked monks who had remained in the begins with it and calls Christ the Son of building helped him in his generous task. God. In Matthew he is said to have been At first the seizing of objects took place in a born king of the Jews, in Luke the good | regular manner in the name of the nation; tidings are of the birth of a Saviour, and but in 1793 the rage of destruction set in, John proclaims him pre existent. The key and in order to preserve bronze from the to each Gospel, giving its theme, may be melting-pot and marble from the iconoclast's found in Matthew 1:1, Mark 10:44, 45, | hammer, Lenoir had brought hurriedly and Luke 19: 10, John 20:31. In the first | pell mell to the Petits Augustins pictures, Gospel, Christ is described as a king, in the statues, monuments, and precious objects of second as a worker, and in the other two as all kinds, from the convents, monasteries, a philanthropist and as God manifest; respect and courches. It was thus that he succeeded tively. The central truth emphasized in in saving more than 500 precious historical Matthew is righteousness, in Mark power, in | monuments, tombs of kings and mausoleums Luke sympathy and in John divine glories. of great families. At the time when the The great discourse of Matthew is the Ser- abneys were sacked and pillaged he saved mon on the Mount, that of Luke is the ser- 2,600 pictures, a selection from which subsemon on the plain, and that of John the quently formed the original nucleus of the gospel in the upper room, which extends present Louvre Museum; but, alas! all could through chapters 13-17. This very fact not be saved, for I remember to have been shows the inspiration of the Scriptures. All shown by the venerable son of Alexandre four Evangelists heard this discourse, but it | Lenoir receipts for 600 pictures claimed by was left to John to describe it. The great the Revolutionary committees, and publicly burned as souvenirs of royalty. Furthermore, Lenoir saved upward of 8,000 pieces, such as manuscripts, precious books, arms, armor, and models of various kinds, which have since found a resting-place in the National Library, in the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, and in the Museum of Artillery; also quantities of Greek vases, busts, and statuettes, which were taken from the monasteries of Sainte Genevieve and of the Petits Peres, and which are now in the Natianal Library. In fact, in his depot at the Petits Augustins, Lenoir assembled an immense mass of materials, which, after the restoration of peace and order, were classified and distributed among the various museums of Paris, while some objects were returned to their rightful owners, and others -for instance, the tombs of the French kings-replaced in the once more respected Judean, and that of Luke partook of the sanctuaries of Saint-Denis or Notre Dame. -Theodore Child, in Harper's Magazine for

WOBK NOW.

Young man, do not leave anything to 8 future day, but do it now. Man of middleage, you have a vivid sense of the rapidity with which your years have gone, but they will go just as rapidly in the future as in the past. Man of old age, you have to make haste-you have no time to lose.

The ancient law said concerning the sale of an estate, "According to the number of years thou shalt diminish the price." The nearer they were to the Jubilee year, the In these days there are some who receive cheaper they were to sell their land. So the fessor Gray. All these different 'views' ing sometimes in an hour more than in all

is the truth of God, and there is a lie; and rengo it was late in the afternoon, and he I want you always to feel that there is a saw that the battle was lost, but, looking at solemn difference between the true and the the Western sun, he said, "There is just

BESETTING

Alice Gray leaned over

resting on her hands, and

her brown eyes. It was morning in church she ha Bently's sermon with rath est as he spoke of the " essily beset us." Now sh dering what could be her "I am sure," said she not ill temper, and it can fully, and speaking horr should despise myself if I hate anybody, or take whi me, and no one can say the "Alice," called Aunt her seat in the adjoining finished with my pencil, v me, I need it for a few me, Why, Aunt Mary, did you yesterday?" began th catching herself up, she yes, I remember. I just pocket when I went to Ki and get it." But in a short time, Al

room with a face which w The gold pencil which sl prized highly was gone from probably, on the way to h "O, my child! why di me as soon as you had fit would have saved all this Aunt Mary, trying not to her little niece, who look though she said, as so ma said before, "I didn't th While she stood with d ing and unclusping her

walked into the room, se of one who expects a satis ice, did you mail my lette "O!" and Alice's he thump. "Papa, I forgo Mr. Gray stopped in hi up and down, and hastily her. "My daughter," sa is an important one, which by all means yesterday; once." Papa spoke sternlj "I see, Alice, that you

ed," said Mr. Gray, as from her trembling hand This last bitter thrust little girl could bear, and room, while hot tears cheeks; for we are never we have no one but ourse. cause of our trouble.

