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r Berlin, N. Y.	The Sabbath Becorder.
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New York City. B BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.	CONTENTS. The Miracle of Oil.—Poetry
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PINE CLOTHING. CUROR Works Specials. L. TITSWORTH. 300 Canal St. POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES	From D. N. Newton
12 & 14 Spruce St. TTER, J.S. H. W. FISH. JOS. M. Trrewowre. Leonardsville, N. Y.	The Lord's —Poetry
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STRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y. Plainfield, N. J.	Tool Craft in Schools for Negroes 8 Woman and Scholarship 9 Clippings 8
ERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD. DTTER, Pres., J. F. HURBARD, Trees.	EDITORIALS. Editorial Paragraphs 4 Every Man his Work
TITSWOTRH, Sec., G. H. BABCOCE, Cor. Sec. Plainfield, N. J. gular meeting of the Board, at Plainfield M	COMMUNICATIONS. Was Christ Crucified on the 14th, or 15th of Nisan?
is second First-day of each month, at S P. M. HE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BOARD.	The Eastern Association 5 Missionary Society.—Receipts
A. POTTER, President, Plainfield, N. J., R. POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., HURBARD, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.	Alfred Centre, N. Y
ts for all Denominational Interests solicited. pt payment of all obligations requested. TTER PRESS WORKS.	Books and Magazines 5 Miscellany.
Builders of Printing Press. POTTER, JR., & Co., Proprietors	Forgotten Workers.—Poetry
M. STILLMAN, <i>ATTORNEY AT LAW.</i> Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.	Woman's Position
Westerly, B. I.	Be not Discouraged.—Poetry
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F STILLMAN & SON, MANUPACTURERS OF STILLMAN'S AXLE OIL	THE MIBACLE OF UIL.
e only sile oil made which is BETIMELT FREE gumming substances. HE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION	BY MRS. J. B. CLARKE.
ARY SOCIETY DOE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ot. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly.	Read before the Woman's Evangelical Society of the First Alfred Church, and requested for pub- lication.
R. 1 MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R.I. BET L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. 1	"What has thou in thine house?" Thus questioned a holy man of God,
Chicage, Ill. RDWAY & CO., MBROHANT TAILOBS	Of one, who in affliction The path of sorrow trod. Her husband she had burried; Her two sons, bright and brave,
205 West Madison St. B. COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING	Hard and cruel creditors Were seeking to enslave.
Billen, Wis.	"What has thou in thine house? Oh, woman ! Recount thy treasures o'er! Hast thou no goodly raiment For these laid up in store?
M GREEN, DEALER IN Lumber, Sash. Doors, Blinds, Sait, Cement,	For thee, laid up in store? No silken robe, or mantle, Or web of filmy lace Which, in thy far-off girlhood
l and Building Material. ILTON COLLEGE, Milton, Wia. The Spring Term opens March 14, 1888.	Thou worest with gentle grace? No circlet for thy finger, Set with a precious stone,
REV. W. C. WHITFORD, D. D., President. P. CLARKE, REGISTERED PHARMACIET,	Or curiously wrought girdle From distant lands, dost own? No long forgotten jewel Which, when thou wast a maid
TOMAN'S EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE	Didst, like a star at midnight, Gleam in thy dark hair's braid?"
GENERAL CONFERENCE. sident, Mrs. S. J. Clarke, Milton, Wis. velocy, Miss Mary F. Bailey, "	"Nay, stay thy words, O, prophet! No gold, no gem. no spoil Have I within my dwelling. Naught save a pot of oil."
westerly, R. I. South-Eastern Association, Mrs. O. U. Whitford, Westerly, R. I. "South-Eastern Association, Mrs. J. L.	"Then haste thee to thy neighbor's," The holy prophet said.
Huffman, Lost Creek, W. Va. Central Association, Mrn. P. R. Burdick, Linckleen, N. Y.	"Nor slack thee in thy labors Till thou hast borrowed Full many an empty vessel; Then from thy scanty store,
 Western Association, Mrs. E. T. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y. North Western Association, Mrs. Eins Babcock, Albion, Wis. 	Thy one poor little pot of oil, Coutinue to out pour Till e'en the last and smallest,
Lilton Junction, Wis. T. BOGERS.	With oil is running o'er. Sell thou of it, thy debts repay, Thy brave boys' freedom buy; That which remains shall day by day
Metary Public, Conceptancer, and Term Clark. Office at rendence, Milton Juscifice, Wie.	Their needs and thine supply." And now, a solemn priestess,
he Sabbath Seconder.	She stands within the veil, Her reverent hand uplifted, Doth falter not nor fail Till in the liquid treasure
PUBLICHED WINKLY IN THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRAST SOCIETS.	Which crowds the space around, Oh joy that knows no measure! Freedom her sons have found.
ALFRED CENTRE, ALLBGANT CO. E. Y. THERE OF SUBSCRIPTING	What hast thou in thy house, O Christian! A hoard of yellow gold? Fear not to lose thy treasure.
o paper discontinued until arranges are real, another and the publisher.	Pour forth! An hundred fold, Returning to thy bosom, Thy store shall multiply.
ADVERTISE DEPARTMENT.	O'errun the bounds of earth and fill Thy garner in the sky. What has thou in thy house, O Christian!
the avertains per Inch. Special conditions the avertains extensively, or for fore to the said of vertices may have their all years of the starty advertices may have their all years where without extra charge.	A silver gifted tongue, Upon whose words of eloquence Admiring crowds have hung?
a advertisements of objectionable descention was a set of the second second set of the second se	Go. speak ! He bids—the Master— Speak words of holy truth ! Surviving all disaster In ever fresh'ning youth
An and the solution of the statement of the solution of the so	While roll eternal years, In ever bright immortal life
and there are a second a second of second and the second of the second second second second second second second	Beyond the starry spheres.

