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Titan









 Wataty, $\mathrm{B}, 1$.

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Tix sivitivid biricr nimel
 niete ili.





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tebms- $\operatorname{si}$ a Yeab, in adrance
VOL. XLIII. - NO. 49 . ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DEGEMBER 8,1887 .
the eity inhabited by natives of the Flowery
Kingdom, most of whom were brought here as coolies andere eight year contracts. There has grown up a mixed race, part Chinese and part Africen, which partakes of
the vices of both, bat is more industrious he vices of both, but is more industrinos
than the Obaban blacke. "Chingtown" in Havana, is quite diffirent from " Ohinato nn" in San Francisoo, still there are many of the
same sighte. The quaint litite stores with fruits and various articles for sale, are quite pieturesque. The Cinear hat , "joss honees," their gambing ens and their on
not visit them.
It is high noon when we arrive at the sta-
tion, and as it is but a short distance to the ion, and as it is but a short distance to the hotel, we walk, stopping on our way at a before seen. For lascions fruits, Oubs yields
he palm to no land, though, possibly owing he palm to no land, though, possibly owing ould give them all, with possibly a few ex ceptions, for the apples, plams, peaches, pear
and cherries, of our northern clime, none of which grow here. besides those familiar to pinas (pineapples), plantains (bananas), to matoes, kinds unknown to us, because quite
ety of
too delicate for exporition., Among theee
are the

[^0]
 are not pears, thongh somathing like them in
shape, cuanabana, a lirge, pulpy frait grow. shape, cuanabana, a large, palpy frait grow-
ing apon trees, cuyaizas from which gnava
jelly is made, caimitas. anones. ecccos, which
are somewhat like a plum, limons or sweet

## are

TILE stub,

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The glimmering hite, like molten gold,
Mived dip aud
Whive sit ifoug it breth While from iig baiks the dim bulls rul ed,
Their cruwns with dark gretn foliug wreathed.


The wind thrigh the rigigig whislle
And luuder did the breaters ruar.




aife wequaview


##  <br> mimezaizit


, matememem
> nameavain


u\#weximiz

## PLITTING RUNWADD.

number xxxv.
sunday siaris.
The road from Melena to Havana is mainly
of its vegetation and villages, One accus.
tomed to the regetation of the tempers:e
North does not readily tire of looking apon
North does not readily tire of looking apon
the palme, plantaing and other tropical treen

gome
long
disea diseased. Plantations of pine apples, and rush past, then or give place to others simila is what we know as caladiurum esculentutum, and grow apon our lawns for the effect of thei
great tropical leaves. Here they are cultiased for that parpose and cooked like pota-
toes. The leaves are also sometimes eaten Tobacco is grown in this section, but the
principal plantations are farther west you take a map of Cuba you will see it rep. resents a reptile with a flat head, or perhap
with his jaws opened so wide that the mouth disappears and becomes a straight line. are now crossing this reptile at one of the
joints of the tail, at about the narrowes part; and all the best tobacco-if there. ca
be any best where all is bad-is grown on the may help to explain why there is so much that so small a locality can supply all the
tobacco which is sold as "Havana." But so it is in many other things. There are great
quantities of "Saddle-rock" oysters sold in New. York, though it is stated that non
have been gathered from that locality fo years. And it is a well known fact that more
champaigue is imported into New York than A chort disn
A short distance ont from Havana we pase
the Insane Asylum, oonsisting of rows of build. the Insane Asylum, oonsisting of rows of build ant parks fitted with stone seats. An im
mense laurel tree shades part of the grounds. that if all the crazy Cabans were confined here they would need to greatly enlarge the rach away to the United States, He has lit
rie sympathy with the late insurrection, and he sympathy with the late insurrection, and
does not lose many opportunities to show hi
contempt for those Cuban generals, who, as
he puts it, did all their fighting in Now York, where they were safe, and after their
dupes were shot or disbanded, became Amer ican ci
lion.
At $V$
At Vento are the water-works which supply
Havana. These consist of numerous springs, Havana, These consist of numerous springs,
each covered by a little house. From them the water is carried, most of the way, in open channels. The water is very nice, but the
charges are so high that only the wealthy
can can enjog the lusury. A little further on the new, and going to decay, but the new are incomplete, and not very likely to be so
finished, because the city has no money has now overdrawn at its bankers, the snug
little sam of five million dolks, and its streets are in wretched condition, and public
works at a standstill, because it can Forks at a standstill, because it cannot get
any more credit. Ontaide the city many of the high ways are in splendid order, but then which does not lack for funds.

## "Do you see that large house to the right?" says Don Alberto. "That was tho

## residence of the Marquise Almendares, once

 ing, and finally gambled away his whole for. tune and died penniless. When he could gamble. with no one else he.mould gamble with his children. He has been known to owe as much as 8600,000 at one time, to one of hisown sons, a debt incurred in that way." The house and grcands were beantifal and evidently built regardless of expense, but they
now serve to "point a moral, and adorn a tale."

## As we approach the city we pass through

 eral's palace, which are elaborately plantedwith tropical trees and shrubs. It is said that there are here rare specimens of every kind of
palm to be found in the ielands, but though
the train ran quite slowly, we did not recog.
nize them all. It is a rule here that a troin entering the city must be preceded by a horseman who warns people away from
the track. This limits the trains to the speed of a trotting horse. On the way in
we pare through "Ohinatown" a portion of
to ffteon mintee each, then the ande
$\qquad$ voting resulted without any argument. The The andienco wass strongly Eagilish, and ithe. whole thing gave a very interesting insight
into English politics. One question asked Lord Salisbory seemed very strange to a American:"Do you believe in free educatio was still more strange for it was, "No." This evening there was a beautiful di growing heavier during the afternoon till party who were atanding on the bow wer
completely drenched by the waves, and thi evening the whole sea was lighted up by
this beautiful glow, impossible to describe. I can think of nothing like it anless it b the color of snow as you look through a
mass of it towards the light. Starting from ing but cold-looking fire, extending far ploaghed op the bean as as ship plonghed up the sea in her passage. Th while jast ahead of the prow there seemed to be thousands of animate objects swim direction, Sometimes the trall would be like a fier
serpent three feet long, that reminded m very much of the fiery serpent
ased to have on Fourth of Jaly.
Wed nesday, the sun comes oot bright and
clear again after a three days fog, and ver clear again after a three days fog, and very
welcome it is. What a dreamy, carelese existence this life is during fair weather How often in the past few days have I called
up Washington Irving's beautifal descrip. tion of his voyage over the same water
Tnongh his passage was taken in a ing vessel, mach of has descrption fits ad true that" "to an American visiting Europe preparative,", From the moment Sand Hook tidite from vien, one has no remem brance of the past, no thought for the
future. He lives only in the present. H meals, talks, looks at the sea, dreams in bis chair and goes to bed late, giving no thought
to the busineas be has left. I never imag. iued such a complete throwing off of the har ness of daily work, which years of wearing
has made to fit so closely. Thus as we near the shore of the Old World, that is to uis \& uew, it is with a fresh, rested feeling, and
one's mind cleared of so many petty clinging fancies by the forgetful life of the vogage, soon to come.
As I sit here, there comes flying toward as as the irst harbingers of the apyroaching
shore, beautiful white galls several times a large as our own mackerel gulls, with broadl spreading wings
Soo through
we see the shadowy outline of the Skelligs The coast of Ireland itself appears, in
the form of high, precipitons bluffs of som hard stone that seems to be stratifed, and
soon a ruined castle appears on the blaff, a soon a rained castle appears on the blaff,
simple stone tower. All the afternoon we run along the coast near enough to distinguish the hoases aud fields checked off in
squares by walls. The lighthouses are on high bluffs and have a house attached that is large enough for a hotel, and all sarrounded by a substantial wall brilliantly white catch the eye at a long distance and seem very neat and attrastive.
One peculiar feature of the landscape that we see scarcely a hoase that is isolated,
but now and then a little cluster of honses bat now and then a little cluster of. honsea huddled together, eight, ten or a dozen, sur--
rounded by a wall that seems to hold them together. However it may have been earlier in the season, there is little of the "emer-
ald" to the island now as we glide along its shores. Now and then a fishing boat sails by, a large heavy boat with a mast like that
of a sloop and then another near the stern about two thirds as high. The galls increase in number, and when we meet the "City of Chester," jast going out, the flock
that is following her, trrn back and fall in oar wake till there are handreds of then circling around ns bo close that you can see their eyes as they turn their heads, When
low only to vanish at some point when have ceased to watch them. At Queenstown a little double-onded
steamer comes down for the mail. An odd looking bost made to go eqnally well in either direction. Such quantities of maill Eight or ten wagonloads, and much bagengers here. Newsboys rush on board with estordsy's London pion or a shilling. How the Amar hey sell them, to learn what has happened at ome during the seven days blank of our oyagel What dire imprecations are called
oown upon the head of the English jonrnal t, when it is found that one inch about he Cricago fire and two inches about the ins market is every word the paper conWe are able to see a little of the Welsh oast, but not much on account of the fog. he river narrows and we come in sight of he famous docke, which are so arranged essel sails into the basin, then the gates re closed and the ships keep on the same teamer slows up, the big anchor is dropped, hen or three tuge run up to the side. Then comes the transfer of the baggage;
wich must all be finished before vego board ourselves. At last we "cast off" ad steam over to the custon house, where we
arch in a line under the eyes of a band of policemen, into the custom house. The phabetically each one is expected to find on. The chief objectio Tricles are pirits, tobacco and books copy-righted in is left in the graspo the officor. Otherwise
the ordeal is a mild one except for the vera-

