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

TERMS-32 A YEAR. IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XLIII.—NO. 7.

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# The Sabbath Becorder.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

DRNOMINATIONAL SKETCHES .- NO. 2.

BY REV. THOS. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

Our China Mission.

the ocean these midwinter days and nights. But here comes a letter from Mrs. Carpenter, written on the day of departure. Let us read a few lines from it.

Beloved Friends,-The day of our departure has arrived. While your eyes rest on these words, our own will have been withdrawn from the scenes, the countenances they have loved so well to contemplate to be greeted through long weeks, yes months, with but the world of waters being and longing for those distant shores which await our eager hopes, our future toils. And now do you ask what are our views and feelings in this near prospect of entering upon our work? We do indeed thank God and take courage when we remember all the way which he has led us. The constancy of friends, their sympathy, their prayers, have cheered our hearts, have strengthened our faith, increased our zeal, and quickened within us our strongest de Jan. 27th. sires to be devoted entirely to this work. Think you, then, that we can carry with us sad hearts and mournful faces, even while we leave you, assured that we shall meet you no more here? No: the language of our heart is. " Hinder me not."

With cheerfulness, then, do we turn to our appointed toil, loving not our friends For its success pray, labor, and wait. So shall the God of missions gather you at last with his redeemed, out of every kindred and tribe and people and tongue; and both joice together. L. M. CARPENTER.

hearts of many anxious friends are made glad by news from our missionaries. After a voyage of 112 days, they arrived at Hong Kong, China, where they were met by Mr. Dean, the Baptist missionary; and, through his kindness, they were soon introduced to Mr. Robert Strachn, a Scotch merchant, who. on learning their business in China, generously offered them the use of a suitable house during their stay, rent free, or rather as his contribution toward the mission. How grateful must have been such a reception and rest in the strange land.

Our missionaries reached Shanghai in June, and, on the last day of that month, took possession of a rented house. They were very kindly treated by the missionaries aiready there, and offered homes with them till they could get settled. Our missionarice have always met with large-hearted friends among the various foreign missionathat had attended their voyage and settle-

ment in Shanghai, Bro. Carpenter says: "Putting all these things together, and es in reference to God's care for his people and for his cause, it does appear to me that his hand and his counsel are in this matter. And if God be for us. it is of little consequence who is against us: the work will go forward, and the mission will prosper. Now promising field. I hope we may labor with all our might to fulfill the good pleasure of his will in directing us to this place."

Who can doubt that our fathers in the Missionary Board and in the churches, forty years ago, were moved to this great work by the great Head of the church? Their hearts were touched by the finger of the Lord, and they found deep joy in sending had never heard it

faithful missionaries. They wore out their dinary trials.

among their kindred.

Sabbath services and caring for the weakones, but continually pleading for teachers to be sent to them. Nor were they ever forgotten by the praying brethren and sisters in our home churches.

At our Anniversaries, held at Brookfield Our missionaries have gone. They are on N. Y., in September, 1879, the Spirit of God moved the hearts of the brethren very deeply on the subject of the reinforcement of our foreign mission. We shall never for get that prayer-meeting Sixth-day morning. Before the meetings closed it was found that God had been preparing persons to offer themselves for this work in China. In abou four months from this time that little com pany were in Shanghai, surrounded by those who were intensely glad to welcome them neath, and the realm of stars above, look- You all know these missionaries, David H Davis and wife, and Miss A. Eliza Nelson A farewell meeting was held at Alfred Centre, Dec. 10, 1879, with interesting and im pressive exercises. On the 27th of December, they sailed from San Francisco in the steamship City of Tokio, arriving at Yokohama, Jan. 18, 1880, whence they sailed on the 21st for Shanghai, reaching that port

> After being a few months there, Bro. Da vis wrote as follows:

SHANGHAI, June 80, 1880. "I have not forgotten how powerfully the Spirit of God did work in the hearts of many at your last session: and under its influence we were led to take the step that has the less but the cause more. And for this caused our separation. It was not a mocause's sake, for our sakes, for your own mentary flash of spiritual excitement with sake, we entreat you, let nothing induce showing us our duty, and calling us to imyou to come down from the prosecution of mediate action. I see now, as I never saw this great work. . . . Our last, our most | before, the great need of a perishing world; carnest request is, abandon not this mission. and seeing this, I see with a clearer vision Christ to publish the honor of his name and the knowledge of his salvation to those who know him not. I feel confident that if those stand point, they could not fail to be More than a half year passes, and the touched with a spirit of compassion; and their hearts and their hands would be moved to earnest praver and diligence for tian mission. This work here assumes a greater importance for our denomination from the fact that we differ from all the others in regard to Sabbath truth, and from nearly all in the doctrine of gospel baptism. The work before us in this heathen empire by many. is great. Say not that we are too weak: take hold on the arm of God, and be led of him to the altar of personal sacrifice. I fear many among our denomination know but little about this altar. We are called upon come to the altar."

We learn by the report to the Society, 1881, that the house for our missionaries had been rebuilt, and was commodious. It also states that there are ten Sabbath-keeping families connected with our church at Shanghai: Sabbath services and weekly prayer-meetings are held; there has been ries. After recounting the marked favors one addition by baptism; one Bible-school organized during the year; two day-schools have come under the care of our missionaries. Bro. Davis reports that Ching Sah comparing them with what the Bible teach- preached 300 sermons, and Le Erlow 357 sermons. Bro. Davis is Recording Secretary of the Shanghai Missionary Conference, and there is every reason to believe that all of our missionaries are highly respected by their fellow Christian workers in Shanghai. that God has fixed our station here in this The work of Miss Nelson and Mrs. Davis is in behalf of heathen women and children. The women are visited and taught at their homes, and the children are gathered into schools.

A missionary and wife, and a missionary teacher: two native preachers, one Biblewoman, a Sabbath-school and two dayschools, and a church of about twenty memand carrying the words of life to those who bers. Our mission buildings are valued as the labors expanded in that mission by those For the year 1883, the report informs us that Bro. Davis preached 125 sermons and strength in the service, and established a conducted a weekly Bible class; distrib-One of that little faithful band was called family at the earliest possible day. Accord- temperance work. her heavenly home from that field she ing to the report, there were, in the three as much. The others were permitted day-schools, 66 scholars. There has been

to return and spend their advanced years one added to the church by baptism, Chung Lah's oldest son. Chung Lah is anxious for The little church, with her native teach- his next younger son to receive an education ers, maintained herself nobly, keeping up in America, and then become a helper in our China mission.

MEDICAL MISSION.

The report says: It affords us great satis faction to be able to announce a valuable reinforcement of our China mission. Ella F. Swinney, M. D., expects to sail for Shanghai in a few weeks, where she will as many different shades of opinion as in- sleepy ecstasy of Nirvana in church. We labor as our medical missionary. This is believed to be one of the most interesting and important steps ever taken in connection with our foreign mission work.

An important and hopeful advance step is being taken in the proposed boarding school at Shanghai. The land is purchased, and the building commenced. The design of the basis of religion, we have three distinct this school is to receive promising boys and phases. These groups of conceptions have by unprejudiced common sense, namely: girls for a term of years, for instruction in different branches of knowledge, religious teaching, of course, being foremost. If China is to have the gospel, it must be largely features. given through the instrumentality of the Chinese themselves.

Thus, on the good foundation established by the first missionaries, our present laborers are enlarging and building up a work of great promise for the future years. Surely Christ must be superintending and blessing the work.

(To be continued.)

THE W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. of Allegany County held its semi-annual sersion in the Methodist sakes, for the heathen's sake, and for Christ's us. God, by his quickening power, was church of Allentown tenoing Tuesday, 

the demands resting upon the disciples of was anticipated, and we already felt we were among our friends. Alter the stirring song. Joy to the world, the Lord has come." they that sow and they that reap shall re- of our brethren who have no special interest Mrs. E. P. Lerkin re at 6th Psalm, and in this great work could see it from our invoked the blessing a God upon us, while we should strive to do his bidding.

Mrs. Fisher, President of the Union a Allentown, in a few well spoken words, made the prosperity of this portion of our Chris- us feel that we were indeed welcome. After the usual preliminaries, reports and appoint ment of committees, etc., the Temperance Workers' Conference was opened by Mrs. B. Bradley, and participated in and enjoyed

The verbal reports from local delegates gave evidence of good work being done among the children and young people especially, while the statistics showed an increase by the example of others, but above all, by of one hundred or more to our membership the sacrificial life of our Lord, to arise and in the county. The President gave an interesting account of the National Convention, at Minneapolis, which was supplemented by remarks by Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ohio.

The Band of Hope of Allentown, under the direction of Mrs. Furnald, then came marching in, following their banner which said, "Tremble King Alcohol, for We Are Growing Up. They entertained us delightfully for the next half hour with song, recitations, dialogues, etc., showing us fully that their banner was truly an index of their determinations.

evening with attentive listeners, as Mrs. evening, How intelligent, Christian men guments, such earnest entreaties and touching appeals for the protection of our homes and the salvation of our sons and brothers. and yet vote for men bound by party ties to the liquor traffic is a paradox too absurd for comprehension.

Temperance Instruction, White Cross, Young Women's work, etc. The Question conduct what it may. follows: Dwelling house, \$4,500; city chapel, Box opened by Mrs. Woodbridge gave us an We cannot take your time now to recount \$2,500; way dang, \$400; total value, \$7,400. hour of special enjoyment as well as instruction. We are pleased to note the fact that a goodly number of our temperance brethren were present to witness our deliberations and fences to keep us from God. Orthodoxy mission which has become known through- uted, in the last half of the year, 800 give us words of cheer, and we hope that they amid diverse opinions leads to bigotry. The eat the religious world for the integrity of sheet tracts, 2,000 Calendars, and 700 Gos- were in no way discouraged but that they its converts, in the midst of more than or- pels. He desires to call attention to the and all present, could returned to their homes great importance of sending out another with renewed seal and enthusiasm to do of life. All we need is an easy conscience,

MERT, A. WILLIAM, Pro-

RELIGION AND THE MENTAL POWERS.

BY REV. W. C. DALAND.

the universe. Actualities exist for us only burdensome or what savors of duty, and to as modified in our apprehension of them. have a religion of sweet hymns and oders. Individuality is indestructible. If, there- of fine esthetic taste and beautiful surroundfore, a number of men were to define religion ings, with soft words and entertaining disin its relation to the mind, there would be course from the preacher, and sometimes a dividuals. And yet if we begin to classify, see the influence of this conception fully as we shall see that all these diverse notions much in the more highly cultured churches may be arranged in three general groups. of the didactic or ritualistic type as else-These groups would correspond to the where. The extreme view in this direction customary division of the mental powers in- is that there is no need of any kind of church. to the will, the intellect and the sensibility: Let's all be happy. That will suffice. and as each of these faculties is in turn made in different ways many points of agreement, the true idea of religion is that it compreand are susceptible of almost infinite modifications. We shall indicate the more salient | sides of man's nature, retaining the ex-With many, religion is purely a matter of

conduct, of external action in the line of the operation of the will. Here is a wide range, even among the various ethical forms of religion. The humanitarian tendencies of the day have largely turned the tide of many religious denominations in this direction; Especially is this the case among the more cultured classes in our large cities. This principle also obtains in the ritualistic churches. With the emphasis laid upon the outward action of the individual comes also the exalted importance of the external con- and the expounder of truth, and his followduct of the services of the church. Sometimes the one displaces the other. The meaning of religion for a large and eminently respectable class in all ages has been con- are told. Those of Christ, without further As we glanced was the descrated walls and formity to the usages of the church, either mention, fitly suggest the empty profession to a form of ceremony or to a certain ethical of a name. Christ was their banner, nothstandard, often none too high. This conception of Christianity is, at least in practice, quite prevalent in our churches. It does not matter much what a man's views of doctrine words are well suited to our day. The are, as long as he lives a tolerably fair life question of Ecolesiastes of old is perfectly fair life. Is there anything whereof it may be seen and conforms to the customs of the church to which he belongs—particularly if he gives time which was before us." Let us be wise liberally to its support. This last is an important element of Christian conduct. To convert one is to get him to act in accordance with our ideas. But here we have a mere shell. If this be just, we can make Christians by force, and the machinery of Jesuitic missionaries would be a commendable means of Christian propagation. Again, with many others religion is rather

ntellectual, a matter of knowledge, belief, or opinion. Truth is made the end. and right views of truth, right opinions, become the test of Christian character. Here is marked an advance. He who knows and believes the truth will, if he be sincere, strive to act in accord with it; and this conception of religion has gone hand in hand with man's progress in knowledge and civilization. Those denominations which lay great stress upon instruction in doctrine, and upon strict forms of belief have been giant forces in the world since the Protestant by others and abhorred by himself, has Reformation, and they have held up as well good reason to say to the young when they the example of a stern and rigorous morality. But the weakness of human nature will assert itself, and in many quarters an observer The Opera House was well filled in the whose eyes are not blinded by prejudice may easily see in the grim skeleton of orthodoxy man tempted to enter the paths of dishon-Mary A. Woodbridge gave the address of the all that is left of the religion of Christ. It is no matter what a man does if he is only and fathers can listen to such convincing ar- orthodox. If his opinions are all right, if his views of doctrine are sound, our minds are at ease. He is safe. If we can get one to subscribe to our creed or to swallow our doctrines, we welcome him into the church, and to all else our eyes are discreetly closed. It is this phase of religion which gives its us say to those who are just yielding to such The morning session gave encouraging enemies the greatest advantage. Hence the reports from the superintendents of different sneer by skeptics that Christianity makes a departments, such as S. S. work, Scientific man's eternal happiness or misery depend upon a mere assent to a statement, be his Others say, regarding religion as purely was surprised to find her weeping, apparent

emotional, Away with creeds and rites and ly in much distress. narrow views of life and conduct. All we ing?" he inquired. "In the Bible," need is to feel right. Creeds are narrow law of God cannot be kept by man; so it is better to be charitable and have liberal views sympathetic pity, the parent sooth so that we can have a good state of feeling.

devil. We say sometimes, "Do you feel that you are saved? If so, all right. Join the church. It doesn't matter how you live or what your opinions are." There is a Every man is for himself the measure of tendency to general relaxation of what is

Now the very prosaic and trite conclusion from all this is the one naturally suggested hends the harmonious development of all cellences of these different views, having eliminated their defects. If religion does anything for one, it changes him in every part of his being. It becomes a vital force pervading his whole nature.

There is nothing new in all this. In 1 Cor. 1: 12, 13, we read: "Now this I say, that every one of you saith, I am of Paul; and I of Apolloe; and I of Cephas; and I of Christ, Is Christ divided?"

We see in Peter and his party the ethical and ritualistic Christians of the early church. who insisted upon the detailed observance of the old ceremonial law. Paul, though a broad man with all the culture of three civilizations, appears before us as the reasoner ers naturally exalted the importance of right conceptions of dectrine. Apollos comes to our minds as the elegant orator, the true æsthetic apostle—"an eloquent man," we ing more. Peter's party was too moral for them. Paul's too orthodox, and Apollos' too refined. It is against this fragmentary Christianity that Paul here speaks, and his See this is new? it hath been already of all and ponder that other question of the writer to the Corinthian church. "Is Christ

# DON'T STEP THERE.

A man started out for church one icy Sabbath morning, and presently came to a place where a little boy was standing, who, with choking voice, said:

"Please don't step there." "Why not?"

"Because I stepped there, and fell down," sobbed the little fellow, who had thus taken t upon himself to warn the unwary passerby of the danger into which he had fallen. There are many men in the world who

have good reasons for giving such warnings as this. The man who has trod the dark and slippery path of intemperance, as he sees the young learning to take the first glass of spirits or wine or beer, has good reason to say to them, "Don't step there, for I stepped there and fell down." The man who has indulged in gambling till he is deepised are entering on the same course, "Don't step there, for I stepped there and fell down."

How many there are to-day in prison and convict settlements, with reputations ruined and lives blasted, who could say to the young esty and wrong-doing, "Don't step there, for stepped there and fell down.

It is well for us to be warned by the sad experience of others, and it is sometimes a duty for those who have fallen by these temptation to lift a warning voice. There are slippery places all around us, and thousands are passing heedlessly along. Let us entrest them to beware, and, as we remember the bitter experience of our own sinful lives, let temptatons "Don't step there, for I stepped there and fell down."-Cynosure,

A CHILD was once sitting quitely in the window nook, with a book in her hand. Her father, looking up after a long silence. "What are you re answered; "God had just forgiven ! people, and then they sinned again; now he is going to punish them dres with some more deaths and di Touched with her manifestations gosted: "O perhaps he will not vore upon them this time." An ecsantique child replied: "Inde

# Missions.

"Go ye into all the world; and preach the gospe

The Corresponding Secretary having tem porarily changed his place of residence, all communications not designed for the Treasurer should he addressed, until further notice, A. E. Main Moco. Putnam Co., Fla. Regular quarterly meet tags 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.

THE Baptist Missionary Magazine, of Boston, one of our best exchanges, begins its mixty-seventh volume with a new and very nest style of cover.

the editor and publisher has been changed from Princeton, N. J., to 436 West 20th St., New York.

WE welcome such correspondents as Bro. H. D. Clarke, whose letter is given on another part of this page; and we welcome such correspondence. A discussion of missionary these words: "Oh, that was a time to make ways and means, in the spirit of our correspondent, is a sign of healthful interest, and cannot but be encouraging and helpful. Paul is indeed our model missionary in his interesting and refreshing occasion. Mr. spirit and in the principles that governed Wardner's teacher gave good evidence of a his acts. But he had one advantage, at genuine religious experience; and the manner least, over missionaries to China. For the in which he read and explained the Bible at latter there are no Jewish synagogues, where believers in God and the Old Testament Scriptures assemble, into which they can go, and, according to custom, be invited to speak. But with the ideas of pushing out behind some ground of hope that he had to new points, and of placing more responsibilities upon native Christians, we are in full in his Son. Jesus Christ. A sister said she accord; and, up to this standard Bro. Davis heard him, on his dying bed, with closed is evidently trying to bring our China Mismon. Hence his oft-repeated desire for more workers from America. Readers, pray to the Lord of the harvest.

#### THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

NUMBER VIII.

In 1850 it was stated that our missionaries in China felt embarassed by their limited facilities, and by the retired location of their chapel, the latter being only an apartment of their hired house fitted up for meetings, at an expense of about forty dollars. They deaired to buy a lot and build a chapel upon some public thoroughfare of Shanghai; and the Board, through the Corresponding Secretary, had made an encouraging beginning in an effort to raise \$3,500 for that purpose.

