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M. STILLMAN,

Recorder, Sabbath

BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-\$1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

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	THE STORM.

BY EDITH GRAY.

used for that purpose and cooked like potatoes. The leaves are also sometimes eaten cooked like spinach.

Tobacco is grown in this section, but the hotel, we walk, stopping on our way at a principal plantations are farther west. you take a map of Cuba you will see it repwith his jaws opened so wide that the mouth | to the way our taste has been cultivated, we disappears and becomes a straight line. We are now crossing this reptile at one of the joints of the tail, at about the narrowest part; and all the best tobacco-if there can be any best where all is bad—is grown on the tail of the beast, beyond where we are; which may help to explain why there is so much that is beastly in its use. The miracle is 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 none have been gathered from that locality for years. And it is a well known fact that more champaigne is imported into New York than is produced in all France.

A short distance out from Havana we pass the Insane Asylum, consisting of rows of build ings on each side of the railroad, with pleas- lemons, the rind of which is so highly ant parks fitted with stone seats. An immense laurel tree shades part of the grounds. Don Alberto, who is a Spaniard, remarked, that if all the crazy Cubans were confined here they would need to greatly enlarge the facilities; but he says many of them have run away to the United States. He has lit lle sympathy with the late insurrection, and does not lose many opportunities to show his contempt for those Cuban generals, who, as he puts it, did all their fighting in New York, where they were safe, and after their dupes were shot or disbanded, became American citizens to escape the penalty of rebellion. At Vento are the water-works which supply 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 enjoy the luxury. A little further on are the "old water works," not as good as the new, and going to decay, but the new are incomplete, and not very likely to be soon finished, because the city has no money. It d." has now overdrawn at its bankers, the snug little sum of five million dollers, and its hrill. streets are in wretched condition, and public be works at a standstill, because it cannot get any more credit. Outside the city many of the highways are in splendid order, but then they are cared for by the general government, which does not lack for funds. "Do you see that large house to the right?" says Don Alberto. "That was the residence of the Marquise Almendares, once immensely rich. He had a passion for gam ing, and finally gambled away his whole fortune and died penniless. When he could gamble with no one else he would gamble with his children. He has been known to owe as much as \$600,000 at one time, to one of his own sons, a debt incurred in that way." The house and grounds were beautiful and evidently built regardless of expense, but they now serve 'to "point a moral, and adorn a tale."

and shrubs. The cocoanut palms are suffer- the city inhabited by natives of the Flowery to fifteen minutes each, then the audience low only to vanish at some point when we ing a blight just now, and are fast dying out. | Kingdom, most of whom were originally | were allowed to ask each one any questions | have ceased to watch them. It is a question of but a few years when they brought here as coolies under eight year con- they wished without any argument. The will become exterminated in Cuba, unless tracts. There has grown up a mixed race, part voting resulted in five to one for Gladstone. some change for the better occurs. We saw | Chinese and part African, which partakes of | The audience was strongly English, and the | looking boat made to go equally well in long rows which were dead and many others the vices of both, but is more industrious whole thing gave a very interesting insight diseased. Plantations of pine apples, and than the Cuban blacks. "Chinatown" in into English politics. One question asked others of coffee or tobacco, are seen as we | Havana, is quite different from "Chinatown" rush past, then give place to others similar, in San Francisco, still there are many of the American:" Do you believe in free education or plantations of bananas, or malanga. This same sights. The quaint little stores with is what we know as caladium esculentum, and | fruits and various articles for sale, are quite | was still more strange for it was, "No." grow upon our lawns for the effect of their picturesque. The Chinese have their own great tropical leaves. Here they are culti- theatre, their "joss houses," their gambing | play of phosphorescence. The swell has been vated for food, the tubers, or bulbs, being dens and their opium "points," but we did growing heavier during the afternoon till a not visit them.

It is high noon when we arrive at the sta-

ceptions, for the apples, plams, peaches, pears which grow here. Besides those familiar to their greatest perfection, limes (lemons), pinas (pineapples), plantains (bananas), to matoes. tamarinds and figs, there is a vari ety of kinds unknown to us, because quite too delicate for exportation. Among these are the mameyes, with a russet rind and red pasty pulp, enclosing two large, smooth seeds zapotes, looking for the world like small, used to have on Fourth of July. round potatoes covered with dirt, but having a soft, sickish pulp inside, mamoncillos, hav ing a shell with a custard like pulp, which

you eat with a spoon, "aligator pears" which shape, cuanabana, a large, pulpy fruit growjelly is made, caimitas, anones, ecacos, which are somewhat like a plum, limons or sweet

Lord Salisbury seemed very strange to an for every child in England?" The reply This evening there was a beautiful dis-

party who were standing on the bow were If fruit stand to get some vari ties we had not I can think of nothing like it unless it be tains about the United States. before seen. For luscious fruits, Cuba yields the color of snow as you look through a would give them all, with possibly a few ex- ing but cold-looking fire, extending far to be thousands of animate objects swimvery much of the fiery serpents we boys

Wednesday, the sun comes out bright and clear again after a three days fog, and very welcome it is. What a dreamy, careless are not pears, though something like them in existence this life is during fair weather How often in the past few days have I called ing upon trees, cuyabas from which guava up Washington Irving's beautiful description of his voyage over the same water Tnough his passage was taken in a sail charged with oil of bergamont that it flies ing vessel, much of his descrption fits ad mirably the voyage of to day. It is indeed true that "to an American visiting Europe the voyage he has to make is an excellent preparative." From the moment Sandy Hook lades from view, one has no remem future. He lives only in the present. He gets up in the morning, eats four good meals, talks, looks at the sea, dreams in his to the business he has left. I never imagined such a complete throwing off of the harness of daily work, which years of wearing has made to fit so closely. Thus as we near

At Queenstown a little double ended steamer comes down for the mail. An odd either direction. Such quantities of mail Eight or ten wagonloads, and much baggage, as we lose two or three hundred passengers here. Newsboys rush on board with yesterday's London papers, which they sell for a shilling. How the Americans rush for them, to learn what has happened at home during the seven days blank of our voyage! What dire imprecations are called down upon the head of the English journalcompletely drenched by the waves, and this ist, when it is found that one inch about tion, and as it is but a short distance to the evening the whole sea was lighted up by the Chicago fire and two inches about the this beautiful glow, impossible to describe. stock market is every word the paper con-

We are able to see a little of the Welsh resents a reptile with a flat head, or perhaps | the palm to no land, though, possibly owing | mass of it towards the light. Starting from | coast, but not much on account of the fog. the bow there was one long billow of glow-| The river narrows and we come in sight of the famous docks, which are so arranged away on each side behind us, as the ship that the gates are open at flood tide and the and cherries, of our northern clime, none of ploughed up the sea in her passage. The vessel sails into the basin, then the gates surface wherever broken glowed with light, are closed and the ships keep on the same us such as narangas (oranges), found here in | while just ahead of the prow there seemed | level while they load or unload. Now the steamer slows up, the big anchor is dropped. ming about and shooting ahead in every and two or three tuge run up to the side. direction, leaving trails of fire behind them. Then comes the transfer of the baggage, Sometimes the trail would be like a fiery which must all be finished before we go serpent three feet long, that reminded me aboard ourselves. At last we "cast off" and steam over to the custon house, where we

march in a line under the eyes of a band of policemen, into the custom house. The heavy baggage is taken in by means of an inclined traveling table, and after it is sorted alphabetically each one is expected to find his own and call the officer for its inspection. The chief objectionable articles are spirits, tobacco and books copy-righted in England and many a paper covered volume is left in the grasp of the officer. Otherwise the ordeal is a mild one except for the yexatious delay.

W M. STILLMAN,	
V • ATTORNEY AT LAW. Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.	As moonbeams quivering in the night, Bo seemed the setting sun to shine. The tall ship spires were crowned with light,
Westerly, B. I.	A glorious halo for a shrine.
A. L. BARBOUR & CO., DBUGGIBTS AND PHARMACIETS, No. 1, Bridge Block.	The glimmering lake, like molten gold, Moved up and down as though it breathed; While from its banks the dim hills rol ed, Their crowns with dark green foliage wreather
E. N. DENISON & CO., JEWELERS, RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES Finest Repairing Solicited. Please try 10. F. STILLMAN & SON,	The sun sank low into the west; A breeze sprang up and blew so strong That the boatmen rose up from their rest, Knowing it sang a warning soig.
MANUFACTURERS OF STILLMAN'S AXLE OIL. The only axls oil made which is ENTIRELY FREE from gumming substances. THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY	They plied their oars with utmost skill, How far off seemed the wished for shore! The wind through the rigging whistled shrill, And louder did the breakers roar.
GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly, R. I. & A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Sisco, Fla. ALBERT L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.	They seemed to dance and clap their hands, Laughing in their maddened glee; To thick that strong men from the lands Were helpless on a raging sea.
Chicago, Ill. ORDWAY & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS	The lurid flash of the lightning gave A sickening horror to the heart. For neath each heavy, 'foam capped wave Were yawning depths so cold and dark.
205 West Madison St. FRED. D. ROGERS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, Office, 2334 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av	And then the deafening thunder roared, And the frightened sea birds cried; While over the deck the water poured; Then trembling Hope sank back and died.
C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, CVLINDER PRINTING PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. Factory at Westerly, R. I. 113 Monroe St.	Ol th's is a time when strong men weep; When every hope of life is fl-d. "O, Master! Awake! Awake from sleep! We perish! O, Master! we will soon be dead.
Milton, Wis. MILTON COLLEGE, Milton, Wis. The Fall Term opens Aug. 81, 1887. REV. W. C. WHITFORD, D. D., President.	Thus cry the men to their sleeping Lord, Through the roar of the tempest loud and shi The Master arose from his bed so hard, And rebuked the waves, saying, "Peace, still."
W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Jouelry, Musical Instruments, FARCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.	0, and then there came a perfect calm; The wreck fluated over a quiet sea; The stars looked down from heaven on The silent, glassy Galilee.
W. P. CLARKE, <u>REGISTERED PHARMAOIST</u> , <u>Post-Office Building</u> , <u>Milton</u> , Wis	The Master said, "Why did ye fear? Ye must have little faith in me." But the people marveled, far and near, That a man could caim an angry sea.
Hilton Junction, Wis. T. ROGERS, Notary Public, Consequencer, and Town Clerk. Office at residence, Milton Juaction, Wis.	Tis s id that on the sea of life, Whenever the ani ry tempests roar, And the maddened billows then at strife, Hide the beacon light upon the shore,
The Sabbath Becorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY	The people oft are sore afraid, And the wild waves to s them overboard. All unprepared in the grave they are laid, For they will not call upon the Lord.
BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, - AT - ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., S. T.	He is awake; he pleads that he May be allowed to save them all. O, sinner, listen to the plea; Do not neglect the gracious call.
Papers to foreign countries will be charged 30 comes sa- ditional, on account of postage. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, count at the option of the publisher.	O, sinner. put your trust in him, And then his sweetness you shall see, He'll free you from the power of sin As he stilled the waves on Galilee.
ADVERTISING DEPARTEMET.	FLITTING SUNWARD.
then for the first insertion; subsequent insertions is with consider, 30 cents per inch. Special contracts made with parties advertising extensively, or for long terms. Legal advertisements inserted at legal rates.	NUMBER XXXV.
Tearly advertisers may have their advertisements	
No advertisements of objectionable character with a structure.	SUNDAY SIGHTS. The road from Melens to Havana is mai
The office is furnished with a supply of jobbies matters and more will be added as the business may demonstrate this all work in that line can be executed with motion of the superior of the	through a level country, interesting beca of its vegetation and villages. One acc tomed to the vegetation of the temper
All communications which can be be a set of a set of the set of th	North does not readily tire of looking u the palme, plantains and other tropical to

the extensive grounds of the Governor General's palace, which are elaborately planted there are here rare specimens of every kind of palm to be found in the islands, but though the train ran quite slowly, we did not recog-

ainly nize them all. It is a rule here that a train 8080 ccus. era:e noon

ill over you when you squeeze one, pomegranates, cocoanuts, chiridoun, all kinds of melons. grapes sour and unfit to eat, mulberries, and "last but not least," strawberries. The latter are so much thought of here, that a gentlem and the that on one ries. occasion he rose at four o'clock, and rode thirty miles on horseback to taste a new va riety. G. H. B.

GLIMPSES OF EUROPE .- No. 2.

BY PROF. H. M. MAXSON.

i8.

Friday is another beautiful day, but very varm, we go about without overcoats an our faces show the effects of the sun' caresses.

I went down into the steerage to-day, and saw where the people eat and sleep and the food they give them; and very uninviting it Great buckets of soup, thick with vege tables-pans two feet square filled with potatoes, and other pans of fat beef. Each one has his tin plate and cup and helps himself from the common stock. Their

quarters are very close. and consist of bunks built about as close together as they can be. The passengers supply their own bedding as well as their table furnishings, but the passage costs a third or a quarter of the price for a saloon passage.

The intermediate or second cabin passage, are at the extreme stern, and each one conthe main deck, the intermediate also has a the hurricane deck; but the cabin passenger | very neat and attractive. is "lord of all he surveys."

It is quite interesting to see the tickets of the steerage passengers taken up. The people are all collected on one side of the deck, As we approach the city we pass through to see the old folks." We have quite a

are going home in different style.

tend an English "Rally," The two Euglishmen, who got into the debate the other | that is following her, turn back and fall in entering the city must be preceded by a horseman who warns people away from bury appearing before their constituents, circling around us so close that you can see the track. This limits the trains to the asking an election. Rev. Dr. - presided their eyes as they turn their heads. When speed of a trotting horse. On the way in tand each candidate come forward and pre- we stop at Queenstown they settle in the meeting next fall will be held with the New an through "Chinatown" a portion of

the shore of the Old World, that is to us so new, it is with a fresh, rested feeling, and one's mind cleared of so many petty clinging fancies by the forgetful life of the voyage. looks eagerly forward to the new experience soon to come.

us as the first harbingers of the approaching spreading wings.

Soo 1 through the haze which has sprung up we see the shadowy outline of the Skelligs. the form of high, precipitous bluffs of some

hard stone that seems to be stratified, and soon a ruined castle appears on the bluff, a which costs about ten dollars more, is much simple stone tower. All the afternoon we better in respect to food, and everything is run along the coast near enough to distinfurnished by the ship. The rooms however guish the houses and fields checked off in squares by walls. The lighthouses are on tains a number of berths, while the bedding high bluffs and have a house attached that is not of the best. The steerage passenger is large enough for a hotel, and all surroundcan get the air and see the ocean only from | ed by a substantial wall brilliantly white- school prayer meeting, immediately followwashed, so that the house and grounds a very limited portion of the after part of catch the eye at a long distance and seem

One peculiar feature of the landscape is that we see scarcely a house that is isolated, but now and then a little cluster of houses huddled together, eight, ten or a dozen, surand then file through a gangway, where the rounded by a wall that seems to hold them officers stand and take the tickets. They together. However it may have been earlier seem to be largely foreigners "going home in the season, there is little of the "emerald" to the island now as we glide along its number of people in the cabin who, very shores. Now and then a fishing boat sails likely, came over in the steerage, but have by, a large heavy boat with a mast like that with tropical trees and shrubs. It is said that found America, the Eldorado in fact, and of a sloop and then another near the stern about two thirds as high. The gulls in-One afternoon we were all invited to at- crease in number, and when we meet the "City of Chester," just going out, the flock

evening, represented Gladstone and Salis. our wake till there are hundreds of them

YEARLY MEETING.

The Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist churches of New Jersey and New brance of the past, no thought for the York City convened with the Plainfield church on Sixth day Nov. 25, 1887. The sessions opened in the evening with a praver and conference meeting led by Rev. Dr. chair and goes to bed late, giving no thought | Lewis. "Abiding in the love of Christ" was the theme for the evening, and of the large number present, many took part in the exercises. The meeting throughout was of unusual interest

Sabbath morning, in the unavoidable absence of Rev. T. L. Gardiner, of Shiloh, who had been appointed to preach, Dr. Lewis preached an impressive discourse from 1 Cor. 12:4, "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit." The ordination As I sit here, there comes flying toward of Nathan H. Randolph and Dr. Frank S. Wells to the office of deacon, which followed shore, beautiful white gulls several times as the sermon, added greatly to the interest of large as our own mackerel gulls, with broadly the occasion. This service and also the communion served immediately after, were con ducted by the pastor of the Plainfield Church, assisted by Rev. J. G. Burdick, of The coast of Ireland itself appears, in New York City, and Rev. J. C. Bowen, of Marlboro.

> The Sabbath-school, in the afternoon, was enjoyed by young and old alike. The superintendent, D. E. Titsworth, conducted the exercises, and the various phases of the lesson were explained and enforced by Dr. A. S. Titsworth, of New Market, Rev. J. C. Bowen, Rev. J. G. Bardick, Rev. Dr. Lewis. and the superintendent. In the Sabbathing. many helpful thoughts were expressed and many earnest prayers were offered.

In the evening Rev. J. C. Bowen preached a sermon, full of the spirit of the gospel. from the text, "Simon son of Jonas, lovest thou me ?" John 21:16.

First day morning, Rev. J. G. Burdick delivered a very able and instructive discourse. taking for his text, "The eye is not satisfied with seeing." Eccl. 1:8. At the close of this service, a short business session was held, and, after appropriate closing exercises, the meeting adjourned to convene next year with the church at Shiloh.

All the services were well attended, and marked by a spirit of earnestness and deep devotion.

J. D. SPICER, Sec.

P. S.-Since the adjournment as stated above, circumstances have transpired that render it highly probable that the yearly



Missions.

"Go ye into all the world; and preach the gospel to every creature.

2

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 Wednesday in December, March, June and September; and ample time should be allowed for business matters to reach the Board through the Secretary.

PEKING 18 considering the subject o drainage. Still the world moves!

DURING the last two years the Presbyteri an missions in Persia have witnessed much spiritual progress.

MR. STANLEY P. SMITH, of the China Inland Mission, reports from Shan-si Province over 200 bantisms.

THE Japanese Methodists of San Francisco year. have given over \$400 for missions, and \$1,000 toward putting up a building that they have rented for religious services.

UNDER the influence of the old Taoism the Chinese masses worship animals. Among those most revered are the fox, weasel, hedgehog, serpent and rat. Supothers if unappeased.