## frably metting.

The Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist charches of Nev Jorsey and Now harch on Sixth day Nov. 25, 1887\% The essions opened in the evening with a prayer and conference meeting led by Rer. Dr. was the theme for the evening, and of the large number present, many took part in the unasual interest.
Sabbath morning in the anavoidable abad been appointed to preach, Dr. Lewis reached an impressive discourse from ifts, but the "Now there are diversities of ifts, but the same spirit." The ordination Nalls to H. Randolph and Dr. Frank Se te sermon, added greatly to the interest of he occasion. This service and also the comanion served immediately after, were con acted by the pastor of the Plaintiela
church, assisted by Rev. J. G. Burdick, of ew York City, and Rev. J. C. Bowen, of Marlboro
The Sabbath-school, in the afternoon, was ringed by young and old alike. The suhe exercises, and the varions phases lof the hesson were explained and enforced by Dr. . S. Titaworth, of New Market, Rev. J. O. dhe theren chool prayer meeting, immediately follo gg, many helpful thoughts were expreved and many earnest prayers were offered. In the evening Rer. J. C. Bowen preached sermon, full of the spirit of the gospel,
tom the text, "Simon son of Jonas, loveat
Firat fay dohn $21: 16$. J. G. Burdick devered a very able and instructive discourse, taking for his text, "The eye is not satiofied ith seeing." Eccl. 1:8. At the close of eild, and, after appropriste closing ise8, the meeting adjourned to convene ext year with the charch at Shiloh.
All the services were well attended, and marked by
derotion

Since the adjo D. Spicze, Sea. bove, circumstances have trapspired that render it highly probable that the yearly moeting City Charch.

## Missions.

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Prinve 18 oonidering the su
drainge. Still the world moves!
During the last two years the Presbyteriispiritual prog
Mr. Stanley P. Smitic, of the China Inland Mision, repor.
over 200 batutisms.

Thi Japaneese Methodidits of San Francisco
 rented for religions ervices

Under the influence of the old Tabiom

 posed to be more erafty and mysterions than
Others, they are more to be dreaded than othere, they are mor
others if unappeased.

The Missionary Review, for December,

 Bible readers and teachers, 2,219 ; school
2.305, pupils, $59.318 ;$ income, 81221,64957 cost.of home administration, $\$ 55,67464$, or
4.77 per cent; salaries of officers, $\$ 12,579$; and twenty four periodicals are publishes.
In the statiatical table, the cost of the home administration of the Woman's For-
eign. Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is reported as being noth ing; but the Heathen Woman's Friend pays
all printing expenses, reports, etc. The other experise日 are contribited by special
donations (the italics donations (the italics are ours), or by vol
nutary service. No money collected fo mpeh difference there is between specially donating, say $\$ 1,000$, to pay the expense o home administration, and paying that
amonnt into the general treasury to be voted thence for the same purpose, we find it dif
ficalt to determine ficalt to determine. We are sure, however,
that our Board would heartily welcome all such "special donations;" and still greater
would our rejoicing be, if one could be found ies to the to devote.his tine and ener gary to the duties of our Misionary Secre
tary aditor without drawing salary and expenses from the general fund of th donations" for these expenses. "And we should refoice, too, if men and women
would offer themselves for service on the home or the foreign field, who are able to go at their own expense, that thus on
Society might enlarge its plans and increas its efforts, amid the ever-multiplying oppor
tunities of to-day. BRT. MR. WILDER AND THE "MISSIONARY Rev. R. G. Widder, founder, editor and Princeton, N. J., died in New York City Oct. 10, 1887, and on that morning the Printers received the last material for Vol once a Presbyterian missionary in India; bu Board, the latter, as he believed, undertaking to exercise unwarranted authority as to he has, for a neans of missionary labor, and conntry. The income of the Reviev, above expenses, has been devoted to foreign mis-
sions; and in this way Mr. Wilder has been able to send hundreds of dollars to help on some time suffered from a cruel disease; but some time suffered from a cruel disease; but
still he had hoped to sail for India on the 12th of October, with his wife and daughter to labor a little. while, and then die among
those for whom, in former years, he had so earnestly toiled; but the Lord has ordered prayers prayers were thoughts and prayers relating
to the future of his Review, in which his soul was bound up
In the matter of statistical informatio
societies of this and other conntries, the
Review, we think, easily led all other Amer ican publications; and its pages glowed wit
the fre of misionary zeal. But while Mr
Wilder has always treated us personally, and he work and workers of our Society, with
reat cordiality and kindness, his attitu oward some of the larger boards, especially
he American and the Presbyterian Boards has at times seemed to us to be tinged
prejudice and with bitterness of feeling. The Review plead earnestly for the right my in the "machinery" employed, and for
he least possibie exercise of authority over missionaries by missionary boards. Fort
nately our Soceety furnished no occasion for any severe criticism in either of these
respects. He rejoicea when he was able to arve as secretary or treasurer without charge,
8 every friend of missions must, and said he had no fault to find when secretaries were
reeceiving salaries of only eight or ten hun
dieiv dell dred dollaris; but he was ill-content when h
saw seeretaries getting $\$ 3,000$ or $\$ 5,000$ Beginning with No. 1, of Vol. XI., Jan uary, 1888 , the Review passes under th
editorial control of wood and A. F. Pierson, and will be be pub
lished by Messra. Funk and Wagnalls, New York. It will aim to give a monthl missionary review of the whole world; to b
undenominational, international, independ ent and aggressive; to represent the spirit,
policy and work of medern missions in their policy and work of medern misions in their
unity and entirety, and to be helpful to tha auase which grows more and more urgent
hopeful and glorious. Among the depart ments and features will be the literature nisions, missionsry organizations, corre spondence and general intelligence, the
progress and fraite of missionary work, the y concert of missions, and editorial notes n carrent topics of special interest to mis becoming a monthly of 80 pages; its mechan ical appearance greatly improved, its seop
extended, and its intellectual and literar tractions increased.
We shall look for excellent things in thi great suceess and usefulness