Sabbath Recorder.

AN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERNS-12 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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Vimilde Randolph & 88

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MAY 10, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 2286

	What I Only Send fo
Entered as second-class mail matter at the post- filce at Alfred Centre, N. Y.	As n Will st In cl When
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ast thou in thine house, O Christian? a heart of love? rth its tender message ed bel up above nd the shining record, ar and fair array he silver tongue lies silent he gold hath known decay; the realms eternal, love and truth for ave

LIMPSES OF EUROPE.—No. 24

BY PROF. H. M. MAXSON.

MILAN.

vo days here have proved very rest the sights are not very numerous zone about quite leisurely. The grea which most people come here is the , and we saw it by moonlight, by vlight and in the light of the early r we started before six one morning the spire for an extended view of y and the distant Alps. Early as we haze and the smoke of thousands neys were close upon us and our view Descending from the spire we d about the roof, for it seems to have ilt with the intention of having the pected as freely as the other parts, where there is the same elaborate Its hundreds of pinnacles are each ped with a finely wrought statue, a ss than life size; its butresses and e elaborately carved, and every niche ch is filled with a bas-relief, a statue lallion, each one different from the 'he prodigality of labor shown in the and finish of even the obscure parts is amazing. One calls to mind Longfellow's lines:

'In the elder days of Art, Builders wrought with greatest care Each minute and unseen part; For the gods see everywhere."

It must, indeed, have been this sentiment

which prompted it, for no one but a god

could see the results of a vast amount of la-

bor spent on this cathedral. It is built of

white marble, and stands by itself in the

middle of a square, so that it ought to show

to the best advantage; but I think one who

The recent death of a member of the Ital- | to Mt. Washington, however, for the ground | is fairly clear of the mountains, loses half the ian Cabinet who lived in Milan, has closed here is covered with grass to the very top of delights of the occasion.

the art galleries for the day so that we do not the mountain and most of the way there are visit them. There are a few interesting also trees. Then too, there are several sta- a scene of verdant contentment and thrift as we find exceedingly interesting, seeing how half-finished clay model showed us was some day to be the original of a statuette of a peasant girl.

which are lined by horse-chestnut trees, so tall antil I saw the chestnut. As usual the city contains a large garrison, and the parade. ground is an uncommonly large one. Near this parade is the Arch of Peace, which Napoleon began to build in commemoration of the construction of the road over the Simplon. The Austrians finished it for him. Next to the Cathedral, Milan prides itself on the Arcade, two broad avenues about a fifth of a mile long, roofed in with glass, and crossing each other near the middle, where the glass roof rounds up into a dome nearly two hundred feet high. Here are some of the finest shops, the finest cafes, and excellent music.