It was not many days l with a trial which cost sighs. A cousin, traveling her as a gift a beautiful which was the pride of h

This she carried into t to some friends, and aft had been duly admired; corner of a table. Of co tell how it came about, which had been placed o turned, and the handker Alice? O, yes! Alic the midst of her grief, t

had put the ink bottle in Ah, my child! has no you the sin which dot Do you not know what it I think so, for as Sabb she whispered to Aunt M have learned my besetting

think it is carelessness? "Yes, dear; carelessne train of evils which end you not think it is selfis less as one little girl h

past week?" Alice's face flushed pa I never knew I was so so So Alice is taking her and striving bravely to besetting sin." I we little ones cannot do

TRUE TO

Never lower your pri

standard. Never let si

may be, have any san from you, even by a sm fession of Christ, when lar, is made by himself confessing us before me that we are earnestly r will if the light is shin heartily welcome to th then, again, in order shine without obstruct ple and study simpli means so easy as it at in this highly artificia all society is overlaid tions. Detest affectat truth and as hypocrisy allow yourselves to be around you in true affectation of indifferen lack of sensibility wh prevalent in this age, to simplicity of charac labor under this mor have lost their freshne thing; for them, as t lieved, there is no sur asm. As Christians, truth in every form; just what we are, ne To be true to God and presence all day long, as little as possible of much for his approv little for the impression

others: to feed the inv

then freely to let it i

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error; and these are opposite the one to the other. Do not indulge yourselves in the folly with which so many are duped-that truth may be error and error may be truth: that black is white, and white is black and that there is a whity brown that goes in between, which is, perhaps, the best of the

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Young man, do not leave anything to a ature day, but do it now. Man of middlege, you have a vivid sense of the rapidity ith which your years have gone, but they vill go just as rapidly in the future as in he past. Man of old age, you have to make laste—you have no time to lose.

The ancient law said concerning the sale an estate, "According to the number of ears thou shalt diminish the price." The earer they were to the Jubilee year, the heaper they were to sell their land. So the earer you come to the end of your days, on ought to hold earthly things more loosely nd prize heavenly things more highly. hen your business day is drawing to a close. ou hasten to conclude your work, dispatch. ng sometimes in an hour more than in all e hours that went before.

When Napoleon went on the field of Maengo it was late in the afternoon, and he w that the battle was lost, but, looking at he Western sun, he said, "There is just me to recover the day!" and giving out nergy, he turned december to setting, there time to recover the day. Avail yourself the eventide, the pure life end in storial inte-Park State (1967)

BESETTING SINS.

Alice Gray leaned over the fire, her chin resting on her hands, and a pensive look in her brown eyes. It was Sabbath, and that morning in church she had listened to Mr. Bently's sermon with rather a curious interest as he spoke of the "sin which doth so essily beset us." Now she was quietly wondering what could be her own besetting sin. "I am sure," said she to the fire, "it is

not ill temper, and it can't be acting deceitfully, and speaking horrid untruths; for I should despise myself if I did that. I don't hate anybody, or take what don't belong to me, and no one can say that I"-

"Alice," called Aunt Mary, gently, from her seat in the adjoining room, "if you have inished with my pencil, will you get it for me, I need it for a few moments?

Why, Aunt Mary, didn't I return it to you yesterday?" began the little girl when catching herself up, she said hastily, "O yes, I remember. I just slipped it into my pocket when I went to Kitty Blake's; I'll run and get it."

But in a short time, Alice walked into the room with a face which was very long indeed. The gold pencil which she knew her aunt prized highly was gone from the pocket,—lost, probably, on the way to her friend's house. "O, my child! why did you not give it to me as soon as you had finished? You then would have saved all this trouble," exclaimed Aunt Mary, trying not to be too severe on her little niece, who looked really penitent, though she said, as so many little girls have said before, "I didn't think."