## FBoI DR. SWINNET

## Movinisirs Asoove Kioro, Japan, July 28,1887 .

My Dear Mrs. Whitford,--Your joint let ter to Mrs. Davis and myself, written in May reached me a few days ago. We are quite Woman's. Board is doing sich a good work, nd that the women of the denomination ar oosing themselves to the fact that they have
something to do in the cause. I have never thought it was because the despised the Master's commands, or the need
of every human creature to hear the gospel, of every human creature to hear the gospel,
bat that they did not know the facts about he great Leathen world, nor realize and fee the worth of sonls, and the wealth of
Saviour's love of humanity. So, then, eve hing that can bring the sabject home hem, that can canse them to see the black every day, would tend to awaken them to he urgency of the apreading of the yoo good will toward me We are on the frontiers, fighting the powFs of darknise as God gives us strength, with sarcely y moment's yime to look few of you rising as leaders, and calling the foreign worl, how can we be otherwise than
jofful and glad, and thank our Heavenly oyfal and glad, and thank our Heavenly
Father that his spirit is moving so mightily pon your hearts?
We do not know what can be done in hort a time, yet we earnestly hope by thi
ber way to help Mrs. Davis in the schoo
orts. After that, sometime, I shall look to he ladies to reinforce my department also, posible. For etificient workers, we ind
ingle women are the best, as they generally n do more than married. women. If God hall call some one by his Holy Spirit, who
hall say, "Here am I, send me," I have no ear bot tha
I'do hope that the whole miseionary epirit the denomination, whether it be active or hen it meets with the good old charch in Shiloh-the church that has sent out 80
many miseionaries; not that there shall be an excitement there that mat be only tem
porary and tooligh, but that the culm, con
siderate zeal of Gods people for his
may be in
and glory.
and glory.
I have had good health and strength for my work this past winter and spring, for
which I am thankful; but as the exeessive heat came on and the nimber of sick did not lessen, I was obliged to think of escaping fo
rest. If I was teaching, I would have it ease ier in the heated term, when the school was
closed, and the girls went to their homes for the sammer. Bat if I closed my dispensary should think of remaining at home, what tinue to come and press around the gates and yard, calling and calling after me? So yo
see I am obliged to go away out of the
to next year's burdens. We have two places north China, and the other is Japan. At Cheefoo I would be obliged to board at at all. So I I have come here to Japan $t$ large work in Kobe, in the A. B. C. F. M in number besides the children-cmee upon this high mountain to tent during the sum profitable time we have, "either among such companions when we choose, or by quietness helow, and of the distant mour view of the valley bantiful indeed; while far stains beyond, beautiful indeed; while far away to the left
stretches the fertile plain, with the royal city Kioto, and the palace-grounds in sight, th jirth-place of the present Emperor. ${ }^{\text {onere }}$ and praise, or in letter-writing, or quie thought, my time will soon pass, and I shall
return to Shanchai, I hope, rested, and with redoubled zeal for my next year's work or have a faint idea of the responsibilitie anxieties. Yet God gives us many plea res in it, especially the presence of his Spir bless us in our service for him
Just now I have a great $j$ ) $y$. My assistant, years ago, had just become a Christian i heart, butt had never come out openly befort great growth in grace, which has given me much pleasure grace, which has given to her relatives that she intended publicly $t$ profess Christ, which of course, meant per and I would shudder to endure, and ove which I have shed many bitter tears on he account. A few weeks ago she said she was cer, wished also Mary, Ching Lah's daughand that when Mary was ready, they two to gether would ask for baptism; and now Mrs. he church tells me they had come before ed, and the baptism was to take place the nex Sabbath, the oldest girl in school, Erlow'
daaghter, who has long been anxious, com So, now, far away upon these mountains, my heart is happy over our work in Shang even a few to leave all, brave all, to become his willing sabjects. Pray for them, for the from those opposed to Christianity; pras earnestly that they may be strong in hi Many thanks for the good letter of Mrs. D Rogers; it has done me much good. r'e mother, and also that Mrs. J. M. Powers, hose name I have on many gifts in the box ber us so far away! I hope to write her, but first must answer many others that have long ain neglected
It has often occurred to me that Mr. Whi ford and yourself mast have mach to do in
church and community like that at Westerly yet I hope you will have strength for all you children also I do not forget, and think of hem as I sam them in Chicago,
Mrs. Davis was quite well whon I left though she may have time to write you and
speak for herself. I hope Mr. Davis and the children also will keep well. My res Shanghai, again to take up my work. With kind regards to you all, and to any inquiring friends. I am very aincerely yours
The yearly meeting amat, Chins, Sept. 9, 1887 , n this, the A. B. C. F. M. Mission had drawn a close when a fem, pressed by their work or the great distance to their homes, wer
their journey.' Before any of their number
should leave, a visit was planned to Saka-
moto, a town on the other side of the moun tain. As the distance was great we were we passed along the formed a long line as we passed along the wide path by. Which the
people come up the mountain to worship at the various temples. Since the government
few years ago withdrew its support from the priests, a large number of these temples, on this so-called holy mountain, have be passed slowly by these great buildinge wit the pannstaking this people have shown fo their places of idol worship. Going down on
the other side was hazardous work, but fi vally we stopped in the park at the entrance walks from one temple to another, ghrines i every direction, fountans, and a mountain
stream winding about here and there wit many beautifnl granite bridges spanning it waters. We lunched on the grass bank of arbor vitce. Afterward, several of us ac
companied one of our number, who was t pay a long-promised visit to an official's wif
in the neighborhood. When we had entere the outer gate and reached the veranda, a cording to their custom, we all removed our steps, making our visit within in our stock
ing feet. Fortunately, we did not have sit on the floor in Jupanese style, but we a table and chair. The young wife and her robes, and wearing much jewelry both on their fingers and in
The sliding doors on the end and side o the room opening upon the veranda on thi side of the house were all removed, and thu
the yard of marvelous beauty was in full
view. There were artificial hills and valleys, a cascade dashing over the high wall that ormed a beautiful stream winding alon and tropical trees: Amid all this loveline owere saddened to see at the far end of the
the family
When taking our departure we all said " S our knees, and passed out to pat on a shoes at the foot of the steps. This family has become much attached to some of th ng made to bring them to the trath. At last the day came for me to leave th panied me to Kobe, as she was obliged to versee some new buildings she was erecrin here, while my friend herself came dow and then return to the mountain to remain few weeks longer. But of this early morn till upon the flowers, ferns and foliage about ar path, the five mile ride in a ricksha to in this royal city, I will seet speak and shoppin the last place we visited before evening. This was the great temple to Buddha, which Wh has been thirteen years in building, and the oors are not yet laid, only boards being From without the building has the appear rom without the building has the appear-
nce of being in three stories, bat within it is one vast arch, and upon this part-its cars nge and orna port this vast structure were handsomel arved, where we could catch glimpses hich they were bonnd for protection. Th mple is in the form of a cross, the length pacions veranda on three sides. These grea eams, pillars and immense blocks of granit and pat in position in a very peculiar was he women of Japan, in their devotion uddha, cat off their hair and sent it to th emple as an offering; this was braided into
thick, strong ropes for hauling and lifting he building material. We saw this great nass of ropes hanging on high beams under nealy down to the boards forming the temporary floor. The small ones were about the
size of a man's wrist, bat the majority of hem were too large to span with both hands. They oil them twice a year to keep them in a good condition. I noticed particularly the ty of Nugata as their offering; it was large eighed eight handred puide saying it alone When we were pasaing poands.
my frend, with her characteristic faith in the speedy spread of the gospel all over Japan
said, "This building will be almost for one man's voice, when the time comes in he future for it to be used as a charch by aristians."

## It takes but a few words to speak of

 vening ride on the cars to Kobe, the excear elayed steamship, the pleasant company hipboard, the interesting views in the In Sea, the placid waters of.the usually boisterous Yellow Sea; yet it took time to maketh journey; requirin
Here now I have found much work awai ng me, and have fally entered into the care and an
dens.

In an address China at the ninety-third an iversary of the London Missionary Society,
Rev. Mr. Lees, mi ssionary from Ohina,

Ohina has come already to be looked apon
as a world power, the natural ally of Englan in Asia, and no longer to be a despised fas. ors have held their own with of Europe; she has passed with singular yoon
ortune througha struggle with France. No
ess significant are the indications in the empire itrelf that the traditions of ages a
passing away. The army is being drilled an armed after Western fashion. There a
more than the beginnings of an ironclad fee Shipbualding yards, under foreign superin tendence, have sprang into being in severl
ports; an Ad miralty has been established; pely board furts are armed with modern weapons
vatit sump are being expended on the con.
straction of a great naval arsenal, which in straction of a great naval arsenal, which
to be the Toulon of Northern China.
he other hand, at some distance no The other hand, at some distance north
Tientsin, there have been opened splen
coal pits, fitted with the coal pits, fitted with the most modern ma
chinery, aud having connected with theil is a rall way, short, and only a mineral ling
but none the less certainly the precursor
those roads which will soon revolutionize the empire. The telegraph, too, is spreading
rapidly over the provinces. In Tienstin, ais
elsewhere, government schools have bee elsewhere, yovernment schools have
founded for telegraphy and torpedo practic
naval construction, aud engineering. Th
lucal oflioials gladly sapport a clas8 of mat naval conseraction, aud engineering. Tho
local offioilals glady support a class of medi
cal students for the army and navy; tangh by my colleague, Mr. Mackenzie. The fonn-
dation has lately been laid there of a build ing to accom modate 300 students, where o those desiring government employment. It would be very easy to add to this list acts, but I will only now emphasize them by an incident and a quotation. One evening went on deck at an hour when most on board had gone to rest, and found thrree gentlemen
tilil enjoying the glorious moonlight and en gaged in animated diccussion. The sabject
at once interested me. It was the present he world. The personality of the speake made their opinions noteworthy. One,
lieve, was a German, another a Swede, the third a Dane. Being intelligent, no ay cultured, men, and having each pa
ten or more years in the far East, heir were as broad and liberal as their agreement was remarkable. It was pointed out that lands, had each, for longer or shorter perio
zood at the head of modern civilizati stood at the head of modern civilization.
They ungradgingly agreed that England nor
did bo, but it wai a surprise to hear them,
with one voice, give that place in the fature
to Chius. As they spoke I could not but
think of the thirty four Ohinese government who were going to study navigasseng and military engineering in this country and in France. How unlikely such a circam. stance but a few short years ago!. The quo-
tation l promised you is not less suggestive. ation I promised you is not less suggesma,
tis.from the speech of a Chinese gentleman,
delivered in Spanghai a few months ago, at a banquet held in honour of the Emperor a banquet held in honour of the Emperif
birthday. After speaking of the wonderf
changes of the last fifty years, and comment ing upon much that is to be regretted in
history of the intercoarse between China history of the intercourse between China an
ther nations, he said: "I hope some da
to see our fleets so powerful that we ca demand of them the rights that they ha
wrested from us, and reparation for

## wr " Wi bat

 our Emap ith its
werride ri
t be opre
us willin
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my friend, with her charaoteristic faith is siid, "This building will be all overt Japas, too large
for one man's poice when the tin the fature for it to be used as a charch by in

It takes but a few words to apeak of our
evening ride on the cars to Kobe, the exces ive heat while waiting in that ctity for the shipboard, the interescing views in the Inland
Sea, the placid waters of. the usually boistes Sea, the placid waters of the usually bointer.
ous Yellow Sea; yet it took time to make the journey, requiring
reach Shanghai.
Here now I have found much work await, ing me, and have fully entered into the carea
and anxieties that form another year's bar-