Our hotel is lighted by electricity, and has "lift", or elevator. This last, however, does not mean what it does in America. Here the elevator will take up but two persons at a time, and when it is down there is no way to call it except to walk down stairs and find the boy. In Genoa the elevator boy put you in, started the elevator, then walked up stairs and when the elevator arrived at your floor, you found him there ready to let you out. In Dresden one night, being too late to enter the elevator with the rest of the party, I walked up the stairs, went to my room, and not finding my friends went back to hunt them up. The elevator had failed to rise to our floor so they finashed by mean of the stairs. In London, the elevator ser vice was excellent and safe, the car being raised on the end of an iron piston, long enough to carry it up eight stories, and with fair speed, though none of the elevators here attempt to compete with the swiftness

churches which we visit, then the guide takes | tions and hotels on the way up and two junc- | here, and it is a delightful experience to see us to a number of the studios in the artist's tions with other roads, while cows and quarter, in search of some statuary. This sheep are seen on the mountain sides through- as the increasing light brings into distinctthe artists live and work, interrupting quite stops the train was besieged with boys and in the day did I see it so distinctly and with seriously the pose of one young girl that the girls selling fruit and flowers. The mount- such a charm upon it as in the early morning down to 40° this morning. In some places and wide awake Milan contains some very pleasant drives, there is a well worn foot-path running.up the

mountain which suggests the time when the and large, that I was in doubt of their identity | ascent of Righi was such a thing to boast of that two of the Popes proclaimed a full indulgence for every one who should make the ascent.

> We reached Righi in time to see the sunset after having a dim view of the snowy peaks around us. The sunset was fair, but not particularly wonderful. An early hour found me in bed drawing the little feather bed over me and grumbling because they had made it so small. We had found it the custom, in several places, to put on the bed as an outer covering a kind of light bed of down about half the size of the bed. I have usually found the floor a good place for it to rest during the night, but here I made a desperate endeavor to curl up small enough to make it cover me.

At 3.45 this morning the horn blew a "yodel" as a warning of sunrise. I hastened to put on my winter clothing, which I have been | the Lord." We cannot help comparing the carrying with me all this hot weather for this diligent, zealous, earnest business man with occasion, and walked up to the top of the the same Christian man, in his slack, easyhill, where I found myself one of a hundred or two miserable, shivering mortals wonder- enterprise. In the church he is feeble, or ing in what part of the heavens the sun rises sleepy. We have men in our churches who here. The passengers from the early trains | are able, if they would put the same amount and the tourists from the hotels a little lower of zeal into God's cause that they put inte down constantly increased our numbers till their business, to lift the church into a high there was quite an assembly waiting to greet tide of prosperity; where now it just barely the arrival of the god of day. After a half- exists. The reason is a lack of interest in hour's tedious waiting in the cold blast, we religion itself, a deep seated conviction and saw a speck of red in the eastern sky. It grew thought in its truths. What our churches larger and larger, but with a very irregular border, giving no suggestions of the sun by its shape. When half above the horizon its top appeared flat, while a mountain peak was clearly defined against the lower part. Later it assumed more of an oval form, being all the time a glowing red in color. At last it was fully up and gradually took its true shape and brilliancy, while mountain and valley came out in their natural distinctness. The "show" was now over, and most people returned to bed to get warm and take their morning nap. Not so with me, however. I was never more thoroughly wideawake; my eyelids seemed to scorn all suggestions of sleep, so I spent the time until breakfast in wandering about the mountain and studying the many snow-capped peaks that surrounded us. It is wonderful and aweinspiring to see them reaching up into the sky until at first sight the snowy tops seem clouds. There is a vast amount of snow on them and they show up beautifully on such an extra clear morning as this. Even the far off Jungfrau was quite distinct. On one peak in plain sight there seems to be quite a glacier, with its central moraine clearly visible, also the crevasses in the ice at the end. Last evening, as we looked upon the landscape in the rays of the setting sun, our eyes were caught by the lakes gleaming among the hills in the valleys below ns. This morning, as the light grew upon the hill and dale. the whole face of the valleys was changed. The lakes which seemed numerous last evening had increased to two or three times the number. Every hollow and depression contained one, and flowing into or connecting them, were broad silvery rivers. We were quite puzzled at the change, but as the light increased we saw that they were lakes and rivers of feg, which the warm rays of the sun soon dissipated till the landscape stood out in al most preternatural distinctness. To speak frankly, I must confess, after seeing from Righi two faultless sunrises. that I think most of the rhapsodies that are writ-At Vitznau we took the Righi cars and ten and printed about it are from persons to whom a sunrise, under any circumstances. is as rare a sight as a robin in December. Yet there is a novelty in the situation and in the broad field of vision, limited on every side by the notched line of snow mountains. with ground, with a rise of one foot in four most some atmospheric effects, as this morning; tist churches in New York, came from Sun-