THE Missionary Review, for December, gives the statistics of thirty-two woman's foreign missionary boards, from which we take the following totals for 1886: auxiliaries, 19,286; bands, 5 193; missionaries, 999; Bible readers and teachers, 2,219; schools, 2,305; pupils, 59 318; income, \$1 221,649 57; cost of home administration, \$55,674 64, or 4.77 per cent; salaries of officers, \$12,579; and twenty four periodicals are published. In the statistical table, the cost of the home administration of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is reported as being nothing; but the Heathen Woman's Friend pays all printing expenses, reports, etc. The other expenses are contributed by special donations (the italics are ours), or by voluntary service. No money collected for missions can be used at home. Just how much difference there is between specially donating, say \$1,000, to pay the expense of home administration, and paying that amount into the general treasury to be voted thence for the same purpose, we find it dif ficult to determine. We are sure, however, that our Board would heartily welcome al such "special donations;" and still greater would our rejoicing be, if one could be found able and willing to devote his time and ener gies to the duties of our Missionary Secretary and editor without drawing salary and expenses from the general fund of the Society, and without the need of "special donations" for these expenses. And we should rejoice, 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 our Society might enlarge its plans and increase its efforts, amid the ever-multiplying oppor tunities of to-day.

the fire of missionary zeal. But while Mr. Wilder has always treated us personally, and the work and workers of our Society, with great cordiality and kindness, his attitude toward some of the larger boards, especially the American and the Presbyterian Boards. has at times seemed to us to be tinged with prejudice and with bitterness of feeling.

Review, we think, easily led all other Amer-

ican publications; and its pages glowed with

The Review plead earnestly for the righteous principles of the greatest possible econ omy in the "machinery" employed, and for the least possible exercise of authority over missionaries by missionary boards. Fort unately our Society furnished no occasions for any severe criticism in either of these respects. He rejoiced when he was able to serve as secretary or treasurer without charge, as every friend of missions must, and said he had no fault to find when secretaries were receiving salaries of only eight or ten hundred dollars; but he was ill-content when he saw secretaries getting \$3,000 or \$5,000 a

Beginning with No. 1, of Vol. XI., Jan uary, 1888, the Review passes under the editorial control of Rev. Drs. J. M. Sher wood and A. F. Pierson, and will be be pub lished by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls, of New York. It will aim to give a monthly missionary review of the whole world; to be undenominational, international, independposed to be more crafty and mysterious than | ent and aggressive; to represent the spirit. others, they are more to be dreaded than | policy and work of medern missions in their unity and entirety, and to be helpful to that cause which grows more and more urgent,

hopeful and glorious. Among the departments and features will be the literature of missions, missionary organizations, correspondence and general intelligence, the progress and fruits of missionary work, the statistics of the world's missions, the monthly concert of missions, and editorial notes on current topics of special interest to mis sion circles. It will be enlarged one fourth, becoming a monthly of 80 pages; its mechan ical appearance greatly improved, its scope extended, and its intellectual and literary attractions increased.

new series of the *Review*, and wish for it great success and usefulness.

may be increased, and show out to his honor their journey. Before any of their number societies of this and other countries, the 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 excessive obliged each to take a kago (pronounced heat came on and the number of sick did not lessen, I was obliged to think of escaping for rest. If I was teaching, I would have it easier in the heated term, when the school was | the various temples. Since the government closed, and the girls went to their homes for a few years ago withdrew its support from the summer. But if I closed my dispensary | the priests, a large number of these temples awhile, as others do in the summer, and on this so-called holy mountain, have been should think of remaining at home, what deserted, and are now going to ruin. As w would I do with the crowds of sick that continue to come and press around the gates and yard, calling and calling after me? So you see I am obliged to go away out of their reach and calling, if I would recruit for the next year's burdens. We have two places to go out of Shanghai; one is in Cheefoo, in of the town. Here there were wide graveled north China, and the other is Japan.

At Cheefoo I would be obliged to board at a grand hotel, and that would not be restful at all. So I have come here to Japan to board with a friend-Miss Davis-who has a large work in Kobe, in the A. B. C. F. M Mission. All their missionaries ---fifty-three in number besides the children-come upon this high mountain to tent during the sum mer, so you can imagine what a pleasant and return to Shanghai, I hope, rested, and with | us with low bows. redoubled zeal for my next year's work-

work which you cannot realize so far away, nor have a faint idea of the responsibilities and anxieties. Yet God gives us many pleasures in it, especially the presence of his Spirit to bless us in our service for him.

Just now I have a great joy. My assistant, when she came to be with me two and a half the world. Since that time she has made great growth in grace, which has given me profess Christ, which of course, meant per account. A few weeks ago she said she was ready, and that Mary, Ching Lah's daughter, wished also openly to make a profession, and that when Mary was ready, they two together would ask for baptism; and now Mrs. Davis' letter tells me they had come before daughter, who has long been anxious, com-

should leave, a visit was planned to Sakamoto, a town on the other side of the mountain. As the distance was great we were cong o), and thus we formed a long line as we passed along the wide path by which the people come up the mountain to worship a

passed slowly by these great buildings with their granite steps, we were impressed with the painstaking this people have shown for their places of idol worship. Going down on the other side was hazardous work, but fi nally we stopped in the park at the entrance walks from one temple to another, shrines in every direction, fountains, and a mountain stream winding about here and there with many beautiful granite bridges spanning its waters. We lunched on the grassy bank of

the stream under the shade of immense trees of arbor vitæ. Afterward, several of us ac companied one of our number, who was to pay a long-promised visit to an official's wife in the neighborhood. When we had entered profitable time we have, either among such the outer gate and reached the veranda, ac companions when we choose, or by quietness | cording to their custom, we all removed our and rest in our own tent. Our view of the valley | shoes and left them outside at the foot of the below, and of the distant mountains beyond, is steps, making our visit within in our stock beautiful indeed; while far away to the left ing feet. Fortunately, we did not have to stretches the fertile plain, with the royal city sit on the floor in Japanese style, but were of Kioto, and the palace-grounds in sight, the taken to a room so far modernized as to hav birth-place of the present Emperor. "Here, a table and chair. The young wife and here joining with the devoted workers in prayer mother soon came in, dressed in long dark and praise, or in letter-writing, or quiet robes, and wearing much jewelry both on thought, my time will soon pass, and I shall their fingers and in their hair; they welcomed

The sliding doors on the end and side of the room opening upon the veranda on this side of the house were all removed, and thus the yard of marvelous beauty was in full view. There were artificial hills and valleys, a cascade dashing over the high wall that formed a beautiful stream winding along through the yard, little islands, tiny bridges, years ago, had just become a Christian in and tropical trees. Amid all this loveliness We shall look for excellent things in this heart, but had never come out openly before we were saddened to see at the far end of the founded for telegraphy and torpedo practice, yard an altar with idols, where it was said the family were accustomed to worship much pleasure. A year ago she announced | When taking our departure we all said "Sito her relatives that she intended publicly to anara" as we bowed low with our hands upon our knees, and passed out to put on our secution and hatred from them, such as you shoes at the foot of the steps. This family and I would shudder to endure, and over has become much attached to some of the which I have shed many bitter tears on her missionaries in Kioto, and every effort is be ing made to bring them to the truth. At last the day came for me to leave the mountains. My friend's associate accom panied me to Kobe, as she was obliged to oversee some new buildings she was erecting there, while my friend herself came down the church and their request had been grant only as far as Kioto, to spend the day with us, ed, and the baptism was to take place the next and then return to the mountain to remain Sabbath, the oldest girl in school, Erlow's a few weeks longer. But of this early morn ing ride down the mountain, with the dew still upon the flowers, ferns and foliage about So, now, far away upon these mountains, our path, the five mile ride in a ricksha to Kioto, and of the sight seeing and shopping in this royal city, I will not speak, save only even a few to leave all, brave all, to become of the last place we visited before evening. This was the great temple to Buddha, which women generally are timid, and suffer much | will be the largest in Japan when finished. from those opposed to Christianity; pray It has been thirteen years in building, and the earnestly that they may be strong in his floors are not yet laid, only boards being name, and may be kept from temptation thrown down for the workmen to walk upon. From without the building has the appearance of being in three stories, but within it is one vast arch, and upon this part-its carvam very glad to know that she is Prof. Rog ings and ornamentations-the workmen are er'e mother, and also that Mrs. J. M. Powers, now engaged. The heavy pillars that support this vast structure were handsomely carved, where we could catch glimpses of them between the cloth and matting with first must answer many others that have long | which they were bound for protection. The temple is in the form of a cross, the length being three hundred and sixty feet, with a spacious veranda on three sides. These great church and community like that at Westerly; beams, pillars and immense blocks of granite forming the foundations, have been drawn and put in position in a very peculiar way. The women of Japan, in their devotion to them as I saw them in Chicago. however Buddha, cut off their hair and sent it to this temple as an offering; this was braided into thick, strong ropes for hauling and lifting the building material. We saw this great mass of ropes hanging on high beams under cover of the lofty veranda, and reaching will soon he over and I will be starting for nealy down to the boards forming the temporary floor. The small ones were about the size of a man's wrist, but the majority of millions of men and vast resources; she has them 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 one made from the hair of the women of the city of Nugata as their offering; it was large cal skill, and the question presses upon us

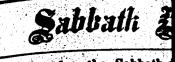
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China has come already to be looked upon as a world power, the natural ally of England in Asia, and no longer to be a despised fac. tor in international politics. Her ambassa. dors have held their own with the statesmen of Europe; she has passed with singular good fortune through a struggle with France. Not less significant are the indications in the empire itself that the traditions of ages are passing away. The army is being drilled and armed after Western fashion. There are more than the beginnings of an ironclad fleet. Shipbuilding yards, under foreign superin. tendence, have sprung into being in several ports; an Admiralty has been established; serboard forts are armed with modern weapons; vast sums are being expended on the construction of a great naval arsenal, which is to be the Toulon of Northern China. On the other hand, at some distance north of Tientsin, there have been opened splendid coal pits, fitted with the most modern machinery, and having connected with them workshops of great importance. Here, too, is a railway, short, and only a mineral line, but none the less certainly the precursor of those roads which will soon revolutionize the empire. 'The telegraph, too, is spreading rapidly over the provinces. In Tienstin, as elsewhere, government schools have been



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

IT NOT THE LAW, WHAT OF

This is an age of skeptic ing to let go truth and truth is unpleasant to the an-faith finds a response rian minds, especially as Old Testament law.

I believe in the "Bible taments, as the word of a fanatic on a good many not care if the learned my firm belief in the Ol must surrender the law. promises. If there is no how may he know how of the moral law and not law, which prefigured Ch

Law is a rule of life. the law has its existence between man and God, When Moses received th with the "Thou shalt no on the door-posts and men, it was not the first laws with their treme tached. If the foregoing be corr

be necessary to spend tim that the moral law was n alone. Verily it must be and is. for all who need proof. Christ's statement hath : " The Sabbath wa No limit. And for the seventh commandment than for the Gentile. A the God of the Jew and 3:29) made a law (in th tion of the human family was binding, whether w we will quote from Paul (no law is there is no tran 13. "Sin is not imputed w The conclusion drawn fr is that if there was at an could be no sin at such t 3:23. " All have sinned." sequence of sin, and in that "death reigned from even over them that had similitude of Adam's tra sinned, though not as broke other laws. Ther

BBV. MR. WILDER AND THE "MISSIONARY BEVIEW."

Rev. R. G. Wilder, founder, editor and publisher of the Missionary Review, of Princeton, N. J., died in New York City, Oct. 10, 1887, and on that morning the printers received the last material for Vol. X., No. 12, of the Review. Mr. Wilder was once a Presbyterian missionary in India; but some trouble arose between him and the Board, the latter, as he believed, undertaking to exercise unwarranted authority as to methods and means of missionary labor, and he has, for a number of years, been in this country. The income of the Review, above expenses, has been devoted to foreign missions; and in this way Mr. Wilder has been able to send hundreds of dollars to help on the work he so much loved. He has for 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 otherwise. Among his last thoughts and prayers were thoughts and prayers relating to the future of his Review, in which his soul was bound up.

FBOM DR. SWINNEY.

(Furnished by the Woman's Board.) MOUNTAINS ABOVE KIOTO, Japan, July 26, 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 cheered and encouraged to know that the Woman's Board is doing such a good work. and that the women of the denomination are rousing themselves to the fact that they have something to do in the cause.

I have never thought it was because they despised the Master's commands, or the need of every human creature to hear the gospel. but that they did not know the facts about the great heathen world, nor realize and feel the worth of souls, and the wealth of the Saviour's love of humanity. So, then, every thing that can bring the subject home to them. that can cause them to see the blackness and the thraldom of idolatry as we see it every day, would tend to awaken them to the urgency of the spreading of the good news that is to give "Peace on earth and good will toward men."

We are on the frontiers, fighting the powers of darkness as God gives us strength. with scarcely a moment's time to look toward the home land; yet when we see a few of you rising as leaders, and calling the attention of your sisters to the needs of the foreign work, how can we be otherwise than joyful and glad, and thank our Heavenly Father that his spirit is moving so mightily upon your hearts?

We do not know what can be done in so short a time, yet we earnestly hope by this autumn or winter a single lady will be on her way to help Mrs. Davis in the school work. After that, sometime, I shall look to children also I do not forget, and think of the ladies to reinforce my department also, if possible. For efficient workers, we find single women are the best, as they generally can do more than married women. If God shall call some one by his Holy Spirit, who speak for herself. I hope Mr. Davis and the shall say, "Here am I, send me," I have no children also will keep well. My rest fear but that the means will be ready to send her forward.

I do hope that the whole missionary spirit of the denomination, whether it be active or latent, may be manifested at the Conference when it meets with the good old church in Shiloh-the church that has sent out son

an excitement there that may be only tem- to a close when a few, pressed by their work

my heart is happy over our work in Shanghai, and I thank God for his grace in calling his willing subjects. Pray for them, for the above measure.

ing forward also with them.

Many thanks for the good letter of Mrs. D P. Rogers; it has done me much good. whose name I have on many gifts in the box, is his sister. How kind in them to remember us so far away! I hope to write her, but lain neglected.

It has often occurred to me that Mr. Whit ford and yourself must have much to do in a yet I hope you will have strength for all your cares, and much joy in your work. Your much they may have grown since.

Mrs. Davis was quite well when I left. though she may have time to write you and Shanghai, again to take up my work.

With kind regards to you all, and to any inquiring friends. I am very sincerely yours.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 9, 1887.

The yearly meeting among the missionaries many missionaries; not that there shall be in this, the A. B. C. F. M. Mission had drawn

naval construction, and engineering. The local officials gladly support a class of medical students for the army and navy, taught by my colleague, Mr. Mackenzie. The fourdation has lately been laid there of a building to accommodate 300 students, where a more or less foreign education is to be offered to those desiring government employment. It would be very easy to add to this list of facts, but I will only now emphasize them by an incident and a quotation. One evening

last April, as the vessel on which I returned to Europe was crossing the Indian Ocean, I went on deck at an hour when most on board had gone to rest, and found three gentlemen still enjoying the glorious moonlight and engaged in animated discussion. The subject at once interested me. It was the present and future nationality of the leadership of the world. The personality of the speaker made their opinions noteworthy. One, I believe, was a German, another a Swede, and the third a Dane. Being intelligent, not to say cultured, men, and having each passed ten or more years in the far East, their view were as broad and liberal as their agreement was remarkable. It was pointed out that Prussia, Spain, France, Sweden, and other lands, had each, for longer or shorter periods, stood at the head of modern civilization. They ungrudgingly agreed that England now did so, but it was a surprise to hear them, with one voice, give that place in the future to China. As they spoke I could not but think of the thirty four Chinese government students who were our fellow passengers, and who were going to study navigation, mining, and military engineering in this country and in France. How unlikely such a circumstance but a few short years ago! The quotation I promised you is not less suggestive. It is from the speech of a Chinese gentleman delivered in Shanghai a few months ago, a a banquet held in honour of the Emperors birthday. After speaking of the wonderful changes of the last fifty years, and comment ing upon much that is to be regretted in the history of the intercourse between China and other nations, he said : "I hope some day to see our fleets so powerful that we can demand of them the rights that they have wrested from us, and reparation for the wrongs they have done us." And again "I hope to see China unite with England With all countries we wish to be at peace but we wish to be strong that we may demand peace. May our Emperor live to see this nation opened up, its vast resources unlocked and may he, with a wise rule, see that might does not override right and justice. Let England not be oppressive and arrogant, and she will find us willing helpers and learners. We might help her in trouble. We have science and knowledge of war." It is as 1 told you it would be. That great Eastern Empire is awakening to a new life, and ¹⁸ destined to inherit ere long the hard won results of our scientific research and mechaniand very long, the guide saying it alone with ever growing urgency : Are we to give

that the law existed b flashes of lightning around

But it is argued that " the law." Rom. 10:4. cousness to everyone that a soul sanctified (the deeds" removed), fille Ghost, and thus robed i of Christ, "goeth about is no law-breaking done does not sin while filled v inasmuch as God canno Christ has thereby becon law for righteousness" to eous even as he (Chi 1 John 3 : 7.

"The law was our sc us unto Christ." Gal. to-day who finds Christ, of the fact that there i ble penalty; he has vi must meet the penalty interpose for him. He that justly, believing f and righteous, and, repe Father to give him Chri

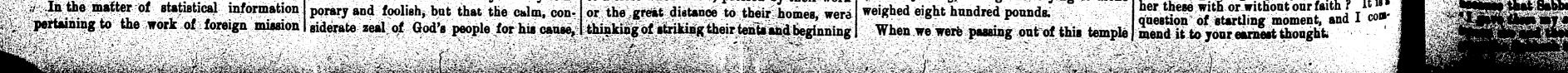
I think, with Paul, law." Rom. 3:31. I a wrest from me my Ol you may take the New. ment I read of the histor Testament I read of th ecy. As I look upon t know him, because he is of the prophets, and I c the one by the state Christ Jesus said he ca and the prophets, but commands he himself ha of none effect the prophe elf.

I love the Bible for va the word of God, and re where I am, where I ma get there. From Genes clusive, it shows me " and the life." Then, sh hands from that sacred it a single leaf, nor alle soil it. Beware how yo God's word, and is not o thirsty soul, but terrib and to the ruthless Walker, in Christian C

A JEWISM

THE LOGIC OF

One who has once k the Lord, esteeming it, a et exhorts men to do, Lord and honorable," and false and unscriptual i Jewish Sabbath," now andertakes to prove th right to call it the Je this is a specimen of the 41. We use the te



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THE SABBATH RECORDER, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

Sabbath Beform. call it so."