In an address China at the ninety.third an-
niversary of the London Missionary Societ nereary of the London Missionary Society,
Rer. Mr. Lees, mi ssionary from Chin,
said:
 and



 board furts are armed with modern weapons;
boati suaps are being expended on the con-
arruction of a ceat nsval arean atruction of a great naval arsenal, which
to be the Toulon of Northern Chin. 0
the other hand, at some distance north Tientsin, there have been opened noplendi
coal pits, fitted with the most modern
chinery, aud having con chinery, as a having connected mith the
worksiops of great importance. Here, to
is a railway, short, and but ral way, short, and only a mineral lin
but none the less certainly the precursor
those roads which will soon empire. The telegraph, to, is ppreadin
rapidy over the provinces. In Tienstin elpewhere, yovernment Bchools have bee
fonuded for telegraphy and torpedo practic
 by my colleagane, Mr. Mackenzie., The fong
dation has lately been laid there of a buildigg o accommodate 300 stadents, where.
tiore or lese forign education is to be offered It would be very easy to add to this list last April, as the vessel on which I retarined
lo Europe was crosaing the Indian Ocean
ient had gone to rest, and fornd three gentlem
still enjoying the gorious moonlight End e
gaged in animated diccusaion. The at once interested dikcusaion. The ne nabject
and future
and the world. The personality of the the preakerers
made their opinions noteworthy
lieve
 Say caltured, men, Being intelligent, not $t$
ten or more years in the faring each pases
were as were as broad and liberal as their agreement
wras remarkable. It was pointed out that
Praiaia, Spain, France, Sweden and
lands had lands, had each, for longer or shorterperiode,
siood at the head of - modern civilization.
They ung
did did so, but it was a agreed that England now to hear them,
with one vict
to 0 , to Chius. As give thet place in the fatar
think of the the conld not ba
stud Who were going were our fellow passengern, an and military engineering in this country and
in France. How unlikely auch a circom tance bat a few short years agoi The quo-
tation I promised yon is not less saggestive. banquet held in hoionar of monthe ago, a
birthduy.




Deriniteness in Kiowledae,-The
memory will only be content when there is that accuracy which gives absolute confi
dence. Suppicion of inaccuracy is the most isfactory not to recall a thing than to recal
it in such a way as not to know what we
have recalled -whether the recollection i
$\qquad$ hought, the sharpest discrimination, the
cleanest classification, to give knowledge eliability in memory and accuracy in recol
reme

## (Lemperance

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## trbible warning.



## At present. the working man can hardl. ake both ends meet. Is it not because $h$  mitting and his rightente of with that, on sab same object of worship? The sap to the saon in politics is the most hideois abase of the day, but where would it be if the workingen withdrew their support from it? It keeps them poor. It keeps our politics corrupt. urers who diggrace the American name a home and arorod. It makes the term "public office" and "p public plunder" synonymons. It stiflea progress, fosteri pauperism, bratalizes huibbands and fathers reaks women's hearts, puts rage on the workingmen's back, disease in his body, and shame and despair in his heart. Yet whe or advanced wages is the londest, when strikes are most frequant, when hunger and misery are most rife in the homes of the poor, the saloon flourishes atill be no bread at home, but there is alway beer and whisky at the bar; and the men cumstances of the "thralls" of capital, squanaer these dens. Can there be a seri. sanings in the ous labor question while this state of thing their wrongs while it is plain to all the world that if they only paved the capital

## LNDERBILTS TRMPREANGE VIRWB.



## She siabbaill 多erorder

## attrod Centre, N. Y., Fitth-day, Dee. 8, 1887.

## $\overline{\text { REV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor }}$

 REV.
Editor.

##  <br> 

## 


WE record with sorrow the death Themas S. Greenman, of Mystio Bridge,
Connecticat. Brother Greenman was a Connecticat. Brother Greenman was a
member of the long -established and well known firn of Geo. Greenman and
Company, ship-builders of that place. We extend to the only surviving brother and
other near relatives and friends, our pro. other near relatives and friends, our pro-
found sympathies in this bereavement. Nest week we shall give
Greenman's life.

## $\therefore$ A lettre from Bro. D. H. Davis, Shang

 hai, China, dated Oct. 28th bays that he iseijoying a little rest in the home of a friend gaining in strength, and hopes to be quite well again in a little time. This will be
good news to all friends of Bro. Davis and good news to alifienus of bro. Davis and
the Shanghai Mission. He also sends for some copies of the Hebrew paper for use
among the Jews of that city, among whom he has some acquaintances. Thus do the doors of raffalness, in the cireulation
pablications, continue to open to us.

## $O_{\text {©i readers }}$ will find, in another column,

 a statement, by Bro. Swinney, of the factsregarding the rebuilding of the Brick Charch regarding the rebailding of the Brick Charch
at Lost Creek, W. Va. We hope all will note the saggestions, and on Sutbath, Dec.
17th, take the proposed collection for this worthy end. If the amount should be more
than is required for the patting of the house in order, our brethren at Lost Creek can be trasted to tarn the balance to some worthy
object. Let us all remember the date, and reppond promptly with our offerings, that th good work thay not be delayed.

## AF exchange records the fact that in a

 oertain village there was an unasual amoontof drunkeneness on Thankggiving day, where at surprise is expressed, and the conclasion is reached that then, if ever, it wonld seem
to be natural to yield to the pleasare of to be natural to yield to the pleasare of
others rather than to the lowering appetiee of one'self. Has our contemporary not yet pleasure in the intoxicating cap are not the men who consult the plesure of other peo-
ple? The whole liquor business is seligin ness from foundation to capstone. Those Who sell liquor, do so for the single purpose
of gatisfying their own greed of gain even though they know that their selfish ends are being. reached by the roin of their victims, What they are gainung. The drinking man driaks only to satisfy an appetite which is appetite he can haves and this he will do even though he knows it is working the rain, the
misery and the shame of those whom he has sworn by the most solemn iows to love and
protect. It is no wonder that these extremes to this selfish basiness eagerly grasp for Thankgesing day, and Sunday and every
other holiday which the country affords' for is there not more leisure then to indalge the selfigh passion of the drinker? And is not ard maker's hat drinking man the drank der is that our holidays are as free as they are from the diggusting, beart sickeni

In our issues of last week and this week will be fonnd two articles by Prof. Geo.
Scott, on Alfred University, which we hope 8cott, on Alfred University, which we hope
all will read. In the first article Prof. Scutt speaks of the progress which has been made daring the past decade, and pays some well
deserved tributes to the faithfulness and efdeserved tributes to the faithflalness and ef-
ficiency of teachers and others whose labors have contribated to that progress. In speak. ing of the Clasical Departments, however,
either his modesty oveicame him, or, in his admirution of the T's, he forgot to mention that the school of Latin had been ably man-
aged by Prof, Geo. Scott, and that ite
gromih, both in aize and quality, during the

## past ten years had been most satigeactory 0 wing to this ommision in the article re ferred to, we feel called upon to say that few men bring to their work, from the very be

 men bring to their work, from the very beginning, a more scholarly mind, a more a
dent enthasiasm and a more wise and jud dent enthusiasm and a more wise and judi
cions management than he bas hrought to
the work he has done in Alfred University. University, Prof. Scott speaks out of th and careful observation, and his words are therefore, worthy of the most earnest consid
eration. Some of our readers may possibl take issue with the sentiment expressed
near the close of the article, that Seventh day Baptists are behind most churches in the support of their educational institation
However this may be, nothing can be true than that Seventh-day Baptists alone are re
sponsible for Alfred's success, and that the will be the chief suffere well suggests, the raising of the debt by the people of Alfred, last summer, puts the in-
stitution in poition where every dollar no larger facilities and for better work. This
makes the times auspicious. There never was more encouragement to the friends of
the University to contribate to her suppor than now.

## TIE NEED Of REvivals.

If it be granted that a revival of doctrinal
it then becomes a question of great impor ance, how sach a revival is to be promoted constantly in mind that a genuine revival an come only by the Spirit of God. "Ex rain that build 1 t," sang David more tha wo thousand years ago. In similar strain chanted the prophet, when he sang, "No
by might, nor by power, but by my Spiri armony with these ancient utterances whe have planted, and Apollos watered bat God
gave the increase." Recognizing the ful force of this truth, our inquiry
the agencies which may be ased.