out nearly the whole trip, and at the frequent | ness one line after another. At no other time ain is not so high as Mt. Washington, and is, hours, when the grass was still glistening therefore, not quite so cold, though it was with the dew and all nature seemed so fresh

BURDICK

"Deligent in business, fervent in spirit serving the Lord." The few years of my drifting as merchant, farmer, music teacher, though it did not leave me a millionaire, taught me some practical lessons in the drill and dicipline of business which I prize as highly beneficial. It gives me an interest in all the busy scenes of activity, an appreciation of its difficulties which, without this former experience, would undoubtedly have found me very unsympathetic and unappreciative. I like to see men push their business enterprises with energy and zeal. At the same time it makes me sad when I witness the very poor, unbusiness-like carelessness, indifference and apathy which these same men manifest in business, not "serving going religious life. In business he is all need, is the tried ability, the hearty co-operation of these men in all the various interests of the church. These men may not be indifferent, but they are not active in all the doings of the church: have no keen appreciation of the needs and demands of the church upon their talents. In business these men have clear visions, see a point to be gained and strike for the mark, every stroke counting. But in matters of religion they are misty, undecided and content to be so. and refuse to take an active part in the business matters of the church. Too often it is true that business men are disgusted with the way the church carries on her affairs, a few very unpractical men quite often carrying on the eternal things of God "in ways that are dark and peculiar." When men like some of our brethren take an open stand for our schools, the stock begins to go right up. Jay Gould's name, connected with certain stocks that he may buy, has power to send its shares right up. There are men among us who, if they would take hold of our churches, with a determination to make them go, would make them go. We need these strong men, these determined men. Why don't you stand by us? Six days you give earnest thought to matters of business, and may on the Sabbath attend church; you pay your pew rent, and imaging that there your responsibility ends. Do you men of business ever think how the church can be made stronger, do better work for Christ? If we had such men who would bring their common-sense business talent to bear upon the finances of the church the pastors would receive their salary when it is promised, and what was promised in full. It would be unnecessary to institute amatuer theaters, grab-bags, fortune telling, oyster suppers, where every energy of the women must be bent to bring up the arrears in these parties and sociables. and call this church life. God bless the noble women! we could not get along without them. But business men, give us your influence. your strong business talent. your enterprise, your zeal, and push. "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit serving the

had not previously heard of its great beauty would not greatly extol it for its architecture. It is certainly admirable for the fineness and elaboration of its finish, but of the multitude of ours. of pinnacles, each detracts from the effect of the other, and the life-size statues on the top appear from the ground to be but a few inches high; while, from every position whence I viewed it, the spire failed to give the impression it ought, relatively to the body head. of the building. It is, indeed, a vast outlay of time and money without any adequate return in the increased beauty of the building. But the interior atones for much of the disappointment with the exterior, for its first impression is that of simple grandeur. Its pillars are very high and massive; the sides and aisles have little of the trivial to mar the general grandeur, and the lighting is such as to add to the feeling of solemnity. It did seem a little incongruous, however, to see suspended here and there some electric lamps of the latest pattern. In the crypt is the body of Saint Borromeo, miraculously preserved. Admittance to the crypt is cheap, but it costs a dollar to the first doubt of the story a hundred years see the body, as it requires the lighting of sevago. eral extra candles. The front of the massive silver coffin is raised by means of a windlass, exposing to view through the glass front a shriveled body, clothed as in life, with jeweled rings on its fingers, with diamonds, rubies pearls and other precious stones, flashing from various parts of its clothing, to the value | pick up a few to take their places. The of a million or two dollars.