While she stood with downcast eyes, clasping and unclusping her fingers, her father walked into the room, saying with that air of one who expects a satisfactory reply, "Alice, did you mail my letter yesterday?" "0!" and Alice's heart gave a great

thump. "Papa, I forgot it?" Mr. Gray stopped in his complacent march up and down, and hastily turned to look at her. "My daughter," said he, "that letter is an important one, which should have gone by all means yesterday; bring it to me at once." Papa spoke sternly, and Alice obeyed. "I see, Alice, that you are not to be trust

ed." said Mr. Gray, as he took the letter | Charleston Dispatch. from her trembling hands. This last bitter thrust was more than the little girl could bear, and she hastily left the

room, while hot tears rained down her cheeks; for we are never so unhappy as when we have no one but ourselves to blame as the cause of our trouble. It was not many days later that Alice met

sighs. A cousin, traveling abroad, had sent which was the pride of her heart.

This she carried into the parlor to exhibit to some friends, and after the handkerchief had been duly admired, it was placed on the corner of a table. Of course, nobody could tell how it came about, but an ink bottle which had been placed on the table was overturned, and the handkerchief was ruined.

Alice? O, yes! Alice remembered, in the midst of her grief, that it was she who had put the ink bottle in the unsafe place. Ah, my child! has not this week shown

you the sin which doth easily beset you? Do you not know what is your chief fault? I think so, for as Sabbath again drew near she whispered to Aunt Mary: "I believe I have learned my besetting sin. Don't you think it is carelessness?"

"Yes, dear; carelessness leading to a long train of evils which end in selfishness; for do you not think it is selfish to be as thoughtless as one little girl has been during the

Alice's face flushed painfully, as she said I never knew I was so selfish.

So Alice is taking her lesson to her heart, and striving bravely to overcome her own "besetting sin." I wonder whether other little ones cannot do likewise?"—S. S.

TRUE TO GOD.

Never lower your principles to the world's standard. Never let sin, however popular it may be, have any sanction or countenance from you, even by a smile. The manly confession of Christ, when his cause is unpopu lar, is made by himself the condition of his confessing us before men. If people find out that we are earnestly religious, as they soon will if the light is shining, let us make them heartily welcome to the intelligence. And then, again, in order that the lights may shine without obstruction, we must be simple and study simplicity. This is by no means so easy as it at first sight appears; for in this highly artificial and pretentious age, all society is overlaid with numerous affectations. Detest affectation as the contrary of truth and as hypocrisy on a small scale, and allow yourselves to be seen freely by those around you in true colors. There is an affectation of indifference to all things, and a lack of sensibility which is becoming very prevalent in this age, which is the sworn foe to simplicity of character. The persons who labor under this moral disorder pretend to have lost their freshness of interest in everything; for them, as they would have it believed, there is no surprise and no enthusiasm. As Christians, we must eschew untruth in every form; we must labor to seem just what we are, neither better nor worse. To be true to God and to the thought of his presence all day long, and to let self occupy as little as possible of our thoughts; to care much for his approval, and comparatively

into it, and dispose and enable us to illustrate | al non-commissioned officers of the Scots it in our practice.—Dr. Goulburn,

WHAT TO TEACH OUR DAUGHTERS

At a social gathering some one proposed this question: "What shall I teach my daughter?" The following replies were handed in:

Teach her that one hundred cents make dollar. Teach her to arrange the parlor and th

library. Teach her to say "No," and mean it. or

'Yes," and stick to it. Teach her how to wear a calico dress, and wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves. Teach her to dress for health and comfort

as well as for appearance. Teach her to cultivate flowers and to keep

the kitchen garden. Teach her to make the neatest room in the

house. Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperate or dissolute young men.

well as injurious to health. Teach her to regard the morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her asso

Teach her to observe the old rule; "A place for every thing and every thing in its place.'

are real accomplishments in the home, and follow three different courses. Sometimes are not to be neglected if there be time and | the nervous excitation is transformed simply | money for their use.

more she lives within her income, the more she will save, and the farther she will keep interests and moves it. At other times the away from the poor house.

going mechanic, farmer, clerk, or teacher glonic nerves. Agreeable thoughts, for exwithout a cent, is worth more than forty ample, aid digestion. Fear may paralyze loafers or non-producers in broadcloth.

as well as later home and school life.—

A PRAYING MOTHER.