1. Chief among the agencies for promot ing a revival in the church, are the regular
services of the charch. The prime otject of the ministry is to instract the people in the great traths of the kingdom of God,
through the knowledge of the trath to bring men into the fellowship of Jesus and his love, and to lead them ont in ways of service this reason, God calls into his service, in th deep conviction, and throngh consecration Every Sabbath service should
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ sessed by it willing workers in every effort to sermon which does not trend toward some or re, as a serman, should be counted a fuil may have been as a literary or oratorica Bible school should all lead to the same re
sults. It is the peculiar province of the fo
mer to promote the spirit of piety, as it is
the latter to promote a deeper and mo prayer knowledge of divine truth. That ful which does not draw the heart a little to ober to Ohrist, and strengthen the parpose Sabbath-school, too, fails of its highest mission if it does not train its members in solid basis of sound doctrinal knowledge and belief. Bible geography, history and general facts aboat the Bible and Bible ruth, are all important; but the Sabbat spiritual results, is working beneath its privlege. We say these things, not in any to make plain our proposition that the firs genes for the promotion of a genaine $r$ tance-is the regular appointments of the church. $A$ this true evangelical spirit will have no ne mourn her leaness or lament that vivals come not to her
2. Special services are sometimes aseful and needfal. If the regular services do no realize the results which such services ough special appointments, at which pastor and
people may pray and couneel together over

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 in these regular gypointments that they iritual growth of the' church, and antil hose upon whom the resionsibilities of such
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ The winter season with its compara are made upon a busy people at other venings, is a most favorable time for such
pecial labors. Such work can but be health xtending her regular services, mostly conand so making them, as they ought always feeling, and purpose of the people. If per.
formed in the right spirit, God will surely place the seal of his approval upon such la.
bor in rich and abundant blessings. He

In some cases it may be best to callin a re
ivalist. We say, in some cases. Personally we believe these cases are rare. Revivalists fields that are destitute of the ministry of
the Word, or in chs rches in which pastor nd people together have fallen asleep in the
ord's work, and need some earthquake hock to rouse them from their wicked slum
bers. To say that there is need of a revival ist in a church with all the rigular appoint-ices-is to cust reflections up the pastor or
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ working with their pastor in the regulur ap to accounplish more substantiul results than might be employed; and these latent forces alts when the membership are as willing to
work with the pastor in his ways, as they ways.
If, then, any are longing for a revival, our ounsel is, let it begin at once. That any ome hearte, it has already begun. Stand the pastor, the superintendent and teachin any way be responsible for the conduct the regular services of the church. "Help he gospel. Extend the regular services into the week, using days or evenings as seems
most convenient for extra meetingd. Get as nany iuterested to attend as possible. Make and don't scold about those who do not at
and
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the sincerety
$\qquad$ those who thus honor hini. The church
will be edified, and sinners will be saved. uch a revival as this, we believe, is needed

## Wamuแuเนรathang.

tie value of a good book.
In a recent addrees apon "Tract Work," Wayland Hoyt illustrated the value and
the

In a moment of strong spiritual uplift ad impression that catine to me the other ife my father did not specially in his juter prepare par licular sertonons, as prepare himeelf; he ore he preached, he woald open himself a truth and pepirit of to the he woutlowing of the
most purticular pains that be might him nost particular pains that he might him
self be fitted to become the channel of di
vine power; and then, out of a mind stadi ously filled With various preparations, h
would tell forth as Gud's prophet the truth of God." I knew already from that father's had preached. And here was the secret of
it, he did nut so much prepare the sermon



MBMORIZE TIIE WORD.
"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse
o way? By taking heed thereto according
to word." In all departments of human activity there are standards of perfection. Artisans have their squares and plumb-lines.
Merchants have tests for coinṡ, weights and measures. Fur stadents there are examina
ions and for artists the rules for art and criticism. In morals the code of ethics is
all important. It is not enough to say that all important. It is not enough to say that
men must follow the dictates of conscience, there must be a fixed and definite rale of life. ten commandments. The whole Scriptures
are the Word of God, but these ten laws are are the Word of God, but these ten Jaws are
especially and emphatically the-word of God and as such may be underatood to be referred to by the Psalmist in the question and an-
swer given above. In another place he saye,
"Thy word have I hid in my heart that I "Thy word have I hid in my heart that might not sin against thee. It were an value of this word or law of God.and the importance of its stady. One more win all my teachers; for thy testimonies
meditations." Ps. 119: 9, 11,99. Our blessed Suviour came to earth and suffered and died upon the cross to vindicate
the majesty of God's holy law. In all his not a mere outward formaly that: standard by which to test the most hidd motives of the heart, and as such ie just as important to us to-day as to Irrael in the
wilderness. When the beloved disciple was allowed, by divine favor, to look into the mysteries of the fature, before his rapt vis ion appeared the ten
and there was seen in

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th of God in John we learn, that the lan the later times of this dispensation. this question which now divides as. as S
bath-keepers from the frest of the bath-keepers from the /rest of the wo we be faithfal to every particular, or sball
we, under the so called law of liberty, accept we, under the so called law of liberty, accept
or reject as may best harmonize with prevait ing castoms?
There is much study of the Bible at the
present day; a general knowledge of the contents and meaning of the Scriptar is wide-spread. But there is too mach
reason to fear that Bible stadents are not careful enough to commit to memory th exact words of the sacred tefx't. Perhap the prevailng fashion of comparing versio
and renderings has had a large share ringirg this about. It seems to pinion, that whatever aide may be song in our study of the Word, we ought to co mit to memory, to hide in our hearts, pa contain important instraction, special pro ises, or are in any way singled out from the is that part of the 20th chapter of Exoding containing the ten commandments.
Feeling a great interest in this matter ome time ago I had the commandmen Sabbath-schools in Wisconsin, with a requegs that the names of all those scholars who sent to me. It was my intention to preservie hese rames and after a year had elapsed try ut review, in order to test the thoroughness of the work done at first. The plan has been carried ont, though not as promptly The following is a brief report of the work accomplished so far: Mrs. Lillie
Green, of Walworth, Wis.; sent five names: Hallie Walters, Charlie Clark, Geo. Cran dall, Gertie Hoag and Nellie Crandall One, Hallie Walters, 14 years old, recited
"perfectly"" at the end of the year. Mra Green writes, "This scholar has been in
Sabbath-school every sebsion this year and has learned one verse of every lesBon. He
has not only learned the commandments but I think is trying to keep them." Wil. fred Walters, 11 years old, and Mabel Wal-
ters, 8 years, reported by E. E. Walterg, ters, 8 years, reported by E. E. Walters,
Walworth, Wis., alao recited perfectly at
the end of the year. Mrs. Ella Hill, Berlin, the end of the year. Mrs. Ella Hill, Berlin,
Wis.; sent one name, Nellie Hill, 9 years old "who had forgotten a few words at the
end of the year, bat can repeat them perfectly now." She did well. Mre F. L. Walters, Albior, Wis., sent one name, Edith.
Potter, 10 years of age, who "gave them Potter, 10 years of age, who gave them
correctly excepting two words" after one
year. Mrs. Hagh Jones, Plymouth, Wis, ars. Hugh Jones, Plymouth, Wis,
nd Lottie Buldwin, Glen Beulah, Wis., sent ten names: Mary J. Jones, Wilford Barber,
Lewis A. Miller, Guatave Thalheim, Lonisa Koebel, Anna Zinkgraf, Mina Zinkgraf, The first, Mary J. Jones, 10 years old, mado only two klight mistakes-said below for for nor in the fourth." Well done. The rest failed at the end of the year, bat can
recite them perfectly now. Flora L. Green, 1 years, Milton Junction, Wis., recited per
fectly to Frank L. Miles at the beginning of the year, but I have not heard from her Wis., sent one name: Eldon C. Cottrell, 15 years old. She writes "I have heard him found him perfect
Miss Delana Rogers, Milton Janction, Wis., sent seven names: Charlie Grey, Hallie
Burdick, Grant Hinton, Willie Wells, Lottie Grey, Lsara Burdıck and Myrtle Maxwell, all under ten years of age. At the end of the yeur Lucy E. Maxson, who has the class
writes, "There are five who can repeat: them without much prompting.
From Addie M. Randolph, now Mrs. PeterCrumb, Charle, came seven names: Anna Cramb, Charlotte Cramb, Anne E. Jordan,
Bessie E. Clarke, Jessie M. Davis, Bertha Bliss and Florence Barnhart, all under thirteen. At the end of the year she writes,
" No one of my girs recited perfectly No one of my girls recited perfectly, withnearl!
A summary of the ebove showe thirty five

##  ish them.

he number of adulte Should this repor the minds of any Sab ausing them to go

ENOWLLDGB, Knowledge poffeth $u$ Cor. 8: 1 .
The college carricula faithful stady to
logical departmen

## more. T course of ten years eesential I These itu a vigorous of knowle If the bpi over thes good will nebs with gtical. Extra

ntial for ordination hese etudies are suppnowledge for manlya the spiritual natureacks without the spirit

Extra knowledge ins onnceit. These somet
Baid a Sophomore once
forty-five I shall be the profession." Manhood
tian manhood, is. left mate, and
tions, more vanity puff
developed. Nuid a gra bis career in the minin
sand dollar minister." nowhere named in the
dently the puffed outgr edge. Another gave
the differecce bet ween teriori," and illustr
physics, perhaps to physics, perbaps.
devout andience.
ing Christ to There is, perhaps, no erasies puffed ap oy an
and to their apsanctifi take the form of pefron tion, power, or pelf, an
thority, and bocial ca particalar abot the $m$ The lnowledge that $p$ of eaving eoolg, sagora
that wins to a holier that has this low cha
fraitage is a dishonor and a damage to all led three yearr' course o was "Follo
of poverty,



The following is a brief report of the Green, of Walworth, Wis., sent five names
Hallie Wulters, Charlie Clark, Geo Oran dall, Gultera, Charlie Clark, Geo. Orap
dall, Hoag and Nellie Crandall
One, Hallie Walters, 14 , perfectly" at the end of the Jear. Mr learned one verse of every lesson. $\mathrm{H}_{0}$
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Tiis, sent
eare pand him perfect.
Mise Delana Rogers, Milton Janotion, urdick, Grant Binton, Willie Welle, Lotlie ref, Lasara Burdick and Mgrtle Marmell, gear Lacy E . Mareon, At the end of
and Without much prompting.