Congregations were increasing in size: sometimes a hundred hearers were collected: and, in one instance, one hundred and thirty gathered at the place of preaching.

The chapel in the house, mentioned above, was opened in 1849. On a board over the door leading to the chapel was the inscription in Chinese, "Temple for explaining the Book." Two small boards were put in convenient places telling the hours of service, and inviting the people to attend; and a hundred cards were distributed among the neigh bors inviting them to come and hear the Book of the true God explained. On a Sixth-day evening the doors were opened, and a gong rung on the housetop. In a few minutes the chapel was nearly filled with people who, everything considered, gave a good degree of attention to an address by Mr. Wardner. At the Sabbath morning meeting about thirty were present, mostly adults, and some of the literary class. After this the congregations were about fifty in the evening and half as many in the morning. From thirty to forty minutes were occupied in remarks on one of the ten commandments, prayer, a spoken discourse, prayer and singing. Other chapels were on public streets, and generally some one stood at the door to distribute tracts to the people as they entered. But our missionaries had no tracts.

The Board hoped for such an increase of contributions as would enable them to make use of the press as an important auxiliary to the work in China. The increase did not come; still that place. It began on December 25, 1886, they appropriated the sum of one hundred dollars, as a small beginning. Meanwhile, Mr. Carpenter published 7,000 sheet tracts ntitled, "The one thing needful," and 5,000

titled, "The periods of the rest-day;" and Wardner was helping his teacher in the aration of a small tract on the Sabbath.

Our missionaries took an active part with others in efforts to secure correct and acceptable translations of the Scriptures. There were differences of opinion as to what Chinese term should be used for the name of God; baptism presented another difficulty; and the subject of the Sabbath was dealt with in ap parent unfairness. It was a general practice to designate the first day as "ceremonyworship-day;" and a system of notation was Chinese week! There were also portions of scripture in circulation, even the ten commandments, in which Sabbath was translated by the Chinese terms for "ceremony-worshipday!" Thus the Chinese were led to suppose that the Bible required the observance of Sunday or ceremony-worship-day.

We understand that the First-day mission-WITH the January number the Missionary | aries acknowledged that they had presented Review begins volume ten. The address of the subject of the Sabbath to the Chinese in a careless manner; and, so far as we can judge, the stand taken by brethren Carpenter and Wardner was well worthy of commenda-

> unpleasant sort. An account of the happy baptism of Mr. Carpenter's cook contains me in love with a missionary's life." A communion season, following soon after, the first conducted in the Chinese language, was an the prayer-meetings, seemed to indicate that the Lord might want him to preach the "new religion." Mr. Carpenter's teacher, a man of fidelity and talents, had died; but he left become a believer in the only true God and eyes and uplifted hands, repeat the name of Jesus. This sister, Ne May by name, a blind and aged grandmother, and another grand daughter, declared themselves to be believere in Jesus, greatly to the joy of the missionaries. The struggles in passing from idolatry to the Christian faith can indeed be nothing less than the new birth.

The Board, in their eighth Annual Report, referring to the China mission, bear this valuable testimony: "To say nothing of the results actually accomplished there, the reflex influence which this mission has exerted upon our churches at home ought to be esteemed an ample repayment of all the cost, and toils, and anxietics expended upon it. Would to God that we had the means of occupying the field more extensively! A reinforcement of labor is greatly needed." These are the words of a Board composed of such men as David Dunn, President; W. B. Maxson E. S. Bailey, N. V. Hull, L. Andrus, J Bailey, I. D. Titsworth, T. B. Stillman, J. W. Langworthy, Geo. H. Perry, J. H. Cochran, L. T. Rogers, Vice Presidents; T. B Brown, Corresponding Secretary; Geo. B Utter, Recording Secretary; A. D. Titsworth Treasurer; and W. B. Gillette, L. Crandall I. D. Titsworth, E. G. Champlin, George Greenman, Directors. The report was adopted after interesting remarks by severa brethren, and special prayer. Two resolu tions were also adopted; one recommending the third of November following as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting, in behalf of missions: the other that the Annual Re port of the Board be read publicly in the churches as early as practicable.

Such was the spirit, such the words, of our fathers, in 1850. Have we made advancement? O, ye men and women of to-day, workers and burden-bearers, are we worthy to be called the spiritual children of those whose mantles of labor and responsibility have fallen on our shoulders? O, thou who ar the Founder and Lord of missions, send upor us, thy unworthy servants, a new baptism of the spirit of evangelism !

## FROM 8. D. DAVIS.

I have just returned from Salemville, Pa., where we have enjoyed a glorious revival meeting, said to be the first one ever held in and closed the night following First-day, Jan. ing of the Word. This was the longest and most peculiar meeting I ever conducted. The congregations at night were large, and, as a rule, attentive and respectful; although rause they felt that something must societies, as I am told, do not believe in ex-11-provided with funds for daily cism was, to me, wholly unexpected and

There was, hewever, an element in the meetings, almost, if not quite to the close, that was the most disorderly and disrespectful I ever met anywhere. They would come in to the meetings in a squad, pretend to take notes, and nod and wink at each other. But this part of their game was broken up by a man of the village, who told them of their conduct, and that they would have to stop it, or he would see if there was not some adopted making it the seventh day of the way to stop it. But when the congregation were on their kness before God, these dis orderly ones would set up on their seats and laugh and make fun of the services, and thus annoy those that were near them. But the strangest part of all this is that these persons profess to be God's chosen people, to bear to the world "present truth," and to be looking and preparing for the soon coming of the blessed Saviour. There was among them, however, a small exception. One of their number backed out, and said, if that was the way they were preparing to meet the Saviour he did not want to be among them. He came with his little son to the seat for But their experiences were not all of an prayers, and is now a happy Christian and a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Salemville.

> There was another strange occurrence; two bright girls, who were converted the first time I visited Pennsylvania, were sent one Subbath-day by their parents (contrary to their own will) to a meeting near by our church house, to hear others preach, who denounced usus the false prophet spoken of in the Scriptures. But before the next Sabbath morning came, those girls and their parents were all members of our church. All glory to him who can make the wrath of man praise him, and the remainder of wrath restrain. At our very first meeting there were a goodly number of persons who entered into covenant to do what they could, each in their sphere, to make the meeting a success. They kept their covenant faithfully, and the very good order kept through the entire series of meetings, with the exception made above, was praiseworthy. But it took me a week to learn that the people did not understand me.

> We finally induced the people to move in duty, and as fast as they did, the Lord abundantly blessed them. Those who came forvard for prayers, thirty in all, were relieved at once; and those who arose for prayers were soon relieved of their load of sin and guilt. I think the average time the anxious remained without the evidence that they were converted, after they received the anxious seat, would not exceed fiftien minutes. I do not know just how many were converted, but I think there were about two score. Sixteen ioined the church before I came away, and one lady told me she would join next Sabbath. The church now numbers forty-two, and when at home they are all within hearing of the bell.

Eld. G. B. Kagarise is an excellent coaborer, and I came out of the meetings much stronger than I was when the meetings began, and so easy is it to speak in their neat little house of worship, that notwith standing I preached once a day for thirty days and twice each day for twenty-three days of the time, my voice is much clearer and stronger than when I began this meeting. The membership was generally revived; and think have before them a bright future, especially if they can have the needed help. We held a communion service near the close of our meetings, which was very interesting, though is seemed odd to all of us: it was so to the audience, because it was restricted, none but Seventh-day Baptists being invited to partake; and to me it was so, because I never saw the service as it was there.

Eld. Kagarise took the lead. Two of the members would arise and stand before him when he would break into two pieces the bit of bread he held in his fingers, saying at the time, "The bread which we break is the com munion of the body of Christ," when they had received it they would sit down, and two others arise and be ministered to in the same way, and so on until all had received the bread, and then we all ate at the same time. The wine was administered to two at a time, who, arising to their feet, received it as the administrator said, "This cup of the New Testament is the communion of the blood of Christ." The communion was preceded by 23, 1887, with a large concourse of people, feet-washing. The congregation, though who gave excellent attention to the preach- large, was solemn and respectful, and the whole service, which was in the evening, was | thought that the "great commission"

I think these meetings have left an impression on the minds of the people in favor of orinting was done at their own expense, a large majority of the members of religious the precious cause we have the honor to represent. I preached on the subjects of the Sabrtaken in that line of endeavor, al- perimental religion. This species of skepti- bath, baptism, the Lord's supper, and church government. In conclusion, I wish to say I the payment of their teachers. strangely odd. I do not now remember ever believe this to be a point of as vital imporexpress even doubts as to its divine reality. JANE LEW, W. Va., Jan. 28, 1887.

#### COREERSPONDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1887. Dear Bro. Main,—It has been a long time ince I communicated with you, but I have not forgotten you or the work in which you are engaged. Let me assure you that many prayers have gone forth from my heart for your health and for our mission work in general. This work, obligatory upon all of God's people, lies near my heart, even though I contend we have a special work to do as reformers in the church.

The meager results in Shanghai, thus far, do not discourage me, at all; nor lessen my faith in the grand gospel enterprise. My greatest wonder is that Bro. Davis holds on with increasing zeal and faith, when so many are ready to abandon the field because great results are not, to their minds, yet visible. But, in my short experience, I have learned not to measure results by the num ber of converts gathered. In fact, it is time Christians learned that results belong to God, while we obey his commands. I was glad Bro. Davis gave, for our encouragement, the account of Eld. Carpenter's influence in China. I feel sure that the great judgment day will reveal thousands of such instances; and many heathen will yet trace their salva tion to the influence of that mission.

I am not one looking for the conversion of the masses, believing that God's Word refutes the doctrine; but that China and other nations will receive and rejoice in great light in God's own time. I have not a doubt. I one soul in heathen darkness has been saved as the result of that mission, then not one dollar expended in the work has been misap-

For one, I want to see the reinforcement of the China Mission. Not simply that Bro. Davis may come home a year to visit or rest, for I do not think that, aside from his deprivation of home associations, his work is as laborious as that of many home mission aries; but I want to see the mission reinforced because of China's great need and our ability to supply a portion of it. Because, too, of the effect it would have upon our home churches.

While some are suggesting different methods. I feel content to leave that to the experience of those on the field, who ought to find out how best to accomplish the most with the facilities at hand. Permit me however, to express my present conviction as I view the matter from a distance. It may not be best to adopt in China the methods of Paul in Europe; but no doubt something similar would best meet the demands. There seemed to be something very simple and effective in his policy. We see him enter a strange city and go into the public assemblies; and when an opportunity was given, he improved it. Starting with what seemed to be occupying the attention of the people at the time, he would enlarge upon it, and pass gradually to the one great message he wished to present. Then would d &cussion begin, and he would improve that opportunity, confounding the people with his wisdom. A few would believe, whom, at the suitable time, he organized into a Christian church. It seems that he chose for his operations the commercial centers. He did not appear to rely upon his own continued presence with the believers to insure their steadfastness, though he occasionally visited them to confirm them in the faith and refresh his own soul. Elders were chosen as leaders, while the great missionary left the Holy Spirit and word of truth to secure growth among them. As I said, this revival of the apostolic method may be best for China, though I have faith in the power of Christian truth to hold a converted Chinaman and develop his religious life. Why then cannot our Missionary Board trust the other by brick walls. At the foot of the church of Shanghai to the pastoral care of some native elder, and send missionaries to other points, making, of course, Shanghai the headquarters? I believe a school should be established there, or somewhere, for the preparation of native teachers, as well as to educate, as we are endeavoring to do, the boys and girls. How would the plan of Dr. Binney, when in Burmah, work with us Schisms might sometimes arise. So they did in the churches Paul organized; but God overruled them, in most cases, and the elect were made the purer. Then, too, ought no the native teachers to be impressed with the down its throat to make it weigh more; or if for them as well as for American or other enough to tempt any one to buy it, he will missionaries? Converts in Shanghai ought put a reed down its throat and blow till the to feel that obligation rests upon them to send or go into the "regions beyond." am looking for this in due time; for, if think it is quite fair to get all they can out of China is to receive any great benefit from Christianity, this must be done. It is almost

If our own hearts, as a people, were fired London.

with love and loyalty to Jesus, then would we light up many hearts at home and abroad, and in such a manner that their hearts would in turn light still others, and so on until everywhere the blessed gosper would have free course.

But I may have wearied you with this Pardon my boldness to suggest what you with greater wisdom, already know. Be lieve me still an interested member of the Missionary Society, so far as my prayers and feeble contributions can qualify me for mem. bership?

May I hear from you when possible? Yours in hope, H. D. CLARKE

#### CHINESE CITIES.

There are a great many cities in China ,460, not reckoning towns. All the principal cities and towns are surrounded by high walls, made of blue bricks, which make them look very strange to English people, These walls are from twenty to sixty feet high, with several gates in them for people to go in and out of the town. They are very strong too, and so thick that in time of war the troops move about on the top without any fear of their falling off. The gates of towns are shut every night soon after it gets dark. At the end of every principal street there is a strong barrier of timber, which is shut at the same time, to keep people from going in and out. No one is allowed to pass unless he can give a very good reason for it.

In Pekin and Nankin there are some very wide streets. The chief streets in Pekin are one hundred feet wide, but in most of the cities and towns the streets are very narrow. The houses have very broad eaves, so that those on one side of the road nearly touch those on the other side; and a Chinese city seen from a little distance looks like a huge mass of houses and nothing else.

People who want to see the sky and get a breath of fresh air go onto the tops of the houses, which are generally ornamented with rows of flowers in pots, and have an ornamental railing all round them. On the roofs there are also a great many jars filled with water, to be ready in case of a fire, for as the houses are made chiefly of wood, and are so very close together, there often is a fire. Every now and then in a Chinese street there is a high stone wall between two houses. This is called a fire wall, and is put there so that if a house should catch fire all the other houses would not be burnt too, as the wall would keep the fire from spreading.

The houses in Chinese cities are nearly all of the same height, except that here and there, there is a temple or a government house a little higher than the rest; and in the southern provinces there are a great many pawnbrokers shops, which are built with high square towers. In most cities there are large pieces of tilled land, which might be used for building, and then the other parts would not be so crowded; but the Chinese like to squeeze into as little room, and live as close together as they possibly can. They think it more sociable and better for trade.

Chinese streets are not only very narrow, but very dirty. The hardest working scavengers are the dogs and pigs, who run about and find what they can to eat. There are very bad drains too, and therefore very bad smells, which cannot always get out, as the streets are sometimes shut in by matting at the top, to keep out the hot sun. It is partly for this purpose that they are made so narrow. In spite of this, however, Chinese merchants and tradesmen are generally

healthy and live long. The names of the streets are not written on the houses as they are in England, but on gates at each end. The shops have a ground floor and an upper story. The upper story is where the people live. The ground floor is all taken up with the shop itself, which has no windows, but is quite open in front. The shops are separated from each walls, close to the pavement, are little niches in which are placed offerings to the god of the trade, whatever it may be that is carried on there, for every trade has a god of its own. On these walls are also placed signboards, painted in brilliant colors—generally red, yellow or blue—containing, not the name of the man who lives there, but the name of the shop, such as 'The House of Eternal Happiness.' Then there will be a great many smaller boards, containing lists of the things sold in the shop.

In the market there is a great deal of cheating, For instance, if a man has some fish to sell, and waits all the morning without any one buying it, he will stuff something is he has a fish that is flabby, and not good fish looks and feels like a good one. But the Chinese do not very often cheat each other; they keep it generally for foreigners, and them. I am sorry to say the reason they give is that foreigners have done them a vain to look for fereign missionaries enough of truth in this.—From The Children of

Zabbalk

k days chalt thou labor, and

weeth day is the Sabbati

PROM ARKA

The following letter and ac proceedings do not need any The arguments of these Senat seem to have been effective up tors. Twenty six to two is But the ground on which me are based, and the ignorance of history which some of convince every reader of the tures to make laws for religio report is reprinted from the February 8, 1887. TEXABLAM

Dour Bro. Platts,-I . of the Senate proceedings Legislature on yesterda you will see that the bill batarians in this state pas only two dissenting vote land is a missionary Bapti his motives are I cannot Baptists of the state indo they must here and nov cherished boast that they my others for difference ions. If they do not inde Rid. Copeland, then to sa should in some way give to understand that he did this action the sentiment have so long and so persis no individual should be de of legislation, of his inalic thip God. This vote mu descend along the line of acts of religious intoleran to wait for the result whe nto the House. Fratern

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of the bill. He believ eminently proper for a cl are hampered by the law He drew a vivid picture of of the age, showing how i lyzed: how steam control world and how man pluc from the clouds to sub He regarded Sunday as a set apart by man for rest, He showed how all r and how at an early day important truth and set day as a day of rest. The the seventh day finally ha eventh year, and then th regarded with peculiar fa enth son of the seventh ordinary advantages suffic to believe that he possess heal diseases.

He could not tell exact

It in his wisdom to chang the seventh day of the we of the week. But when became incorporated into and when the Roman Cal into power it saw fit to ch day and to enforce its ma elties were practiced. H history of the Catholic Of tion to many of its deeds to the persecutions that d to America. He showed ance of the Sabbath is th ancient customs left to n of circumcision. This showed by ancient histor in Egypt seventeen thous capitary measure. It was ham and given to the Jet pance, and is still so co He then drew conclusion has a very ancient origi part of our religion, just came a part of the Jewis lieved that our Sabbath as our civilisation remail a Supreme Being. His besities of nature that o egnise the power of a div tiful and impressive. He regarded the law a enconstitutional, standi

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Sabbath Beform.

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

#### FROM ARKANSAS.

The following letter and accompanying report of moceedings do not need any explanations from us. seem to have been effective upon their fellow Sena tors. Twenty six to two is a sweeping victory. But the ground on which most of these arguments are based, and the ignorance of Bible teaching and d history which some of them display, ought to convince every reader of the folly of asking legisla-February 8, 1887.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Feb. 4, 1887. Dear Bro. Platts,—I send you the report of the Senate proceedings in the Arkansas Legislature on yesterday, the 3d. By it you will see that the bill for relief of Sab batarians in this state passed the Senate with only two dissenting votes. Senator Copehis motives are I cannot determine. If the Baptists of the state indorse his action, then they must here and now relinquish their any others for difference of religious opin-Eld. Copeland, then to save their record they should in some way give him and the world to understand that he did not represent in have so long and so persistently insisted that no individual should be deprived, by any act of legislation, of his inalienable right to wordescend along the line of the history of the acts of religious intolerance. We have now to wait for the result when the bill comes mto the House. Fraternally.