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. In days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

IF NOT THE LAW, WHAT OF THE PROPHECIES ?

This is an age of skepticism. Men are willing to let go truth and embrace error if truth is unpleasant to them. The Unitarian an-faith finds a response in many un Unita rian minds, especially as pertaining to the Old Testament law.

I believe in the "Bible, Old and New Testaments, as the word of God." I am called a fanatic on a good many questions and do not care if the learned world "smiles" for my firm belief in the Old Testament. If I must surrender the law, I cannot keep the promises. If there is no rule of life for man. how may he know how to live? (I speak of the moral law and not of the ceremonial law, which prefigured Christ.)

Law is a rule of life. Then I believe that the law has its existence in the very relation hetween man and God, and man and man. When Moses received the tables from God with the "Thou shalt not's" to engrave upon the door-posts and upon the minds of men, it was not the first existence of those laws with their tremendous penalties at

tached. If the foregoing be correct, then it will not be necessary to spend time and space to prove that the moral law was not given to the Jews Verily it must be that the law was, alone. and 15, for all who need the law. Take, as proof, Christ's statement concerning the Sab bath: "The Sabbath was made for MAN." No limit. And for the Jew to violate the seventh commandment could be no worse than for the Gentile. As further proof that the God of the Jew and Gentile alike (Rom. 3:29) made a law (in the nature of the crea tion of the human family, we take it) which was binding, whether written or unwritten we will quote from Paul (Rom.4:15), "Where no law is there is no transgression." Rom. 5 13, "Sin is not imputed when there is no law." The conclusion drawn from these quotations is that if there was at any time no law there could be no sin at such time. But read Rom. 3:23, "All have sinned." Death is the consequence of sin, and in Rom. 5:14 we read that "death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression." These sinned, though not as Adam did. They that the law existed before and after the flashes of lightning around old Sinai.

Sabbath? Of course it is, and it is proper to

The writer seems not to discern that he quotes the very text that condemns him. We italicize the quotation just as we find it; and the words "them" and "sabbaths" are carefully italicized, while the little word "my," which God places right before "sabbaths," is passed over as lightly as possible. Suppose we give this word its proper place, and read it as follows: I gave them my Sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them." How would it sound then? Whose Sabbath then, is it? God says "My Sab baths." Then it is the Sabbath of Jehovah, not the Sabbath of the Jews, and should not be so called.

But let us try the same reasoning on another point. God said to the Hebrews in Egypt: "And I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God; and ye shall know that I am the Lord your God." Now, if God thus gave himself to them. did he not thus become a Jewish God? And our friend, unless he goes back on his own arguments(?), must answer: "Of course he did, and it is proper to call him so!"

Thus it would seem that when one departs from the truth, his common sense departs from him.—Review and Herald.

Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore ges wisdom; and with all thy getting get understand ing.'

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

BY PROF. GEO. SCOTT.

It my last article I spoke of the improvements of Alfred University; in this I wish to speak of its present needs. For the opinions I may express I alone am responsi ble. Much yet remains to be done before it can be said to be efficiently equipped. now indicate some of these things in the order of their importance in my way of look. ing at the matter.

First of all, great advances ought to be made in the Preparatory and Normal de partment. This now is as efficient, perhaps as it can be made with its present resources but these resources ought to be greatly en broke other laws. Therefore we must agree larged. This department is the foundation of the school in every sense, the feeder of all the higher departments. Here Alfred compete directly with well equipped to cousness to everyone that believeth." When academies and normal schools, backed by a soul sanctified (the "old man with his the state and municipalities, and ought to removed), filled with the Holy compare favorably with them in general facilities. A failure here will derpive Alfred of the best of her patronage, and weaken the whole institution for the present efficiency and future hope. The friends of the school may be zealously anxious concerning the filling of college chairs, but if they overlook the fact that unless this department is made very strong and attractive it will make but little difference who occupy college chairs. Now before much progress can be made here, a new building is necessary. The present accommodation is sufficient for the department as now organized, but does not admit of much advancement. Besides, the appearance of the rooms, though superior to any occupied by the department since I have known the University, compared with aca demic and normal buildings elsewhere, does not command the respect of the patrons, and is therefore better calculated to repel than attract patronage. Now if the friends of the University would unite in giving this department a new building, well furnished, at an expense of about \$15,000 or more, and add two teachers to this faculty, this part commands he himself had given, nor to make of the work would be put on an enduring of none effect the prophecies concerning him- foundation, and the permanent success of the basis of the institution secured. As friend of the University, and acquainted with its present condition, I am thoroughly convinced that increased attention to this department is at present the most important demand of the University. The present principal, Prof. Blakeslee, will be sure to make the most of whatever facilities are placed at his disposal. In the Collegiate department, the chief requirements at present are improved recitation rooms and the addition of at least two professors to the Faculty. A building ought soon to be erected, capable of furnishing commodious recitation rooms for nearly all the schools of the college. The school of and that there is, consequently, danger that Natural History is already permanently provided for in this way. The department of Industrial Mechanics needs a room of its own, although Prof. Kenyon at present has magnificent quarters in the Kenyon Memorial. The, Greek school has no home of its own, and feels the want of this very much. Pres. Allen has been without a recitation room for many years, and has been obliged to use the College Chapel for this purpose. A physical and chemical laboratory ought to be furnished at once. Now a building costing

amount to the Treasurer to be devoted to this purpose?

A library building is needed in the near future. The room it occupies is ample for of its own at no very distant day. As a great step in advance has been taken recently nothing more concerning this now.

lege, at least two additional professors are needed. The chair of History and Political Science is a very important one, and no colpartment. It is true that Alfred has a school of History and Political Science, but

the professor devotes a portion only of his time to this work, whereas he ought to be able to give his whole time to it, if the college is to keep abreast of the times.

Then there is the school of English. Here Alfred has been weak. Very little attention has been given our mother tongue, compared with the time spent on foreign languages, ancient and modern. Surely this ought not to be so. Not less Greek and Latin or German and French, but more English is rightly demanded. Who will have the honor of endowing the chair of English? Every one will acknowledge its necessity and importance in a college curriculum.

I have now indicated some of the more important necessities of the University. I have tried to keep within reasonable limits. do not compare Alfred with our great universities or 1ich colleges. In all probability she never will have anything like their resources. I have tried to outline what I think necessary to enable her to compete successfully in efficiency with the smaller colleges of the best class. I believe in small colleges. I believe it is better for a young man to take his college course in Ratgers or Rochester than in Harvard or Yale. I also believe that if aid should come to Alfred to the extent I have indicated, or perhaps less, Alfred could and would take a high position among the best of these colleges. She has now an energetic faculty, and in the quality

of her work, if not in quantity, is already

rooms. Who will send his check for this | the English will be twenty years hence, work | beer is found to produce a species of degenerexceedingly hard, and in the country, where stion of all the organs; profound and deceptheir holdings are their own, show none of | tive fatty deposits, diminishing circulation; the resentment at their fate which is mani- conditions of congestion and perversion of fested in the towns in the form of socialist functional activities. Local inflummations aspirations. Gardeners, who all over Great of both liver and kidneys are constantly the present, but it ought to have a building | Britain are the best instructed of manual present. Intellectually, a stupor, amountlaborers, work, more especially when work- ing almost to paralysis, arrests the reason, ing for themselves, with unusual diligence; changing all the higher faculties into mere and it is a matter of constant observation animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish, varied in the improvement of the library, I say that a laborer who happens by any accident only with paroxysms of anger that are senseto be a 'bit of a scholar,' can be depended less and brutal. In appearance the beer-As regards the teaching force of the col- upon when work presses and every man is drinker may be the picture of health. but in required. The people of Rome, who can reality he is the most incapable of resisting read and write, are far more diligent than disease. A slight injury, a severe cold, or a the Neapolitans who cannot; and the best workmen in Italy are those who have passed | provoke an acute disease, ending fatally. lege can now afford to be weak in this de- through the army, and so obtained what is Compared with inebriates who use different practically an education. This seems to be j kinds of alcohol he is more incurable and no a priori reason why it should be other. | more generally diseased. The constant use

> THE annual report of the Superintendent of Indian schools shows that the government spent \$1,095,379 during the last fiscal year for the education of Indian children. The whole number of Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen years is 39,821; of this number 14,932, or about $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, attended school some portion of the year. It is a noteworthy fact, says the report, that where schools have been established for several years, with accommodations for a considerable proportion of the pupils, the prejudices exhibited by the Indians against education have largely disappeared. Many Indians manifest great interest in the education of their children, while | Ford stated that he was a liquor seller, and among the Navajoes, Utes and others for

> whom but little in the way of educational | legitimate as a carriage builder's. work has been done the few pupils for whom provision has been made are secured only by strenuous effort. The Superintendent recommends that a commission be appointed | rolling along the streets, I say, ' That is my and empowered to make a thorough examination of the whole subject of Indian educa | from Halifax, if he is proud of his work tion, with the view of systematizing the methods and increasing the facilities as may be deemed necessary. The superintendent favors the policy of teaching only English in the Government schools. He says that he It can be seen in dark alleys, filthy garrets, has tried to impress upon teachers the importance of giving the study of the language dens of infamy, and houses of shame. constant attention, and adds that he has found schools where the pupils, although they had been in school for several years. could not speak English so as to be understood.-Observer.

DEFINITENESS IN KNOWLEDGE.—The memory will only be content when there is vicious children, living in wretchedness and that accuracy which gives absolute confi | growing up for ruin-all these may be point-

isfactory not to recall a thing than to recall

it in such a way as not to know what we

have recalled—whether the recollection is

reliable, where the memory of fact shades

into fancy. It requires the best mental

activity, the closest observation, the clearest

shock of the body or mind will commonly of beer every day gives the system no recuperation, but steadily lowers the vital forces. -Scientific American.

3

PROUD OF HIS WORK.

During a discussion of the temperance question in the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Ford, of Queens county, referred to a member of one of the families in the province, who had not long before been laid in a pauper's grave in consequence of being addicted to intoxicating drink, and remarked that such a circumstance was "a temperance lecture in a nutshell."

Mr. Pugh, member from Halifax, immediately arose, and in opposition to Mr. that the business was just as honorable and

This remark called up Mr. Ford again, and he said: "I build carriages, and when I turn out a fine wagon, and point to it, work.' I would ask the honorable member when he sees it rolling along the street."

There was no answer to this question; it, was a question that answered itself.

The rum seller can easily find his work. damp cellars, squalid homes, haunts of vice. Want, poverty, sickness, bunger, rags, wretchedness, beggary, insanity, pauperism, violence, crime, murder-all these things may be directly traced to the liquor seller and his deadly traffic. Reeling inebriates, intoxicated women, fighting, brawling parents, paupers in alms houses, lupatics in asylums, criminals in prison, starved and

But it is argued that " Christ is the end of the law." Rom. 10:4. True, "for rightdeeds " Ghost, and thus robed in the righteousness of Christ, "goeth about doing good," there is no law breaking done by that soul. A man does not sin while filled with the Holy Spirit, inasmuch as God cannot lead into sin, and Christ has thereby become "the end of the law for righteousness " to him that " is right eous even as he (Christ) is righteous. 1 John 3 : 7.

"The law was our school master to bring us unto Christ." Gal. 3:24. The seeker to-day who finds Christ, finds him by reason of the fact that there is a law with a terri ble penalty; he has violated the law and must meet the penalty unless a Saviour can interpose for him. He feels condemned and that justly, believing the law reasonable and righteous, and, repenting, implores the Father to give him Christ.

I think, with Paul, "we establish the law." Rom. 3:31. I also think that if you wrest from me my Old Testament with it you may take the New. In the New Testament I read of the historic Christ; in the Old Testament I read of the Messiah of proph ecy. As I look upon the historic Christ, I know him, because he is just like the Christ of the prophets, and I can see the truth of the one by the statements of the other. Christ Jesus said he came to fulfill the law and the prophets, but not to abolish the

I love the Bible for various reasons: It is the word of God, and reveals my origin, tells where I am, where I may go, and how I may get there. From Genesis to Revelation inclusive, it shows me "the way, the truth, and the life." Then, skeptics, remove your hands from that sacred Book; tear not from it a single leaf, nor allow a finger print to soil it. Beware how you mouth it. It is God's word, and is not only precious to the thirsty soul, but terrible to the unbeliever and to the ruthless hand.-Rev. C. E Walker, in Christian Cynosure.

A JEWISH GOD

THE LOGIC OF APOSTASY.

One who has once kept the Sabbath o the Lord, esteeming it, as God by the prophet exhorts men to do, as "the holy of the Lord and honorable," and who has known how false and unscriptual it is to call it "the Jewish Sabbath," now turns around and undertakes to prove that it is proper and right to call it the Jewish Sabbath. And this is a specimen of the arguments he uses: "1. We use the term Jewish Sabbath because that Sabbath was given to the Jews.

entitled to the great praise. To sum up, what are the present money needs of the University?

Building for Preparatory and Normal De-college on an equal footing with other smaller colleges of the highest class... 150,000

in the sense that it owes its beginning and

present existence to the Seventh-day Bap

tist Church. It has always been free from

sectarian narrowness, and more liberal than

most denominational schools in the privileg

es it extends to those not of the same faith.

First day men are among its trustees and

members of its faculty, and yet the Seventh-

day Baptist people ought to keep it in mind

that they alone are responsible for its success,

and will be the chief sufferers form any fail

ure to maintain its efficiency. Why not,

then, come to the support of your school

with all your means? As one not of your

work, I must say that I have long been of

the opinion that you are now behind most

and to put it to immediate use. Here is an

opportunity to show other churches that

Seventh-day Baptists are up to the times in

educational work as well as in their general

church enterprises. I speak as a friend.

Let the cry be \$20,000 a year for ten years.

EDUCATION AND WORK.

Many persons believe that under the

present systems of education young people

are acquiring a distaste for manual labor.

the trades and agricultural operations will be

\$190,000 that definiteness which is indispensable to Morning. Perhaps this amount cannot be raised in reliability in memory and accuracy in recolone year, but it can be in ten. Much of it lection.--Journal of Education. will be given by its old students and friends without regard to denominational ties, as it Lemperance. is our Alma Mater. And yet is a fact that Alfred University 18 a denominational school

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

THE BUSINESS OF THE BREWER.

The curse has been forced by the brewers verywhere. `There is not a corner in the a place where they have not set their traps and bated them. They deliberately set about making the fair boy of to day the blear-eyed ruffian of two years hence. It is their business to convert the Sabbath-school scholar of to day into the ruffianly hoodlum of five shame and despair in his heart. Yet when years hence, and later, the hoodlum into the jail bird. It is their business to debauch for advanced wages is the loudest, when faith, but acquainted with your educational gressed from a mere passive nuisance to a be no bread at home, but there is always churches in this respect. Alfred is now in a bold and aggressive evil. position to benefit by every dollar it receives

land who has not a right to demand the ex- cumstances of the "thralls" of capital, tirpation of this monster evil that threatens squander their earnings and spend their the existence of their homes. They savings in these dens. Can there be a serihave a right to say whether a "business" shall exist, the chief profit of which is the continues? Can workingmen talk gravely of ruin of husbands and fathers, and the de- their wrongs while it is plain to all the bauching of children. The power of law world that if they only saved the capital does not commence with the commission of they earn they would be comfortable?-Atcrime; it goes back of that. It has the power to dry up the sources of crime. Communities have not only the right to punish the criminal, but the right to punish criminality. -Toledo Blade.

A TERRIBLE WARNING.

deserted by all but the most inefficient class-The German spelling for beer is bier. In es of workmen. Much of the experience of English a bier is a frame or carriage for conveying dead bodies to the grave. The step and young Vanderbilt has provided in the English and American society is in favor of this view, and the tendencies in France apfrom beer to the grave is very short. For deeds for perpetual prohibition of the liquor pear to be in the same direction. As an off. some years a decided inclination has been traffic so far as that 200 feet of street-front London Spectator directs attention to the fact apparent all over the country to give up the is concerned. "If there is one spot where that no dislike of work, even of the roughest use of whisky and other strong alcoholics, there ought not to be any saloons," he said, using as a substitute beer and other com- in answer to my inquiry, "it is within sight pounds. This is evidently founded on the of a railroad station. I have observed that character, has appeared among two of the ides that beer is not harmful, and contains a men waiting for a train, especially in a best educated races. The Scotch, who have been taught for two hundred years, and are large amount of nutriment; also that bitters | strange city, are pretty sure to wander into now far more thoroughly trained than Engmay have some medical quality-which will a groggery if they see one from the station. to avoid labor, but are remarkable for per neutralize the alcohol which it conceals, etc. If I had my way about it I would prohibit

dence. Suspicion of inaccuracy is the most ed out as specimens of the dram-seller's vicious element in memory. It is more sat- work.

Is the drunkard maker proud of his work? An honest man is the work of God; a drunkard is the work of the dram seller. Is he proud of his work? Why not make a model' of a completed specimen of the rum-seller's' work, put it in a glass case, exhibit it in the thought, the sharpest discrimination, the drinking saloon, and write over it, "A speci-, cleanest classification, to give knowledge men of my work-I am proud of it?"-

LABOR AND LIQUOR.

At present the working man can hardly make both ends meet. Is it not because he, insists on creating capitalists out of saloonkeepers, and, not content with that, on submitting all his rights of citizenship to the same object of worship? The saloon in politics is the most hideous abuse of the day, but where would it be if the workingmen withdrew their support from it? It keeps them poor. It keeps our politics corrupt. It supplies a constant stream of base adventurers who disgrace the American name at country that brewers have not invaded; not home and abroad. It makes the terms "public office" and "public plunder" synonymous. It stifles progress, fosters pauperism, brutalizes husbands and fathers, breaks women's hearts, puts rags on the workingmen's back, disease in his body, and labor is most disturbed, when the demand humanity, and they do not wait for mate- strikes are most frequent, when hunger and rial to work upon to come to them, but they misery are most rife in the homes of the go out to seek it. The business has pro- poor, the saloon flourishes still. There may beer and whisky at the bar; and the men There is not a father or mother in the who consider themselves the victims of cirous labor question while this state of things lantic Monthly.