"Many years ago, one who is now preaching the gospel, sent a letter to his mother, informing her that he trusted that he at cerebral disturbance increases in violence as last had become a Christian by experience. the muscular agitation diminishes. When with a trial which cost her a great many All through his college course he had we spend the excess of our agitation in exwaited; finally, while away from home teach. | ternal movements, in gestures, walking back her as a gift a beautiful lace handkerchief, ing, he began to hope in Christ. So he and forth, tears and lamentations, the cerewrote to his mother, and he said, moreover, bral agitation is correspondingly diminished. he had through the whole of his life been moved with the conviction of conscience else than particular cases of the conservation pulpit. He declared he could not explain how it came about, but it was true that he never had but one thought—that some time he should become a true Christian and then should study for the ministry. Across the Green Mountains with one tremendous ride of sixty six miles in one day, came that faithful New England mother, and in a half hour after she reached his side she told him in the shadows of the firelight that a score of years before, in the old village church, the devout women were fitting out a box for a missionary. She had put in one of his (her son's) small infant garments, with a slip requesting the prayers of that man of God to go with her prayers that this child might be a Christian, and, if God would honor her so much, might be a minister of the gospel to dying men. That son is an elderly man now; but he soberly declares that he owes all he is to his mother's prayers, and he hopes to keep the faith till he sees her face once more."

Moyular Science.

Some one in Iowa, has introduced a new fuel which is designed to take the place of coal in the prairie countries. This fuel is made by grinding cornstalks and coarse prairie grass together, moistening them and then pressing the pulp into blocks about twelve inches long and four inches thick. These blocks are then dried. It is claimed that one block will give an hour's steady heat, and that fuel can be produced for \$3 per

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—The Press, of Vienna, described an operation of the above kind recently, successfully carried out by Professor Nothnagel in conjunction with Herr Ritter von Aacker. On account of the unsatisfactory results recently obtained in several cases by using human and lamb's blood, it was resolved to try a better method, already suggested by several physiologists. This consisted of a solution of common salt of 0.6 per cent rendered alkaline by two drops of concentrated solution of soda. The patient treated on this occasion was a young man who was in iminent danger from weak ness of the heart consequent upon loss of blood by reason of an abcess in the stomach. An incision was made in a vein in the upper part of the arm, and by means of a funnel-shaped receptacle about two and three quarter pints

EXPERIMENTS MADE BY THE BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.—Some interesting little for the impression we are making upon experiments have just been made at Alderothers; to feed the inward light with oil, and shot with a view to testing luminous paint seventh Day to the First Day of the Week! then freely to let it shine—this is the great as a medium for reading documents and stud- Constantine and the Sm secret of edification. May he indoctrinate us ing maps at night. A few nights ago sever- The New Testament Sai bath.

of the fluid were introduced into the system of

the patient, who is now expected to recover.

Gravs. under Major W. E. James, started at midnight on a hazardous expedition, the object being to hold the canal and prevent the scouts of an opposing force, represented by another party under Lieutenant C. S. Har- | guage. ris, from discovering the strength of the Aldershot division. The detachments had severally to make for and hold three positions-Deep Cut Bridge, Curzon Bridge and Pirbright and Cowshot Bridges, finding their ways thither by means of maps traced on transparent paper mounted on sheets of calico or linen cloth, which had been previously prepared with luminous paint. Although the night was very dark, these maps enabled the detachments to occupy their positions without mishap and just in time to prevent Lieutenant Harris' scouts from crossing the canal. As the parties proceeded by prescribed routes, this result could hardly have been achieved without the assistance of the luminous maps; so the experiment of the Jewsis regarded as entirely successful.

Physiological Effects of Emotion.—In the physiological view, the law that links Teach her that tight lacing is uncomely as | the emotion with its exterior signs is the same that governs all the manifestations of of movements. At any particular moment, the quantity of nervous force corresponding to the state of consciousness called sensation.

A 32-page quarterly, containing carefully prepared helps on the International Lessons. Conducted by L. A. Platts. Published at the RECORDER office. Price 25 cents a copy per year; 7 cents a quarter. Address all orders to the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, Alfred Centre, N. Y. life and force; it is the law of the equivalence to the state of consciousness called sensation has to expend itself in some way, and engender somewhere an equivalent manifestation Teach her that music, drawing and painting of force. The expended force may itself into cerebral movements corresponding with 50 Teach her the important truism: That the a mental agitation. This is what takes place, for example, when a child hears a story that nervous excitation is transformed into move-Teach her that a good, steady, church- ments of the viscera, and follows the ganthe nerves of the intestine. The heart beats Teach her to embrace every opportunity for | more rapidly under emotion, and sometimes reading, and to select such books as will give stops, and this influence is accomplished her the most useful and practical information | through the means of the pneumogastric in order to make the best progress in earlier nerves. Or the nervous excitation, following the motor nerves, is transformed into movements of the muscles, which then become the exterior and visible signs of the emotion. A burn on the finger produces a contraction of the features. A lively joy or a deep disquiet throws us into a condition of agitation or purposeless talking and moving about. If the emotion is concentrated, the There phenomena of diversion are nothing that his life was eventually to lead to the of force and the propagation of movements. -Popular Science Monthy.