## From Addie M. Randolph, now Mr. Pater- a, Milton, Wis, came neven vemee: Anne

 W. At Florence Barrhart, all ander, Berthie
onu of my of of the year ule writed,

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| nearly so, at the end of the year. These feren will receive a reward. This is a very good showing for the children, considering the number of adults who cannot repeat the com mand ments correetly. <br> Shoold this report excite an intersst in the minds of any Sabbath school scholurs |
| :---: |

## 


It will be remembered by those who at-
tended the Conference at Sibilh, thata ta telegram was reecived on Sabbath evening stat
ing that the L Lost Creek Charch was burned
that dav, and appealing to the Conference
 E. Babeock offered a resolution of sympathy
and help which was heartily carried by those present, as representatives of the Seventh-
day Baptitit Cubrehes,
Bro. Charles Potter, suggested, and the
ted Bro. Charles Potter, suggested, and the
leading brethren concurred with him,
that it was best not on to attempt to raise any
money at Conference, but let the brethren at Last Creek examine the building, make
their plans and raise all they possibly could, and then on a given day appeal to all th the
ahurches to help them.
cone brethren
Lost Creek have aimed to follow that advice


## asecinu visit.

| I have again taken a trip to Fmporia and |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Retul, |
| Marion county, with a few days thrown in | Church. $\begin{aligned} & \text { are } \\ & \text { Cuurch, Ad }\end{aligned}$ |
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| 8. Some wetks |  |
| g me to cume to Eupuria, as |  |
| ed to |  |
| of a Seventh.day Baptist Chu | ${ }^{\text {max }}$ |
| attempting to give all of my ex- | Ladies Eraugelical Sociely, Alrred Centre, |
| might be made to till a small.sized book |  |
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$\qquad$ ized into defiaite and favorable shupe. W
intended to liave baptism; but, as all wer not ready, it was postponed until later
The last evening of my stay with them, al seemed to favor an organization, as soon as
it could practicably be attended to. I think it conld practicably be attended to. I
we can count upon ahoutt twelve persons to
enter the organization, with others whose sympathies - will be with them. Of this
number, some are former Seventh-day Bap-
tists some are recent converts to the Sab bath, including the widow and daughter a Methodist minister, and probably some
who have recently been excummunicated from the Seventh day Adventist Church, and one brother whose family were Advent-
ists, but who has never felt that he conld join that church. Among this number four
are candidates for baptism. Without desiring to interfere with other
churches' troubles, I may mention the fuct that there has been troublein the Ad ventist Church
of Emporia, which resalted in the excumunuication of three of their young people, and
the censure of one or two others. It is quite probable that some of this class will desire
w join their fortunees with the Seventh. day
Buptists and this is macia better than that

The knowledge that puffs up conceits, an
all forms of irregularities in thetsacred work
of saving souls, savors not of the divine love
hat wins to a holier life. All knowledge
that has this low character, and ansavor
Iratage is a dishonor to him who uses it
and a damage to all led by it.
three yearr" course of stady for his students
was "Follow me" He led them to the abode
of poverty, to the ignorant, the suffering,
where he ministered relief. He gave sight
to the blind, hearing to the deaf, cared th
paralytic, and raised the dead, healed a
manner of sickness and disease among th
people; he rebuked all sin, he taught the
gospel of good will, he showed them an
of others before his own personal comiort.
This was his course of instruction for the
led the graduating exercises in the course he
them their commission sealed with his
life's blood, and on the day of Pentecost
vitalized them with the power of the Holy
Spirit. Thus the course of study was com
pleted, and the degree of "Fishers of men"
was conferred with the salaw of "Charity
edifieth."
Panl's curriculum given to his class was',
"Let no mian despise thy youth, bat be thou "Let no man despiee thy youth, bat be thou versation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, 1 n
purity. Till I come give attendance to read parity. Till I come give attendance to read not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of th these things, give thyself wholly to them, these things, give thyself wholly to them,
that thy profiting may appear to all. Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine continue in them, for in doing this, thou
shalt both save thyself and them that hea thee." This general coarse of stady in out straction, embodying specific directions wit general directions for work. The first was
written from Laodicea, while on a missionary trip. The second was sent from Rume wher he was a prisoner in bonds for his earnest ser vice in his divine Saviour's canse of saving the
lost. The inspiration of his labors and teach ing to guide hie class in their labors wa "Charity edilith.

## 数ome 㲧ews.

## Bhode island.

they should through discouragement go back
to the world, and $I$ wish all Serenth-day
Baptist young people Baptist young people were as worthy as
some of these young people are. It looks to an outsider that ali their trou bles might
have been averted by judicious and Chris tian management. Oar understanding of it is that a young man one night sat with his
young lady friend on the ladies' side of the meeting, which was contrary to the chure
rules, and for which he was excommanicated izing with the Other young people sympath opinions freely, probably injadiciously, fo all if which, one young man, whose father,
an Ad vent preacher, is working in Illinois, made fall and free confessions, hoping not to
repeat the same. Following all of this he, with others, was asked to rise, and they were
publicly rebuked. Concerning this action

## nex char Afte Ch son thi to ve $m$ m w o o

 furch for insubordination and rebellion bristian spirit of the young man, he urged this troable make no difference to them, but go on and become members of this Ad man led our little band at Emporia in their worship, read a sermon I had sent -himon "Furgiveness," by Dr. Talmage, then
conducted a short Bible-reading, after which all of the little company of nine took par in conference. May the Lord bless this
little band, and daily add to théir faith, and power and number. I hope to go agan
soon to attend to the organization. I met with the German Sabbath-keepers in Marion county two Sabbaths and one Sun-
day; tried to organize, but couldn't effect it. They were well pleaged with the covenant German, but seemed a little suspicious; were not well enough acquainted with our people,
etc. But finally the real difficulty seemed lacked financial integrity, were not honest, dake satisfactory a arrangements with their
man creditoss 88 an honest business and Christian
man woald try to do. So they. wanted to Wait untll they could have a consaltation
wait in tinvestigation, and try to get matters in
and and investigation, and try to get matters in
better condtion before orgauizing. This is
as it should be, and we ad mire their high as indauld bich demands that every thing be
standard whe
about right before thoy form themselves in-
for to a church. We hope to hear ere long that
their ditficulties have been satisfactorily re-
moved and a church organized.
G. M. Cotriell.

| so d |
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| from |
| libets |
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direct by his Holy Spirit as to lead many berty of God's love and mercy.
We feel that the
1 in all the land, not only that the sinner and ngodly may be saved, but that the Christian ers saved. Yes, my dear brethren and sis aved from the spirit of anconcern so pain fully manifest on the part of many in all which seems settling down upon so many. May God help us all to arise and put on th
whole armor of the Lord that we may do ef ectual labor for God. Pray for us here.

## Wisconsin. miluton. Your jotter realzes, now and then, the

 perls and pains of h1s position. Since his tainments as worthy of mention as those hhas mentioned, but they are too many to crowd into the colamns of the Recoonder. To the complaint of partiality which might uestion of supply and demand often decide Thanksgiving was obser items. Thankggiving was observed here by'a on
on of the churches, as usual, Pres. Whitford preaching the sermon in the absence of Eld Dann, who was', in North Loup, Neb. I
the evening the Seventh day Baptist Chare Social gave an entertainment at the church consisting of literary items, Mr.
Sabbath evening, Nov. 26 th, the anna
Rhetorical Contest, onder the charge of the
Philomathean Society, took place in th chapel before a crowded house. Twelve con testants entered the list, and the jadges gave the first prize ( $\$ 10$ ) to Miss Ella C. Stillman hird were tied by Miss Anna L. Tomkina Milton, and Mr. J. B. Borden, Milton, hence equally between them. The exercises as preparation, mostly given by Mrs. J. B. Day,

School closed Taesday evening, Nov. 29th
Fith a social in the College Chapel.
Wednesday morning, Prof. Albert Whit ford started

## vebraaka. <br> We had the pleasure of baptizing two wil ling and earnest converts on brother and vember, 9th. These are wife, recent converts to the Sabbath. <br> Gondensed \%eves.