VANDEBBILT'S TEMPEBANCE VIEWS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is one of the uncompromising total-abstinence men in New York. A row of stores is to be built this summer on a site opposite the Grand Central depot. Of course, the situation makes the place desirable for restaurants to catch travelers, but no rum is to be sold there.



The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, Dec. 8, 1887.

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

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"THAT man no guard nor weapon needs Whose heart the blood of Jesus knows: But safe may pass, if duty leads, Through buining sand or mountain snows

WE record with sorrow the death of Thomas S. Greenman, of Mystic Bridge, Connecticut. Brother Greenman was member of the long-established and well known firm of Geo. Greenman and Company, ship-builders of that place. We extend to the only surviving brother and other near relatives and friends, our profound sympathies in this bereavement. Next week we shall give a brief sketch of Brother | than now. Greenman's life.

A LETTER from Bro. D. H. Davis, Shang hai, China, dated Oct. 28th says that he is enjoying a little rest in the home of a friend, the Shanghai Mission. He also sends for he has some acquaintances. Thus do the publications, continue to open to us.

note the suggestions, and on Sabbath, Dec. gave the increase." Recognizing the full

Owing to this ommission in the article referred to, we feel called upon to say that few men bring to their work, from the very beginning, a more scholarly mind, a more ardent enthusiasm and a more wise and judi cious management than he has brought to the work he has done in Alfred University. University, Prof. Scott speaks out of the fulness of more than ten years of experience and careful observation, and his words are, therefore, worthy of the most earnest considtake issue with the sentiment expressed, near the close of the article, that Seventhsupport of their educational institutions. However this may be, nothing can be truer than that Seventh day Baptists alone are responsible for Alfred's success, and that they

maintain its efficiency. As the Professor well suggests, the raising of the debt by the a people of Alfred, last summer, puts the institution in position where every dollar now invested in her, is immediately available for larger facilities and for better work. This makes the times auspicious. There never was more encouragement to the friends of the University to contribute to her support

THE NEED OF BEVIVALS.

If it be granted that a revival of doctrinal experimental and practical religion is needed gaining in strength, and hopes to be quite it then becomes a question of great imporwell again in a little time. This will be tance, how such a revival is to be promoted. good news to all friends of Bro. Davis and In answering this question, it must be borne constantly in mind that a genuine revival some copies of the Hebrew paper for use can come only by the Spirit of God. "Examong the Jews of that city, among whom | cept the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it," sang David more than doors of usefulness, in the circulation of our | two thousand years ago. In similar strain chanted the prophet, when he sang, "No by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit OUR readers will find, in another column, | saith the Lord." Paul's teaching runs in a statement, by Bro. Swinney, of the facts | harmony with these ancient utterances when regarding the rebuilding of the Brick Church | he says of his own and others' labors, " at Lost Creek, W. Va. We hope all will have planted, and Apollos watered but God

past ten years had been most satisfactory. Spirit of God makes it plain where the fault is in these regular appointments that they do not bear their legitimate fruits in the spiritual growth of the church, and until those upon whom the responsibilities of such failures rest are ready to do their part in God's appointed way. Special services are In his second article, on the needs of the useful, too, in that they afford opportunity for continuous, uninterrupted study and work. The winter season with its compara tive freedom from the pressing demands that are made upon a busy people at other eration. Some of our readers may possibly seasons of the year, and with its long winter evenings, is a most favorable time for such special labors. Such work can but be health day Baptists are behind most churches in the | ful because it is normal. It is the church extending her regular services, mostly confined to the Sabbath, out into the week days, and so making them, as they ought always to be, a part of the every day thought, and will be the chief sufferers from any failure to | feeling, and purpose of the people. If performed in the right spirit, God will surely place the seal of his approval upon such labor in rich and abundant blessings. He will revive his work.

> In some cases it may be best to call in a revivalist. We say, in some cases. Personally we believe these cases are rare. Revivalists have a legitimate place; and that place is in fields that are destitute of the ministry of the Word, or in charches in which pastor and people together have fallen asleep in the Lord's work, and need some earthquake shock to rouse them from their wicked slum bers. To say that there is need of a revival ist in a church with all the regular appoint ments of a well organized church-preaching, prayer meeting and Bible school ser vices—is to cast reflections up the pastor or people of that church, or both, that we are not willing to be responsible for. There are latent forces in the hands of every church, working with their pastor in the regular appointments and in special services, if need be, to accomplish more substantial results than could be accomplished by any revivalist who might be employed; and these latent forces will become active for the best spiritual results when the membership are as willing to work with the pastor in his ways, as they usually are to work with the revivalist in his ways. If, then, any are longing for a revival, our counsel is, let it begin at once. That any do earnestly desire it is evidence that, in some hearts, it has already begun. Stand by the pastor, the superintendent and teach ers of the Sabbath school, and others who may in any way be responsible for the conduct of the regular services of the church. "Help them to fill these services with the spirit of life," the gospel. Extend the regular services into the week, using days or evenings as seems most convenient for extra meetings. Get as many interested to attend as possible. Make the services interesting to all who do attend, and don't scold about those who do not attend. Let there be much praying in the meetings and out of them, and above all, let the sincerety of those who labor in word, be proved by a Christ like life. God will be honored in such labors, and he will honor those who thus honor him. The church will be edified, and sinners will be saved. Such a revival as this, we believe, is needed in all our churches, and is possible in every one of them.

the situation, until light comes, and the that I may not lose touch." And so-it could be but the briefest moment-the talk went on; and I felt, as a plant must feel when the spring sunbeams pierce it, stirred and started. in every part of my spiritual nature. Do you wonder I cannot help thanking God, because a moment like that was given me? And then I fell to thinking in how strange a way one so widely ramified that moment came to me. Hu manly-speaking, it was because in the year 1784 Isaac Miller, a Cambridge Senior Wrangler, and his companion, on a journey to the Continent, declared to William Wilberforce that Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul" was one of the best books ever written, and saw to it that the book was taken and read together on the journey. You know how the reading of that book changed, under God's hand, the wealthy, witty, worldly William Wilberforce into the Christian and the philanthropist; into the Christian father who, by God's grace, led and nutured his son, Bishop Wilberforce, the preacher of whom I have been speaking; and the Bishop in turn, when the wife, after but a few years of sympathetic service with him, was lifted higher, became

> both father and mother to his son, writing to him every day when he was absent from him, permeating, with his own intense spiritual life, that son so that now he is one of the present great religious forces of England, waking up the Church of England with mighty mission services; the fiery crusader of the temperance movement there; and it was this son, Canon Wilberforce, who brought me that vision moment as I met him the other day at a reception in Philadelphia. Think a little of what has sprung out of giving that book by Isaac Miller, more than a hundred years ago, the Christian William Wilherforce; the mighty movement for the freedom of the oppressed, of which he was the leader; all the other outraying influences; a line of Christian sons and all their work; and just a slight mesh in the fringe of vast and spreading consequence this little religious movement of which I have ventured to speak, to make the matter more real, if rossible. What vast and varied things have flowed like a steady and great stream, or been flung like scattered spray | them by asking them to recite again withfrom the reading of that book, in but this single case and back a century! And you may trace such results in all directions from books and tracts which have been blessed of God. William Wilberforce writes his "Practical Christianity," and that leads Thomas Chalmer into the clear shining. And what has not Chalmer done? Luther's preface to his Commentary on the

shown him in the mount? Heb. 8: 5. And in that ark of the testament must be the original of the law proclaimed upon Mount Sinai with all the solemnity and grandeur of the divine Majesty. And from the prophecy of John we learn, that the law of God is to be the great and final test in the later times of this dispensation. It is this question which now divides us as Sab. bath-keepers from the (rest of the word, Shall we obey the law of God or not? Shall we be faithful to every particular, or shall we, under the so called law of liberty, accept or reject as may best harmonize with prevail ing customs?

There is much study of the Bible at the present day; a general knowledge of the contents and meaning of the Scriptures is wide-spread. But there is too much reason to fear that Bible students are not careful enough to commit to memory the exact words of the sacred text. Perhans the prevailng fashion of comparing versions and renderings has had a large share in bringing this about. It seems to me, however, and I think I am not singular in my opinion, that whatever aids may be sought in our study of the Word, we ought to commit to memory, to hide in our hearts, pag. sages of the Bible, particularly those which contain important instruction, special prom. ises, or are in any way singled out from the great body of Holy Writ. Such a passage is that part of the 20th chapter of Exodus containing the ten commandments.

Feeling a great interest in this matter. some time ago I had the commandments printed on cards and sent out to various Subbath-schools in Wisconsin, with a request that the names of all those scholars who should learn and recite them perfectly be sent to me. It was my intention to preserve these rames and after a year had elapsed try out review, in order to test the thoroughness of the work done at first. The plan has been carried out, though not as promptly as I could have wished, owing to delays that seemed impossible to avoid, on both sides.

The following is a brief report of the Galatians thrusts a beam of light into the work accomplished so far: Mrs. Lillie

nearly so, at the end seven will receive a rew good showing for the the number of adults the commandments cori Should this report e the minds of any. Sab causing them to "go chall be glad to hear f send commandment ca wish them. HIGHWOOD, Ill., Nov., 18

KNOWLEDGE,

Knowledge puffeth u 1 Cor. 8: 1.

The college curriculu faithful study to comp logical department r more. These are prece course of perhaps, three ten years in all, in obta essential for ordination These studies are suppo a vigorous training, and of knowledge for manly If the spiritual nature over these disciplined good will be accomplia ness without the spirit atical.

Extra knowledge ins conceit. These some Said a Sophomore once forty-five I shall be the profession." Manhood tian manhood, is. left mate, and the outcome tions, more vanity puff developed. Said a gra his career in the minist sand dollar minister." nowhere named in the dently the puffed outgr edge. Another gave a the difference between " teriori." and illustrate physics, perhaps to th devout audience. So ing Christ to teac There is, perhaps, no crasics puffed up by u and to their unsanctifie take the form of person tion, power, or pelf, ar thority, and social ca particular about the m The knowledge that p all forms of irregularit of saving souls, savors that wins to a holier that has this low cha fru:tage is a dishonor and a damage to all led The curriculum of three years' course of was "Follow me " He of poverty, to the ig where he ministered r to the blind, hearing paralytic, and raised manner of sickness a people; he rebuked a gospel of good will, h selfish life, placing th of others before his (This was his course three years. At the led the graduating ex Gethsemane and on C fect submission to the them their commiss life's blood, and on

worthy end. If the amount should be more | the agencies which may be used. than is required for the putting of the house in order, our brethren at Lost Creek can be trusted to turn the balance to some worthy object. Let us all remember the date, and respond promptly with our offerings, that the good work may not be delayed.

An exchange records the fact that in a certain village there was an unusual amount at surprise is expressed, and the conclusion is reached that then, if ever, it would seem of one'sself. Has our contemporary not yet men who consult the pleasure of other people? The whole liquor business is selfishthe leisure of the drinking man the drunkard maker's harvest time? The only wonare from the disgusting, heart sickening fruits of this supremely selfish business.

will be found two articles by Prof. Geo. Scott, on Alfred University, which we hope during the past decade, and pays some well deserved tributes to the faithfulness and ef. this true evangelical spirit will have no need ficiency of teachers and others whose labors | to mourn her leanness, or lament that rehave contributed to that progress. In speak ing of the Classical Departments, however, either his modesty ove: came him, or, in his admiration of the T's, he forgot to mention | realize the results which such services ought that the school of Latin had been ably man to realize, it may be the best way to make

17th, take the proposed collection for this force of this truth, our inquiry relates to

1. Chief among the agencies for promoting a revival in the church, are the regular services of the church. The prime object of the ministry is to instruct the people in the great truths of the kingdom of God, through the knowledge of the truth to bring

men into the fellowship of Jesus and his love, and to lead them out in ways of service. This, we know, is a mighty work; and for of drunkenness on Thanksgiving day, where- this reason, God calls into his service, in the sacred office of the ministry, only men of deep conviction, and through consecration. to be natural to yield to the pleasure of Every Sabbath service should be a revival others rather than to the lowering appetites | service; that is, a service which shall beget deeper convictions and clearer knowledge of learned that they who, on any occasion, find | divine truth, warmer love for Christ, and pleasure in the intoxicating cup are not the | such sympathy for men as makes those pos sessed by it willing workers in every effort to bring men out of their sins to God. That ness from foundation to capstone. Those sermon which does not trend toward some or who sell liquor, do so for the single purpose all of these results, should be counted a fuilof satisfying their own greed of gain even | ure, as a sermon, however much of a success though they know that their selfish ends are it may have been as a literary or oratorical being reached by the ruin of their victims, display. The prayer meetings, too, and the without returning a single equivalent for Bible school should all lead to the same rewhat they are gaining. The drinking man sults. It is the peculiar province of the fordrinks only to satisfy an appetite which is mer to promote the spirit of piety, as it is of the basest because it is the most purely selfish the latter to promote a deeper and more appetite he can have; and this he will do even | spiritual knowledge of divine truth. That though he knows it is working the ruin, the prayer meeting can hardly be called successmisery and the shame of those whom he has | ful which does not draw the heart a little sworn by the most solemn vows to love and closer to Christ, and strengthen the purpose fai reaching influences of a good book as protect. It is no wonder that these extremes to be more like him in every day life. The follows: to this selfish business eagerly grasp for Sabbath-school, too, fails of its highest Thanksgiving day, and Sunday and every mission if it does not train its members in a other holiday which the country affords, for better spiritual life, building them up on a is there not more leisure then to indulge the solid basis of sound doctrinal knowledge selfish passion of the drinker? And is not and belief. Bible geography, history and truth, are all important; but the Sabbath der is that our holidays are as free as they school which has not for its principal aim spiritual results, is working beneath its privilege. We say these things, not in any spirit of criticism, or of censoriousness, but In our issues of last week and this week to make plain our proposition that the first agency for the promotion of a genuine revival,—first in place and first in imporall will read. In the first article Prof. Scott | tance-is the regular appointments of the speaks of the progress which has been made | church. A church whose Sabbath services, prayer meetings and Bible schools partake of

vivals come not to her.

2. Special services are sometimes useful paring myself." and needful. If the regular services do not

Gommunications.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD BOOK.

In a recent address upon "Tract Work," Dr. Wayland Hoyt illustrated the value and

In a moment of strong spiritual uplift and impression that came to me the other day, one said to me: "Specially in his later life my father did not so much prepare par ticular sermons, as prepare himself; he would be alone with God an hour or two be general facts about the Bible and Bible | fore he preached, he would open himself as utterly as he could to the inflowing of the all my teachers; for thy testimonies are my truth and spirit of God, he would take the most particular pains that he might him self be fitted to become the channel of di vine power; and then, out of a mind studi ously filled with various preparations, he would tell forth as God's prophet the truth of God." I knew already from that father's memoir with what singular sovereignty he had preached. And here was the secret of it, he did not so much prepare the sermon as prepare himself. How it smote me and what a lesson it was to mel" Verily," I thought within myself,"here has been my own trouble and weakness; how true it i that I have thought constantly of preparing the sermon even to the sad exclusion of pre

"Be very careful about this," the in tensely spiritual Unristian who brought this vision moment went on to say, "Do not lose constant and conscions touch with

beam Bunyan begins to see the progress of the Pilgrim. But the subject is illimitable. What unconscious debtors we all are to the fact that somebody put a good book or tract into the hands of somebody in the gone years! The outraying quality of a good book-how vast a quality it is! As Milton says: "For books are not absolutely dead things, but are the precious life-blood of a master-spirit treasured up to a life beyond J. B. C.

SALEMVILLE, Pa., Nov. 25, 1887.

MEMORIZE THE WORD.

"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word." In all departments of human activity there are standards of perfection. Artisans have their squares and plumb-lines. Merchants have tests for coins, weights and measures. For students there are examina tions 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 men must follow the dictates of conscience, for conscience may be wrongly educated; there must be a fixed and definite rule of life.

Such a standard God has given us in the ten commandments. The whole Scriptures are the Word of God, but these ten laws are especially and emphatically the word of God and as such may be understood to be referred to by the Psalmist in the question and answer given above. In another place he says,

"Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against thee." It were an easy task to multiply quotations showing the value of this word or law of God and the importance of its study. One more will suffice, "I have more understanding than meditations." Ps. 119:9, 11, 99.

Our blessed Saviour came to earth and suffered and died upon the cross to vindicate the majesty of God's holy law. In all his teaching he showed plainly that the law was not a mere outward formalism, but a spiritual standard by which to test the most hidden motives of the heart, and as such is just as important to us to-day as to Israel in the wilderness. When the beloved disciple was allowed, by divine favor, to look into the mysteries of the future, before his rapt vis ion appeared the temple of God in heaven, and there was seen in the midst of it the ark of his testament. Rev. 11: 19. What

darkness of Bunyan and in the path of that Green, of Walworth, Wis., sent five names: Hallie Wulters, Charlie Clark, Geo. Crandail, Gertie Hoag and Nellie Crandall, One, Hallie Walters, 14 years old, recited "perfectly" at the end of the year. Mrs. Green writes, "This scholar has been in Sabbath-school every session this year and has learned one verse of every lesson. He has not only learned the commandments but I think is trying to keep them." Wilfred Walters, 11 years old, and Mabel Walters, 8 years, reported by E. E. Walters, Walworth, Wis., also recited perfectly at 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, but can repeat them perfectly now." She did well. Mrs F. L. Walters, Albion, Wis., sent one name, Edith Potter, 10 years of age, who "gave them correctly excepting two words" after one year. Mrs. Hugh Jones, Plymouth, Wis., and Lottie Baldwin, Glen Beulah, Wis., sent ten names: Mary J. Jones, Wilford Barber, Lewis A. Miller, Gustave Thalheim, Louiss Koebel, Anna Zinkgraf, Mina Zinkgraf, Charles Armstrong and Eddie Goelzer. The first, Mary J. Jones, 10 years old, made " only two elight mistakes-said below for beneath in the first commandment and or for nor in the fourth." Well done. The rest failed at the end of the year, but can recite them perfectly now. Flora L. Green, 11 years, Milton Junction, Wis., recited perfectly to Frank L. Miles at the beginning of the year, but I have not heard from her since. Lorena D. Cottrell, Milton Junction, Wis., sent one name: Eldon C. Cottrell, 15 years old. She writes "I have heard him

> Miss Delana Rogers, Milton Junction, Wis., sent seven names: Charlie Grey, Hallie Burdick, Grant Hinton, Willie Wells, Lottie Grey, Laura Burdick and Myrtle Maxwell, all under ten years of age. At the end of the year Lucy E. Maxeon, who has the class writes, "There are five who can repeat them without much prompting."

recite them again after a year and have

found him perfect."