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JULIA A. STILLMAN, Administratrix,
DATED, July 26, 1887.

TIME PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD FREE AND INDEPENDENT.—To Perry Sweet, Joseph G. Sweet, Nathaniel Sweet, Malph Sweet, Samantha Potter, Delia Estee, Cornelia P. Nye, Lucy Barber, Lydia Kenyon, Laura Rounds, Marcelia Collins, Vienna Collins, Ira C. Pierce, Dudley T. Sweet, Gerrude Sweet, Romain Shaw, Phineas A. Sh w, Milo Shaw, Emily Davis Otelia Merkt, Hannah R. Jaques, Idelle Hood and Charles Langley, heirs at law and next of kin of Hood and Charles Langley, heirs at law and next of kin of Milo sweet, late of the town of Almond in Allegany county, 4 00 N. Y., deceased, greeting:
You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required

personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of Allegany county, at his office in Wellsville, New York, in said county on the 25th day of November, 1887, at ten o'clock on the forenoon of that day, to show cause why the accounts of David R. Stillman, as Admini-trator of the estate of Milo Sweet deceased, should not be finally settled; and

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Clarence A. Farnum, Surrogate of said county, at Wellsville, New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

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"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think 3 have eternal life; and they are they which testify of

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1887.

FOURTH QUARTER. Oct. 1. The Centurion's Faith Matt. 8: 5-13. Oct. 8. The Tempest Stilled. Matt. 8: 18-27. Oct. 15. Power to Forgive Sins. Matt. 9: 1-8.

Oct. 22. Three Miracles. Matt. 9: 18-31. Oct. 29. The Harvest and the Laborers. Matt. 9: 35-38, and 10: 1-8.

Nov. 5. Confessing Christ. Matt. 10: 32-42. Nov. 12. Christ's Witness to John. Matt. 11: 2-15. Nov. 19. Judgment and Mercy. Matt. 11: 20-30. Nov. 26. Jesus and the Sabbath. Matt. 12: 1-14.

Dec. 3. Parable of the Sower. Matt. 13: 1-9. Dec. 10. Parable of the Tares. Matt. 13: 24-30. Dec. 17. Other Parables. Matt. 13: 31-33, and 44-52. Dec. 24. Review.

LESSON VII.—CHRIST'S WITNESS TO JOHN.

BY THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, Nov. 12, 1887.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MATTHEW 11: 2-15.

2. Now when John had heard in the prison the works of

Christ, he sent two of his disciples, 3. And said unto him, Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?

4. Jesus answered and said unto them, Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see:

5. The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear; the dead are raised

up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them.

6. And blessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in me. 7. And as they departed, Jesus began to say unto the multitudes concerning John. What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind?

8. But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold, they that wear soft clothing are in 9. But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? yea, I

say unto you, and more than a prophet.

10. For this is he of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee.

11. Verily, I say unto you, Among them that are born of women, there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: notwithstanding, he that is least in the kingdom of heaven,

12. And from the days of John the Baptist until now, the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take

it by force.

18. For all the prophets and the law prophesied until John.

14. And if ye will receive it, this is Elias which was for to 15. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He was a burning and a shining light. John 5: 35.

TIME.—Summer of A. D. 28, just following the events in connection with Lesson I., six months previous to the time of the last lesson.

PLACE. - Galilee; probably Capernaum.

of Christ: Jesus Christ, the Son of God; two disciples of John the Baptist; multitudes of the people.

OUTLINE.

I. The King's message to his herald. v. 2-6. II. The King's question concerning his herald.

III. The King's commendation of his herald. v.

BIBLE READINGS.