Domestic.
The United States mints, in November
coined $13,614,400$ pieces, valued at $\$ 7,297$, 290 .
Mr. Grant, a wealthy colored resident o
Xnia, 0, , has deeded his property, valued a
$\$ 30000$, to Wibberfore University.
The grave of a prominent citizen of Sum
The grave of a prominent citizen of Sum-
ter county, Ga., was lately robbed. The corpse was stripped of cle
and the coftin was stolen.
The Soracuse Daily Courier. and Syracuse after December first the price' of the several
papers will be raised from two to three cents per copg.
Jeremiah Heckman, a poi laborer, has
ohtained a verdict of $\$ 18,000$ against the
Reading, Pa., cotton mill, where he was per:
manently disabled from doing work, owing Sabhath-day, November 26th, the Quarterly Meeting of the Rhode Island and to careles
tendent.
The
The F Fithaburk Ritroad Cownays expaed

## 

Electric Light Company has taken a contract
to put in ineandescent lamps only twenty
feet apart, and is now crllecting the material.
.
Between 1,200 aud 1,00 nghts
quired.
A two days' series of readings from thei
 E. Yard Euglestin, R. A. Stoddard, H. O
Bunner, James Whitcomb Riley and George
W. Cable, to raise moner to aid in securin W. Cathe, to raise monev to aid in securing
an international copyright law. There were
large

## phe aut plause.

The number of disasters to documente
vessels reported witian the field of atati
The number of disasters to docamenter
vessels reported within the field of atatio
operations during the year was 332.


The thermometer registered eight degree
below zero, in the Mohawl Valley, N. Y.; Porecig. .
Senor Martos has been re elected president
fhe Spanish Chamber of Deputies. The Spanish Cortes was opened Deo, 16t peech from the throne. The infant king Notwithstaniding the etringent polioe sar which print reports of meetings of sappresised
ranches of the national league, are freel calate
The condition of the Crown Prince is now g which formed before the recent attao oo lema of the glotis is now deoreasing.
The last mail advices received from the
pper Congo say that Tippoo Til had not
nut the promised carriers to Stanleg's rear Bey, and that Stanley had proceeded withont
eem and that many of the men had died The great orange diamnd, which was
ound dat the cape of Good Hope, and which
oten karata heavier than the famons stone
 action in London, Dec. 1st, bot
drawn', there being no bidders.
There have recently been disoovered in the Bernard, five large granite altars and a number a knives, etc., nased in the paganepocha for
azee,
sacrifices. Smise writer emphasize the his. orical importance of this discovery, in th it is a proof that St. Bernard was a place of
sacrifices in paga times, and that al on as
far back as the age of stone the Canton Valain
as inhabited by human be


## DIRD. <br> 

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Harper's Periodicals
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Canada or Mexico.

## all subseribers in the United 8 sta

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Holiday Goods.
LARGER STOCK to select from
han ever before, at
8HAW'8 Jewelry Store,
GLFRED OENTRE, N.T

THE SABEATH REOORDER, DECEMBER 8, 1887

## Sermons and Gssans

 thanistiving.
 Obedient to the holy impule of besing, and in accordance with; the summons mercies of our God. A great, growing and,
mit length, afree nation, eummoned to treas ure the memories of God's good hand dealing and to serionsly inquire about the duties manifestly lordained to be the almoner of toen. forever "true, that "The Lord reigneth; and it is for this stable and everlasting reig of the omnipotent, all-wise and all-loving
Haker of thelaniverse that the earth should glad. Under the measureless blesging God's stable'government, all other and mino The very, Christ we love anà all his blessed ministries tol men are but the outpouring Father's heart upon his needy children. kept shining to moisten and warm our grain fields and grase-feldè, it is all becanee "t the Lordfreigneth;", for phyeical llaw
than morall, laws, are God's laws.

## Rewards and 4 puniebments are neces

 zanctions of the divine government, and just wall he bring it to pass that it athall go well With the obedient and ill with the disobemoral or physical government. This great law of retribation applies to nations not less ence that nationstrun their career and come to their remards in time, while the careers of individual men: go on into the eternities, own sowing on the field sof time. Men cannot escape personal, ": moral obligations by they are responsible to God for what they do in the corporation as well as for what they tional as well as of individual life, for "the powers that be are ordained of God." A his humanity can have no claim upon either for sapport, while, if a human governmentget itself against the divine government and the rights of man, it faces forces that will as sur ly overthrow it as God rules in sooner or later gather on the side of the may lie crushed and bleeding under the heel eternal years and the omnipotent forces of nations that ignore the moral laws of God and trample on the rights of man, when the
hand writng, will come on the wall, decreeing their doom; and thus, in the overthrow of wicked nations not less than in the up. eons Governor of the unverse entitle him
self to the thankgiving of ali his intelligen creatures. Ouly what 18 good and true is
immortal. For a time the wieked may seem to flouriigh, but the time 18 coming
when they shall be "as the chaff which the wind driveth away," while the righteons are "like the tree that is planted by the rivers
of water, which bringeth forth his frait in his season," so, that "whatsoever he doeth
chall prosper." In his own gocd time God vill hear the cry of the wronged and himsel vill spoil tithe spoiler. Whether the form lican its' perpetaity depards unon its fealty the divine government and the rights of
man: Theso are linked together in bond that cannot be broken

## He's rre to God. who' true to man

To the bumbleat and the weaken
The tr hhe ell bohdliniog sun,
If the pablic conscience be debanched, th pablic sense bennmbed beyond recovery, the
government will fall of its own weight, or be sivept away by some ontward power which
it has become too weak to resist. The adVantage of a repabicic is that all the people,
the true eovereigns, are not so apt to die a the heartt as are the few pampered favorite ofaristocracies and despotisme.
By his almighty, ontstretched arm the
Lord hath led our nation throngh such or Lord hath led our nation through such or-
deulaof atruggle, both to found it and to parity and preererve it, ar fer natione have
had to pase. If we meet here to today, free
to worship God as our own consciences direct,
May Flower, with the founders of the na.
na tion, and with the " boys in, blue," its heroic defenders. If, since you and I can remem ber, dark war clonds have hung over us, and
six hundred battle-fields have been made gory with fraternal blood, it is only bećáuse
in God's order of retributive justice we have in God's order
"Reap the barreas of our own device
And Lall a ceturies moral cowardice. But if the fires have barned us, it
because there was dreadful dross burned away.

## 

Since we have lived, our jubilant belle have been hang on the watch-towers of lib
rity and have rung out the freedom of fou million slaves, and from a baptism of bloo and have set the decree of liberty to all, to man as man, as the glittering gem in the remain and shine with new luster as the arth rejoice, and let the multitude of isiles be glad;" and let ns rejoice that through al
these ordeals he has been leading us to thes better days of the regenerated Republic Back to the grand old plattorm of the May hand from behind the cloud been leading us. Thanksgivings
ived to see the time

 Hath found an echo in the pepenarar hear
And of the public faith become a part.
And now while we thas thankfully $r$ r of God leading us away from our danger out fields of prosperity, let us take good heed to "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and prosperity. When the immortal found ers of our Repablic affirmed the grand doc trine of justice and equality, and made that
doctrine basilar in our system of govern ment, they crosed swords, not with Geo. III. alone, they acted, not for that hon
only, but they threw down the ganntlet despotism, ages old; and acted for the agee ages had been struggling for. What wa insae when C Cosar and Pompey fought the plains of Pharsalia, two thousand year peasantry of France; between Crom well and Charles, at Nasby and Marston, more that
two hundred years ago; in issue at Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga, twenty five yearsago; in issue still. Through all the ages
this duel between justice and injustice, between despotism and freedom, between
liw and license, has been going on and keeping the world in tumult, and will continue the disturbance the what is revail. There can be no compromise between these forces, one or the other mast
suceumb, or the tumalt must forever go on. No thankggiving can be too fervent for the
mercies of God in giving and preserving to us our heritage of civil and religions liberty. value and glory of our institutions, the first equality of all men before the law, the jealonay with which we shall gua rupt practices which have eaten away the life of the once powerful nations of the Among the dangers that threaten the stability of our institutions are the shameful
briberies of pablic functionaries, to corporate' monopolies, barter of the elective ranchise, abuse of fiduciary trasts by men of high standing in society and in the church framing iniquity by law, ander the delusive pretense of license; as though it were in
the rightful sphere of legislative authority to license and protect what is opposed to justice and detrimental to the public morals, and destructive to public safety! When a authority, so abases and perverts its legitimate function, of "protecting what is right is not far off, no matter what exigeney of political parties or money corporations may mercies enjoyed will be bat hollow mockery bo long as they
Every generation of Americans muat take
care not only that the Republic take no
detriment while in their hands, but also to hand it to the next with added facilities for
realizing the purpose of God in guiding the May Flower and Speed well to the New Eng. land shores. While the people sleep in fan-
cied security, the ever vigilant enemies of our freedom and our peace will be sowing the tares, as in the parable; or worse, as in
fable, will sow dragons teeth, which spring up armed men to destroy the costly liberties they have achieved. We who are living now most make sure to our saccessors that
freedom came across the sea to secure, and which liberty fail in the land of the Pilgrima, I May Flower can carry it. Bat it will not fail here. It has cost too much to be given
up now. Full well I know, and most deeply do I feel, the power and the pressure of

## There often gleams upon my sipht Througy resent wrong the eternal right, Ar slep by step, since time began, I see the steady gain of man.