J. F. SHAW.

Senate bill No. 58 a bill to amend the law re lative to Sabbath-breaking, was read the third time. The bill proposes to restore the Sab bath law of the state as it was before the act of 1885, so that religious organizations can keep any day of the week for Sabbath, provided one day of the week is kept.

Senator Peters made a long speech in faver of the bill. He believed the bill to be are hampered by the law as it now exists. He drey a vivid picture of the advancement pressions would cease. of the age, showing how the sunbeam is ana lyred; how steam controls the commercial world and how man plucks the lightning from the clouds to subserve his interest. day as a day of rest. Then how the idea of the seventh day finally had its effect on the seventh year, and then the seventh son was regarded with peculiar favor, and the seventh son of the seventh son possessed extraordinary advantages sufficient for the people | izations to keep as their Sabbath any day of to believe that he possessed the power to

He could not tell exactly when man saw It in his wisdom to change the Sabbath from tempted to show that it would work hardthe seventh day of the week to the first day of the week. But when the Jewish nation became incorporated into the Roman nation, and when the Roman Catholic Church grew into power it saw fit to change the Sabbathday and to enforce its mandates. Many cruelties were practiced. He referred to the history of the Catholic Church, calling atten- dissenting vote. tion to many of its deeds in Europe. Also to the persecutions that drove the Puritans to America. He showed that this observance of the Sabbath is the only relic of the ancient customs left to us except the custom state. of circumcision. This latter custom he showed by ancient historians was introduced in Egypt seventeen thousand years ago as a canitary measure. It was adopted by Abranance, and is still so considered by them. legislature. If this bill is passed and be-He then drew conclusions that the Sabbath comes a law, they will remain with us. Behas a very ancient origin, and has become ing valuable citizens of the state, we should part of our religion, just as circumcision believed that our Sabbath will continue so long fines now levied on them and leave the state. as our civilization remains. He believed in He hoped the bill would pass. a Supreme Being. His reference to the besuties of nature that compels him to recognize the power of a divine hand were beautiful and impressive.

He regarded the law as it now stands as Inconstitutional, standing in violation of the bill of rights and tending to prevent men from pursuing their own happiness and worshiping God according to the dictates of their own conscienses as the constitution guarantees. He then, in conclusion, showed that in the beginning the seventh day of the week was the Sabbath. Now it is the first day of the week, which fact alone shows that man has made this change. If man has the power to change the day, it is not so guarded penal law. And as there are many classes of good citizens who desire to observe some ted that the act of 1885 had been passed. other day than the first day of the week, he He remembered that it was introduced to hoped the bill would pass.

for the question.

"The question question |" was called | pass. for by several voices. Conster Crockets arous

Senator Byrne and other able orators on the floor would be raised in favor of the bill. "I take shame to myself," he said, "upon the act that was passed by the legislature of 1885 upon this matter. It was unwise and hasty legislation that has worked much dam age to the state. Some time ago I visited the nothern states to represent to those people the beauties of our sweet southern Arkansas. I told them of our climate; of our prairies; of our forests; of our flowers; our The arguments of these Senators in favor of the bill | rich alluvial soil; our social, friendly people, and I induced many of them to come and settle among us.

They have built up homes, and many of them would be happy if it were not for their religious opinions. Many of them belong to churches known as Seventh day Adventists mres to make laws for religious observances. The and Seventh-day Baptists. They came here report is reprinted from the Arkansas Gazette, of expecting that they would receive the same protection in Arkansas that is accorded them in England, all the states of Europe, as well as all the states of the United States except the state of Arkansas. These people conscientiously believe that the divine Sabbath is the seventh day of the week. They go he is not "wonderous wise" he must indeed further. They propose to strictly obey all of the ten commandments. They hold that the mandate "Six days thou shalt work," as binding as "Thou shalt keep the seventh land is a missionary Baptist minister. What day holv." Therefore, they are an indus-

He showed that an old gentleman at the head of the family had been thrown in prison, his only horse and only cow sold to pay cherished boast that they never persecuted fines for working on the first day of the week. He had kept the seventh day holy, surprised at receiving a Latin adieu, Ora pro ions. If they do not indorse the action of and believed that he was obeying divine will by laboring on the first day of the week.

Another young man he induced to come to the state who had just been married The young man was able to buy a small this action the sentiments of Baptists, who home. He was a Seventh-day Baptist, and worked on the first day of the week. He as filled shelf upon shelf—various periodicals, was arrested for violating our Sabbath law, tried and fined. Being unable to pay the fine, he was sent to jail. His young wife left ship God. This vote must go on record and at home alone, grew weary waiting his re turn. The rosy bloom of health left her cheeks to be replaced by the palor of disease. The end was that she lay down and died. When the young husband was released from ial, he hurried home to find his neighbors them mournfully, and kneeling down upon the grave ne wept as none but a broken hearted man can weep, and when he arose he bid a last farewell to his beloved wife and to rate. Arkansas, where he had been so cruelly treated under the operation of her law.

The Senator regretted that he voted for the change in the law made in 1885. It had eminently proper for a class of people who worked many hardships, and he appealed to the Senate to pass the bill so that these op-

here through my influence. I made them promises that in Arkansas they could enjoy He regarded Sunday as an advantageous day | peace as well as prosperity. But under this set apart by man for rest, recreation or jolli- law these promises cannot be fulfilled, and I ty. He showed how all nature demands rest appeal to the Senators here to come to my and how at an early day man learned this relief—to help me to pass this law, if for no important truth and set apart the seventh other reason, that I may keep my promises to these people."

> Senator Hudson spoke but a short time. He was proud to see Senator Crockett converted. The law as it stood before 1885 was as it should be. It permitted religious organthe week so that one day in seven was kept. When the amendment to the law was offered at the last legislature I opposed it. I then atships upon religious organizations that do not hold the first day of the week as their Sabbath. The bill passed then in spite of my efforts. The gentleman from Arkansas county voted for that bill, and I am glad to

> Senator Martin regarded the bill as one of great importance. He deeply felt its importance because it affected the religious liber-

They have been arrested, dragged into court, fined and imprisoned for doing what they believed to be their religious duty. grant them this relief; for, I tell you, that if

Senator Byrne felt that the bill would pass by a large majority, but as many of his constituents were expecting relief under it, he felt that he would fail to represent them all that the Senator from Arkansas county had said, and urged the Senate to pass the

bill unanimously. Senator Smith showed that the law as it stood before the act of 1865 had been the law of Arkansas since it first became a state. It was originally framed with due regard to the bill of rights. He turned to the bill of rights and read the clauses regarding religious liberty. He then read the law as it stood had utterly failed. He hoped the bill would

Senator Orandall, after hearing the arguhe had boped ments, was convinced that the bill should

Senator Fletcher, at one time, had intended to offer the bill. He would be glad to have certain amendments to it, but had decided to vote for it since hearing the arguments offered.

The bill passed. Ayes, 26; Noes, 2.

# Education.

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

## THEN AND NOW.

Thirty-five Years of Harper's Magazine.

BY LILLA V. P. COTTRELL.

"There was a man in our town, and he was wonderous wise," begins an old nursery rhyme. Such a man—though an unpretentions farmer-lived in "our town," and if be strange by nature as well as "Strange" by name, having been a subscriber for Harp. er's New Monthly Magazine thirty five years, from its birth in 1850 until the present year. trious people, making most exellent citizens. A complete set of the Magazine is a desirable acqueition to any library, public or private. When first I called upon my English neighbor, I might have been not a little nobis (pray for us), had I not been beforehand impressed that I was in the company of vertible encyclopedia of literature, history, æsthetics and science, such as must follow as the natural outgrowth of such literature and volume after volume of Harper's Maga

All English Americans love the Harper's although the bulk of its contributors are American, its foreign contributors are most distinguished. Foreign periodicals are accessible only at the most unreasonable rates; bearing the remains of all that was dear to but the gems scattered through their pages him on earth to the grave. He went with are mingled with flowers of American genius in Harper's Magazine, and brought before the American reader at a most reasonable

When the Harper's appeared there was no vigorous magazine in our country-none corresponding to the character of the read ing public. Since then what mutations and mortality in magazines it has outlived! Starting with a definite plan, and strictly ad-He concluded with: "I love these people hering to that plan, the Harper's does not whom I am defending. Many of them came | essentially differ in | 1886 from what it was in 1850, except to have taken on new strength and beauty. As "child is father to the man," so its past was a true prophecy of its future; with an influence widening as the area of freedom, intelligence and civilization extends under the star spangled banner in 1886, who can fail to forecast another future of success and harmonious develop-

Modern fiction has not kept pace with that of early days, when serial story writers for the Harper's were Chas. Dickens, Anthony Trollope, Chas. Reade, W. M. Thackeray, Bulwer, Miss Mulock, Wilkie Collins and George Eliot. Of yore, when story writers announced a new book, it was like a rap at the door. Straightway was heard the answering "come in." The novel find that he now is anxious to have it re- of to-day rouses no enthusiasm. Harper's pealed. I hope this bill will pass without a Magazine in 1869 began to bemoan this fact in strains like this: "Since Hawthorne died and Mrs. Stowe took to writing essays, we have hardly had a true delineation of our ties of a large class of the best citizens of the life and character in a single American know heads of many good, industrious fami- enough as companions for the moment, but Editor, in 1855, thought despondently of his ham and given to the Jews as a divine ordilies who are now watching the action of this they do not live in our memories. We look times when he sat in his Easy Chair soliloner of men and women they were. We shall probably give expression to the experience of ling ahead neck and heels. We grow dizzy came a part of the Jewish religion. He be- this bill is not passed, they will pay their most of our readers when we say that of all the characters that have figured in the novels published late years, scarcely one has made a permanent impression upon the mind."

properly if he remained silent He indorsed in old Harper's are suggestive of the interesting events, places and persons of the past. seemingly all of equal interest, but the following will show the general character of cite madly the thirst for that species of emithe whole: "Livingston's Travels," "Darien nence which comes by wealth." Exploring Expedition," "Land of the Earthquake," "Iron-clad Vessels," "The was the root of all evil. But it is not the American Life-saving Service," "An Amer- fault of our improved newspaper that this is before being amended. It provided that ican in Sinai," "Grant on the Battle field," so. Take up almost any paper to day and by divinity as to compel its observance by any day of the week may be kept as Sabbath, "Among the Wheat-fields of Minnesets," you will find much in it to stir the soul into so one of the seven days is kept. He regret- ... Pennsylvania Coal-region," "The New a keener relish for true refinement of life Theory of Heat," "Lyceums," "Ocean and manners, to stimulate to a bolder and William Goodell.. and will be held by a manners, cure certain moral defects of the city of Lit- Steamers," "Monuments," "Iowa 'Close' sterner sense of duty and to an ambition for tive Armenian, Rev. Hohannes Krekorian. The chair asked the Schate if it was ready the Rock, but he had been informed that it Colony," "Indian Massacres," "Journal- the dignity and "eminence" which grows The Rev. William M. Berbour, D. B. ism," "Can we Forstell the Weather!"

ism," "Can we Forstell the Weather?"

The Bditor's Table, Vol. VII., 1868, cont.

Again, "roung America is too fond of G. Kingley, Resident and pulling," may Mr. Ballion.

"Woman's rights, or the movement that goes under that name, may seem to some too win notoriety by noisiness, in the modest trifling in itself, and too much connected with ludicrous associations to be made the subject of serious argument. If nothing else, however, should give it consequence, it would demand our earnest attention from its can penetrate the thin veil of pretentions and intimate connection with all the radical and infidel movements of the day. A strange affinity seems to bind them all together. They all present the same attractions for the same class of minds. They are all so grounded on the same essential fallacy of individual right, in distinction from the or ganic good, or social propriety, that the careful observer could have no great difficulty in predicting the whole course of the man or woman who once sets out on the track of any | wrote home of New York society? He says, one of them."

This was written in the days when only one college in the United States admitted women. More than four-fifths of the seven ty-five colleges chartered in 1861-1870 are open to both sexes. The tendency of this age is still more liberal, and women are being brought into fair competition with men in the legal, medical and clerical profession. A corresponding change of sentiment is inevitable. The proportions of the woman's suffrage movement are again discussed by the Book-table in 1869, when its supporters were no longer confined to the few, but among the clergy had enlisted such men as Henry Ward Beecher and Bishop Simpson. and among statesmen, the Chief Justice of the United States. The same year records an almost unanimous report from a Committee of Massachusetts' Legislature in favor of female suffrage, as a result of Lucy Stone's ten years' besetments with appeals, arguments and petitions. The work she began goes on. The united voice of the Woman's foreigners, and intemperance, bear a part in Christian Temperance Union has taken up the responsibility. Whether or not there is the refrain, which is enough to secure the desired end.

In the August Harper's of 1854, thirtyseven persons are reported to have been struck dead by lightning in the previous month alone within the limits of the Atlantic

At the close of Vol. VIII, 1854, a sevencolumn article on "Politics and the Church" our hope were in God, we should forever lies on the Editor's table, and says truly, hang our national harp on the willow tree, "The church is a spiritual kingdom and yet it has much to do with the kingdoms and republics of this world. It is, therefore, a part of its mission to stay the virulence of political corruption. Would we then have the clergy preach politics? by no means. Not measures but principles. They have no call to preach against fugitive-slave laws, but against the motives which actuate such law-makers."

"As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Then, as now, the world "lieth in wicked ness." As in the exciting and oppressive forest cleared away around New York?" He days of 1854, so in 1886, the exceeding ain supposed a short ride took one to where the fulness of sin is at work in the spirit of men. and hence of politics, calling to the clergy spoken in New York?" "Are the peaks of to stand in the front ranks among the powers which denounce unrighteousness. Every age has had its great reform and the present is no exception. Paul "reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come;" and Felix, the despot, trembled. Paul was distinguished above all social and of the first magnitude. Now one would political reformers of his own and every succeeding age. This age needs a Paul. wise with the wisdom of our Lord, that his "kingdom" may "come" and his will be done on earth as in heaven," as he himself find home and happiness in vast and free taught his followers to pray.

Is not the present better than the past book." On the Book-table we find: "Genius Our grandsire shakes his head. "Former is what is wanting. The creations of modern days were better than these, he says, and novelists are various enough, and pleasant sighs for "the old paths." At least Mr. on them and straightway forget what man. quizing as follows, in several consecutive numbers of the magazine: "Society is tumbwith watching it. Are we not growing into a mechanical and outside life? It is rapid and splendid to be sure; but are we doing much to ennoble taste for the truly beautiful, or to build up those best bulwarks of Some of the miscellaneous topics treated any really strong people—cheerful and contented firesides? Is there not something earnest in life after all? If one may judge It is difficult to select from such a mass, by the newspapers he might think not. Scarcely a paper or a paragraph that will in-

Truly, then, as now, the love of money out of duty performed.

(Pierce) has been reading to those who only way in which he has made his entry to the capital!" And again the present is ahead. complaining grandsire. Any child of to day genuine merit. "All is not gold that glitters" is a well learned saying, and so wellunderstood that a man though a fool need not err therein in his discriminations of men. Later, the Easy Chair says, "There is much stir and talk of society, and all the littlenesses that go to make up fashion. Is there not some truth in what a Scotchman 'I believe there is no city in the world, unless it be Paris, where women dress as they do here. Their whole aim is vanity. They make poor wives and poorer mothers." Surely, here we may claim to have advanced to a better life. The day is passed when girls are dressed simply for admiration or live solely to get married. Our girls are living to nobler purposes, as a rule, even in society, so-called, which represents but small part of the real social sum of existence.

"The Increase of Crime" is the leading article in a late issue of the same year. "We are becoming familiar with what ten years ago would have shocked the universal conscience. The enormous crimes are multiplying more rapidly than minor offenses. It becomes, then, a serious question, 'Is there really an increase in crime?' If so, what are the causes?" This question is answered at length, and literature and politics are made to answer largely for the state of things described, while the great influx of progress in crime to-day, thirty years later, we must admit that the evils arising from the foreign element and intemperance are appalling enough to cause us to inquire when this slavery of sin shall cease, and the prisoner be set free. When shall the land of the free be free indeed from a bondage more oppressive than chains? Truly, unless and refuse to sing Zion's songs, for only "the pure in heart shall see God" and truly few of us "doeth good"—very few.

In the same number, the Editor's Drawer

contains several anecdotes illustrative of the ignorance prevailing in England in reference to this country. For example, a distinguished American, at Rome, was asked by the Pope. "How large a proportion of the inhabitants of New York are native Indians?" An American, dining with an illustrious English gentleman, was asked, "How far is the wolf howled. "What language is chiefly the Rocky Mountains visible from New York?" are specimens of questions asked by learnéd Englishmen, before America had attracted much notice in the Old World. Now the shadow of our gigantic growth sweeps the Atlantic. America has become a star of smile at such queries. Now the most ignorant nation of the earth has felt the New World's breath. Heathen lands arise to call her blessed, and the oppressed from all lands America. Well may "Our Old World Sister," "France the beautiful," bring to us "her sculptured dream of Liberty,"—the wonderful Bartholdi statue! Well sang our pure-souled Whittier, when he voiced the nation's sentiments like these:

Rise, stately symbol! holding forth Thy light and hope to all who sit In chains and darkuess! Belt the earth With watch fires from thy torch uplit!

Shine far, shine free, a guiding light To Reason's ways, and Virtue's aim, A lightning flash the wretch to emite Who shields his license with thy name

Well spoken, noble poet! That license is not liberty, we would proclaim. (To be concluded.)

## CLIPPINGS.

There are at Richmond College 147 students, of whom 118 are professors of religion.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D. graduate of Alfred University, closed his pastorate in Salem, Mass., in December, and enters upon the presidency of Denison University. Ohio.

The Goodell Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosopy has been endowed in the Central Turkey College at Aintab. It is named in honor of the beloved missionary.

# The Zabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, February 17, 1887

EEV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor.

HEV. R. P. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

REV. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Sisco, Fla., Missionary

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

"Who deems himself a happy man, Happiness in him lies;
But wisdom has small part in him
Who fancies himself wise."

Ir is the time of need that tells the stuff that men are made of. We are sometimes aimost led to believe that there are no great souls—that one man is as good as another. But when the call of duty comes, and when that call means self-denial and self sacrifice then the best man comes to the front, and we see how good and grand it is to be like him who came into the world not to do his own will, but the will of him who sent him, and who, to accomplish his work in the world, gave himself a sacrifice for sinners.

SUBSCRIBERS frequently ask about their accounts, desiring to know how they stand. The figures after the names on the RE CORDER, printed from week to week, are intended to answer this question by showing to what point subscription has been paid Presuming that a more direct statement of accounts will be acceptable to some who have not made any such inquiries, as well as to those who have, we are sending slips folded into the paper, which will inform those who receive them just how their accounts stand to the close of the current year, that is, to December 31, 1887.