From Addie M. Randolph, now Mrs. Peterson, Milton, Wis., came seven names: Anns Cramb, Charlotte Crumb, 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 girls recited perfectly, without some prompting. Bessie Clarke was construction can be put upon this passage nearly perfect and Florence Barnhart next except that he then saw that which was best."

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Spirit. Thus the col

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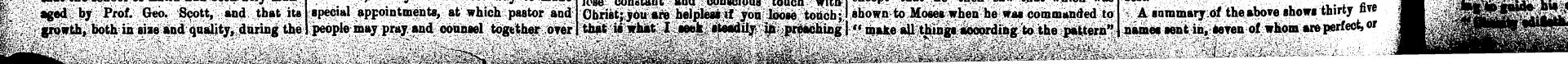
general directions (

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trip. The second w

be was a prisoner in

edifieth."



repeat the same. Following all of this he,

with others, was asked to rise, and they were

publicly rebuked. Concerning this action

the young man as he went out of the door

said, "It isn't right, it isn't right." The

next night he was "cut off" from the

church for insubordination and rebellion.

After all this, as an illustration of the

Christian spirit of the young man, he urged

some recent converts to the Sabbath to let

this trouble make no difference to them, but

to go on and become members of this Ad

vent Church. Last Sabbath this young

man led our little band at Emporia in their

worship, read a sermon I had sent him

on "Forgiveness," by Dr. Talmage, then

corducted a short Bible-reading, after which

all of the little company of nine took part

in conference. May the Lord bless this

little band, and daily add to their faith, and

power and number. I hope to go again

I met with the German Sabbath-keepers

day; tried to organize, but couldn't effect it

They were well pleased with the covenant

to be that two or three of their brethren

lacked financial integrity, were not honest

soon to attend to the organization.

shown him in the mount? Heb. 8: 5. And in that ark of the testament must he the original of the law proclaimed upon Mount Sinai with all the solemnity and grandeur of the divine Majesty. And from the prophecy of John we learn, that the law of God is to be the great and final test in the later times of this dispensation. It is this question which now divides us as Sab bath-keepers from the (rest of the word, Shall we obey the law of God or not? Shall we be faithful to every particular, or shall we, under the so called law of liberty, accept or reject as may best harmonize with prevailing customs?

There is much study of the Bible at the present day; a general knowledge of the contents and meaning of the Scriptures is wide-spread. But there is too much reason to fear that Bible students are not careful enough to commit to memory the exact words of the sacred text. Perhaps the prevailng fashion of comparing versions and renderings has had a large share in bringing this about. It seems to me, however, and I think I am not singular in my opinion, that whatever aids may be sought in our study of the Word, we ought to commit to memory, to hide in our hearts, pasasges of the Bible, particularly those which contain important instruction, special promises, or are in any way singled out from the great body of Holy Writ. Such a passage is that part of the 20th chapter of Exodus containing the ten commandments.

Feeling a great interest in this matter, some time ago I had the commandments printed on cards and sent out to various Sabbath-schools in Wisconsin, with a request that the names of all those scholars who should learn and recite them perfectly be sent to me. It was my intention to preserve these names and after a year had elapsed try them by asking them to recite again without review, in order to test the thoroughness of the work done at first. The plan has been carried out, though not as promptly as I could have wished, owing to delays that seemed impossible to avoid, on both sides.

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. Orandall, Gertie Hoag and Nellie Crandall, One, Hallie Walters, 14 years old, recited "perfectly" at the end of the year. Mrs. Green writes, "This scholar has been in Sabbath-school every session this year and has learned one verse of every lesson. He has not only learned the commandments but I think is trying to keep them." Wilred Walters, 11 years old, and Mabel Walers, 8 years, reported by E. E. Walters, Walworth, Wis., also recited perfectly at he end of the year. Mrs. Ella Hill, Berlin, Vis., sent one name, Nellie Hill, 9 years ld "who had forgotten a few words at the nd of the year, but can repeat them perectly now." She did well. Mrs F. L. Walers, Albion, Wis., sent one name, Edith Potter, 10 years of age, who "gave them orrectly excepting two words" after one ear. Mrs. Hugh Jones, Plymouth, Wis., nd Lottie Baldwin, Glen Beulah, Wis., sent en names: Mary J. Jones, Wilford Barber, ewis A. Miller, Gustave Thalheim, Louiss oebel, Anna Zinkgraf, Mina Zinkgraf, harles Armstrong and Eddie Goelzer. he first, Mary J. Jones, 10 years old, made only two slight mistakes-said below for eneath in the first commandment and or or nor in the fourth." Well done. The est failed at the end of the year, but can ecite them perfectly now. Flora L. Green, 1 years, Milton Junction, Wis., recited perctly to Frank L. Miles at the beginning of he year, but I have not heard from her ace. Lorens D. Cottrell, Milton Junction, is., sent one name: Eldon C. Cottrell, 15 ears old. She writes "I have heard him cite them again after a year and have bund him perfect." Miss Delana Rogers, Milton Junction, Vis., sent seven names: Charlie Grey, Hallie ardick, Grant Hinton, Willie Wells, Lottie rey, Laura Burdick and Myrtle Maxwell, l under ten years of age. At the end of e year Lucy E. Maxson, who has the class rites, "There are five who can repeat em without much prompting." From Addie M. Randolph, now Mrs. Petern, Milton, Wis., came seven names: Anna rumb, Charlotte Crumb, Anne E. Jordan, essie E. Clarke, Jessie M. Davis, Bertha is and Florence Barnhart, all under thiren. At the end of the year she writes, No one of my girls recited perfectly, withsome prompting, Bessie Clarke w ariy perfect and Florence Barnhart set

nearly so, at the end of the year. These Reven will receive a reward. This is a very good showing for the children, considering the number of adults who cannot repeat the commandments correctly.

Should this report excite an interest in the minds of any Sabbath school scholars causing them to "go and do likewise," I shall be glad to hear from them, and will gend commandment cards to all who may MARY II. MOORE. wish them. HIGHWOOD, Ill., Nov., 1887.

KNOWLEDGE, CHARITY.

Knowledge puffeth up but charity edifieth. 1 Cor. 8: 1. The college curriculum requires four years faithful study to complete it. The theological department requires three years more. These are preceded by a preparatory course of perhaps, three years, making about ten years in all, in obtaining the knowledge essential for ordination to preach the gospel These studies are supposed to give the mind a vigorous training, and give it a rich fund of knowledge for manly work in the ministry. If the spiritual nature has a ruling power over these disciplined forces, unmeasured good will be accomplished. Their useful ness without the spiritual is at best problematical.

Extra knowledge inspires confidence and conceit. These sometimes are damaging. Said a Sophomore once, "by the time I am forty-five I shall be the greatest man in my profession." Manhood, and especially Chris tian manhood, is. left out of such an estimate, and the outcome is, true to its inspira tions, more vanity puffed up than manbood developed. Said a graduate in the flush of his career in the ministry, "I am a thousand dollar minister." A kind of minister nowhere named in the sacred record, but evi dently the puffed outgrowth of certain knowl edge. Another gave a learned exposition of the difference between "a priori" and "a posteriori," and illustrated it by equine metaphysics, perhaps to the amusement of the devout audience. Some have left preaching Christ to teach pagan literature. erasies puffed up by unsanctified knowledge | for Christmas tide. and to their unsanctified effects. They may take the form of personal ambitions for position, power, or pelf, and assumptions of au thority, and social castes, and not always particular about the means to serve the end The knowledge that puffs up conceits, and all forms of irregularities in the sacred work of saving souls, savors not of the divine love that wins to a holier life. All knowledge fru:tage is a dishonor to him who uses it, and a damage to all led by it. The curriculum of Jesus Christ for a three years' course of study 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, cured the paralytic, and raised the dead, healed all manner of sickness and disease among the gospel of good will, he showed them an unled the graduating exercises in the garden of Gethsemane and on Calvary showing a per them their commission sealed with his life's blood, and on the day of Pentecost vitalized them with the power of the Holy pleted, and the degree of "Fishers of men" edifieth." "Let no man despise thy youth, but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in continue in them, for in doing this, thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee." This general coarse of study in outline, was supplemented by two letters of in struction, embodying specific directions with general directions for work. The first was written from Laodicea, while on a missionary trip. The second was sent from Rome where he was a prisoner in bonds for his earnest ser-

A gray head from the new has quietly and very modestly suggested, why do not the educated admirers of Paul, the educated apostle, follow his example of missionary labor on his salary, with his zeal and success, and then added: We have voted to give our pastor three months in the year for missionary labors and keep up his salary.

THE BRICK CHURCH.

It will be remembered by those who at tended the Conference at Shiloh, that a tele gram was received on Sabbath evening stat ing that the Lost Creek Church was burned that day, and appealing to the Conference for help to rebuild it.

On the reading of that telegram, Bro. Geo. H. Babcock offered a resolution of sympathy present, as representatives of the Seventhday Baptist Churches.

Bro. Charles Potter, suggested, and the leading brethren concurred with him. that it was best not to attempt to raise any money at Conference, but let the brethren at Lost Creek examine the building, make their plans and raise all they possibly could, and then on a given day appeal to all the churches to help them. The brethren at Lost Creek have aimed to follow that advice strictly.

builder, estimates made and the work pushed forward with all possible speed so as to en close the building before winter.

among the children were appointed to raise \$1,300 were subscribed and a good deal paid in.

rebuilding of several of the arches over the windows, has increased the expense so that it is estimated that it will require five or six hundred, more than they have subscribed to complete the building.

In accordance with Bro. Potter's plan and the resolution at Conference, it is thought best to ask the pastors to present the matter did not pay their debts, and did not try to to the churches on Sabbath-day, December make satisfactory arrangements with their 17th; or, if any wish to make a Christmas or There is, perhaps, no end to the idiosyn- New Years offering, it will be a precious gift creditors as an honest business and Christian man would try to do. So they wanted to Dea W. B. Van Horn, Lost Creek, W. Va., is treasurer, to whom money may be sent and checks made pavable; but money orders must he made payable to him at Clarksburg, W. Va., as that is his most convenient money order office. Eld. J. L. Huffman, the pastor, asked me to make these statements, and I esteem it a great privilege to do anything in behalf of the devoted but suffering brethren at Lost Creek. And may our Heavenly Father help that has this low character, and unsavory us more and more to bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. L. R. SWINNEY.

Baptist young people were as worthy as liberty of God's love and mercy. some of these young people are. It looks to

THE PEW.

and help which was heartily carried by those

1. The walls were examined by the original

2. Committees of men, women, and even funds, and, above all expectations, about

in Marion county two Sabbaths and one Sun-3. The falling of the front wall and the and creed they had received translated into German, but seemed a little suspicious; were not well enough acquainted with our people, etc. But finally the real difficulty seemed

they should through discouragement go back so direct by his Holy Spirit as to lead many to the world, and I wish all Seventh-day from darkness into the marvelous light and

We feel that there is great need of a revivan outsider that all their troubles might al in all the land, not only that the sinner and have been averted by judicious and Chris- ungodly may be saved, but that the Christian tian management. Our understanding of it church may be strengthened and its mem is that a young man one night sat with his bers saved. Yes, my dear brethren and sisyoung lady friend on the ladies' side of the | ters, we mean saved, saved from inactivity; meeting, which was contrary to the church | saved from the spirit of unconcern so pain rules, and for which he was excommunicated | fully manifest on the part of many in all the next night. Other young people sympath- churches; saved from the sleep of death izing with the young man expressed their which seems settling down upon so many. opinions freely, probably injudiciously, for May God help us all to arise and put on the all of which, one young man, whose father, whole armor of the Lord that we may do efan Advent preacher, is working in Illinois, fectual labor for God. Pray for us here. made full and free confessions, hoping not to E. A. W.

> Wisconsin. MILTON.

Your jotter realizes, now and then, the perils and pains of his position. Since his ast items there have been numberless entertainments as worthy of mention as those he has mentioned, but they are too many to crowd into the columns of the RECORDER. To the complaint of partiality which might often be made, we can but reply that the question of supply and demand often decides the admission or exclusion of items.

Thanksgiving was observed here by a union of the churches, as usual, Pres. Whitford preaching the sermon in the absence of Eld. Dunn, who was in North Loup, Neb. In the evening the Seventh day Baptist Church | it is a proof that St. Bernard was a place of Social gave an entertainment at the church, consisting of literary items, Mrs. Jarley's | far back as the age of stone the Canton Valais wax works, ending with a supper.

Sabbath evening, Nov. 26th, the annual Rhetorical Contest, under the charge of the Philomathean Society, took place in the chapel before a crowded house. Twelve contestants entered the list, and the judges gave and Miss LIZZIE M. GREEN. the first prize (\$10) to Miss Ella C. Stillman, of Nortonville, Kan.; and the second and third were tied by Miss Anna L. Tomkins, Milton, and Mr. J. B. Borden, Milton, hence the two prizes (\$6 and \$4) were divided equally between them. The exercises as a whole were very good and showed careful preparation, mostly given by Mrs. J. B. Day, of Janesville.

The thermometer registered eight degrees below zero, in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., Dec. 1st.

Б

Foreign.

Senor Martos has been re elected president of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

The Spanish Cortes was opened Dec. 1st. by Queen Regent Christina who read the speech from the throne. The infant king was present.

Notwithstanding the stringent police surveillance, United Ireland and other papers which print reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the national league, are freely circulated.

The condition of the Crown Prince is now popeful. The submaxillary glandular swelling which formed before the recent attack of œ lema of the glottis is now decreasing. The last mail advices received from the upper Congo say that Tippoo Til had not sent the promised carriers to Stanley's rear guard at Yambuya to convey stores for Emin Bey, and that Stanley had proceeded without them and that many of the men had died from starvation.

The great orange diamond, which was found at the cape of Good Hope, and which is ten karats heavier than the famous stone known as the Koh-I-Nor, now in the possession of Queen Victoria, was offered for sale at auction in London, Dec. 1st, but was with drawn, there being no bidders.

There have recently been discovered in the high Alps, near the summit of the great St. Bernard, five large granite altars and a number of other relics of the stone age, such as axes, knives, etc., used in the pagan epochs for sacrifices. Swiss writers emphasize the historical importance of this discovery, in that sacrifices in pagan times, and that also as was inhabited by human beings.

MARBIRD.

In Andover, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1887, by Eld. Kenyon, at the residence of George A. Green, father of the bride, E. A. SWEET, of Wellsville,

At the residence of the bride's father, George Lully, in Albion, Wis, Nov. 13 1887, by Rev. S. L. Maxson, Mr. JAMES C. MORGAN and Miss CLARA LILLY, both of Albion.

At Alta, Peoria Co., Ill., Nov. 23, 1887. by the Rev. Anthony Hakes, Mr. WILLIAM D. HOLMES, and KITTIE R. POTTER, all of Alta.

In the North Loup Seventh-day Baptist church, Nov. 24 1847. by Rev. G. J. Crandall, Mr. J. B. HOSKAN M. D., of Palmer, Neb., and Miss HATTIN L. ROBBINS, only daughter of F. B. Robbins, of North Loup.

DIED.

Wanted .- By a Young Man, a position either

D. B. M.

vice in his divine Saviour's cause of saving the

A SECOND VISIT.

I have again taken a trip to Emporia and Marion county, with a few days thrown in for a run up to Colorado on personal business. Some weeks since I received a letter urging me to come to Emporia, as there seemed to be a prospect for the organizapeople; he rebuked all sin, he taught the tion of a Seventh-day Baptist Church. Without attempting to give all of my exselfish life, placing the relief and instruction | perience on this sixteen days' trip, which of others before his own personal comfort. | might be made to till a small-sized book, I This was his course of instruction for the will give the results as touching the two three years. At the close of the course he fields of religious interest. On the way out, stopping at Emporia three days, I did not find the material, either in quality or quan fect submission to the divine will. He gave | tity, to justify an attempt at organization; but upon my return, with several days more of labor, including sermons, Bible-readings and personal labor, the prospect materially Spirit. Thus the course of study was com brightened, and before I left, things crystal ized into definite and favorable shape. We was conferred with the salary of "Charity intended to have baptism; but, as all were not ready, it was postponed until later. Paul's curriculum given to his class was, The last evening of my stay with them, all seemed to favor an organization, as soon as it could practicably be attended to. I think Island. The day was bright and warm and we can count upon about twelve persons to the friends gathered in from all quarters till purity. Till I come give attendance to read enter the organization, with others whose the house was well filled. L. F. Randolph ing, to exhortation, to doctrine. Neglect sympathies will be with them. Of this gave a very earnest and pointed sermon, and not the gift that is in thee, which was given number, some are former Seventh-day Bap- from the first to the last of the session a thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the tists, some are recent converts to the Sab spirit of earnestness prevailed, and there hands of the presbytery. Meditate upon bath, including the widow and daughter of were not wanting indications of prayer and these things, give thyself wholly to them, a Methodist minister, and probably some consecrated effort on the part of all the leadthat thy profiting may appear to all. Take who have recently been excommunicated ers and many others. The pastor and peoheed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; from the Seventh day Adventist Church, ple of this church had sought of the Divine and one brother whose family were Advent- Master a preparation of soul for this meeting, ists, but who has never felt that he could that from it good might be derived by all, the authors received generous tributes of ap-

are candidates for baptism. Without desiring to interfere with other | Sunday night the spirit manifest in the

the censure of one or two others. It is quite were well attended and marked by an earn-

wait until they could have a consultation and investigation, and try to get matters in better condition before organizing. This is as it should be, and we admire their high standard, which demands that every thing be is very ill. about right before they form themselves into a church. We hope to hear ere long that their difficulties have been satisfactorily re-

G. M. COTTRELL.

NOVEMBER 22, 1887.

TRACT SOCIETY.

moved and a church organized.

Receipts in November.