The good that hath been is not lnot,
Through autumn wwnd and winty frost,
Safe restiug neath the manting snow,
Most devoutly do I raise my voice hanks with yours to day, that there are domestic skies as there are, and most ean time when exalted worth, eminent fituess sterling Ohristian manhood shall be the req nation, and to respectable estimation in all ocial and religious associations; when no our national thankegıving with bated breath; When no longer by the tolerance of vice and
the "high license" of high crime we shall

## Sowing the seed of a lingering pain, Sowing he seed of a madrened brsin, Sowing the seed of a tarnished name,

but when, with full chorus of praise, and out from a happy conscionsness of the pure
reign of God among us we can shout, "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice, and le
he multitude of isles be glad, thereof." Here in our little circle, on this thank giving day, let us plightanew our trust in Father; and if clonds sometimes cast thei shadows across our path, let's keep good ou


0, јe8;
"There are those who take note that our num.
bres are small
New Gibons to write our decline and nur fall," But the truth will oulive them and broaden with
till years, false dies away, and the wrong disappears. What is good round about is we need not refuse,
Nor turn from our purpose tho sioneere at at as Jews
Nor e're slirk tue budgy our fathers have worn
Nor beg he world's pardon for having been born.

## Nor ueed we pray over the Pharisee's prayer Nor claim that our wisdom is beyond anl compare, rath to us and to oubers is equal and one.

 e rankest of weeds in the richest soils grow
dispara ge the efood that we hold
or
vessels be earthen, the treasure is
gold. No good deed fails of its end. Out of sight sink
the storm
In the dep sef tinme, but the circles opeep on
Till the low rippled murmurs on the distant shore

## discellany.

LIFT ME UP.

## 

Out of my weary self,
O lift me upl
falnt, the rood wind upard all the way
Cach night but ends anowher weary day.
Each night but ends another wearr day
Gire me thy strenglh. and may I be oblest
As on " the heights" Ifnd the longed-for rest.

##  To be a blessing whereso'er I go, To give the sunshine and he chouds conceal, Or let them but the eiliver clouds reveal.

## Though other heorst lift me me upl love are running o'er, Though dear ones All my lonelytome no more, Though every day I Imis, the fond coress, Help meto join in others' happiness.



## THE TEST AND MEASORE OP ENJOYMENT.



1 singlas cass.
 of the highest culture and moral wort which
fied to the "uncontrollable force" wioh
dragged them to the wine cup at certain
times, and to the relief which tiey found in times, and to the r
medical treatment.
ne gentleman declared that after resisting temptation for months, at a time whe
ull his chances in life depended on sobriet the sight of a glass of claret in the hands of
a. young girl had literally driven him mad,
"It was like possession by a frightful fiend," he added. This man, whose arguments in
favor of asylums were the strongest, died at remen
Our boys ought to know that dipsomanis
is a disease as much as serofula or consump: tion, and that it is just as frequently found transmitted from one generation to another,
There are certain iamilies over whom the in fluence of alcoholic stimulants is almost un: controllable, , and on whom it is almays in the
end fatal. Just as the hereditary consumpend fatal. Just as the hereditary consump-
tive shonld avoid cold, they should guard
against the first glass of liqur as their against the first glass of liquou, as their
stomachs, brains and blood are pecaliarlj

## Besides this reason for caution, while it is

 certain that the use of liquor is not a belp tothe health and morals of any nation, therei something in our climate, our nervous tem-
peraments and strained lives which renderg
Americans especiallv easy victims to its mur-

## a lesson from the oluve tree.





## singllar casb.

## or two ago in a Vermont paper. It was from a Georgiun, residing in that state, notufyin  It is not often that a victim of dranken ness publicly acknowledges his own helplese nees. About six person cans ano, teel it so keenly. the terdents of inebriate say perin were invited to meet asycommittee appaintred by tine British Parliament to examine int the management and ntility of the

 The individual statements of patients submitted by the saperintendents were more
pathetic and terrible than any traged y. Men of the highest culture and moral worth teieiti-
fied to the "uncontrollable force" dragged them to the wine cup at certain
times, and to the relief which they found in
medical treatmen One gentleman declared that after resist
temptation for months, at a time when his chataces for months, at a time when oung girl had literally driven him mad he added. This man, Whose argument
tavor of asylums were the strongeat died is tremeas.
Our boys ought to know that dipsomani is
tion, and that it is just as frequently found
trai transmitted from one generation to another.
There are certain İmilies over whom the flaence of alcoholic stimalants is almost on controllable, and on whom it is al asys in the
end faal. Just as the hereditary consump
ive shoald avoid cold, they should guard agsingt the first glass of Iliquor, as therei
stomachs, fiains and blood are pecaliarly
susceptible to its poison Besides this reason for caation, while it it
certain that the use of liquor is not a help to he healch and morals of any nation, there if someining in jur climate, our nervous tem
veraments and strained lives which rendert mericans especially essy victims to its mur
erous strength.-Yuuth's Companion.

## lesson from the olive tbel

This faithful tree seems to bear the mark
of suffering. I have called it a ligneoue long, a death throe in wood. Sone of them
wore twill
une Mre twisted and guarled in much anguish that
one would think they had heard the groant
of Gethsemane. Well dos the live

The pangs that rent the
n the garden have reften been
me when reating anaong theie
$\qquad$ you will compare them to as rencartable age, in their
Irange twistings and coiliuge. Some of Them are split to the very heart, and broken
rom the root upward as with an axe. One

 vill send ont that if it is baried in the Even sill when it is in
fire it burns with a oright than any other wood; for it is farl of th best to enfighten those who cast it on the
fire.

I sugpect that if we care to do great thingo
or God we shall have to become grapled nin
oisted by aqfering. I sappose that a forin wisted by apfiering. I suppoeg that a fow
vod people may posibly escape from trit
pud antering, but I do nd suffering, but I do not know them. Thow
nose lime
n Those lives are very eagot yare of thanall thecount
n the matter of usefuluess. Many who ate
loing ing very little would be all the bettor for
he fertulizing procesi of pain and sis ainh.
Sren a week or two of govit might
 Ympathy with outhers is inot learned withot erbonal ouffering
rown ont of on



REST

##  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> 

heavenly mindedness.No candid reader of the words of Jesus
can fail to observe the stress he puts, upon

## Hapular ©cience

ing
ing
ing the rounds of the press, of the berfect
ing by Mr. Edison of his phonogranh
ing by Mr. Bdison of his phonograph, cer
tainly seems startllug, and one which migt
tainly seems itarth1ng, and one which migt
be denied without arousing surprise; batit


Jourral, has 'expreseed in his frank and
nisal hearty way such atter confidence in


Oerapenber the phonograph of ten years ago
will recall that it was next to impossible
to

Ih out dificiurty or mistake by some per-

talk into the machine with his matural and
asaul voiee, then withdraw the phonogram,



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { no word of disparigement. We should not } \\
& \text { be misunderstod, we freely admit that } \\
& \text { there mast bo in the church, shop or enter. } \\
& \text { prise, something worthy of praise before } \\
& \text { praise can be expected; yet our point hotds } \\
& \text { good, that favorabe words, generously } \\
& \text { spoken, will greatly assist in making the } \\
& \text { undertaking more proserous, while the } \\
& \text { withholding of kind words will largely pre } \\
& \text { vent the development of any good which } \\
& \text { may be in it. The Occident. }
\end{aligned}
$$ papor, and vill be made in various sizes to $\frac{1}{4}$,



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american sabbath tract sociftry






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##  <br> AND PHOSPHATES O  <br> PAIIIIS

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The Sabbath sinual.


Lesson xil.-OTher parables.


outuine.


 intronuction. It it supposed that Jesus very offen taught by
parables:
There are eight parables in thie
 have been given to the discipts alone. In the las Bower and he Parable of he Tares.
brings before us five brief parables, first of the grain
of mustard seed, of the leaven, of the treas ure hid in the fifld, of the goodly pesris, of the net cast in
to the sea. Each of these parables, like the two previouily studitd, illustrates se me peculiar feature
of the kingdom of heaven. Its planing, the condi. Lions of its growih, its silent and remarkable giowth, rom all other kingdoms, and its endurance, are it

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

 Thatard seed, which a man tock and doovocd in his funld. ance of the beginning, and the grealness of th
con th of the kingdom of heaven. The Henwh of the kingdom of heaven. The grain o
Hustard seed is comparatively a very small seed, but these reepecte, the mustard plant satisfies the condit
tions of illustration. iong of illustration. When it it grovon, it is the greateast a aong herrs, all seeds; bu tso in the branches thereof. It is said that the mus. altrictive to the birds. . At cerroin ceasong in the
maturity of this eeed, birds floct to maturity of this seed, birds flock to these trees on
sccount of the foligge and fruit, and lde account of the foligge and fruit, and ldge in th
branches. The ccmparison as kingdom is quite marktd in this particular fact ings to humanity, holds out motives, and promise of rest, and supplies for the deepest wants of the human race. It is from this vely fact thiat th aruggling and perishing humanity are coming to
and deeking for, the king lom of heaven, and whe Thath. 38. Another parable spake no unto them; The ungdom of heaven is liko into leaven, which a wo wan
bokk, and hid in three measures of meal, itil the whil con kavseted. The pointo in this parable are, flirsi

-riven in the meanure of ment etit forth this charac


## pubusibd 11 TIE 1

## The ęabbat

## interod as second-clame at Alred Centre, N

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