In is stated that \$150,000 have been raised, by the gamblers of the state of New York, to secure the passage of a bill now pending in the legislature of that state to legalize pool gambling upon all agricultural and fair grounds, and race tracks of the state. The Society for the Suppression of Vice have sent circulars for the signatures of clergy men and others protesting against this measure; also requesting the legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the "open, flagrant and persistent" violations of law in Kings and Saratoga counties, by professional gamblers. Those who have recieved such circu lars or blanks should fill them out without delay, and return to the Secretary of the Society, Anthony Comstock, 150 Nassau Street New York. The names of the best men in the state are needed, and needed at once, in this fight against this giant evil seeking legal right to exist.

A CATHOLIC paper, the Western Watch man, says, "Protestantism is a weed that grows in the dark and decays in the sun. In cellars of isolation and under the umbrageous shade of backwoods timber it thrives best." Such falsehood is more shocking than surprising, when we consider the source from whence it comes. Protestantism is based on an open Bible, in the hands of the masses in their own language; its doctrines are preached with open doors, and everybody is invited to come and hear and investigate; its aim, through its public schools, its colleges, its seminaries and its churches has always been to enlighten the masses. Will Catholicism put the open Bible into the hands of its members, open the doors of its convents and nunneries, translate its ritual into plain English, take away the veil from before the confessional, and expose the practices of its priesthood to the same light as that in which the life of other men is seen? It dare not do it. The "weeds" which have grown in its "cellars of isolation" would melt away before the sunlight, thus let in on them, as the dew of a summer morning. Let in the light, Mr. Watchman.

THERE appears to be a growing lack of be done. appreciation of the privilege and blessing of public worship. If the minister urges the to be pleading his own interest rather than Society they cannot claim a sufficient num-

we can worship him at one time as well as at any other, and that the place of his worship allowance of tracts to members of the Socieis everywhere; and then the poets tell us about sermons in stones and running brooks, etc. All this is true in a sense, but it is not true in any such sense as to make void the form of worship, or rob the place and time of public worship of their heaven bestowed benedictions. "I was glad." sang David. "when they said unto me. Let us go into the house of the Lord." The promise of Jesus presence is to those who are "gathered together in his name," even though they be few in numbers; and the exhortation of Paul was "Not forsaking the assembling of our selves together, as the manner of some is. Rev. Dr. Schauffler well says, "A churchless piety is a rare commodity," and an earnest, efficient, Christian worker who does not go to prayer meeting would be a curiosity. Equally difficult would it be to find a happy, joyful Christian who habitually neglects the glad to read them. It costs something to public Sabbath worship.

A GOOD FIGHT for the temperance cause has just been made at Hornellsville. Among other officers to be elected at the recent of Excise Commissioners. The women of the W. C. T. U. placed in nomination for that office, some ten days before the election, a man of well-known temperance principles. This man was not nominated or "endorsed" by any political party, but stood as the candidate for the suffrages of temperance people of all parties. No party candidate was put in nomination to run against him; but a socalled citizens' convention was called and a regard to party lines or distinctions, the isand the saloon interest on the other. The ladies canvassed the town pretty thoroughly and to the utmost limit of our opportunities. The saloon politicians were also diligent unsuch defeats of the temperance people to make a grand victory for the temperance cause. It will surely come. The women of Hornellsville have put their hands to this work, not without much deliberation and earnest prayer, and they will not abandon it with success so nearly won.

# TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

There has never been a greater call for our

tracts than at the present time. This is a natural result of the wide circulation of the Outlook and of the Light of Home, and the interest in the Sabbath question created by these publications. One of the hopeful feat- ly supplied? ures of this demand for tracts is that it comes largely from persons who have embraced the truth and have entered upon its defense, and who want the tracts to give to them for their foolish notions. This is the time to sow the seed. Under such circumstances, almost any person will read whattracts have gathered together the Bible ted with the subject could do. Let the induced to search the Scriptures to see whether these things are so, a good work will

should keep constantly on hand a good supdelinquent to come to church he is thought ply of our tracts. If under the rules of the than that of his parishioner. To some, no ber of pages to do this, and do not feel able doubt, this whole subject is a matter of total to pay for more, then those who are entitled Sabbath cause is most flattering; in this in the majority the to tracts on life memberships, or on account week's issue of the RECORDER is an invitathe majority the to tracts on life memberships, or on account week's issue of the RECORDER is an invitaof regular annual payments to the funds of tion to come to Southern California; and is a form." With these facts and many
in a converging the the society and who cannot find week's issue of the RECORDER is an invitaof regular annual payments to the funds of the rite is the rite, for the rite itself function is not less important than the

sons have lately inquired about this annual ty, and as others may be benefitted by some knowledge in respect to it, we publish here that article in the constitution of the Society relating to this matter. It is as follows:

"Members of Seventh-day Baptist churches shall be eligible to membership in this Society, by the payment of one dollar per annum to the treasurer; and the payment of twenty dollars at one time into the treasury shall constitute them members for life Other persons may become associate members upon the same terms, but shall not be entitled to vote. Annual members and associates shall be entitled to receive tracts to an amount equal to one-half their subscriptions, and members and associates for life shall be entitled to receive one thousand pages annu-

Of course, we are not so anxious to have these rights to tracts claimed as we are to get tracts into the hands of those who would be keep up a printing office, buy paper, pay laborers and pay postage on publications; and somehow these bills must be paid. As we have very little margins for profits on our work, we must of course, depend upon the town meeting was a member of the Board freewill offerings of our friends, when sales do not cover costs. We are not, therefore, looking for opportunities to give away our work; we are anxious about ways and means for getting the truth into the hands of willing readers.

Some of us have been saying that people would not read tracts, while our papers scattered liberally throughout the country would find eager readers. This has been, and still is, in some measure, true. But it is also man of well known saloon sympathies and true that many who have read the papers are tendencies was rominated. Thus, without now willing and, in many cases, anxious to read the tracts. As tracts are cheaper, more sue was fairly made between the temperance | compact, and more effective when they are sentiment of the town on the one hand, read, we ought to push this department of our work as fast as the way is opened to it. with pleas and tickets for their candidate, We are not pleading for less of the periodicboth before election day and at the polls. al work, but for more of the tract distribution. And for this work we want generous til the last vote was cast. The saloon tri- and constant-contributions in money; we umphed, but it was a costly victory. Last | want all who are entitled to tracts on account year the same element was victorious by a of membership or of annual payments to the majority of 780 votes. This year their ma- treasury of the society to chain them, if they jority was only 68. It will not take many can use them judiciously, we want those who cannot use all the tracts to which they are entitled to see that toos who can use more than their annual allowince are abundantly supplied; we want all who can use tracts and who are able to buy them to do so irrespect. ive of any claim to them on account of previous payments; we want every man, woman and child in the United States who is anxious to know the truth boat the Sabbath, or who is willing to read on the subject, to have a generous supply of our tracts; we want all our people to be interested in, and to help forward this work. Our wants in this matter are few, reasonable and extremely modest. Why should they not be generous-

# SCATTER AND CONCENTRATE.

One of the wonders of our great and growtheir First-day friends who are belaboring ing country is the rapidity with which its resources are being developed, and its new territory is being opened to the occupancy of those who, for any reason, go out from the ever is put into his hands; and the simple old homes to make new homes for themtruth from the printed page, in the silence of selves. It is natural and right that our own one's own room or home, will often produce people should follow this "march of emconviction, when the personal controversey pire" to the new and growing West. But puts one on the defensive which sometimes the peculiarity of our faith and practice, shuts the heart against the truth. No per- as Sabbath-keepers, makes it important that son who keeps the Sabbath, whether he is we consult together, and settle in colonies or a new convert or an old one, ought ever al- groups, where we can at once enjoy the privlow himself to be asked, by his First-day lileges of united Sabbath worship, and where neighbors, the familiar question, "Why do there is some reasonable hope of building you keep Saturday for Sunday?" without up a good, self-supporting Sabbath-keeping being able, besides his own answer to the church. Happily the opportunities of this inquiry, to put something into the hands of kind are multiplying on every hand, afford his inquirer which will show that he keeps ing a variety of climate, of occupation, of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath prices, etc., suiting the tastes, preferences, on the very best of authority. True, the and financial circumstances of all who care Bible itself is a good campaign document for to avail themselves of such opportunities. just such occasions. But then some of our There are now nuclei of Sabbath-keepers in almost all the Western and many of the teaching on this subject as no one unacquain- Southern states and territories; prominently among these are Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska, tracts be given out, and then if men can be Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, and Florida. It will be remembered that two or three weeks ago, we mentioned the case of a Baptist brother in Missouri, who To do all this every lone Sabbath-keeper has recently embraced the Sabbath, and who is anxious to take a good Sabbath-keeping brother into partnership in a thriving and well-established business, and who thinks the prospect for doing a good work for the and false teachings concerning the the society, and who cannot find use for all there now lies before us an offer from more before us, one conclusion is reached, then the other branches of the government.

every other lot in that village to any persons who will build houses worth \$200, or more. and four lots to any denomination wishing to build a house of worship and a parsonage. Bro. S. S. Coon informs us that he has accepted this last offer, in the name of the Seventh-day Baptists. Sheridan county is in the second tier from the north and the third from the west boundaries of the state. Adel is a new village on the south side of the North Solomon River, in the midst of what is regarded as an excellent farming country.

We have no personal interests in any of these new enterprises, but we have a general interest in them all. We are especially interested that our people who are in a "moving mood" shall keep their eyes open to such opportunities; and that they seek homes for themselves where they can at once enjoy Sabbath-keeping privileges, and at the same time be a help and a blessing to others. It is right that our people, some of them, move out into the new and growing regions of our great country; it is of the utmost importance to them and to the cause we love that they go not singly and thoughtlessly, but in groups or colonies, and after mature deliberation. Scatter and concentrate is the law by which our mission in this country can best be fulfilled.

# Communications.

### BAPTIZO.

Truth needs frequent repetition. Peter recognized this fact when he said, "I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things, though ye know them." 2 Peter 1:12. The Christian world quite generally knows some things that it cares not to be put "in remembrance of." Among these things is the significance of the word heading this article, hence, it is meet to occasionally "stir men up by putting them in remembrance."

Learned efforts are constantly being made to show that the primitive rite of baptism was not immersion, but the effort invariably fails. Even pedo-baptists prove immersion to be that rite, when their scholarship is at stake. Witness the concessions of Stanley, Robertson. Chalmers. Reuss, Tholuck, Alford, Olshausen, Meyer, Elicott, Lightfoot, Lange, and many others who have practiced affusion. When scholars have occasion to speak with reference to it, the admission is that the proper meaning of the word is immerse, and that this meaning has always been retained in the Greek language, except when some circumstance points to a tropical use. Says Sophocles, "There is no evidence that Luke and Paul and the other writers of the New Testament put upon this verb meanings not recognized by the Greeks." Some have maintained that the verb is often uncertain in its meaning, but in such cases the use of λούω and λουτρόν with reference to baptism takes away the doubt. The force of circumstances mentioned in Mark 1: 9, John 3:23, Acts 8:38, 39, is often evaded, and vet the consciousness of the real truth remains when in that connection the references to the ritual act are read in Rom. 6: 3-5,

Grimm's Wilke's Clavis Novi Testamento has just been traslated, revised and enlarged by Joseph Henry Thayer, D. D., Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Divinity School of Harvard University, under the heading βαπιίζω, among other things he says. "I. 1. prop. to dip repeatedly, to immerse, submerge. 2 cleanse by dipping or submerging, to wash etc. II. In the New Testament it is used particularly of the rite of sacred ablution, first instituted by John the Baptist, after wards by Christ's command received by Christians and adjusted to the contents and nature of their religion, viz., an immersion in water, performed as a sign of the removal of sin. and administered to those who, impelled by a desire for salvation, sought admission to the benefits of the Messiah's kingdom." With reference to the preposi tions he remarks " sis, to mark the element into which the immersion is made." This is followed by examples. Again, " ev, with dative of the thing in which one is immerged." etc.

When proof of the primitive rite is given. men often make the plea that "Christianity is a spiritual faith, and therefore anything like a scrupulous exactness in preserving the form of a rite is indispensable." Oh, when will Christians learn that the meaning of a rite is expressed by the form, and therefore the form is essential? As Hovey says, "the tion. In national polity, the legislative of God. It is a commen remark that they are entitled to, should see that the ewace and proprietor of the village of and we give it in the words of Foster: "It is it is because it is far more name of the country that such persons are supplied. As several per the the casence of disobedience and rebellion to

assume to make commutations and substitu. tions of duty—to transfer obligation to where it would be less inconvenient that it should be enforced, and to affect to render, in the form of preferred and easier services, an equivalent for the obedience which the righteous and supreme authority has dis. tinctly required to be rendered in that harder service which is evaded."

H. D. CLARKE. INDEPENDENCE, N. Y.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1887.

The past week in Congress has not been one of great importance in legislative matters, but both Houses of Congress have dis. cussed questions of wide national interest. and the transcendent subject of tariff legislation has been settled, at least so far as the action of the present Congress is concerned. From the formal correspondence between Messrs Carlisle and Randall it is evident that the efforts of those who wish to reduce the revenue will be futile. Neither party will concede a point, and it is plain that their correspondence has had for its object to define the attitude of the respective factions before the public, and was not written with the hope of reaching a basis for tariff legislation. The relegation of tariff legislation to the future brings up the question of an extra session of Congress. Idle money is accumulating in the national coffers at the remarkable rate of \$100,000,000 a year, and the American voter, whether Democrat or Republican, does not need to be a financier to know that it is not businesslike to hoard so much dead capital. An extra session will doubtless be called, possibly soon after the adjournment of the present Congress, but it is the opinion in political circles that the extra session will not be convened until the first of October.

There is much speculation as to whom the President will appoint Railroad Commissioners under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Bill. Many have called themselves to Washington, but only five car be chosen. The President is very much harassed with the importunities of applicants, many of whom are men of such influence and distinction that their suits council be wholly ignored. Mr. Cleveland doubtless regrets that Congress in passing the bill did not make a provision that this commission should be chosen under civil service rules and by competitive examination. It has been said that Colonel Morrison has been offered the chairmanship of the commission, also that he has been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury Department, which Mr. Manning is expected to resign in the early spring. Many other things are said and denied, but they have no denser consistency than rumor, and I will not repeat them.

Nothwithstanding the closeness of the final hour of this session, it is believed by many that Congress will pass a bill changing inauguration day from Hyperberean fourth of March to the Madrigal thirtieth of April. There are perhaps not less than one hundred bald headed Members and Senators of the present Congress with presidential bees buzzing in their bonnets. To them the vision of riding down the Avenue, bare-headed, from the White House to the Capitol on a windy fourth of March, is not an agreeable episode in their political air-castles. They will form a powerful nucleus for the passage of the bill, and whatever may be their motive the country and humanity will be benefited if the proposed bill becomes a law. Its passage must be in the nature of an amendment to the constitution, and therefore must be ratified by the legislative assemblies of twothirds of the states. Hence the importance of passing it at the present session, in order that it may be in time to receive ratification and take effect with the inauguration of the President on the thirtieth of April, 1889. The passage of such a bill would be of great benefit to the country, in that it would protract the short session of Congress, which now adjourns on the fourth of March. The country has grown so great, its interests have become so complex, that the limited legislative term, appointed by the founders, is now too brief. Of course it will be urged by some smart and original people that Congress does more harm than good, and that the sooner it adjourns the better; but this talk is always shallow and insincere, and those best acquainted with the legislative history of the country, know that subjects of great national "puth and moment" have suffered most from neglect or hasty legislaSOUTHERN CALIFOR

TUSTUS CITY, Los Ange the SARRATE RECORDER:

Since I decided to come to brnia, I have found that th Lany Seventh day Baptists lo or a home, to get clear of the nd it seems very strange to as been no Seventh-day ganized in this state, with nd delightful climate. I th sanage to settle near each et burage each other in keeping nd other good works. Land is raising in value ver

es would be for some one blony and send a man here w ent, and who could be trust act of land. This would he ery soon after a move was m tors are watching such m aying up such tracts and rice. I would suggest the ne Livermore as an agent, rother at Downey, who is ree a good judge of land here. robably give valuable assistan person needs to have some he country, as the land witho ater for irrigation is of no va and is too strong of alkali t Good land around here 18 wd ere and upwards; and out te t is worth \$75 and upwards.

There is a settlement of Sev entists about seven miles from ttend their church at Santa have been only two light rains here, December 7th. One per t was the first time he ever a winter. It is delightful sun but rather dry; we have had rosts, and one morning I saw window glass, but it seems to saw roses and other flowers e-day that showed no signs of If I can aid, in any way, any thinking of coming to this part shall be glad do so.

# Some Mer

dew Tork.

LITTLE GENESEE At a covenent meeting, hel n accordance with previous thurch of this place selected Eden P. Burdick and Sibeur erve the church as deacons. ppointed to arrange for the pided that, as Bro. W. C. Tites ritation of the pastor, was to have with us, and Bro. J. B. Cl the Tract Society, was to be he time, it would afford a conven nity to formally set apart the he office for which they had Accordingly, Tuesday afternoon

was selected as the time. The

place in the following order:

A solo invocation by the che Burdick; sermon from 1 Tim W. C. Titsworth; consecrating . B. Clarke; right hand of fell pastor; charge to the church, Fisk, and benediction, by B. I We have been highly favore past few days in having brethm liteworth with us. We were y the words of instruction in hey preached and in private o eligious topics. Bro. Clarke s on Sabbath and evening after eb. 5th, and also on the e th. Bro. Titsworth, on Mor he 6th, and Tuesday afternoo he 8th. These sermons were el truth, and we trust the hay be good seed in good ball bring forth fruit an hund onor of the Master.

As a church, we are enjoying ree of the Spirit's presence. s have returned, and some before known the joy of sal pming acquainted with the Say oping and praying for a r recration, a more thoron Spirit, and a large ingath first veroma.

Perhaps some of the Russ ay be gled to hear of brights this field. We bade fan ad friends in Independence traing, January 9th, and th dover seriving at Rome o o make commutations and subside duty—to transfer obligation to where be less inconvenient that it should ced, and to affect to render, in the preferred and easier services, an nt for the obedience which the s and supreme authority has disrequired to be rendered in that ervice which is evaded."

H. D. CLARKE.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

INDENCE, N. Y.