Mrs R J. Ayers, Dodge Centre, Minn., L. of H.\$ 5 00 15 27 hurch, Brookfield N. Y. Rev. J. Clarke, Rockville, R. I. 5 45 Church, Greeumanville, Conn..... 51 05 Church, Adams Centre N. Y... Sabbain school, Plainfield, N. J.... 13 77 Mrs Harriet Edwards, Ceres, N. Y., L. of H. 2 00 1. B. Wilbur, Shingle House, Pa..... H S. Burdick, 1 00 Lewis Monroe, 1 00 Mrs. Gaskel Mrs. Howard S. Davis. Shiloh, N J., L of H. Ladies Evangelical Society, Alfred Centre, N. Y..... 19 00 Total.....\$120 69 Hebrew Paper Fund.

Edwin S. Maxson, Syracuse. N. Y.... \$ 4 00 J. F. HUBBARD, Ireas. E. & O. E. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 1, 1887.

Home Rews.

Rhode Island.

NIANTIC.

Sabhath-day, November 26th, the Quarterly Meeting of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Seventh-day Baptist Churches convened with the church at Niantic, Rhode join that church. Among this number four and a revival spirit spring up as the result of plause.

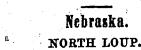
such a meeting.

churches' troubles, I may mention the fact that | conference meeting following a stirring ser there has been trouble in the Adventist Church | mon by Joshua Clark, was such that we de-

lost. The inspiration of his labors and teach- probable that some of this class will desire est spirit on the part of the brethren and

School closed Tuesday evening, Nov. 29th, with a social in the College Chapel. Wednesday morning, Prof. Albert Whit-

In the town of Alfred, November 28, 1887, MART. S. BURdick, wife of Nathan Burdick, aged 70 years. ford started eastward to see his mother, who A good-woman, a loving wife and mother has gone to her reward Fun ral services in the Second Alfred church. Thy will be done.



ling and earnest converts on Sabbath, November, 9th. These are a brother and his wife, recent converts to the Sabbath.

G. J. C. Condensed Mews.

Domestic.

The United States mints, in November, coined 13,614,400 pieces, valued at \$7,297,-290.

Mr. Grant, a wealthy colored resident of Xenia, O., has deeded his property, valued at \$30,000, to Wilberforce University.

The grave of a prominent citizen of Sum ter county, Ga., was lately robbed. The corpre was stripped of clothing and valuables and the coffin was stolen.

The Syracuse Daily Courier and Syracuse Daily Standard have announed, that on and after December first the price of the several papers will be raised from two to three cents per copy.

Jeremiah Heckman, a poor laborer, has obtained a verdict of \$18,000 against the Reading, Pa., cotton mill, where he was permanently disabled from doing work, owing to carelessness on the part of the superintendent.

The Fitchburg Railroad Company expect to have the famous Hoosac tunnel "as light as day" by January 1st. The Westinghouse Electric Light Company has taken a contract to put in incandescent lamps'only twenty feet apart, and is now collecting the material. Between 1,200 and 1,300 lights will be required.

A two days' series of readings from their own works has been given at Chickering Hall, N. Y., by James Russell Lowell, Mark Twain, Edward Eggleston, R. A. Stoddard, H. C. Bunner, James Whitcomb Riley and George W. Cable, to raise money to aid in securing an international copyright law. @ There were large and fashionable audiences present, and

The number of disasters to documented vessels reported within the field of station operations during the year was 332. On board these vessels were 6 327 persons, of whom 6,272 were saved and 55 lost. The of Emporia, which resulted in the excummuni- cided to begin some extra meetings. The number of shipwrecked persons who received cation of three of their young people, and two held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings succor at stations was 737. The value of ed at \$4 787.925, and that of their cargoes at \$2,288 775, making the total value of prop-

We had the pleasure of baptizing two will as Book-keeper, Clerk, or in the Mercantile bus ness, For reference, address the Editor of this pape 1888. HARPER'S WEEKLY. ILLUSTRATED Harper's Weekly has a well established place an the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has ear ed for it the re-pect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, at it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. Supplements are frequently provided.

and no + xpense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. In all its features, Harper's Weekly is admirahly adapted to be a welcome guest in every household.

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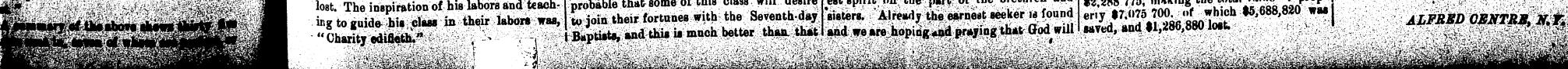
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Sermons and Essaps

6

THANKSGIVING.

Preached by Rev D. E. Maxson, D. D., pastor, in the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Hartsville N. Y., Nov. 24, 1887.

"The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice; let the multitude of isles be glad." Ps. 97: 1.

Obedient to the holy impulse of gratitude, at the close of another year of blessing, and been made to in accordance with the summons of our Chief Magistrate, we meet to recount the mercies of our God. A great, growing and, at length, a free nation, summoned to treasure the memories of God's good hand dealing, | burned away. and to seriously inquire about the duties of the citizen in the government God has most manifestly ordained to be the almoner of the truest civilization the world has yet seen.

If all else is transient, it remains true forever Itrue. that "The Lord reigneth;" and it is for this stable and everlasting reign of the omnipotent, all-wise and all-loving Maker of the universe that the earth should rejoice and the isles of the sea should be glad. Under the measureless blessing of God's stable government, all other and minor blessings come to order and significance. The very Christ we love and all his blessed ministries to men are but the outpourings of the infinite love of the great Heavenly 'Father's heart upon his needy children. I the rains have kept falling and the sun has kept shining to moisten and warm our grainfields and grass-fields, it is all because "the Lord [reigneth;" for physical laws, no less than moral laws, are God's laws.

Rewards and punishments are necessary sanctions of the divine government, and just as surely as God rules in the affairs of men will he bring it to pass that it shall go well with the obedient and ill with the disobedient, whether it be in the realm of his moral or physical government. This great law of retribution applies to nations not less severely than to individuals, with the differindividual men, go on into the eternities, tional as well as of individual life, for "the powers that be are ordained of God." A nations that ignore the moral laws of God handwriting will come on the wall, decreeing their doom; and thus, in the overthrow of wicked, nations not less than in the upbuilding of righteous ones, does the right eous Governor of the universe entitle himself to the thanksgiving of all his intelligent wind driveth away," while the righteous are "like the tree that is planted by the rivers of water, which bringeth forth his fruit in shall prosper." In his own good time God | earth. will hear the cry of the wronged and himself will spoil the spoiler. Whether the form of government be monarchical or repub lican its perpetuity depends upon its fealty man. These are linked together in bonds that cannot be broken. 'He's true to God. who's true to man; Wherever wrong is done To the humblest and the weakest 'Ne th the all-beholding sun, That wrong is done to us." If the public conscience be debauched, the it has become too weak to resist. The adof aristocracies and despotisms.

had to pass. If we meet here to day, free care not only that the Republic take no to worship God as our own consciences direct, | detriment while in their hands, but also to it is because God was with the heroes of the May Flower, with the founders of the nation, and with the "boys in blue," its heroic defenders. If, since you and I can remem ber, dark war clouds have hung over us and six hundred battle-fields have been made in God's order of retributive justice we have

"Resp the barvest of our own device

And half a centuries moral cowardice.' But if the fires have burned us, it is all because there was dreadful dross to be

> "We suffered 'neath the furnace blast The pange of transformation, Not painlessly doth God recast And mould anew a nation."

Since we have lived, our jubilant bells have been hung on the watch-towers of lib erty and have rung out the freedom of four million slaves, and from a baptism of blood we have come to a regenerated national life, and have set the decree of liberty to all, to man as man, as the glittering gem in the constitution of the nation. There it must remain and shine with new luster as the years go by. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice, and let the multitude of isles be glad:" and let us rejoice that through all these ordeals he has been leading us to these better days of the regenerated Republic. Back to the grand old platform of the May Flower and to the declaration of '76 has his hand from behind the cloud been leading us. Thanksgivings be to God that we have lived to see the time

When the great truth begins to find An utterance from the great heart of mankind. The heautiful lesson which our Saviour taught Though long dark centuries its way hath wrough Into the common mind and popular thought Hath found an echo in the general heart, And of the public faith become a part."

And now while we thus thankfully review the past, and so clearly see the hand of God leading us away from our danger out into the calmer waters of peace and the larger ence that nations run their career and come fields of prosperity, let us take good heed to to their rewards in time, while the careers of the truth confirmed by all history, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" where they must reap the harvest of their and prosperity. When the immortal found own sowing on the fields of time. Men can- ers of our Republic affirmed the grand doc not escape personal, moral obligations by trine of justice and equality, and made that merging themselves in corporate masses, for doctrine basilar in our system of governthey are responsible to God for what they do ment, they crossed swords, not with Geo. in the corporation as well as for what they III. alone, they acted, not for that hour do out of it. There is a true ideal of na- only, but they threw down the gauntlet to despotism, ages old, and acted for the ages to come. They but struggled for what the government that does nothing for God and ages had been struggling for. What was his humanity can have no claim upon either in issue at Saratoga and Yorktown, was in for support, while, if a human government issue when Cæsar and Pompey fought on set itself against the divine government | the plains of Pharsalia, two thousand years and the rights of man, it faces forces that ago; was in issue between the Barons and the will as surely overthrow it as God rules in peasantry of France; between Cromwell and the affairs of men. Omnipotent forces Charles, at Nasby and Marston, more than sooner or later gather on the side of the two hundred years ago; in issue at Lookout right. For a time, for a long time, truth | Mountain and Chickamauga, twenty five may lie crushed and bleeding under the heel years ago; in issue still. Through all the ages of wrong, but she will rise again, for the this duel between justice and injustice, eternal years and the omnipotent forces of between despotism and freedom, between God are hers. There comes a time to all law and license, has been going on and keeping the world in tumult, and will continue and trample on the rights of man, when the the disturbance till what is right and just shall prevail. There can be no compromise between these forces, one or the other must succumb, or the tumult must forever go on. No thanksgiving can be too fervent for the mercies of God in giving and preserving to us our heritage of civil and religious liberty. creatures. Only what is good and true is Just in proportion to our appreciation of the immortal. For a time the wicked may value and glory of our institutions, the first seem to flourish, but the time is coming on the earth to base jurisprudence on the when they shall be "as the chaff which the equality of all men before the law, will be the jealousy with which we shall guard them against those false principles and corrupt practices which have eaten away the his season," so that "whatsoever he doeth life of the once powerful nations of the Among the dangers that threaten the stability of our institutions are the shameful briberies of public functionaries, towering, corporate monopolies, barter of the elective the divine government and the rights of franchise, abuse of fiduciary trusts by men of high standing in society and in the church. But most dangerous of all is the habit of framing iniquity by law, under 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, public sense benumbed beyond recovery, the and destructive to public safety! When a government will fall of its own weight, or be a state or a nation so prostitutes its rightful swept away by some outward power which authority, so abuses and perverts its legitimate function, of "protecting what is right vantage of a republic is that all the people, and prohibiting what is wrong," its sunset the true sovereigns, are not so apt to die at is not far off, no matter what exigency of the heart as are the few pampered favoriter political parties or money corporations may demand it. The thanksgiving of a people for By his almighty, outstretched arm the mercies enjoyed will be but hollow mockery so

hand it to the next with added facilities for realizing the purpose of God in guiding the May Flower and Speedwell to the New England shores. While the people sleep in fanciel security, the ever vigilant enemies of our freedom and our peace will be sowing gory with fraternal blood, it is only because | 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 must make sure to our successors that freedom to worship God which the Pilgrims came across the sea to secure, and which they have handed down to us. If religious liberty fail in the land of the Pilgrims, I know not another land to which another May Flower can carry it. But 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 wrong. And yet, though I see wrong, feel wrong, and do wrong,

> "There often gleams upon my sight Through present wrong the eternal right, As step by step, since time began, I see the steady gain of man.

The good that bath been is not lost, Through autumn wind and wintry frost, Safe resting 'neath the manting snow, It only waits its time to grow."

Most devoutly do I raise my voice of thanks with yours to day, that there are se many portents in our national and in our domestic skies as there are, and most earn estly do I work, and patiently await the time when exalted worth, eminent fitness of sterling Christian manhood shall be the req uisite passport to high places of trust in the nation, and to respectable estimation in al. social and religious associations; when no cloud shall obscure the sky to make us utter our national thanksgiving 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 the seed of a maddened brain, Sowing the seed of a tarnished name, Sowing the seeds of eternal shame;

but when, with full chorus of praise, and out from a happy consciousness of the pure eign of God among us we can shout, "The

THE TEST AND MEASURE OF ENJOYMENT.

Character determines what our enjoyments must be. No man can permanently and heartily enjoy those things for which he has no mental or moral fitness. The untrained mind is incapable of understanding the pleasure of the scholar among his books. To the pure and refined the pleasures of the low and vulgar are loathsome. Thus every man has his own world. We live in those spheres of enjoyment which we make for ourselves by our tastes, associations, and characters. One of the commonest fallacies is to suppose that enjoyments can be imported into the soul from without. Hence men are always saying : If I could do this, or if I could possess that, I could be happy. How many suppose that, if they could have fine houses, elegant equipages, wider possessions, they would find happiness in them? But how often do we see these objects gained, and happiness remain as far off as ever. An ignorant man might almost as well say : If I were only surrounded with books, I should become learned. Imagine him placed in these circumstances. How shall he go to work to derive either enjoyment or learning out of his library? He knows nothing of this new world which has closed around him. He has cultivated no tastes for the enjoyments which it affords. He has developed no power for study or thought. Will he find permanent pleasure among his books? It is as impos sible as for a blind man to see the stars. We do not so readily pass from one world to another. The grooves of thought and action which the habits and employments of a lifetime have worn, are not so easily left for new lines. The external things-books, money, houses,

lands—are helps to human happiness, not its cause. The springs of happiness are within the man, if anywhere, and the use and value of the outer things depend upon the inner condition and capacity. Place a boorish man in a mansion amid elegant surroundings, and his coarseness is only set in stronger relief. The man of low tastes is not at home in culrivated society, and is ill at ease until he escapes back into the world for which his charcter fits him.

Men seek enjoyments which are in harmony with their characters. What determines some men to plan for foreign travel, study of art, accumulation of books, others to plan with equal forethought for a holiday debauch What is the reason why some are constantly studying to help the poor, to encourage the erring, to serve and bless the men and women whom they know, while others expend all the energy of thought and action to see how they can defeat others, serve themselves, and grasp into their own hands the largest pos sible share of God's bounty? The answer is found in one word, --- character. The law of life is that what a man desires, enjoys, and does, is chiefly determined by what he is. From this law it follows that the pleasures which men spontaneously seek and enjoy are a constant advertisement of their characters. The books men read, the associations they form, the things at which they are ready to laugh, tell which way the currents of their mind are running. Since character determines our enjoyments, our enjoyments must express character. In this way men are con stantly displaying the inmost qualities of their personality in ways of which they are often unconscious. Many men are saying by the company which they keep, and by the pleasures which they pursue, as plainly as if it were engraven upon their foreheads: "Take notice, all men, that I am low and mean; that I have no pure tastes or high as pirations; that I care nothing for the culture of the soul or the higher joys of life." The daily life in those subtler expressions, which it gives of itself tells the story of the min. It is not the overt acts of men which tell the most about them. The motives, spirit, and pervading influence which spring spontaneously from the inner life, and which cannot be counterfeited, are the revelation of the man. We can enjoy the best things only by forming good character. If the tone of our en joyments is to be heightened, we must ac complish it by elevating our inner life. The way to enjoy the pleasures of study and thought is to cultivate, diligently and patiently, the intellectual life; and there is no other way. The way to find pleasure in religious truths and duties is to train the spiritual faculties, to develop the religious character. This is a process, an education. The higher worlds of enjoyment are not to be entered at a bound; we must grow into them as we grow capable of appreciating them. How is this to be done? By beginning and continuing. By placing ourselves under favor able conditions and helpful influences. Above all, by placing ourselves humbly and obediently under the instruction of Jesus Christ, and under the power of his Spirit. In

himself up to a given range of joys in the formation of his character, beyond which he will be less and less able to go, and will care less and less to go.

It is a great gain to apprehend clearly the fact that the inner life rules the outer life. Men create their own environment. Look at men's homes, their enjoyments, and their friends ! They are determined by what the men are. The overlooking of this fact leads to a great deal of futile and hopeless striving after positions and enjoyments which lie above the plans of life which has thus far been attained. These things are to be reached by inner growth, not by outer conquest. We must rise to them; we cannot seize them and drag them down to us. The development of fitness and capacity-and this alone-will gradually and surely introduce us into new and higher worlds of thought, en. joyment, and usefulness.—S. S. Times.

A SINGULAR CASE.

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It is not often that a victim of drunken. ness publicly acknowledges his own helpless. ness; but no person can feel it so keenly.

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Our boys ought to know that dipsomania 18 a disease as much as scrotula or consum

RRST

RY FRANCES RIDLE

He who hath led will h All through the wild He who hath fed will f fle who hath blessed He who hath, heard thy Will never close his He who hath marked t Will not forget thy t He loveth always, faile So rest on him to day,

He who hath made the Will lead thee day b He who hath spoken to Hath many things to He who hath gently ta Yet more will make He who so wondrously Yet greater things w He loveth always, faile So rest on him to-day,

HEAVENLY MIN

No candid reader of t can fail to observe the things to come-first up which are to abide fore the things which are to ized only as the soul ent experiences of existence Jesus never overlooks privileges and obligations his estimation, the most manding duty of every h right with God-just he with God. "Seek ye fir bis righteousness." Bu elackness in meeting th present life. Love is to f

Head and hand and hea to be spent in service. slow in helping, the disc Master must be quick.

At the same time, Jesu pains to impress upon al and learn of him, with portance of the unseen not afraid of them which are not able to kill the so him which is able to des soul in hell." The body quence; the soul is of all certain comparative sense of small account; but the ureless significance, and a hand back to write larg has any bearing on the s "I go to prepare a way of God came into the wo to dwell in an exalted stat went out of the world t

Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice, and let the multitude of isles be glad, thereof." Here in our little circle, on this thanksgiving day, let us plight anew our trust in one another, and our faith in the dear All Father; and if clouds sometimes cast their shadows across our path, let's keep good our faith that, as to his people of old.

"God sends his angels, cloud and fire, To lead us o'er the desert sand, To give our hearts their lot g desire, His shadow in a weary land."

O, yes;

There are those who take note that our num bers are smail

New Gibbons to write our decline and our fall," But the truth will outlive them and broaden with

Till the false dies away, and the wrong disappears.