Sunday.—The King and his herald. Matt. 11:2-15. Monday.-Luke's parallel narrative. Luke 7: 18-30. Tuesday - The King's baptism. Matt. 3: 13-17. Wednesday -The herald's testimony. John

Thursday.-The herald's proclamation. Luke 3:

Friday.—The herald's death. Matt. 14: 1-12. Sabbath.—The herald's death. Mark 6: 14-29.

INTRODUCTION.

While Jesus was passing through Galilee, from city to city, preaching in their synagogues, and working miracles, John the Baptist, his forerunner, was languishing in a prison near the Dead Sea. John heard of the miracles of Jesus, and of the throng who followed him. But depressed in spirit by his lonely imprisonment and suffering, he may have begun to doubt concerning his relations to the Jesus of Nazareth concerning whom he had former ly borne enthusiastic testimony. He began to raise the question whether this teacher in Galilee were the promised Redeemer of Israel. But as these doubts arose, he immediately sent inquirers to Jesus himself to know if he were the Christ or not. The messengers came into the Saviour's presence and saw him engaged in works of wonder and of mercy. His touch was giving sight to the blind, purity to the leper, life to the dead; and his teaching was feeding the hungry with the bread of life. Jesus told the messengers to tell John what they had witnessed. After they returned to John, Jesus gave to the mui titudes his divine testimony to John as the last and greatest in the line of prophets.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 2. Now when John had heard in the prison the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples. John had been cast into prison by the Tetrarch, Herod Antipas, a little more than a year before. He was imprisoned on account of his bold rebuke of H rod for taking the wife of his brother Philip. He had a few disciples who still clung to him. They, learn ing of the wonderful works and teachings of Jesus, and of the great interest of the people in his teach ings, communicated these facts to John in the pris on. It is probable that they told John about the healing of the centurion's servant, and the raising of the widow's son to life at Nain, as well as of the impression which these things had made on the minds of the people We must, therefore, explain John's action and question with this fact in mind.

V. 3. And said unto him, Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another? John had very dis tinct conceptions of the mission of Christ, the promised Redeemer. As he himself was left to pine in the prison, it seemed to him, doubtless, that the ful filment of those worderful promises was very slow. if they were being fulfilled by Jesus of Nazareth. It come. That is to say he is not only the closing was true that Jesus was doing some wonderful, character of the old dispensation, but he is the Eli works, yet John needed to be reassured that he was | jah who ushers in the new dispensation. the real Messiah. John was impatient to know from his own lips, for if this was not the Messiah. perhaps there was another to come, who would de hear and understand, to give most earnest heed to liver John from this cruel imprisonment.

V. 4. Jesus answered and said unto them. Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see. Jesus would have John to judge for himself, from the manifestations of divine power and wisdom witnessed by John's disciples.

V. 5 The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear; the dead are raised up and the poor have the gospel preached to them. Jesus enumerated these signs of his Messiahship, the most important of which seemed to be that the poor have the gospel preached to them.

V. 6. And blessed is he whosoever shall not be of fended in me. The word "offended" here signifies 'misunderstand," "misapprehend." With this meaning of the word, it is plain to see that Jesus would encourage John to a clear understanding of his Messiahship, and assures him of being blessed if he will not cherish doubt.

V. 7. And as they departed, Jesus began to say unto the multitudes concerning John, What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind? Jesus was surrounded by hearers when he spake to the disciples of John, and told them what to say to John in answer to the inquiries which they had brought to him. Having di-missed these messengers, he now turns to these hearers and addresses to them the questions above quoted. They may have gained wrong impressions concerning John's inquiries, and may have felt that John himself was losing his faith in the Messiahship of Jesus, and was becoming impatient with the hardship of his present fate. Now these persons had formerly gone out into the wilderness to hear the preaching of John, and through that preaching had been led to follow and listen to the preaching of Jesus. He must dispel any wrong impression they may have concern ing John's faith and patience. For this, purpose he asks the question, "What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind?" as much as to ask, "Do you think John was fickle minded and unstable in his faith?" We have here a use of the question to suggest the very opposite af firmation. It is as much as to say that John, whom they went out to see, was not like a reed shaken by the wind. He was a prophet, the great prophet of God; and he was the same still.