From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1888. ast week in Congress has not been reat importance in legislative matt both Houses of Congress have disquestions of wide national interest transcendent subject of tariff legis as been settled, at least so far as the f the present Congress is concerned. he formal correspondence between Carlisle and Randall it is evident efforts of those who wish to reduce nue will be futile. Neither party cede a point, and it is plain that rrespondence has had for its object e the attitude of the respective before the public, and was not writthe hope of reaching a basis for gislation. The relegation of tariff on to the future brings up the of an extra session of Congress. ncy is accumulating in the national t the remarkable rate of \$100,000,000 and the American voter, whether at or Republican, does not need to incier to know that it is not business-

s is much speculation as to whom the nt will appoint Railroad Commisunder the provisions of the Interommerce Bill. Many have called ves to Washington, but only five can en. The President is very much with the importunities of applicants. whom are men of such infigence tinction that their suits calnot be ignored. Mr. Cleveland doubtless that Congress in passing the bill didte a provision that this commission be chosen under civil service rules competitive examination. It has d that Colonel Morrison has been he chairmanship of the commission. he has been offered the Secretaryhe Treasury Department, which Mr. is expected to resign in the early Many other things are said and but they have no denser consistency mor, and I will not repeat them.

neard so much dead capital. An ex-

on will doubtless be called, possibly

er the adjournment of the present

s, but it is the opinion in political

hat the extra session will not be con-

ntil the first of October.

withstanding the closeness of the ur of this session, it is believed by at Congress will pass a bill changing stion day from Hyperberean fourth h to the Madrigal thirtieth of April. re perhaps not less than one hundred ded Members and Senators of the Congress with presidential bees buztheir bonnets. To them the vision g down the Avenue, bare-headed. e White House to the Capitol on a purth of March, is not an agreeable in their political air-castles. They n a powerful nucleus for the passage ill, and whatever may be their motive itry and humanity will be benefited oposed bill becomes a law. Its passt be in the nature of an amendment constitution, and therefore must be by the legislative assemblies of twothe states. Hence the importance g it at the present session, in order pay be in time to receive ratification effect with the inauguration of the t on the thirtieth of April, 1869. age of such a bill would be of great o the country, in that it would not short session of Congress, which ourns on the fourth of March. The has grown so great, its interests have o complex, that the limited legisrm, appointed by the founders is brief. Of course it will be urged smart and original people that Conmore harm than good, and that er it adjourns the better; but this always shallow and insincers, and acquainted with the legislative

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most from neglect or hesty legist

NOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

TUSTIN CITY, Los Angeles Co., Cal., To the SABBATH RECORDER:

Since I decided to come to Southern California, I have found that there are a great many Seventh day Baptists looking this way and it seems very strange to me that there has been no Seventh-day Baptist church organized in this state, with such rich soil and delightful climate. I think we should manage to settle near each other so as to encourage each other in keeping the Sabbath and other good works.

very soon after a move was made, as specubuying up such tracts and doubling the price. I would suggest the name of Rev. L. R Livermore as an agent, as he has a brother at Downey, who is recommended to te a good judge of land here, and who would it is worth \$75 and upwards.

ventists about seven miles from here, and I | the church is also talked of. attend their church at Santa Anna. There have been only two light rains since I came it was the first time he ever saw summer in winter. It is delightful summer weather, irosts, and one morning I saw ice as thick as window glass, but it seems to hurt nothing. I saw roses and other flowers in full bloom to-day that showed no signs of frost.

I shall be glad do so.

LOBENZO C. THOMAS.

# Home Aews.

### New York.

LITTLE GENESEE. At a covenent meeting, held Jan. 28th in accordance with previous notice, the church of this place selected two brethren, Eden P. Burdick and Sibeus B. Coon, to serve the church as deacons. A committee appointed to arrange for the ordination decided that, as Bro. W. C. Titsworth, by invitation of the pastor, was to spend a few days with us, and Bro. J. B. Clarke, agent of the Tract Society, was to be here at the same time, it would afford a convenient opportunity to formally set apart these brethren to the office for which they had been chosen. Accordingly, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 8th, was selected as the time. The services took place in the following order:

A solo invocation by the chorister, O. E. Burdick; sermon from 1 Tim. 3: 13, Rev. W. C. Titsworth; consecrating prayer, Rev. pastor; charge to the church, by Rev. B. E. Fisk, and benediction, by B. E. Fisk.

We have been highly favored during the past few days in having brethren Clarke and Titsworth with us. We were much edified by the words of instruction in the sermons they preached and in private conversation on religious topics. Bro. Clarke preached for us on Sabbath and evening after the Sabbath, Feb. 5th, and also on the evening of the 9th. Bro. Titsworth, on Monday evening, the 6th, and Tuesday afternoon and evening, the 8th. These sermons were all full of gos. pel truth, and we trust the words spoken may be good seed in good ground, which shall bring forth fruit an hundred fold to the honor of the Master.

As a church, we are enjoying a good degree of the Spirit's presence. Some backsliders have returned, and some who have never before known the joy of salvation are becoming acquainted with the Saviour. We are hoping and praying for a more complete consecration, a more thorough baptism of the Spirit, and a large ingathering of such seshall be saved.

FIRST VERONA.

Andover, arriving at Rome on Fourth-day although the weather, for the most part,

able at his pleasant home. In the afternoon other brothers came forward and volunteered their services, and, before night, the car which we had chartered was entirely unloaded and our goods were on their way to the house recently vacated by Eld. H. D. Clarke, to whose Christian kindness we are indebted for a home, to get clear of the cold winters; for free rent until April 1st. One of the

had been playing antics with the snow all terial. night, drifting the roads so full that they Land is raising in value very fast, and my passable. It was questionable whether we Mrs. William Higby, of this place, their idea would be for some one to organize a could reach the church at all, and more neighbors and friends, to the number of colony and send a man here with good judg- doubtful whether any one else would attempt | fifty or more, completely surprised them by ment, and who could be trusted, to secure a it. However, we braved the storm and tract of land. This would have to be done found a congregation of just eighteen persons to welcome their new pastor and listen lators are watching such movements and to his introductory discourse. An interesting session of the Bible-school followed the

been without a pastor, and almost destitute probably give valuable assistance in locating; upbuilding will have to be almost from the a person needs to have some knowledge of foundation. Our Sabbath congregations the country, as the land without a supply of | have largely increased, and the preaching of water for irrigation is of no value, and some the Word is listened to with marked attenland 18 too strong of alkali to be valuable. I tion. A regular Sabbath evening-meeting Good land around here is worth \$150 per has been established, and appointment is acre and upwards; and out ten miles or so made for preaching next Sabbath-evening. A cottage prayer meeting on First-day night

At the annual society meeting, which was held last First-day, a committee was appointhere, December 7th. One person remarked ed to overhaul and thoroughly repair the inside of our house of worship. Many needed improvements are contemplated, which but rather dry; we have had several light | will greatly beautify and render much more convenient our temple of worship. The Literary Society and Ladies Aid Society are recieving funds for this object.

After hearing their new minister preach If I can aid, in any way, any who may be twice, the congregation concluded that thinking of coming to this part of California, vigorous pounding would do him good. First day evening, January 23d, was appointed for carrying their design into execution. The evening came, and with it the January thaw and severe rain-storm, which rendered the traveling not only unpleasant, but a most dangerous. The operation however commenced and has continued ever since Such a beet ing with turnips, potatoes, flour, apples, honey, butter, meat, pies, coffee, etc., etc.. we never remember to have experienced. How long the castigation is to continue seems at present a little uncertain. We have never met more warm-hearted brothers and sisters in any locality than we find here We are truly thankful for the hearty welcome which they have given us as the Lord's servant, and trust that our coming may prove a blessing to them. J. E. N. B.

GREENWAY.

I preached at Greenway last First-day afternoon. The congregation was large and attentive. Dea. Stilson is doing a good work in the Bible-school at this place. By a unanimous request of the congregation I shall hereafter have a regular preaching appointment here every First-day afternoon at J. B. Clarke; right hand of fellowship, by the two o'clock. May God in mercy bless the

#### Wisconsin. WALWORTH.

With the close of the year 1886, I concluded my labors with the church at Albion, having served one year, in connection with brother J. T. Davis, as supply, and seven as pastor. It was with no small degree of sadness that the connection with this dear peo ple was severed; for, though the burden, sometimes, was indeed heavy, and the days not always sunny, nor the ultimate results all that was desired, yet there were many ties of Christian brotherhood formed and many seasons of spiritual intercourse and commu nion were enjoyed that will ever be hallowed among the pleasant and precious memories of the past. It is our prayer that the dear Lord may prosper the efforts of the church in seeking and securing a faithful under shepherd at an early day. The field is good one, and a pastor with a consecrated heart would find there a good opening to work for the Master.

Leaving my home Dec. 30th, I came to Walworth to enter upon the duties of the Perhaps some of the RECORDER family pastorate of the church here. We began may be glad to hear of brightning prospects holding extra meetings with the week of on this field. We bade farewell to many prayer, which have continued, with the exkind friends in Independence on First-day ception of three evenings, without interrupmorning, January 9th, and the next day left | tion up to the present date (Feb. 3d), and, Vaiting a short time at the depot, we found | meetings have been well attended, close at-Des. J. P. Stilson standing by our side, and tention has been given to the presched Word,

have reasons for believing that some souls have been born into the kingdom, and that others are deeply convicted of sin. Our prayer is that he who alone doeth the work and to whom belongs the glory, may deepen and widen the work of grace until many precious souls shall have been gathered in.

This church is making an effort to build great needs of this society is a comfortable a parsonage in the early spring. They have \$1,000 now in the hands of the treasurer, and We were not a little disappointed on Sab- as soon as a plan can be agreed upon men bath morning when we found that the wind with their teams are ready to draw the ma-

The evening of Feb. 2, 1887, being the were almost, and in some places quite, im- 35th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and coming in upon them, without their invitation and without giving them any notice of their intent. In order to express, in some substantial way, the esteem in which they were held, a variety of articles of linen-ware were formally presented by the pastor in be-For several months past this church has half of the donors; in response, both bride and groom replied with remarks expressive of religious services of any kind, so that the of their gratitude on being thus kindly remembered. That they may live to enjoy many returns of their wedding anniversary is the united wish of their many friends. After this came the refreshments, which the guests had provided and brought with them, and when "all had eaten" (that wanted to) "and were filled," and the fragments gathered up (how many "baskets full" we There is a settlement of Seventh-day Ad- in a neighborhood three miles distant from have not learned) each returned home having thus added another link to the chain of our common brotherhood.

MILTON.

Since our last notes, the monotony of our severe winter has been broken by woman suffrage meetings, prohibition meetings, school exhibitions, the semi annual sessions of the literary societies, etc., but your readers would, probably, not be interested in particulars. Our Norweigan students have introduced the sport of "Skeeing," which proves an exciting and exhilerating amusement, worthly of manly boys. The magnifi- navy. cent hills of old Alfred would furnish fine field for the sport.

No special meetings have been held by our people so far, perhaps on account of the severity of the weather, though the Methodists have held such meetings. (The temperature has been from 40° to 46° below zero many 26th to 27th. times in the earlier winter.

Last Sabbath, Feb. 5th, Prof. Albert Whitford and Bro. C. W. Cornwall were ordained to the office of descon in our church, to which they had been elected at the last church meeting, Pres. Whitford assisting the pastor in the service.

Wednesday, evening Feb. 9th, Rev. E. M Dunn lectured in the college chapel on marriage. The lecture, while spiced with wit and humor, was sensible, excellent in spirit, and helpful to the young, and is worthy of repetition in all our societies. The thought- into attempting to overthrow the regency. ful observer trembles at many tendencies in American society in respect to marriage and its responsibilities, and is thankful for earnest and plain talks on the subject. To such the wise and brave words of the lecturer would be very acceptable. The one point to which the squeamish may object demands the words of every God-fearing man in thunder tones of rebuke and reproof.

# Minnesota.

DODGE CENTRE.

We are having good sleighing, with many cold days. As to the church, we are generally having full congregations, and the gospel truth is being set forth with much energy, and with many it is highly appreciated. Amidst this privilege of hearing the gospel proclaimed, it is announced to us that our pastor is about to leave us, called to another field to labor, which gives sorrow to many hearts. But if we have had our minds and hearts in a proper condition to receive God's Word, it will yet be manifested in us, and fruit will appear. Eld. Lewis has bestowed labor often in First day churches and in the temperance cause also he has been often called on to speak at other public gatherings to the delight of the perance and business men of the town have remembered him by presenting him a handsome sum of gold and alver.

The church is working for another pastor o supply us. FEB. 10. 1887.

Condenses Lews.

morning a little after seven o'clock. After been cold and at other times stormy, yet the stitute for the Senate Chinese indomnity bill: by a man swenty-six years of age, as tis small or 

Both houses of the Nevada Legislature have adopted resolutions disfranchising Mormons in Nevads.

Floods, caused by heavy rains and melting snows, have caused much damage and some loss of life at various points east and west, during the week.

The situation with respect to the labor strikes remains practically unchanged. In some cases men have resumed work, and in others they have quit work.

Captain F. S. Lilly, a hero of three wars-Florida, Mexican and the Rebellion was instantly killed the other day at Dayton, O. by a street car running over him.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a report from the Academic Board of the Naval Academy, recommending that a large number of cadets be dropped for deficiency in

The Boston Herald claims to have detected an alleged physician named Samuel York of Lewiston, Me., in the act of selling medical diplomas and degrees, and will shortly publish an expose covering several columns of

The Western National Bank, about which there has been so much talk of late, was formally organized in New York, Feb. 9th. Secretary of the Treasury, Manning, was elected president; and United States Treasurer, Jordon, vice president.

The Commissioner of Pensions has started requsitions for \$18.780.000, with which to make the payment of pensions due March 4th next. This will be the largest payment for current pensions ever made in any one quarter in the history of the government.

A dispatch from Devil's Lake, Dak., says: The blizzard last week was the severest known for many years, and reports are coming in every day of lives lost on the prairies. The total of those lost in Dakota this winter can hardly be below the death figures of the Vermont railroad accident, while a large number will suffer permanently form freezing of parts of the body.

Foreign.

German agents are purchasing horses in Yorkshire, England.

Prime Minister Depretis announces to the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the entire cabinet has resigned.

The credits passed by the French Chamber of Deputies amounts to 86,000,000 francs | Mrs. P. C. Wells, for the army and 30,000,000 francs for the C. F. Langworthy,

A fire occurred Feb. 10th in the Four Courts of Dublin. All the courts were damaged and the vice-chancelor's court was de-

It is stated that the Abyssians lost 5.000 M. L. Potter. Potter Hill men in the battles in which the Italian forces | Mrs A. Woodmancy, Mystic Bridge, Ct. were defeated near Massowah on January

A dispatch from Strasbug to the Republique Française says 600 Alsatians who were summoned to join the German reserves have crossed into French territory, dreading an

Lord Salisbury has accepted the resignation tion of Lord Dunraven as under Colonial Secretary. Lord Dunrayen was discontented because he was superseded by Henry Holland as Colonial Secretary.

A lady has been arrested in Sofia for conpiring against the government. She admits that she was sent by Russians to cajola the superior officers of the Bulgarian army

The Roman Catholic bishop of Limburg in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, has forbidden the clergy of his diocese to take part in any agi- Mrs. P. Ballard tation against the septennate bill. It is believed that all the other German Catholic bishops will pursue a similar course.

A syndicate of England capitalists has been formed with a capital of \$6,500,000 to operate ten farms of ten thousand acres each along the line of the Canada Southern railway. They will be stocked with thorough- Mrs. M. J. German, Friendship, bred animals imported from England.

The inhabitants of Baku, the center of W. H. Hydorn, " the great Russian petroleum fields, have been Mrs.C.H.Chamberlain, Genesce Forks, 1 00 much alarmed over a subterranean explosion | Mrs. Lorinda Vincent, Farina, Ill., which shook houses and caused considerable damage. At the same time a volcano burst out at Lokbatan, ten miles from Baku. For two nights the volcano threw a column of fire and mud 350 feet high, illuminating the country for miles. The mud emitted already lies from seven to fourteen feet deep over a square mile of territory.

### BEQUESTS TO TRACT SOCIETY.

The generous purpose of some persons to aid in he 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, f other than cash, shall be accurately described. will made in the state of New York less than sixty days before the death of the testator is void as to H. A. Place, Ceres, N. Y. John Wilson, New Richland, Minn. ocieties formed under New York laws. For the D. C. Davis, convenience of any who may desire a form for this purpose, the following is suggested:

I give, devise and bequeath to the American Rabbath Tract Society, a body corporate and politic under the general laws of the state of New York, the sum of ...........dollars, (or the following described property to wit.....) to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society. and under its direction and control forever.

The state of the s the of their aller is report to countries ability on Address to

CLAREMONT COLONY, in Virginia, is growing very rapidly. Send for free circulars and illustrate maps. J. F. Mancha, Raymond, Surry Co., Va.

A CARD.—We would hereby wish to extend our hearty thanks to the friends of Main Settlement and Portville, for the very generous donation given us at our home on the night of Feb. 1st. Friends, not only from our own society, but also from among the First day people, gathered to the number of about eighty five. While we are truly greatful for the friendly feeling so fully manifest toward us, we pray that the Father will bless all these people in store. and that the Holy Spirit may be with them in all his fullness. E. A. WITTER AND WIFE.

#### LETTERS.

Mrs. A. C. Babcock, C. Lundstrom, H. B. Lewis. Lottie Baldwin, O. D. Sherman, A. H. Lewis 6, W. H. Maxson, J. G. Babcock, A. B. Prentice T. P. Andrews, W. F. Place, W. H. E. net 2, Abby Langworthy, E. M. Dunn, Mattie Laughlin, E. W. Irish L. D. Reynolds, Mrs. W. F. Burdick. R. R. Clarke, P. M. Barber (No). E. D. Seward, Mrs. A. M. F. Isham, Mrs. F E. Blake, Mrs. E. A. Harris, W. R. Potter, J. B. Clarke 2, R. S. Menamin, S. S. Coon, J. M. Titsworth, C. E. Crandall 3, I. L. Cot trell. W. S. Bonham, Geo. Wisehart, Geo. W McCready, Charlie Stillman, S. E. Stillman, Clawson, A. S. Titsworth, C. A. Burdick, O. DeGrasse Greene, N. W. Ayer & Son, R A. Glenn, Harriet Griffin, Rhoda A. Rigby, M. D. Owens, D. E. Titsworth, Perry Mason & Co., A. Swedberg, Mrs. S. A. Irish, John W. Smith, A. P. Evans.

#### RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABRATH RECORDER are ac knowledged from week to week in the paper. Per sons sending money, the receipt of which is not du ly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

Pars to Vol. No Rev. O. U. Whitford, Westerly, R. I. 22 00 48 Mrs. Chas. Maxson. Martha Maxson, J. R. Champlin, Chas. Spicer, Mrs. Joshua Thompson. Mrs. Chas. H. Stanton, Nathan Babcock. 2 90 Geo. S. Greenman, 2 00 Franklin Clarke. . N. Dennison, E. R Lewis. Kate E. Bonham. Gideon T. Collins. Lyman Kenyon, Mrs. Abby Langworthy. Albert Langworthy, P. M. Barber. Mrs. L. Crandall, Ashaway. A. B. Burdick, 2d, W. B. Babcock, Joseph T. Spicer, Warren Lewis, Mrs. Hannah Drake, Dunellen, N. J. I. D. Titeworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunham, New Market C. G. Titsworth, (Ex.) Newark, Mrs. Polly Coon, Adams Centre, N.Y., 1 00 O. DeGrasse Greene, A Brundage Juliette Crosby, Mrs. Sylvia Oatman. Geo. E. Britton, Massen Mrs. E. A. Harris, Brooklyn D. S. Andrews, Petries' Corners. Henry Saunders. W. I. Langworthy. Mrs Gurdon Evans. Harriet Griffin, Belmont. Mrs. W. R. Maxson, Little Genesee Mrs. Celia Cranston Mrs. Lydia Hall, Mrs. Edson Warner, Shingle House, Mrs. Ida Hefton. C. H Andrews, Taylorville Mrs. G. B. Pierce, Morgan Park, Rev. E. M. Dunn, Milton, Wis., C. R. Tefft, Mrs. J. N. Humphrey, Whitewater, L. H. Babcock, Garwin, Iowa, Mrs. A. L. Collins, Alden, Minn., Mrs. A. M. F Isham, Elk Point, Dak Mrs. Anna Davis, Humboldt, Neb., Mrs. Lydia Ayers,

TRADE WELL ESTABLISHED.

G. N. Burdick. Plainfield. N. J..

Roman for selling: I have business in Hisburg that he quites affirms and attention. This is a grand change for a live last. For further particular, address.

E. S. BLISS, Biobburg, E. T.

A Horney maker, to take a self-more

#### A LITTLE BROOK.

A little brook it made complaint, Although it sang and rippled too, It chafed at every slight restraint. And longed to reach the plain, and view The river it was hastening to.

It toped and reared its pretty head; There was impatience in its mind. "I want to find the plain," it said; Toe hills they shut me in, and blind, I feel so sad and left behind.

"When once the river and the sea Are reached, I must be happier then, Among the great ones I shall be. Shall see the great ships full of men, And float them out and in again."

And so it went —poor, wilful thing!— Went on its swift, impatient way, And found the plain, and everything Its heart was set to find, one day,-The river and the tidal bay:

And found, as many brooks have found, That granted wish is granted pain. It shrank from the hot valley ground, The city's soiling touch and stain, It longed for the clean hills again.

Up, to the sky it turned its face.-Its piteous face, no longer fair.— As if to ask from heaven a grace: And the kind heaven heard its prayer And stooped, and raised it in the air.

Little by little up it flew, Raised by the sun to heights of sky, And shivering, cold. but joyful coo, Felt itself changed; it asked not why, And there was no one to reply.

As a vast, hovering, gray-white cloud, It drifted simless in the wind, And suddenly it cri d aloud. And looked above and looked behind

As if some guiding hand to find.

For there below its dazzled sight It saw its hill top clear and plain, And, bending with a strange delight, It melted in a rush of rain, And fell into its bed again.

Ah, little brooklet! grown more wise, Another chance is given to thee, Ab, li tle soul! do not despi e The safe, slow path, but patiently Wait till the Lord shall show thy sea. -Susan Coolidge.

MOLLY'S CITRON CAKE.

BY SOPHIE MAY.

"Molly's nine," said little Fan, "and I'm seven, and the house is ninety-seven."

and strangers in passing it were often heard to exclaim, "How picturesque!"

"They wouldn't think 'twas very picturesque if they had to wash dishes in it," grumbled Molly to little Fan.

And then she glanced across the trees at the Grand Hotel and sighed; for it was there that Henrietta Prince boarded with her rich father and mother, and life at the Oxford was Molly's idea of the "picturesque" and refined. She liked a summer by the sea side. but why must mamma always rent this old her own work? It was very afflictive.

Henrietta was proud to say she had "never washed a dish in her life;" and when Molly thought of that, and of the bushels she herself had washed, it gave her an unhappy just as you want it! Why, I'd almost rather feeling, almost as if a hopeless fog had set it die than not have frosted cake at my party!" and shut out the sun.

One morning as she sat on the cottage doorstep shelling peas, Miss Henrietta drove by in her pony carriage, with her fashionable friends from the city. Molly's quick sympadoll-daughter, nearly her own size, and Molly thies were alive in a moment. What ifsaid to little Fan:

"Oh, dear, there they go! Wish you and I had a pony. Wish we lived at the Ox- Henrietta a little, a very little of her citron ford, with nuts and candy and ice-cream for loaf? S. S. Times. dinner l'

"Well, but she's asked you to her party to-night, and she never asked me," returned the little sister plaintively.

"You? Why, of course not! Tiny bits of girls like you can't ever go to parties."

Henrietta has two silk dresses, don't you know?" continued Molly; "and a white one they are. I am here to rest, I don't trouble with flowers worked in it; and her bathing- myself in regard to the other people who are suit is ever so much nicer than our Sunday here. I don't care to know them, and probthings; yes, it is! And she just despises you ably they will never cross my path again." and me, Fan, as hard as anything. Never looks at me when she sees me with an old see, auntie, what's that about 'passing this apron on, shelling peas."

Here Molly overturned the pan in an excess of emotion, just as the baker drove up | it is, but it lingers in my memory, and I\_"

the island, and had called at Hop-vine Cuttage every day for two seasons. Molly tie's sweet voice that was soothing her. sprang up eagerly. She always liked to stand near him when he pulled out the Gracie up "said the nurse, gratefully, "but drawers in the back of the wagon, that she I'll release you now. I'll carry Miss Gracie interested in her strange, quaint sayings; might enjoy the sight, and scent the dain- to her manma." ties within. And Mr. Jones had usually a smile and a pleasant word for Molly, having was a frail little thing, about three or four taken "quite a notion to the child," so he years of age, "I'll stay with the pretty lady. told his wife, " because she's just the picture She pickel me up—she'll carry me to my a friend. Standing off a little distance, she of our little Annie that died.

Mrs. Dean came out of the cottage door now and called for bread, plain bread, with out so much as a glance at the tarts and dear; if Nina will lead the way I'll carry you." cream cakes that Mully was devouring with It was up one flight of stairs and into a her eyes, though she might very well have beautiful suite of rooms that Nina lead Mattie bought them all, for her purse was jungling with the little girl in her arms. A pale young with silver. How can grown people turn woman was reating upon a luxurious couch. away so coldly from delicious goodies? She started nervously at their approach, and Molly said nothing, but she thought secretly? asked in a frightened yolce: The I have some little girls [1] bay "Is Grecie hurt?"

'em everything they want, so they'll love me dearly and be perfectly happy."

Mr. Jones noticed the sorrowful droop of hurt after we wash off the stains." her mouth, and it touched him.

his ears accordingly; "look here, now, I said to Mattie, and then, after satisfying herbrought along a fresh citron cake, the frost | self that her child's face was more soiled than ing just dry; and I was kind of speckerlatin' injured, she said to her, "Run along with as I drove over, and thinks I, "Who's going Nina, and get the blood washed off your to have that cake? And it comes to me face. Quick, dear; you make me faint." now, it's you, Miss Molly.'

the bewildered little girl, looking helplessly monotonous. She slipped her little hurt they have never listened to the voice of suftoward her mother. What could the man hand, still gritty with sand, within Mat-

ready in her hands, and the baker forestalled all mistakes by assuring her it was "an outand-out present," and she might cut and eat it herself !

"It got a quick bake," added he in an undertone to Mrs. Dean, lest she should feel too grateful, scorched a leetle grain on one side; but the frosting covers that complete."

obliged to you," replied Mrs. Dean, gratified In just that one thing I believe that I am a by the kindness, and seeing that Molly was too overwhelmed to speak.

"Seems to me she's looking pale this morncheeks, I'll warrant."

by smiles, as Mrs. Dean thanked kind Mr. Jones and bade Molly run for her hat.

"I'll take the small one another time," said | ly kissed it. the baker with a happy after thought, to little Fan. It was a charming ride, winding round and round among the trees and shrubs and bushes, with glimpses everywhere of the wide, blue, sparkling ocean, of the gliding, graceful ships. The air was fragrant with endless clumps of bayberry, endless bushes of wild roses in full bloom. Such roses! There were thousands of them, and their color was Molly had never known the like before. She mers, but this was actually her first ride this instead." around the island.

though ?" said Mr. Jones as they drove up put them in the frail, white hand. The next to one of the cottages to deliver brown bread and beans. "And what do you think of my old gray for a horse?"

"I think he is a perfect darling," replied Molly with gratifying eagerness. "I'd rather | reached her.

It old look old, and would have been ugly have him than that pony." if a benevolent hop-vine had not clambered The pony carriage was coming in sight at picked her up," answered Mattie, laughing

ever it, and decked it from head to foot the moment, and Molly was prepared to a little at her aunt's severe look. "She with tender green. It was called Hop-vine beam warmly upon Henrietta, and even to fell, and I being on hand, it was the most Cottage, and stood on Oxford Island, behind throw a kiss to the waxen Victoria, who natural thing in the world for me to pick and not far from the Grand Oxford Hotel; only stared through her gauze veil in return, her up." the haughtiest doll that ever made believe draw breath.

But when the delightful ride was over, and Molly saw Henrietta in the grove after dinner picking juniper, the world grew dark once more: for Henrietta was cross and would not listen to a word of Molly's adventures. On the contrary, she talked of herself and her great and unexpected trials. The cook at the Oxford had sent off all the frosted cake to a "silly old picnic," and firm ly refused to make any more, though Mrs. cottage, and bring down the oil stove and do Prince had begged and entreated for her lit tle daughter's sake.

> Henrietta. "Oh, if mamma would only hire held by Mattie. a cottage, where you can have everything

Henrietta seemed fairly weighed down by this trouble, which was all the more crushing because she expected several elegant perhaps-she wasn't quite sure vet; but what if, perhaps, she should give poor, wretched

### "PASSING BUT ONCE."

A cold, quiet lady sat on the shady side of a pretty piazza at Saratoga. A young lady "Can't they ?" said meek little Fan, trying | niece, who had just arrived that day, had into console herself by patting out another dirt quired of her in a low tone, who those people were sitting on the steps, and she replied, "I'm sure I don't know, Mattie, who

"Transients, only transients! Let me way but once?" the young girl asked meditatively. "Well I've forgotien exactly what

Her sentence stopped abruptly, for just at "And what shall I send you ma'am this that moment a pretty little girl fell down the her unconscious murdering of the Queen's plazza steps, hitting her head severely against English. As she sat down that first day, him. He was like an old friend, for he lived on the gravel walk. In another moment she just within the shadow of an open window was resting in Mattie's arms, and it was Mat- | reaching to the floor, she looked up deprecat-

> "Thank you, Miss, for picking Miss to her manma."

"No. no. Nina!" sobbed the child, who mamma-won't you?"

Mattie smiled into the tearful, appealing eyes of the little one, as she answered, "Yes,

"Only a little bruise," Mattie answered cheerily. "She'll hardly know she has been

"Please put her right down here beside "Look here now," said he, apparently ad- me so that I can see her. I can't get up, I dressing his old gray horse, who pricked up am an invalid, you see," the young mother

Gracie had no desire to go with Nina. "Me! Oh, my! I mean, oh, no!" cried | That was an every-day affair and had grown tie's saying coaxingly, "I dess she will wash But the cake, a good-sized one, was al- me, cause she loves me, cause she kissed

The mother's face flushed at what she considered Gracie's audicity, in proposing that an elegantly dressed young lady should play the part of nurse to her, but Mattie only smiled, as she kissed the child again, saying "I have often washed little faces, and I'd like to wash this hurt one if you will al-"I'm sure my little daughter is very much low me. I think I do love the child already. little like my Master. I do love to have the

little ones come to me." The young invalid's eyes looked moist as ing, Mrs. Dean. Mayn't I set her up here | Mattie went into the nursery with the child. on the seat with me and tote her round but when she returned with her, her face and the island? 'Twill bring the roses into her hands cleansed, and with the bruises neatly covered with court plaster, and her tumbled The roses were coming already, followed curls softly smoothed, the mistiness about her eyes intensified into actual tears. She reached out for Mattie's hand and impulsive-

> "I believe you are one of the ministering spirits we read about," she said, tremulously, and I thank you truly for your goodness to Gracie and me. I have been so lonely here -so lonely. I know nobody and nobody knows me.

> Mattie bent down and pressed her lips to

the white forehead. "Then somebody will know somebody," so rich and deep, their breath so sweet that she said, smiling. "We will know each other soon. My name is Mattie Berber, I had been at Hop-vine Cottage for two sum- have no cards with me, but I will leave you

She unpinned from the bosom of her pretty "Having a pretty good time, ain't we dress a bouquet of exquisite carnations, and moment she was running down-stairs, humming a cheery song.

"What did you pick up that child for?" was the question her aunt asked when she

"I don't think I stopped to reason why I

Some ladies were talking a little way back; Mattie heard one of them say: "There is Mr. Lowe and his poor little granddaugh ter. His people raised a purse so that he could bring the child here to be treated."

Just below the piazza sat the old gentleman, in a suit of rusty olack, with the invalid child beside him. A boy was just passing with a basket of delicious peaches. The sick child's eyes followed them longingly, but probably the old man's purse would not allow the indulgence, for he shook his head sadly in answer to the child's appealing But I consoled myself thinkin' that it glance. A bright silver piece fell into the wouldn't be no great loss if they did. But "It's just horrid to live at a hotel," added peach boy's hand, and two large peaches were right here, as I was thinkin' on these deep

"Here, little one," she called softly, "see if you can catch these, dearie?"

A flush of gratitude crept into the pale, thin face. She held out her hands, and, thing?" I looked at him with a curious, catching the fruit, smiled her thanks.

"She called me 'dearie,' grandpa," whispered the child, joyfully. "Am I dear to that pretty young lady?"

"Yes, yes, my child," answered the grandfather, smiling into the little face upturned something; what will you take, marm?"

to his, "ali of the Lord's lambs are dear to the Lord's own. The next day a fine-looking, cultured gen- Washington anyway. And I didn't know tleman came to the hotel, bringing with him but it was their way to make some presents his old mother, who was sick, and whom he to every woman who came there, and I didn't

hoped would be benefited by the baths and souls, who considered the jewel within the casket, she would have been very lonely. for her son had been obliged to leave her abruptly for some pressing reason. As to looks, the old lady was not particularly prepossessing, except for a face telling of a tried and patient life. She, doubtless, was a She had borne, evidently, the burden and heat of the day. Elegantly attired ladies held aloof from her. Of course, she could not be congenial to them. She was poor in regard to the culture of this world, and when she spoke, they fairly held their breath at ingly, as if seeking a friendly face. Two ladies an wered the suggestive look, and were soon talking kindly with her, and became

"Look there! Is not that a pretty sight? All I can think of is these verses of Weath-"'Two hands lay clasped in sympathy:

And like a cloud when skies are bright So pure and white. And one was toll-worn, wrinkled, hard, Furrowed with later seemed, and scarred, Life the later has been as a second to the later has been as a

"It is quite evident that Mattie Berber the drugs right here," and he tock out is not a crippled Christian," said her friend. little box out of his pocket. "My father "What do you mean?"

difficulty with Christian manhood"—and I iscum, coculus, Indicus, alum, copera add, womanhood-"is that it is too much strychnine. I will make some of the choise deformed. Some are without arms; they and purest imported liquors we have in the have never helped any one over the rugged country, in five minutes if you say so." places of life. Some are without feet; they have never gone an inch out of their own follow up Cleopatra's fashion, and comit sui way to save others. Some are voiceless; they cide, I am going to hire a rattlesnake, and have never, even by a word, encouraged any one who was cast down. Some are deaf; fering. Some are without hearts; they do not know what sympathy and generous feelings are." -- Selected.

#### AS WE GROW OLDER.

The leaves may fall on the autumn wind. But they never can fade away, For the bood-red leaf of October Is more grand than the verdant of May.

The blossoms of springtime bear promise and hope To the heart that is happy in youth. But the golden sheaf and the crimson leaf Tell the grander story of Truth.

They prove that the past was worth living-I's promise and hope not in vain. The promise of springtime is richly fulfilled In the red leaf and rich, go'den grain.

To my mind this thought brings a couplet I read in a poem one day—
"Will you love me, then, 'mid the falling leaves As you did 'mid the bloom of May?'

Youth's love like the promise of springtime, Is hopeful and happy and bright, 'Twill truer and firmer and happier be In life's waning, yet rich, golden light.

As I love the dear lock of bonny brown hair With a love that can ne'er fade away-With the same true love—yet hallowed by time— I will love the dear locks of gray.

— Kugene H. L. Randolph.

#### JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

behold! Why, it beat any buildin' in Jones ville, or Loontown, or Spoon Settlement in beauty and size and grandeur. There hain't one that can come nigh it. . . . And oh! my land! to stand in the hall below, and look up—and up—and up—and see all colors of the rainbow, and see what kinder curious and strange pictures that was way up there in the sky above me (as it were). Why, it seemed curiouser than any northern lights I asked Susie. ever seen in my life, and they stream dreadful curious sometimes. And as I Ned. walked through the various lofty and magnificent halls, and realized the size and majestic proportions of the buildin'. I wondered to myself that a small law, a little, unjust law, could ever be passed in such a magnificent place. Says I to myself, "It can't be the fault of the place anyway. They have got a chance for their souls to soar if they want to." Thinks'es I, here is room and to spare, to pass laws big as elephants and camels. And I wondered to myself that they should ever try to pass laws and resolutions as small as muskeeters and nats. Thinks'es I, them little laws don't get to strollin' round and get lost in them magnificent corridors. and lofty subjects, the hired man spoke up. and says he, "You look fatigued marm, (Soarin' even to yourself is tuckerin'). "You look very fatigued, won't you take some silent sort of a look; for I didn't know what he meant. Agin he looked close at me, and sort o' pityin'; and says he, "You look tired out, marm; won't you take something?" says give it to him." I "what?" Says he, "Let me treat you to Wall, I thought he was actin' dretful liberal; but I knew they had strange ways there in the water. She walked about very feebly, style; so I says, "I don't want to take any- for Jimmy."-Sidney Dayre. and had it not been for two or three kindly thing, and I don't see any reason why you should insist on it. But if I have got to take somethin' I had jest as lives have a few yards of factory-cloth as anything."