What is good round about us we need not refuse, Nor turn from our purpose the' sneere 1 at as Jews Nor e'er shirk the badges our fathers have worn Nor beg the world's pardon for having been born.

Nor need we pray over the Pharisee's prayer Nor claim that our wisdom is beyond all compare, Truth to us and to others is equal and one, None may bottle the free air or hoard up the sun.

At least, we'll take care that our birthright don

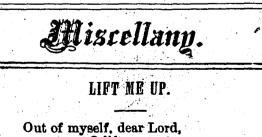
How the rankest of weeds in the richest soils grow, Nor ever disparage the good that we hold;

Tho' the vessels be earthen, the treasure is gold.

No good deed fails of its end. Out of sight sinks the storm

In the deep sea of time, but the circles sweep on Fill the low rippled murmurs on the distant shores

And the dark and cold-waters leap glad in the sun



O lift me up! No more I trust myself in life's dim maze. Sufficient to myself in all its devious way. I trust no more, but humbly at thy throne, Pray, "Lead me, for I cannot go alone,"

Out of my weary self, " O lift me up

I faint, the road winds upward all the way; Each night but ends another weary day. Give me thy strength, and may I be so blest As on "the heights" I find the longed-for rest.

Out of my selfish self. O, lift me upl To live for others, and in living so To be a blessing whereso'er I go, To give the sunshine, and the clouds conceal, Or let them but the silver clouds reveal.

Out of my lonely self, O, lift me up! Though other hearts with love are running o'er, Though dear ones fill my lonely home no more, Though every day I miss the fond caress, Help me to join in others' happiness.

Out of my doubting self, O, lift me.up! Heln me to feel that thou art a

pleasures of life. will gradually banish the old. The Apostle whose lives are very easy are of small account Paul found that, after he had become a in the matter of usefulness. Many who are Christian, he had undergone a complete rev- | doing very little would be all the better for olution in respect to his enjoyments, and had the fertilizing process of pain and anguish. come to hate the very things which once he Even a week or two of gout might cure them loved. New joys spring up and bloom in the of fancies and put them upon real work. soil of a renewed manhood. All spheres of Sympathy with others is not learned without life furnish illustrations of this principle. personal suffering. The power to comfort Men are constantly passing from bad worlds grows out of our own afflictions. Depend of thought and action to better, and from upon it those useful workers whom you so better to worse, with the changes which take much envy have their private griefs, which place in their characters. But with every minister to their usefulness, or keep them passing year these changes occur less rapidly humble under their success. Those whom the and easily. Habits of intellectual and moral Lord honors in public he chastens in private. life grow fixed, and the range and quality of These sicknesses and sorrows of ours have a

tion, and that it is just as frequently found transmitted from one generation to another. There are certain families over whom the influence of alcoholic stimulants is almost uncontrollable, and on whom it is always in the end fatal. Just as the hereditary consumptive should avoid cold, they should guard against the first glass of liquor, as their stomachs, brains and blood are peculiarly susceptible to its poison.

Besides this reason for caution, while it is certain that the use of liquor is not a help to the health and morals of any nation, there is something in our climate, our nervous temperaments and strained lives which renders Americans especially easy victims to its murderous strength. — Youth's Companion.

A LESSON FROM THE OLIVE TREE.

This faithful tree seems to bear the mark of suffering. I have called it a ligneous agony, a death throe in wood. Some of them are twisted and gnarled in such anguish that one would think they had heard the groans of Gethsemane. Well does the olive embody the great agony. The pangs that rent the Saviour's heart in the garden have often been brought before me when resting among these trees. If you will observe them, not so much the younger ones as those of venerable age, you will compare them to serpents in their strange twistings and coilings. Some of them are split to the very heart, and broken from the root upward as with an axe. One wonders how they live; but indeed they are full of life. I am told that even the old roots which are brought to us in our baskets for fire would grow if they were buried in the ground. If that be so it would be very hard to extirpate an olive tree. It has so much life in it that if it is buried in the soil it will send out shoots. Even when it is in the fire it burns with a clear flame, far more bright than any other wood; for it is full of the oil of life; and even in perishing it does its best to enlighten those who cast it on the

I suspect that if we care to do great things for God we shall have to become gnarled and his teaching is found the basis for the true twisted by suffering. I suppose that a few bleasures of life. Now character will usher in new joys, and and suffering, but I do not know them. Those enjoyments are constantly determined with fertilizing effect, or at least they ought to

fire.

state for purified souls is exactly what heaven to be-a prepared place The great Apostle, as

fell into the same way of ing. "If then ye were Christ. seek the things t Christ is, seated on the Set your mind on the thin on the things that are u was a supreme endeavor all the apostles, to get power of an endless life, under inspiration of th ness of the heavenly inh is an index finger, point The Book is a voice sayin only pilgrims and stran your home."

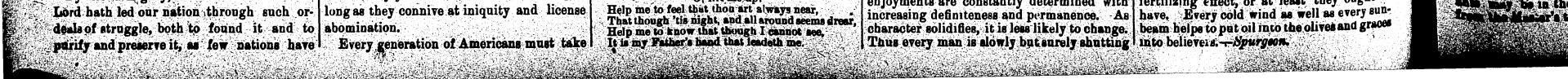
A good many people old fashioned to think n about heaven; and the ence of motives more r tions of the rest and joy the valley of the shado great mistake? Would and invigorate our sou realities which lie out b the present, steadily in vinely suited to give a w and action? We shoul inwardly if the things of were more in our conte simply as a poet, or as life that Wordsworth si

> The world is too much w Getting and spending, we

The prevailing type of fusion of somewhat me heavenly-mindedness in much of the clatter of ious activity of the per of the sweet music wh the sacred spheres wh strike their harps in th Son of God.—The Adv

A SECRET O

Some years ago, du gentlemen made some In order to build up a tion, two things are e ing up the services; let the church by speaking and of the various parts paying the pastor well readily be understood generously supported, not be perplexed regar lly, and who knows th promptly met at the more efficient work an Ceptance to all than he aupport was mesger as ataliments. It is alto Mr. A. is not as eloqu B., yet it is usually tr the house of God desil be disappointed whoel



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BEST.

BY FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

He who hath led will lend All through the wilderness: He who hath fed will feed: He who hath blessed will bless: He who hath heard thy cry. Will never close his ear; He who hath marked thy faintest sigh Will not forget thy tear. He loveth always, faileth never: So rest on him to-day, lorever.

He who hath made the world Will lead thee day by day; He who hath spoken to thy soul Hath many things to say; He who hath gently taught, Yet more will make thee know; He who so wondrously hath wrought, Yet greater things will show. He loveth always, faileth never, So rest on him to-day, forever.

HEAVENLY MINDEDNESS.

No candid reader of the words of Jesus can fail to observe the stress he puts upon things to come-first upon the things here which are to abide forever, and then upon the things which are to be known and realized only as the soul enters into the border experiences of existence beyond the grave.

Jesus never overlooks the present, nor the privileges and obligations of the present. In his estimation, the most immediate and com manding duty of every human soul is to be right with God-just here and now-right with God. "Seek ye first his kingdom and his righteousness." But there is to be no alackness in meeting the demands of this present life. Love is to flow out in full tides. Head and hand and heart are to spend and to be spent in service. Whenever else may be slow in helping, the disciples of the divine Master must be quick.

At the same time, Jesus is at unremitting pains to impress upon all who sit at his feet and learn of him, with the surpassing imhim which is able to destroy both body and goul in hell." The body is of little conse quence; the soul is of all consequence. In 'a of small account; but the future is of measureless significance, and the future stretches a hand back to write large everything which has any bearing on the soul's final condition. "I go to prepare a way for you." The Son of God came into the world to prepare souls your home." were more in our contemplation. It is not -Leighton. simply as a poet, or as a wise philosopher of life that Wordsworth sings:

hungry souls for refreshment. Instead, accomodate messages varying in length from therefore, of adversely criticising the lan- eight hundred to four thousand words. On guage, the manner and the appearance of the the receipt of such a phonogram, it can LAW, LOAN, REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE AGENCY minister, instead of returning home after readily be placed in the apparatus of the resermon to disparage the service before the ceiving instrument, and it will at once speak children and to the neighbors, if all would out with distinctness and clearness equal to feel a personal responsibility in upholding that of the human voice at the same rate of all that was praisworthy and good, the effort speed at which it was originally dictated. These phonograms will not be obliterated by would be in every way admirable for the growth and usefulness of the congregation. the first use, but may be kept on file, ready Under such an inspiration even the dullest for reproduction whenever necessary.-Sci. preacher would feel new life coursing ence.

through his veins, and his ministry would be blessed. It seemed to us at the time these remarks were made that here is a secret to success in all Christian operations. And, indeed, do not successful business men adopt such plans in their affairs? A merchant talks up his goods in order to induce people to buy. A shop becomes a fashion able center because many who trade there talk to their friends of the advantages and excellent qualities of the goods. There is has shown that the discoloration is due to a vast gain to any enterprise in thus talking the action of light upon the paper containing in its favor by those who are its well wishers. On the other hand, almost any church, shop or business may be seriously crippled by the silence of its friends, even though they utter no word of disparagement. We should not be misunderstood; we freely admit that there must be in the church, shop or enterprise, something worthy of praise before praise can be expected; yet our point holds good, that favorable words, generously spoken, will greatly assist in making the undertaking more prosperous, while the withholding of kind words will largely pre exposed to strong sunlight.-Revue Internavent the development of any good which tional de l'Electricite. may be in it.-The Occident.

SELF EXAMINATION AND FAITH.

The Psalmist's advice is, Commune with your own heart, speak to yourselves, which few certainly do, for you will find the most of men in no place so rarely as in com pany with themselves. But it is my desire portance of the unseen and eternal. ""Be that you should be on terms of closest intinot afraid of them which kill the body, but | macy with your very selves, and, as becomes are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear students, remain at home, dwell with and speak often to yourselves. Seriously consider, To what purpose do I live? Whither am I going? Ask thyself, "Hast thou any certain comparative sense, this earthly life is | end or purpose thou pursuest, and in what direction is the bow aimed? These things which I have embraced for the Christian faith, and so often heard, about a future world, about eternal life and death, whether are they true or false?" If they be true, as we all undoubtedly profess they are, then, to dwell in an exalted state of blessedness. He certainly, the greatest affairs in this world found, some of marble, others of costly went out of the world to prepare an exalted are vain, and lighter even than vanity itself; bronze, many in perfect preservation. The TY, Alfred Centre, N.Y. state for purified souls to dwell in. This all our knowledge is ignorance, our riches government has spent within the last twelve is exactly what heaven has been defined poverty, our pleasure bitter, and our honor vears not far from \$1,000,000; but it has to be-a prepared place for prepared souls. vile and dishonorable. Oh, how ignorant The great Apostle, as was only natural, men covetous of glory are, as to what it is, tell into the same way of thinking and speak- or how to be sought for! Nay, eagerly ing. "If then ye were raised together with catching the shadow of glory, they avoid Christ, seek the things that are above, where and turn their backs upon that which is true Christ is, seated on the right hand of God. | and solid and everlasting. The future hap Set your mind on the things that are above, not piness of the righteous is a thing above all on the things that are upon the earth." It our expression, ay, and exalted beyond all was a supreme endeavor with Paul, as with conception, oh, to what a wonderful height! all the apostles, to get men to realize the By comparing great things with small we power of an endless life, and to move forward can trace out so much of those lofty and under inspiration of the glory and blessed- invisible blessings by earthly and familiar ness of the heavenly inheritance. The Book things. In this respect, also, the holy is an index finger, pointing yonder to heaven. Scriptures let themselves down to our level. The Book is a voice saying to us: "You are as the Hebrews express it, 'The law of God only pilgrims and strangers here; heaven is speaks the language of the sons of men." They represent that celestial life under the A good many people seem to fancy it is names of an inheritance, and of riches, and old fashioned to think much and to say much | under those of a kingdom and a crown, but about heaven; and the call is for the influ- | along with epithets that are neither common ence of motives more robust than anticipa- | to, nor in congruity with, any earthly glory tions of the rest and joy to be found beyond or opulence. It is an inheritance, but inthe valley of the shadow. But is not this a corruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not great mistake? Would it not both purify away. It is a kingdom, but one which canand invigorate our souls to keep the great | not be moved or shaken, much less destroyrealities which lie out beyond the horizon of | ed; which cannot be said of sublunary thrones, the present, steadily in mind as forces di | as all history abundantly testifies, and also vinely suited to give a wise control to thought | our own so recent experience. To you, if you and action? We should surely be stronger | put your faith in the gospel, an inheritance so inwardly if the things of the invisible realms great and a crown so unfading are offered.

PROFESSOR WIESNER, of Vienna, has drawn attention to the discoloration of books in the Technical School library, due to the use of the electric light. A large number of the works have become very yellow, and the director of the school requested Professor Wiesner to ascertain the cause. Experiment ligneous substances, such as wood, straw, and inte. When the lignine is removed by chemical means, the effect is not produced. The vellowing is said to be due to a phenomenon of oxidation. Ordinary dispersed day light exerts very slight action, especially in a dry room. On the other hand, the arc electric light and all intense luminous sources emit numerous "refrangible rays, and these favor the yellowing. The same process of yellowing we know takes place when papers bleached with certain substances are

SOME singular objects which appeared in Roreign Berkshire, England, in January, 1871, were described by Rev. A. Bonney at a late meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society. A little before noon, a group of air bubbles resembling ordinary toy balloons in size and shape, were seen to rise from a level space of snow to a considerable height, and then to 50move up and down to a limited area and at 100

equal distances from each other. After about two minutes they were caught by an air-current and borne eastward out of sight. Another group rose from the same spot and exhibited precisely the same movements.

THE excavations in Rome are now being conducted by the national government, the municipal government and private citizens. Hundreds of statues and busts have been

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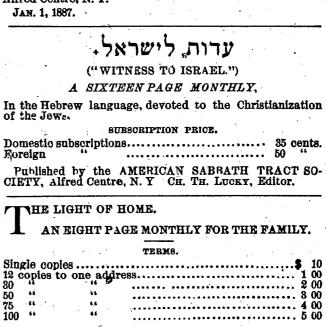
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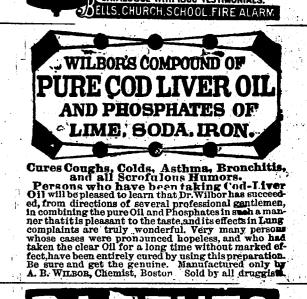
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tion, and that it is just as frequently found transmitted from one generation to another. There are certain families over whom the influence of alcoholic stimulants is almost uncontrollable, and on whom it is always in the end fatal. Just as the hereditary consumptive should avoid cold, they should guard against the first glass of liquor, as their stomachs, brains and blood are peculiarly susceptible to its poison.

Besides this reason for caution, while it is certain that the use of liquor is not a help to he health and morals of any nation, there is something in our climate, our nervous temperaments and strained lives which renders Americans especially easy victims to its murlerous strength.-Youth's Companion.

A LESSON FROM THE OLIVE TREE.

This faithful tree seems to bear the mark f suffering. I have called it a ligneous agony, a death throe in wood. Some of them are twisted and gnarled in such anguish that one would think they had heard the groans of Gethsemane. Well does the olive embody the great agony. The pangs that rent the Saviour's heart in the garden have often been brought before me when resting among these trees. If you will observe them, not so much he younger ones as those of venerable age, ou will compare them to serpents in their trange twistings and coilings. Some of hem are split to the very heart, and broken rom the root upward as with an axe. One wonders how they live; but indeed they are ull of life. I am told that even the old oots which are brought to us in our baskets or fire would grow if they were buried in he ground. If that be so it would be very hard to extirpate an olive tree. It has so nuch life in it that if it is buried in the soil t will send out shoots. Even when it is in he fire it burns with a cl- ar flame, far more right than any other wood; for it is full of he oil of life; and even in perishing it does to best to enlighten those who cast it on the re.

I suspect that if we care to do great things or God we shall have to become gnarled and wisted by suffering. I suppose that a few ood people may possibly escape from trial nd suffering, but I do not know them. Those hose lives are very easy are of small account n the matter of usefulness. Many who are oing very little would be all the better for he fertilizing process of pain and anguish. ven a week or two of gout might cure them fancies and put them upon real work. ympathy with others is not learned without ersonal suffering. The power to comfort rows out of our own sfil ctions. Depend pon it those useful workers whom you so nach envy have their private griefs, which minister to their usefulness, or keep them amble under their success. Those whom the ord honors in public he chastens in private. schlising effect or at least they want the Ryar point wind as well a rest they "The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers."

The prevailing type of piety needs the infusion of somewhat more of the temper of heavenly mindedness into it. There is too much of the clatter of the world in the religlous activity of the period, and not enough of the sweet music which is wafted in from the sacred spheres where saints and angels strike their harps in the open presence of the Son of God.—The Advance.

A SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Some years ago, during conversation, a gentlemen made some such remarks as these: In order to build up a flourishing congregation, two things are essential. First, talking up the services; let the people advertise the church by speaking well of the sermons and of the various parts of worship, Second, paying the pastor well and promptly; as may readily be understood, a minister who is generously supported, so that his mind need not be perplexed regarding food for his family, and who knows that his salary will be

Popular Science.