The roof of a church would hardly seem to be an eligible place for a pic-nic, yet as we came down we saw a party with a cosy breakfast spread out on the "ridge-pole." The most satisfactory sight in Milan is Da Vinci's Last Supper, so well known by the excellent engravings of it. Knowing that it was painted on the end wall of the eating room of a monastery, that the room has since been used for a stable, a store room and for other rough uses, that the picture has had a door vears ago.

cut through the middle of it and is otherwise damaged, you naturally do not expect to see On the contrary, in spite of all its much. injuries, it produces a powerful impression and the daces and manner of the various characters form a very interesting study. The

Flueln is the place where we leave the cars for a lake steamer. Here we are on historic ground. The neighboring village of Altdor brings to mind the old-time ballad of Wil liam Tell shooting the apple from his child's

The surface of the lake is smooth and tempting, and there is little about it to suggest that scene, some centuries ago, when one of those sudden storms for which it is famous. burst upon the boat of the tyrant Gessler, and forced him in his terror to un bind Tell and seek his aid to guide the boat through the tempest. That little chapel over there under the edge of the cliff was built to mark the spot where Tell jumped ashore leav ing Gessler to the mercy of the storm. Some skeptics do dare to whisper that Tell was a myth, but for my part I sympathize with the honest burghers who burned the whole edition of Haller's book, when he published

The water of the lake is an indescribable blue, and the mountains come down abruptly to the shore, with now and then a break that was seemingly left purposely for the quaint little hamlet that we find neetling in it as the steamer stopped to drep a few passengers and smallness of the villages and the apparent scarcity of inhabitants make the warlike history of the country seem almost incredible. It would be difficult to find a section of country of equal size that, in the last five centu-

ries, has seen more battles, civil or against a foreign foe, than this little country of Switzerland, and this region of the Waldstatten seems to have had a hand in every one from the time it began the series with that affair with Gessler and Austria, five or six hundred.

came up here, 5,500 feet above the sea. The railroad is similar to that at Mt. Washington, and indeed, I believe, was patterned after that work, but it has only one small treatle, the rest of the road being on solid longer one looks the longer he wishes to con-

The Religious Herald states that 28,000 of the 35.000 members added to the Bapav-schools.

Lord."



Missions.

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

2

UNTIL further notice, the address of the Corresponding Secretary will be as formerly, Ashaway, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to a change in the time of holding the Conference, from September to August, the attention of missionaries and of contributors to our funds is called to the decision of our Board to close the missionary year on the first of June, for both home and foreign missions. Our home missionaries will therefore please send in a complete report for the nine months between September 1, 1887 and June 1, 1888; and the foreign missionaries a full report for the eleven months between July 1, 1887 and June 1, 1888; and churches and individuals will, of course, recollect the Treasurer's address, and their privilege and duty of giving for the great and blessed cause of missions.

FROM D. N. NEWTON.

Through an oversight my report is one month late. I commenced work Jan. 15th, by visiting some of my neighbors, with a view to conversing on the Sabbath question, intending to start on the 18th to look out a field to labor in, and in the mean time to distribute tracts, papers, etc.; but from the 18th to the 25th the weather was such as to render any itinerant work impracticable.