I thought, if he was determined to treat me, to show his good feelin's towards me, I would get somethin' useful and that would do me some good, else what would be the use battle-scarred veteran of the Lord's army. of bein' treated? And I thought if I had got to take a present from a strange man, I would make a shirt for Josiah out of it. I

> liquor of some kind." I jest riz right up in she carried several clumsy bundles, which my shoes, and my dignity, and glared at were evidently a serious annoyance to her

dv in the buildin'."

propriate to have it here handy." Says I, intrusion for the new comer to sit down to Liquor does more towards makin' the laws, side her. In a few moments the old woman from caucus to conventions, than anything depositing her packages upon the seat, went else does; and it is highly proper to have across the car to speak to an acquaintance was sitting on a hassock at the old lady's feet some liquor here handy, so they can soak the she discovered on the opposite side of the and, her hand clasped within the aged one. laws in it right off, before they lay 'em on aisle. The lawyer leaned forward to the The other lady was called away just then by the tables, or under 'em, or pass 'em onto the offended young lady and courteously asked people. It is highly appropriate," says I. if she would change seats with him.

senators. And let me get you a glass." wife let in."

icacy in goin' in there, let me make some sponded with undiminished deference of wine here. I will get a glass of water, and manner, "it was not your comfort I was make you some purefgrape wine, or French thinking of, but the old lady's."—Bostel brandy; or corn or rye whisky. I have all Record.

an importer of rare old wines, and I know "Some one has remarked. "The great just how it is done, I have' em all here, - Cap.

> "No," says I firmly, "When I want to take my pizen as she did, on the outside,"

"Cleopatra?" says he inquiringly, "L she a Washington lady?" "And I says guardedly, "She has lots of

relations here, I believe." "Wall," he says, "I thought her name sounded familiar. Then I can't do anything

"Yes," says I calmly: "You can open the front door and let me out." Which he did, and I was glad enough to

for you," he says.

get out into the pure air.

#### THE CROSS-BOX.

It was a rainy day, and all the children had to stay in the house. Ned had planned to go fishing, and Johnny wanted to set up a windmill he had made. Susie wanted to gather her flower seed, and Pet was anxious to hunt for her white kitten in the barn.

So all were disappointed, and before night had become cross, and peevish, and quite snappish. Mamma called them to her and talked very gravely.

They were quiet for a while after it. It half an hour Ned brought a small box and showed his mother. He had cut a hole in the top just large enough to let a cent through, and under it were the words:

#### CROSS BOX.

"Look, mamma," he said, " s'posing whenever any of us speak cross we make our selves pay a cent for a fine! Susie and Johnny and Pet are so cross it would be a good Wall, I found the Capitol was a sight to thing. We'll try who can keep out of the box longest."

Mamma laughed and said it might be a good plan, if they all agreed to it; but if they did agree they must all do as they promised. "I'll agree," said Susie; "I'm not going

to be cross any more." "And I," said Johnny.

"And I," added l'et. What shall we do with all the money?"

"No, we'll buy a whole lot of candy," said

Johnny.
"No," added Susie, "we'll send it for a

bed in the Children's Hospital. \\
"I'll tell you," said Ned angrily, "I' you don't do as I want to, I'll pitch the penny

out of the window." "Where's your penny, Ned?" asked mam-

Ned looked very foolish, but brought the first penny and dropped it into the box. Mamma thought the box really did some good. The children learned to watch against getting angry, and their little lips would be shut tight to keep the ugly words from com-

ing through. When school began they were so busy that the box was forgotten. Weeks later mamma was putting a closet in order one day.

"Here's the cross-box," she said. "I'm going to see how much money there is in it," cried Ned. "Seventeen cents. That's enough to buy lemons and nuts and

play peanut stand. Let us do it." "Oh!" said Susie, "there goes poor little lame Jimmy. I think it would be nice to

"I say"—whimpered Pet. "I won't," whined Johnny.

"I"-No one knows what Ned was going to say in a very crabbed voice, for just then he clapped one hand on his mouth and with the other held up a warning finger.

"Look out," he half whispered, "or want to be odd, and act awkward, and out of there'll be four more cents in the cross box

A gentleman prominent in legal circles in

Boston was recently riding in a train, and in the seat before him was a young and gaily dressed damsel. The car was pretty full, and presently an elderly woman entered, and, finding no seat vacant but the one beside thought that would make it all right, so fur the one young woman mentioned, sat down as goodness went. beside her. She was a decently dressed wo But says he, "I mean beer, or wine, or man, but apparently of humble station, and seatmate. The young woman made no el-Says he, "There is a saloon right here han- fort to conceal her vexation, but in the most conspicuous manner showed the passenger Says I, in awful axents, "It is very apparound that she considered it an impertinent "Yet," says he, "It is very handy for the smile of gratified vanity showed how pleased she was to have attracted the notice of so "No you won't," says I firmly. "No you distinguished a looking gentleman. "Oh, won't. The nations suffers enough from that thank you ever so much," she said effusive room now, without havin' Josiah Allen's ly, "I should like to, but it would be bad for you as for me to sit beside such Says he, "If you have any feeling of del- old woman." "I beg your pardon," he

THE NEW YORK HERA Mr. James Gordon Benz sheent from the United Sta years, he yet continues the actual work of editor in ch York Herald. Every mornit part of Europe he may happe a telegraph office is witl second in command cables fr s complete summary of the previous twenty-four hours. then cables his comments, op tions, or advice. This service

about \$125,000 a year.

TWO BARNS said to be f

Hoyular Ze

thrashed wheat were recen Bermany. They were insurimpossible to collect, because made that the contents of t simply straw. When the affi courts, chemical experts analyse the ashes. Wheat co quantity of phosphoric sci times as much as does stra in the burning of these barn cement, and other mineral su mixed with the ashes subn chemists, but none of the contain phosphoric scid. The that of two samples placed i one contained 10.2 per cent 19 per cent of the acid, thu clusively that the farmers wer and the insurance companies, the case according to public the wrong. - Fireman's Heral

THE DUST IN THE AIR,-V pose that with no dust in the at least have more light; but doubtedly true that the sunb the motes, it is also no less motes and fine dust actually s beams, and that one is invisib other. A beam of sunlight of if admitted into a chamber. tl is perfectly pure, at once disag replaced by pitchy blackness. it strikes the wall or some Balloonists tell us that the hi cend the deeper becomes the sky, until at the height of a looks almost like a black car though the sun is shining splendor, there is little or no his light. The space between collections as it is called—included to the collection of the coll

ALGABORILLA.—Husks kno

name of algaborilla contain substance, which can be us yellow. The trees from which are obtained are the prosopi the prosopis algarobo, which mountainous districts of So The seeds form about one fiftl but contain no tannin. The about 27 to 29 per cent of the coloring matter yields yellow with salt of tin, antimony, les the tin composed is the bright ing yarn, the latter is mordan as usual, and placed in the dy contains water heated to boili T to 10 per cent of algaborilla ing the yarn in the bath for s bath is left to cool, and the y washed and dried. The colo iant as that obtained with fur of a straw color; it is, howeve and resists weak acids; alkali color into brown. With in good gravish black shades can and 5 to 7 per cent of the hus ficient for the bath. Wool ca with algaborilla. - Scientific A

WATER AND MOBS.-I have

belief in the efficacy of fire e a mob. Wet clothes dampen are brave when cold and wet is so well known that a certai tician living in Paris during th citement was in the habit, as of looking out of the wind found that it was raining with a sigh of relief, "No day 1" We also learn that wh ippe was replacing Napoleon' column in the Place Vendome, ists assembled continually in around the pedestal. The cro ever, soon dispersed by copi water being pumped on then rial effect of a stream of w from a fire engine through a erable. No man can stand a sides, on the principle that t others afford human beings a of satisfaction, the membe are sure to laugh at seeing th wetted, and a crowd which b ceases to be dangerous. I uggest that whenever a seri anticipated, a few fire eng placed at the disposal of t Portnightly Review.

SEPARATING FIBERS.-Hy racts water powerfully, and "notable fibers, leaving the

# Mopular Science.

drugs right here," and he tock out

tle box out of his pocket. "My father

importer of rare old wines, and I know

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untry, in five minutes if you say so."

THE NEW YORK HERALD .- Akthough Mr. James Gordon Bennett has been absent from the United States for several part of Europe he may happen to be, so long as a telegraph office is within reach, his previous twenty-four hours. Mr. Bennett then cables his comments, opinions, instrucabout \$125,000 a year.

Two BARNS said to be filled with unmade that the contents of the barns were dustries. simply straw. When the affair got into the courts, chemical experts were called to analyze the ashes. Wheat contains a large quantity of phosphoric acid, almost ten times as much as does straw. Naturally. in the burning of these barns, wood ashes. cement, and other mineral substances were mixed with the ashes submitted to the chemists, but none of these admixtures contain phosphoric acid. The experts found that of two samples placed in their hands one contained 10.2 per cent and the other 19 per cent of the acid, thus proving conclusively that the farmers were in the right, and the insurance companies, as is generally the case according to public sentiment, in the wrong.—Fireman's Herald.

THE DUST IN THE AIR.—We might suppose that with no dust in the air we should at least have more light; but while it is undoubtedly true that the sunbeams show us the motes, it is also no less true that the motes and fine dust actually show us the sunbeams, and that one is invisible without the other. A beam of sunlight or electric light. if admitted into a chamber, the air of which is perfectly pure, at once disappears, and is replaced by pitchy blackness, except where it strikes the wall or some other object. Balloonists tell us that the higher they ascend the deeper becomes the color of the sky, until at the height of a few miles it looks almost like a black canopy, because, though the sun is shining in unclouded dendor, there is little or no dust to scatter his light. The space between the starsstellar space, as it is called—is, accordingly, absolute blackness, notwithstanding the blaze of light which passes through it and becomes visible on striking our dusty atmosphere.

ALGABORILLA.—Husks known under the name of algaborilla contain a tannin-like substance, which can be used for dveing yellow. The trees from which these husks are obtained are the prosopis pallida and the prosopis algarobo, which occur in the mountainous districts of South America. The seeds form about one fifth of the husk. but contain no tannin. The husks contain coloring matter yields yellow precipitates. with salt of tin, antimony, lead, or alumina; the tin composed is the brightest. For dye ing yarn, the latter is mordanted with tin. as usual, and placed in the dye bath, which contains water heated to boiling and about I to 10 per cent of algaborilla. After working the yarn in the bath for some time, the bath is left to cool, and the yarn afterward washed and dried. The color is not as brilliant as that obtained with fustic, but more of a straw color; it is, however, pretty fast, and resists weak acids; alkalies change the color into brown. With iron mordants, good gravish black shades can be produced, and 5 to 7 per cent of the husks will be sufficient for the bath. Wool can also be dyed with algaborilla. - Scientific American.

WATER AND MOBS.-I have the greatest belief in the efficacy of fire engines against a mob. Wet clothes dampen ardor; few men are brave when cold and wet; and this fact 18 80 well known that a certain French politician living in Paris during the period of excitement was in the habit, as soon as he rose. of looking out of the window, and if he found that it was raining would exclaim. with a sigh of relief, "No revolution today!" We also learn that when Louis Philippe was replacing Napoleon's statue on the column in the Place Vendome, the Napoleon ists assembled continually in excited crowds around the pedestal. The crowds were, however, soon dispersed by copious streams of water being pumped on them. The mate rial effect of a stream of water projected from a fire engine through a hose is considerable. No man can stand against it. Besides, on the principle that the mishaps of ethers afford human beings a certain amount of satisfaction, the members of a crowd are sure to laugh at seeing their companions wetted, and a crowd which begins to laugh eases to be dangerous. I would therefore inggest that whenever a serious disturbance la anticipated, a few fire engines should be placed at the disposal of the police. The Fortnightly Review.

attracts water powerfully, and thus carbonizes his mother.

goods have to be well soaked in water before man's mother, and we asked him how he exposed to the acid. The latter process is knew, and he said: O the big man was carried on in chambers, which are made of so kind to her. suitable material, s. g., lead, or else are lined "The big man bustled out; we gave the with it. The acid is prepared from cryolith rocking chair to the little old mother, and absent from the United States for several and sulphuric acid, and alum is obtained presently the man came in with a cag.

years, he yet continues to perform as a by-product. After the goods have the actual work of editor in chief of The New the actual work of editor in chief of The New from the chambers, well washed with water, and she does from the chambers, well washed with water, and she does from the chambers, well washed with water, and she does from the chambers, well washed with water, and she does from the chambers in Scotland. The property is the man came in with a came in with a same of the specific continues.

NATURE'S Ged and Missing and Same and S passed through a heater, where the carbonized but I want you to attend to her baggage vegetable fiber is sela ated in the form and see her on the right train, the rest car, second in command cables from New York of dust. If a solution of hydrofluoric acid is with a good seat near the center, and tell s complete summary of the news of the used, wooden troughs, lined with lead, are the conductor she's my mother. And here employed; these are charged with water and either fluors par or cryolith and the exact your mother some time. quantity of sulphuric acid which is required tions, or advice. This service is said to cost to liberate the hydrofluoric acid. The one hand, grasped the big man's hand with bath is kept at a temperature of 160° Fah., the other, and looked at the little German and the goods are left in it for an hour or with an expression that he had a mother, too, two. They are then washed, dried, etc., as and we almost know the old lady was well above. This process can be used for bur- treated. thrashed wheat were recently burned in ring wool, or for recovering wool or silk Germany. They were insured, but it was from rags, etc., or for separating any animal on a bench and went out on the platform impossible to collect, because the claim was fiber, as hair, from vegetable fibers.—In- and got acquainted with the big German.

#### OUR HEROES.

Here's a hand to the boy who has courage To do what he knows to be right; When he salls in the way of temptation He has a hard battle to fight. Who strives against self and his comrades Will find a most powerful foe;

All honor to him it he conquers, A cheer for the boy who says, "No!" There's many a battle fought daily The world knows nothing about; There's many a brave little soldier Whose atrength puts a legion to rout. And he who fights sin single-handed

Is more of a hero, I say, Than he who leads soldiers to battle, And conquers by arms in the fray.

Be steadfast, my boy, when you're tempted, And do what you know to be right; Stand firm by the colors of manhood, And you will o'ercome in the fight. "The Right" be your battle cry ever In waging the warfare of life: And God. who knows who are the heroes, Will give you the strength for the strife.

#### A TESTED REMEDY.

It is related that Bishop Kavanagh was one day walking, when he met a prominent physician, who offered him a seat in his carriage. The physician was an infidel, and the conversation turned upon religion.

"I am suprised," said the doctor, "that such as intelligent man as you should believe such an old fable as that "

The Bishop said, "Doctor, suppose years ago some one had recommended to you a prescription for pulmonary consumption, and you had procured the prescription and taken it according to order, and had been cured of that terrible disease, what would you say of the man who would not try your prescription?"

"I should say he was a fool."

"Twenty five years ago," said Kavanagh, "I tried the power of God's grace. It made a different man of me. All these years I have preached salvation, and wherever accepted have never known it to fail.

What could a doctor say to such a testimony as that? And such testimonies are what men need to turn them from the erabout 27 to 29 per cent of the tannin. The ror of their ways to the personal experience of the saving power of the Lord Jesus

"How would you prove the divinity of Christ?" said some ministers to a young backwoods preacher whom they were exam-

"What?" said he, puzzled by their ques-

"How would you prove the divinity of

"Why, he saved my soul," was the triumphant reply.

But to give this answer one must be saved. and know it in his heart, and show it in his life, and he then becomes a living epistle known and read of all men.

### THIS IS MY MOTHER.

The following touching incident, related by the Burlington Hawkeye, illustrates both the tenderness of the German heart and the familiar lines of Coleridge:

"A mother is a mother still, The holiest thing alive."

"We were at a railroad junction one night," says the writer, "waiting a few hours for a train, in the waiting room, in the only rocking chair, trying to talk a browneyed boy to sleep, who talks a great deal when he wants to keep awake.

" Presently a freight train arrived, and a beautiful, little, old woman came in, escorted by a great big German.

"They talked in German, he giving her, evidently, lots of information about the route she was going, and telling her about her tickets and her baggage check, and occassionally patting her on the arm.

"At first our United States baby, who did not understand German, was tickled to hear them talk, and he 'snickered' at the peculiar sound of the language that was be-"The great big man put his hand up to

the good old lady's cheek and said something encouraging and a great big tear came to

Vegetable fibers, leaving the animal fibers in'Ve knew it was, but how should a four trans content of the soid used is not too concentrated. Year-pld alexpy baby, that couldn't under(Assets Was)

In using hydrofluoric acid in gas form, the stand German, tell that the lady was the big

is a dollar for you, and I will do as much for

"The baggage-man grasped the dollar with

"Then we put the sleeping mind reader

"He talked of horse-trading, buying and selling, and everything that showed he was a live business man, ready for any speculation from buying a yearling colt to a crop of hops or barley, and that his life was a busy one, and at times full of hard work, disapointment, hard roads.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet.
First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents.
LIPE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell,
of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price, 6 cents. "But with all this hurry and excitement, he was kind to his mother, and we loved him just a little.

"When, after a few minute's talk about business, he said, 'you must excuse me. I must go into the depot and see if my mother wants anything; we felt like taking his fat, red hand and kissing it.

"Oh, the love of a mother is the same in any language, and it is good in all languages.' -Herald of Truth.

#### IN THEIR WAY.

"Let fall some of the handfuls of purpose for her, and leave them, that she may glean them." Thank God for this thoughtful yet seemingly unintentional consideration for the poor. This dropping things in their way, without seeming to do so, and without making them keenly feel their poverty. How easy it is to grant them privileges, which, although involving labor on their part, and giving them the opportunity to glean for themselves, yet are no less a charity done of set purpose on our part. A little sewing to this one, a day's work to another one, a loan in time of sore need—anything that seems like giving them honest employment, and lifting them above the feeling of utter dependence and charity. The example of Boaz is worthy of imitation wherever we meet the worthy poor-" Let fall some handfuls of purpose for them."