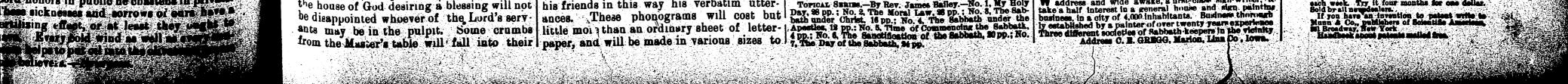
THE ANNOUNCEMENT which has been going the rounds of the press, of the perfecting by Mr. Edison of his phonograph, certainly seems startling, and one which might be denied without arousing surprise; but it now appears as if the world were soon to be treated to another great fruit of inventive genius, and that one of the great R's may soon be displaced. Mr. Edison, in a letter to the editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, has expressed in his frank and usual hearty way such utter confidence in the successful performance of all, or even more than all, that is hoped for, that we look forward to the receipt of our first phonograph with anxious curiosity. Those who remember the phonograph of ten years ago will recall that it was next to impossible to reproduce tones that were absolutely distinct; that is, sufficiently distinct to be recognized without difficulty or mistake by some person who had not heard the original utterpromptly met at the proper time, will do ances. To-day these difficulties have been more efficient work and do it with more ac- overcome; and the sender of a message, after ceptance to all than he possibly could if his setting the machine in motion, need only support was meager and paid in small in- talk into the machine with his natural and stallments. It is altogether probable that usual voice, then withdraw the phonogram, Mr. A. is not as eloquent a speaker as Mr. which corresponds to the old sheet of tinfoil, B., yet it is usually true that those who enter which could not be withdrawn, and mail to the house of God desiring a blessing will not his friends in this way his verbatim utter-

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8

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1887.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Oct. 1. The Centurion's Faith Mait. 8: 5-18. Oct. 8. The Tempest Stilled. Matt. 8: 18-27. Got. 15. Power to Forgive Sins. Matt. 9: 1-8. Oct. St. Three Miracled. Matt. 9: 18-31. Get. 29. The Harvest and the Laborers. Matt. 9: 35-38 and 10: 1-8. Nev. 5 Confessing Christ. Matt. 10: 82-42. 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. 18: 1-9. Dec, 10. Parable of the Tares. Matt. 18: 24-30. Dec. 17. Other Parbles. Matt. 18: 81-83, and 44-5%. Bee. M. Review.

LESSON XII.-OTHER PARABLES. BY THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, D. D. For Sabbath-day, Dec. 17, 1887.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .- MATTHEW 18 : 81 83 and 44-52. 81. Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The ingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field : 39. Which indeed is the least of all seeds: but when it is

grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches

38. Another parable spake he unto them : The kingdom of beaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened. 44. Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man bath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buy-eth that field.

45. Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant

46. Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchantman socking goodly pearls:
46 Who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it.
47. Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind:
48. Which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad

away. 49. So shall it be at the end of the world : the angels shall

sonie forth, and sever the wicked from among the just. 50. And shall cast them into the furnace of fire: there shall be walling and gnashing of teeth.

besu de waning and gnashing of teeth.
b. Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these
things? They say unto him, Yea. Lord.
b. Then said he unto them, Therefore every scribe which
is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, is like unto a man
that is an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old.

GOLDEN TEXT .- So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come torth, and sever the wicked from among the just, Matt. 18:

TIME.-A. D. 28. PLACE.—At Capernaum.

OUTLINE L The pervasive power of the kingdom. v.

81-33. II. Its surpassing value. v. 44-46.

III. Its comprehensive scope. v. 47-52.

gressing in the hearts of men, yet in the end it becomes all pervasive. Not a corner in the measure of meal escaped its presence; not a corner in the inhabited world will ultimately escape the presence of the divine kingdom; not an element in man's nature can escape the transforming power of the kingdom of God, when that kingdom is once set up in the

divine kingdom is intense; though its work is pro-

human heart. V. 44. Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field, the which when a man had found, he hide h, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field. This parable s is forth the great value set upon this kingdom by those who have once found it. As in the case of the discovered pearl, so in the case of the discovered kingdom; men are willing to part with everything else, that they may be able to secure for themselves the priceless treasure. It is implied in these parabl-s that men are seeking, in the deeper movements of their heart life, for just that life and rest that is revealed in the kingdom of heaven. They may not st first apprehend the real kingdom, though they are instinctively seeking for it; it is hidden from their vision at first, but when they have found it, it so completely meets all the wants of the soul that they at once appropriate it at whatever cost.

. V. 47. 48 Again, the kingdom of heaten is like unto a net that was cast into the sea. and gathered of every kind; Which. when it was full, they drew to the shore. and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away. This parable is similar to that of the tares, yet there is a marked difference. While that parable describes the growing together of the two kinds of seed, and the final separation, in the harvest, this parable represents the kingdom by a net, enclosing a great mass of fishes, good and bad. Here is the point of this parable; the kingdom in its light and proffered blessing, comes to all men, and so to speak, encloses all men, whether they are good or bad. So it is in fact, God's kingdom is not with held from any man or any tribe of men, however remote they may be from the great centers or divine light. It is true that in many portions of the world the light of the kingdom may yet be as twilight, yet all men have sufficient light to justify the decision of a moral judgm nt, by which the good and bad are distinguished and ultimately separated from each other.

The 49th and 50th verses simply carry out the thought of the preceding verses, and need no further remark here.

V. 51. Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, Yea, Lord. Our Lord here expresses his solicitude as to whether his parables have been understood as to their spiritual significance. They answer him at once in the affirm ative.

V. 52. Then said he unio them, Therefore every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven. is like unto a man that is an householder, which bring th forth out of his treasure new things and old Since they claim to understand all these teachings of the Lord, they are like a householder in film pos session of all things needful, both old and new; they know the teachings of the Old Testament and the former dispensation, and now they have the funda mental principles of Christ's kingdom, the kingdom of heaven. They are, therefore, fully equipped with all the knowledge of the divine revelation that is needful. This is as much as to say that they are responsible to bring out in their teachings all the essential truths of the divine revelation, the divine plan of salvation. With such knowledge and preparation, they are responsible both to men and to God for a great work in evangelizing the world and bringing men into the kingdom whereby they may be sayed.

of black-and-white drawings. The remarkable group of illustrated short stories is unparalleled in magazine literature. The usual variety of attractions in the departments assumes a bounteous holiday character. The Easy Chair and Editor s Study are tre-set in a new suit of larger type, like the body of the maga zine. The Christmas Reminiscences of Mr. Curtis are pleasing a discourse. Mr. Howells continues his discussions upon the criterion of true literature. Mr. Warner offers some quaint suggestions concerning Christmas attentions to the rich. The Drawer contains also a long contribution from Mark Twain. in the form of "A Petition to the Queen of England." and a humorous illustrated musical Drama by Edward Everett Hale.

THERE are two little magazines coming to this office, which the editor has read and re-read,-he is unable to say how many times. They are Babyland and Our Little Men and Women, published by the D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass. 11e has a five year-old boy in his family, and that is why he is such a constant reader of the little magazines. His wife is also a great reader of them.

THE Pulpit Treasury for December is an unusually interesting number of a usually interesting magazine. This number may be called a Princeton number, as its frontispiece is a portrait of Prof. Wm. Henry Green, and contains a portrait of Prof. Wm. M. Paxton, both of Princeton Theological Seminary; and both have sermons in the number. There is also a view of the chapel and seminary at Princeton and an article on the seminary. Sermons, Leading Thoughts of sermons and all the departments are full of interest. 771 Broadway, N. Y.

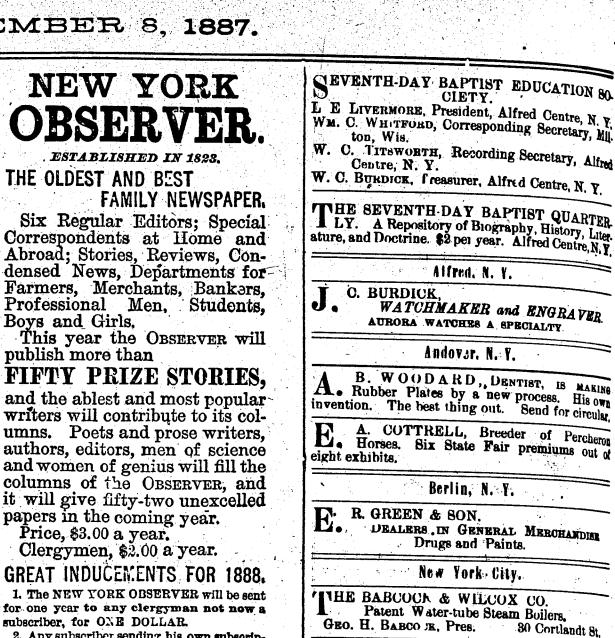
THE American Antiquarian continues to present its readers with valuable articles on arclæological subjects, both in this and other countries; and its department of correspondence, as well as its editorial departments, are interesting and instructive. The frontispiece in the November number shows the city of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1812 as a rude landing-place on the grassy shores of the lake, with a small group of soldiers in the foreground, and a little fleet in the waters beyond. 150 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

BEQUESTS TO TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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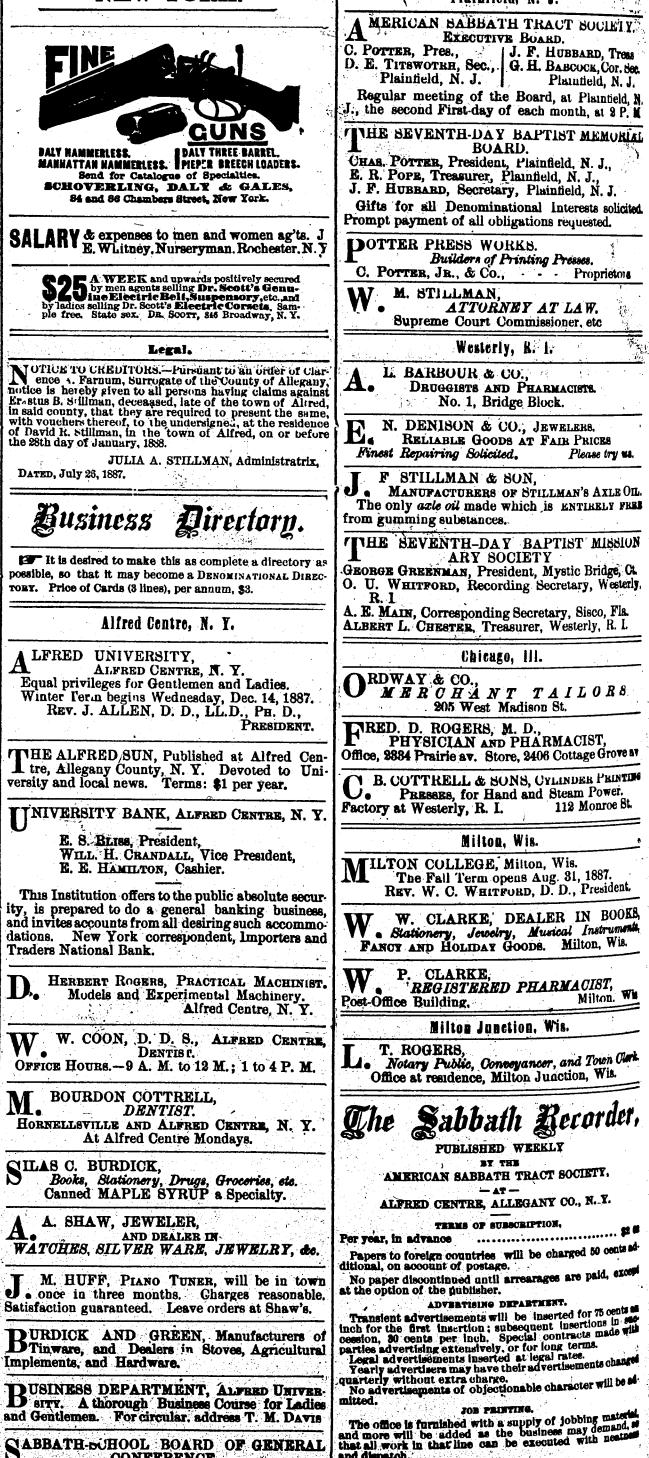
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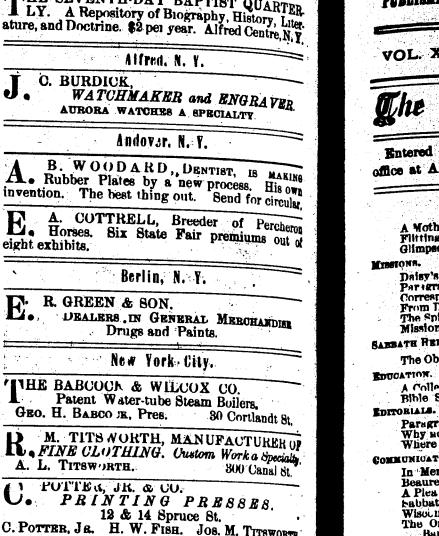
2. Any subscriber sending his own subscription for a year in advance and a new subscriber with \$5.00, can have a copy of the "Irenseus Letters," or "The Life of Jerry McAuley." 3. We will send the ODSERVER for the remainder of this year, and to January 1, 1889, to any new subscriber sending us his name and address and \$3.00 in advance. To such subscribers we will also give either the volume of "Irenæus Letters" or "The Life of Jerry McAuley."

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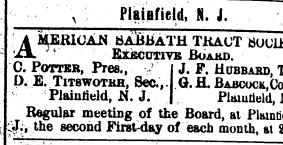
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BIBLE READINGS.

- Sunday.—Declarations concerning his kingdom Mait. 18: 31-33; 44-52, Monday.-Mark's parallel narrative. Mark 4: 26-34. Tweeday.-Lukes parallel narrative. Luke. 13:
- 18-22. Wednesday.—The supreme treasure. Phil. 8: 1-14 Thursday.-The sathered assembly. Matt. 22:
- 1-10. Friday.-The nations separated. Mait. 25: 31-46.

Babbath.—The use of parables. Matt. 13: 10-17.

INTRODUCTION.

It is supposed that Jesus very often taught by parables. There are eight parables in this first group. Four of them were given to the multitude and the other four are supposed to have been given to the disciples alone. In the last two lessons, we have studied the Parable of the Sower and the Parable of the Tares. This lesson brings before us five brief parables, first of the grain of mustard seed, of the leaven, of the treasure hid in the field, of the goodly pearls, of the net cast in to the sea. Each of these parables, like the two previously studied, illustrates some peculiar feature of the kingdom of heaven. Its planting, the conditions of its growth, its silent and remarkable growth, its supreme value and importance, its distinction from all other kingdoms, and its endurance, are illustrated in a very simple way by these parables.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 81. Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and soved in his field. The thought here set forth is the apparent insignificance of the beginning, and the greatness of the growth of the kingdom of heaven. The grain of mustard seed is comparatively a very small seed, but Its growth is both repid and very extensive. In these respects, the mustard plant satisfies the condi tions of illustration.

V. 82. Which, indeed, is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and become th a tree, so that the birds of the air come and Wige in the branches thereof. It is said that the mustard tree bears a pungent fruit or seed which is very attractive to the birds. . At certain seasons in the maturity of this seed, birds flock to these trees on account of the folisge and fruit, and lodge in the branches. The comparison as representing the kingdom is quite marked in this particular fact. The kingdom of heaven in its fruitage, in its blessings to humanity, holds out motives, and promises of rest, and supplies for the deepest wants of the human race. It is from this very fact that the struggling and perishing humanity are coming to, and seeking for, the king lom of heaven, and when they find it, they find test and supply for all their Tanta.

V. 33. Another parable spake he unto them; The hingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole ese leavened. The points in this parable are, first, the unseen presence of the imp'anted kingdom, and second, the pepetrating power of the kingdom up:

Books and Magazines.

THE American Antiquarian for September comes to our desk a little late, but full of interest. The leading articles are Gold Ornaments from the Unit. ed States of Columbia, The Puget Sound Indians, The Creator in the Religions of the East, and Some Problems in Connection with the Stone Age. There is a long chapter of correspondence on a variety of subjects, while the various editorial departments are full and instructive.

Among the illustrated articles of the Century for December are: the "Sea of Gallee," "Notes on Parisian Newspapers," and "Durham Cathedral," Some of these illustrations are as fine as we have ever seen in such a magazine. The number opens with a with a full-page portrait of President Lincoln as he appeared in 1861. There are several other articles with illustrations, but none so fine as those we have mentioned. The number is fully abreast of the times in the variety and interest of its themes. The Topics of the Times, Open Letters, Bric-a-brac are fresh, timely and racy.

SEVEN of the eleven articles comprised in the De cember Forum are of national importance: "A Review of the Fisheries Question," by Prof. Freeman Snow; "The Western View of the Tariff," by John A. Kasson; "Refunding the Public Debt" by Prof. Henry C. Adams; "The Nullifiers of the Constitu tion," by Murat Hals'ead; "Irish Agitation," by A. Lawrence Lowell; "The Issue Next Year," by Jas. Parton; and "Woman and the Temperance Question," by Frances E. Willard. The remaining four are: "Books that Have Helped Me," by Rev. Dr Thomas Hill; "Argument from the Unseen," by Prof. H. W. Parker; "College Disturbances," by President S. C. Bartlett; and "Communication at Sea." by Park Benjamin. The number is a strong one.

In the December issue of Harper's Magazine, every article and story is complete in itself, and there is a profusion of illustrated thort stories. The Christmas idea predominates throughout in a most attract ive form. The leading article is a charming one on "Old Garden Flowers," by F. W. Burbidge, of the Dublin Botanical Gardens The most signal feature of the number is a color d plate of American gems, illustrating an important article on " Precions Stones in the United States," by George F. Kunz. This plate is one of the choicest products of lithographic

der the general laws of the state of New York, the sum of.....dollars, (or the following de scribed property to wit....) to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction and control forever.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sab. bath, at 10.30 o'clock A. M. The Sabbath school fol lows the preaching ervice. Sabbath-keepers spend ing the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially in. vited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially velcomed.

THE New York Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 3, Y M. C. A. Building, corner 4th Avenue and 23d St.; entrance on 23d St. (Take elevator.) Meeting for Bible study at 40.30 A. M., followed by the regular preaching services. Strangers are cordiaily welcomed, and any friends in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to attend the service.

Church Bells.

We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. containing descriptions and prices of Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells, and over 1,800 Testimonials from purchasers in the United States and Canada. The Testimonials are from every State and Territory and a large proportion of them are from Ministers, and speak in the highest terms of the bells. The prices are comparatively low, and within reach of even feeble communities. Churches net ding bellsand none should be without-will do well to write for the catalogue, which is offered free to all who may apply.



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The moans or human a That surge against u Show me too well the Who said, "The der So fell thy blessings, L To sull life's fever p I bless thee, for the lu I ne'er shall see agai

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When we returned to the rest of the party they had not been idle The morning we left Ysabel had come aroun riage to take them sh the company a gentler acquaintance we had m who were also stopping and they had bought e ry to last them for the as a reminder-of the ry in Havana is unique do to leave Cuba and r the ladies had each souvenirs. But they much as the same qual New York. The prin that of Hierro, on Obi one of the sights of ladies spent some time was presented with som brance, a silver garte angel, for instance.

Havana'is noted for ladies use them const means of raising the w shield and shade. So for flirting-I mean f having openings for pe by gause, so that T Sehud has fen in ere