V. 8. But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold, they that wear soft clothing are in kings' houses. They might have in ferred that John was becoming impatient with his hard fare and coarse clothing. But Jesus means to say to them that John is no such man as that; never was. Such men live in kings' houses, on the luxuries of life, clothed in fine raiment The John whom they had known never sought for those things. There is, therefore, no impatience or loss Persons.—John the Baptist, the immediate herald of faith on his part, in consequence of his imprisonment. He is a prophet of sterner, higher, more enduring character than to lose faith by those hard tri-

> V. 9. But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? yea, I say unto you, and more than a prophet. Here Jesus reaches the climax in the line of his questions. and then affirms, in the most emphatic words, that they went out to see and did see one that was more than a prophet.

> V. 10. For this is he of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall pre pare thy way before thee. Reference is made here to the words of Malachi, the prophet (3:1), where he was speaking, doubtless, of this same John who was to be raised up as a herald. sent forth to announce the speedy coming of the Messiah. This John, whose inquirers they had heard, and to whom Jesus had sent back that wonderful answer, was a great prophet, even greater than common prophets. He had been sent forth of God, and had prepared the way for the Messiah, whose words they were now hearing, and whose wonderful works they could now behold.

> V. 11. Verily I say unto you, Among them that are born of women, there hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding, he that 18 least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he. John was a great man in the character of his life, but his distinguished greatness is in his position as the forerunner of the Messiah. This was the highest position which any man ever reached before the actual appearance of Jesus as the Messiah. He was sent forth to announce the coming of the new kingdom to prepare the minds of the people to apprehend and accept the Messiah when he should appear in their midst. Jesus here makes a contrast between this greatest of all men previous to himself, and the smallest man who should be permitted to enter into that new kingdom. While John had an abiding faith in the promised kingdom, he evidently did not understand the real operations and characteristics of that kingdom, else he would not have asked the questions he did. But the smallest child who has really come into the kingdom would have a deeper and clearer apprehension of the kingdom, its spirit and its work.

> V. 19. And from the days of John the Baptist until now, the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force. The ministry of John was closed with his imprisonment The words here used probably refer to the time when his ministry began. The preaching of John created a great enthusiasm, and multitudes were eager to press into the kingdom. The expression "suffereth violence" refers to this eagerness which had been at first excited. Their activity and desire to obtain the offered bless ing was like the taking of a fortress by storm. These figures of speech represent the change which took place when the old dispensation came to its end and the new began.

V. 13. For all the prophets and the law prophesied until John. Under the term "prophets and the law," the entire Old Testament dispensation is included, and its ministry and works continued until John found its climax in John's preaching, ended with John's preaching.

V. 14. And if ye will receive it, this is Elias which was for to come. Here he affirms again that this John was the great prophet, the Elijah which is to

V. 15. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. This is a solemn injunction urging those who are able to these wonderful words.

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BY MIRIAL L. "Insemuch as ve did it not these, ye did it not to me. Ye did it not; they passe With ragged dress and r Ye knew the wretched p Was but a ow erected it To cover filth and mis r And yet to these ye did

Ye did it not, and yet ye How Jesus laid on child His hands, and said " Thus made those curls s Those baby cur's, like i And yet ye did it not to Ye did it not; ye knew Was taking flight towar

Ye knew his untaught a With thoughts that only E'en he was Jesus' own And yet ye passed, and Ye did it not; ye knew His blobd, and that us Ye sprinkled 'bove you

Ye knew this mercy-ple Was made for all—for And yet ye did not tell Ye did it not. O. frien Those words again, and That when ye wait rou Ye stand with those-That in that awe bushed

Ye may not hear, "Ye FLITTING 8 NUMBER

TRIP TO CA One morning the Scr resolved to go to Carde los and the ladies to be lady, Donna Yeabel. 1 arrangements had to b for the start must be Don Alberto was promp er a cup of coffee, we c drove to the ferry, while the Bahia Railway. A at the ferry were a grou ing to Matanzas and Some natives, with gar are very fond of fight

rules of the road speci as legitimate baggage, cocks to be carried in f dogs are rigidly exclud Chinese and negroes, a police, probably going interior of the island, ar who entered into conv was the chief of the de his trip was on our acc say, but he claimed to near where we were go In buying tickets, we

along. So common a t

conspicuously posted window, but the price At first we thought it found that there was

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tax "added to every rai is no present war, we means of paying for ticket office is closed time for train to start. sers not cashioned