And still suother point in his benevolence is worth of consideration. He cautioned the dismoners of his charity not to "reproach "for "rebuke" her. Whatever may be implied in this request of his, it is always well to withhold altogether, if there be good reason in so doing, or to give gracefully, freely, and without "reproach" or "rebuke." Are we compelled to say, "It is all your own fault," and "We hope you will do better hereafter. How like flery arrows such stinging words fall on worthy yet sensitive souls! How they take away the loving kindness of maift! How they drink up the shrinking spirit! How they drive modest persons back into their lonely misery, feeling that they would rather starve than be stung! Give your gift; and even your kindly counsel, but keep your gruff rebukes and reproaches to yourself. "Consider thyself lest thou also be tempted in the time of sore and unexpected distress.—South-Western Presbyte-

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The little brown eyes of the boy opened pretty big, and his face sobered down from his laugh, and he said: Papa, it is his mother.

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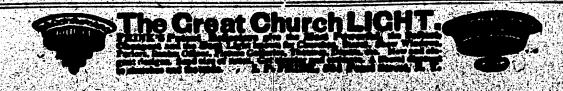
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FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 1. The Beginning. Gen. 1: 26-31, and 2: 1-3. Jan. 8. Sin and Death. Gen. 3: 1-6, 17-19.

Jan. 15. Cain and Abel. Gen, 4: 3-16. Jan. 32. Noch and the Ark. Gen. 6: 9-22.

Jan. 39. The Call of Abram. Gen. 12: 1-9. Feb. 5. Lot's Choice. Gen. 18: 1-13.

Feb. 18 God's Covenant with Abram. Gen. 15:5-18. Feb. 19. Abraham Pleading for Sodom. Gen. 18: 23-38. Feb. 34. Destruction of Sodom. Gen. 19: 15-26. March S. Abraham Offering Isaac. Gen. 22: 1-14.

March 12. Jacob at Bethel. Gen. 28: 10-22. March 19. Jacob's New Name. Gen. 32: 9-12, 24-80. March M. Review.

LESSON IX.—DESTRUCTION OF SODOM.

BY REV. T. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, Feb. 26th.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Gen. 19: 15-26.

15. And when the morning arose, then the angels hastened Lot. saying, Arise, take thy wife, and thy two daughters which are here; lest thou be consumed in the iniquity of the

which are here; lest thou be consumed in the iniquity of the city.

16. And while he lingered, the men laid hold upon his hand, and upon the hand of his wife, and upon the hand of his two daughters; the Lord being merciful unto him; and they brought him forth, and set him without the city.

17. And it came to pass, when they had brought them forth abroad, that he said, Recape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed.

18. And Let said unto them, Oh, not so, my Lord:

19. Beheld now, thy servant hath found grace in thy sight, and thou hast magnified thy mercy, which thou hast shewed unto me in saving my life; and I cannot escape to the mountain, lest some evil take me, and I die:

20. Behold now, this city is near to fice unto, and it is a little one: Oh, let me escape thither (is it not a little one?), and my soul shall live.

21. And he sakl unto him, See, I have accepted thee concerning this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city, for the which thou hast spoken.

22. Haste thee, escape thither; for I cannot do any thing till thou be come thither. Therefore the name of the city was called Zoar.

called Zoar.

22. The sun was risen upon the earth when Lot entered

24. Then the Lord rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven; 25. And he overthrew those cities, and all the plain, and all the inhabitants of the cities, and that which grew upon

But his wife looked back from behind him, and she be came a pillar of salt.

GOLDEN TEXT.-Escape for thy life. Gen.

#### BIBLE READINGS.

Sunday. Gen. 19: 15-26. Beginning of saving canstraint. Monday. Gen. 18: 1-13. Lot's settlement a

Sodom. Tuesday. Deut. 29: 2-23. Sodom a warning to

Wednesday. Isa. 13: 1-22. Sodom a warning to Babylon.

Ezek. 15: 44-65. Sodom a warning to Jerusalem. Widow. 2 Peter 2: 1-17. Sodom a warning to

to all men.

TIME.—B. C. 1897; early in the morning of the

day following the last lesson. PLACE -Sodom, and the cities of the plain.

# OUTLINE.

L. Brought forth from peril. v. 15, 16.

II. Urged forward to safety. v. 17-22. III. Saved alive; alive amid destruction. v. 23-26

### INTRODUCTION.

In the last lesson we had Abraham pleading for Sodom. When his petition was ended, "the Lord went his way," and Abraham returned to his tent, left Abraham while he communed with the Lord. arrived at the gate of the wicked city, where they were greeted by Lot, who proffered to them hospi vielded to his request and were entertained for the night. During this night, the angels informed Lot of the approaching calamity to the city, on account of its wickedness. Lot was exhorted to warn his friends and to take measures for an immediate es cape. No heed was given to Lot's warning, nor would they, even his sons in law, join him in his flight. The small number of true righteous men, mentioned in the last lesson, could not be found in the city, hence the city was doomed to destruction. Still God remembered Abraham and his prayer for Lot, and led Lot out of the midst of the overthrow. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 15. And when the morning arose. The night had been spent in this communion between the angels and Lot, and by Lot's warning his sons-in-law to escape. When the morning dawned, that is, as soon as the darkness was dispelled by the break of day, and the gates of the city were opened, then the angels hastened Let, saying, Arise, take thy wife, and carnest in executing the object of their mission. They would lose no time in hastening Lot and his family out of the city. Lot's immediate family relation, including his daughters, is here sharply recognized. Whatever may have been their anticipated relations with the wicked families of the city, those relations must be instantly abandoned, less thou be consumed in the iniquity of the city. To remain was the associations of wickedness. to perish, but to fice at once was the only possible escape from utter destruction.

V. 16. And while he lingered, the men laid hold upon his hand, and upon the hand of his wife, and upon the hand of his two daughters. Lot was evidently so intoxicated with the luxury and wickedness of Bodom, that he scarcely had strength of purpose and fortitude to arise and escape, even though he was aware of his great peril; a sort of moral paralves had come over him, as in the case of all persons who consent for a time to dwell in the midst of wichedness. But there was no time to waste. These to be saved at all, he must be saved instantly. To mer her daughter also united with us, Sister Bridge delay is to perish. The Lord being merciful unto him.

out of the city in this critical hour. It is implied that the angel of the Lord, who had conferred with Abraham the day before, had now joined these two men, and given them success in getting Lot and his family out of the city.

V. 17. When they had brought them forth abroad, he said, Escape for thy life. By their urgent efforts they had broken the spell which made it so

difficult for Lot to separate himself from his wicked neighbors; they had succeeded in getting them out of the city, into the plain, and now they urge them to flee for their life. If they should remain here, near the city, they would soon be drawn back; there was no safety except in instant, speedy flight; they must press on until they reached a secure refuge. Look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. To look back is to be allured; it is to forget the one thing which is of greatest importance to them, to escape for their lives. They are not even to remain anywhere in that luxuriant valley of the Jordan, so tempting to their worldly ambition. They must go to the mountain into seclusion, apart from temptation, remote from the guilty cities upon which de struction was now to be poured out.

V. 18. And Lot said unto them, Oh, not so, my Lord. Lot here again shows his reluctance to remove himself entirely from his companionships in Sodom. He is disposed to set up an argument with his Lord, and to plead for some abatement in the rigid requirements placed upon him.

V. 19 Behold now, thy servant hath found grace in thy sight, and thou hast magnified thy mercy, which thou hast shewed unto me in saving my life. The word now is expressive of an entreaty. Lot acknowledges that the Lord has greatly helped him, and that through his mercy he has now escaped with his life. And now on the ground of this divine mercy, he is emboldened to ask for indulgence. He is not willing to go away into the seclusion and privations and dangers of the mountain. He is still desirous of the ease and self-indulgence of the city. So he pleads, I cannot ex ape to the mountain, lest some evil take me and I due. He was like many Sodomites of the pres ent day, so wedded to the luxuries of this life that an entire separation from the wild ambitions and enchanting allurements of this world could hardly be tolerated, even though it might be under the direct command of the Lord.

V. 20. He still urges his request as being but a small favor and easily granted. If he can't live in the great city, he will try to be contented in one of these small cities. Probably iniquity had not become intense in these small criies, but still there was very much the same worldly life there as in Sodom. Lot soon found that even here was no proper place for him. To abandon great sins, and yet to cherish little sing, shows that the heart is still impure. The true child of God should sever his connection with all that is offensive in the sight of his Heavenly Fa ther, and aim at nothing less than complete con formity in all things with his holy will.

V. 21. Lot's petition is granted, and he is permitted to take up his abode in this small city. Doubtless there is in store for Lot a kind of discipline Subbath day. Luke 17: 20-37. Sodom a warning which he will get by remaining a short time in this city of Zpar.

V. 22. Though his request has been granted for the time being, yet he is urged with great vehe mence to escape with all haste to this city.

V. 28. The sun was risen upon the earth when Lot entered into Zoar. The transactions of that morning were very rapid and definite. Lot and his family had been led out of the gate of Sodom at daybreak; he had made a petition to be permitted to enter this little city, instead of going away at once into the mountains. His petition is granted. He enters Zoar, and the sun is risen upon the earth; all within an hour's time.

V. 24. Then the Lord rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire. This is, in Scripture, a under the caks of Mamre. The two angels, who had standing image of the most terrible Di ine judgments. Psa. 11:6, Ezek 38:22, Rev. 19:20. The precise nature of the catastrophe by which these cities were overwhelmed cannot now be fully explained. tality, and urged them to tarry with him. They But that it was a historical fact and a terrible destruction of the cities, as a judgment of God on account of their wickedness, is very clearly attested.

> V. 25. And he overthrew those cities. The opinion was once entertained that the Dead Sea owed its existence to this catastrophe, and that the Jordan originally flowed on into the Red Sea. More careful explorations and more exact measurements have shown that this could not have been the case. The northern portion, as the Dead Sea is, on an average, thirteen hundred feet deep, indicating a vast chasm which must have existed from a very early period. but south of the eastern peninsula, which projects into the sea, the bottom forms a plateau on a very different level, where the water is but a few feet deep. This is, in all probability, the site of the buried cities.

V. 26. But his wife looked back from behind him, and she became a pillar of salt. Lot's wife was led out of Sodom, had made a little progress toward Zoar, but her anxiety about the things left behind overcame her obedience to the command to hasten thy two daughters which are here. The angels were forward, and not look back; the consequence was, loss of life, even though she had started on the way of safety. She lingered so far behind, that the storm of destruction upon the city overtook her, and thus she was covered with a substance resembling, in some respects, salt, and resulting in her immediate death. This should be a lesson to those who are in clined to linger and to heritate in their escape from

### MARRIED.

In Scott, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1887, at the residence of the bride's father, Ir. L. H. Babcock, by Rev. F. O. Burdick, Mr. Will Edwin Burdick and Miss CARRA ANTONETTE BABCOCK, all of Scott.

At Annin Creek, Pa., Jan. 23, 1887, Mrs. MELISSA Bridge. For many years she had been a member of the First day Baptist Church of Annin Creek, but coming to the conclusion that she was not keeping God's Sabbath, she embraced the truth, and became two men grasp his hand and pull him along; if he is a member of the Shingle House Church Last sum-It was a mercy of God to Lot and his family that house Jan. 24, 1887. A full house expressed their L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, R. Y. the two angels, as messengers, were sent to help them appreciation of her worth.

O. U. Warrangers.

Near Millport, Pa., at the home of Bro. John Kenyon, Stephen L. Morris, at the age of 75 years. He was born in the town of Catskill, Green Co., N. Y., was married in 1836 to Rebecca Chadderdon. His wife died in 1839 leaving two children, sister Sarah E. Kenyon, and a brother now living near by. In 1841 he married Sally A. Scribner, who died Feb. 23, 1859. In 1866, he married Mary J. Safford, who lived until July 16, 1874 leaving two children who, with their father, have had a home with Bro. Kenyon. The subject of this notice died Dec. 10, 1886 funeral at the house, Dec. 12th; burial at Bell's Run. In the early part of his life he made a profession of faith in Christ, but neglected to go forward in church

In D. ke Centre, McKean Co., Pa., Jan. 21, 1887 NANCY M. JOY, wife of Daniel Joy, aged 66 years. The funeral was held in the Seventh day Baptist church of Shingle House, Jan. 28d; burial at Sharon Centre. The subject of this 1 otice has been a believer for over twenty years, and died trusting in Christ. She leaves a husband and four grown children to mourn their loss.

LEROY CRANDALL, son of Joseph S. and Olive Coon Crandall, deceased, died, at his home in North Lawrence, Kan., Jan. 29, 1887, in the 61st year of his as e. He was highly esteemed for his sterling in tegrity and conscientious, Christian character, as was shown by the large audience that assembled to witness the last, sad rites due the departed. He died as he had lived a consistent Christian, and in the triumphs of a living faith. Being asked if he was ready to die, said: "Willing, and waiting," An appropriate and interesting sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Norris. from 2 Tim. 4:6. "For I am ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROGRAMME of a Sabbath-school Institute to be held with the Church at Milton, Wis., on First day. Feb. 27, 1887, in connection with the Quarterly Meeting of the churches of Southern Wisconsin, to be conducted by Rev. S. H. Babcock.

10 A. M., Singing by the Milton Sabbath-school

Prayer. Singing.

Singing.

Distribution of papers for questions, to be an wered near the close of the forenoon session.

Paper, by Prof W. D. Thomas, of Mileon College,

How can Christian character in any young man or woman, be developed in the Sabbath-school?" followed by questions or criticisms.

Paper, by Miss Mary F. Bailey, of Milton, "On the best method of Christian giving as developed in the Sabbath-school work." followed by questions or criticisms.

Answers to questions from the Question Box.

Adjournment to 2 o'clock P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock. Singing.

Singing.

Normal work classified in three parts, as follows: Primary, Intermediate and Advanced. The Primary illustrated by Miss Nettie West, of Utica; Intermedi ate, by Mrs. Emma Lanphear, of Albion; Advanced, by Mrs. Mary Post, of Milton Junction.

Paper, by Prof. W. G. Stillman, of Walworth, What should be the chief object in arranging classes in the Sabbath-school? and how can that object be best accomplished?" Criticisms and dis-

Singing. Benediction.

L. T. ROGERS, Sec. Programme Com.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventhday Baptist Churches, of Southern Wisconsin, will be held with the Church at Milton, and will commence on Sixth day evening. Feb. 25th. A large attendance is desired.

F. C. DUNN, Church Clerk.

THE next session of the Ministerial Conference of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Southern Wisconsin, will be held at Milton, on Sixthday, Feb. 25, 1887, commencing at 10 A. M. The following is the programme arranged for the meet-

"What do the Scriptures teach respecting the resurrection and future state of the wicked?

"Exegesis of John 1:1. N. Wardner. "Do the Scriptures warrant the conclusion that God has a definite, fixed form or shape? A. McLearn.

"Do the Scriptures teach that Christ will come in visible form before the millennium?' "What will be the state, or condition of things

during the millennium?" S. L. Maxson. "When and what will be the final judgment?" M. G. Stillman. S. H. BABCOCK, Secretary.

THE New York Seventh-day Baptist Church

holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 3, Y. M. C. A. Building, corner 4th Avenue and 28d St.; entrance on 28d St. (Take elevator.) Divine service at 11 A. M.. Sabbath school at 10.15 A. M. Strangers are cordially welcomed, and any friends in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to attend the service.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbathkeepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

THE Committee appointed by the General Conference to correspond with interested persons in reference to the Sabbath question, and with reference to our work as Sabbath reformers, is as fol-

O. U. Whitford, Westerly, R. I. Perie F. Randolph, Linckleen Centre, N. Y. L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

E. M. Dunn, Milton, Wis. Preston F. Randolph, Salem, W. Va. It will be seen that this committee is made up of

one member for each of the five Associations. Now. if our people who know of any who are interested. will send the names and address of such person or persons, either to the chairman of the committee, or to the member of the committee in whose Association such person or persons would most naturally belong, they will greatly aid the committee, and the cause of truth.

The names of all persons who would wish to correspond in the Swedish language, should be sent to O. U. Warron Chairman

PERSONS in Milton, Wis., and vicinity, who may wish to procure copies of the new book, Sabbath and Sunday, by Dr. Lewis, or numbers of the Seventh day Baptist Quarterly, and other Tract Society publications, will find them on sale at the store of Robert Williams, in the care of F. C. Dunn.

PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contributions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Society, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cen-

THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sab bath, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sabbath school fol lows the preaching service. Sabbath-keepers spend ing the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially in vited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially welcomed.



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VOL. XLIII.-NO. 8

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DENOMINATIONAL SEE

BY REV. THOS. R. W Aur China Mission. Was

It! Is it Wise to On the evening after th 1883, after appropriate f Plainfield, N. J., Dr. Swii City, reaching San Franc She sailed from that por "City of Tokio," Novem quite a stormy voyage, re Japan, on the 28th. Sail next day, the arrived at

1883.

The report from the mi month of June following, already an extensive medi reports 420 prescriptions paid for; 247 patients; 1 16 extra cases; 23 visits. Dr. Swinney and Mr. Day for funds to erect a medica in which to receive patien professionally, and with where religious conversati could take place. These very clearly that the med a very important addition sion. It not only ministe diseases, but it opens the divine remedy to many per we may be sure that our use every such opportuni vantage.

sionaries, two native pr native teachers in the day vis had printed 2,000 trac 100 gospels, and preache The native preachers had mons. \(\Pi\) rwo day-school tained, with 63 scholars. at home have taken a live day-schools is clearly ma that, during the year 1 were pledged, mostly by ou for our mission-school work were also provided to pure ing 126 pounds, for on buildings, and also a small

The report that year rej

From the report of 18 our China mission work year, consisted of Rev D. Dr. Ella F. Swinney, 1 ns ant, 3 teachers, 1 regular preacher. In addition to addresses, Bro. Davis as bath-school and day-scho endars, 250 gospels, and

superintendence of the en Under date of Shang Brother Davis, in a very

"I feel that I can say, field here looks more hop fore. Not that there is a ate accession to our numb has been put on a better are now in a position for d work in bringing the go bear upon the Chinese, a the departments of our near the hearts of the peo us to go on to perfection work in this land."

He then speaks more various departments and ditions for the best succes

Under date of Shangh 1885, Dr. Swinney gives a of her work. She says:

"In all the arduous me there is one great jo deing something for the ically and spiritually. work can be seen by a semi-yearly reports. Firs and three weeks: number second report, six month third report, six months. come that very many p visited in their homes, a way to tell the story of the

homes where it was never

Mrs. Davis often acc

words of comfort For the year ending

werten you Boy. D. Br. Elle F. Svinsoy,