People have generally been busy in outdoor work, when the weather would adwayside. This work shows signs of fruitbearing, and a few express the belief that thought best to hold but few public services; church but notwithstanding this, some opportunities of holding such meetings have been lost long standing, go to Lawrence county, organize a Bible-school, to continue through be glad to hear from you soon. the warm weather. They will meet for that purpose two weeks from to day. I do not expect to be present at that time; but will encourage it as far as I can. - I preached three times in Moore county, once at a private house and part of the same county, who informed me the oldest member of the family now living. He is about seventy years old, is a grandson of the Sabbatarian, and bears the same name; but, as his grandfather died before his recollection, he could give me but little of the information sought. John Simmons was a Baptist, that day. He cared not whether his children worked or played on Sunday, so they both places the same day. escaped the penalty of the law. As shown by tradition, he was a very good man, at among his children's children even to many occurred to my mind whether or not he was Laws" of England.

copies, for one year, of the Sabbath Visitor, and to an unknown friend of Ashaway, R. I., for seven or eight copies of the Sabbath Outpost. Several parcels of tracts were received by my sister, Miss E. P. Newton, the greater portion of which I have distributed, together with a large supply from the Tract Society, making in all several thousand pages, besides a number of periodicals. A supply has just been received which will, I think be sufficient for the next quarter. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 1, 1888.

-7 weeks of labor; 1 preaching place; 5 sermons; congregations from 10 to 100; 50 visits and calls; a large distribution of tracts ect.; and one addition.

FROM W. K. JOHNSON.

BILLINGS, Mo., March 18, 1888. I labored but one week during the last quarter. I was taken sick in the midst of a revival meeting at the town of Republic, Green Co., Mo., and thought it best, after consulting my doctor, to wait till spring opened before I commenced again. I do not charge the Board anything for the week I spent; and although I have not been idle, I have not been preaching to congregations. Have had considerable talk with many indi-

viduals on the Sabbath question, and I think with some good results, especially in the case of the Rev. R. S. Holderby, M. D., of the Missionary Baptist Church. He lives now in Billings, but will move some time this week within about five miles of the Delaware Church. He says he and his wife will unite with our church as soon as he gets moved to his farm. He is practicing medicine, and is rather above an ordinary speaker, for this country. He says he will preach mit of it; and I have taken advantage of this the true Sabbath and will practice it. This in some instances to distribute tracts by the will help to strengthen our weak church, and give us a stronger influence, although this is gaining strength. I have a challenge Saturday is the Sabbath, and that it ought to debate, in joint discussion, the Sabbath to be observed as such; but they have not question with a Presbyterian minister by the had courage to "take up the cross." In the name of J. J. Henry, of Purdy, Barry Co. language of Hezekiah, they "are come to the Mo., near where Bro. Redwin lives. The birth and there is no strength to bring challenge was made to me by Mr. Henry in forth." Everything considered, I have person. I shall submit the matter to the

I shall soon, by request and promise of

CORBENTONDENCE.

CHICA40, Ill., April 16, 1888. I am glad to imform you that S. S. has gone to Milton to attend school. His people have opposed him since last fall, but have now consented. You will remember the family as we visited them. S. passed for the High School last June and stood the highest of any scholar in his school. It has long been our prayer that he might become a Christian minister. He is still a Jew, but the Lord can lead him into Christianity; and now that he is surrounded by kind Christian friends, we have great hope that he may be converted, and become a power for good in the world. Yours very truly, IRA J. ORDWAY.

MISSION WORK AMONG JEWS.

There are sixty thousand Jews in London. and in addition to the work of several other societies, The London City Mission has four missionaries among them, most, if not all, of whom are converted Israelites. One of these wrote, "The conversion of men in general, and of Israel in particular, is a work of infinite difficulty." This is so because of the deep prejudice against Christianity in which the Jews have been trained. But these missionaries continue their work, knowing the value of the soul, and the power of the Word of God, and the opposition gives way, and where at first they were treated with scorn, they are afterwards received with kindness attention. Take one illustration of and this. A new missionary writes that one street of his district was in an uproar the first time he visited it. Dozens of men, light such lamps give is no inducement to women, and children surrounded him, cursing him; and one woman laid hold of his coat, as if she would tear it. He told them he brought them something good, and asked them to discuss the matter with him. A learned Jew accepted the challenge, and they went into a room, which was crowded. and for three hours the missionary reasoned with them from the Old Testament Scriptures, especially the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah. He was then invited to come again, and a day was appointed, on which he went and spent two hours more in the same way. Now he is respected in every house, and in stead of curses, he has good wishes. Recent ly, a Jew asked his opinion of that passage in Isaiah where it is said "the wolf also shal dwell with the lamb," and "the lion shal eat straw like the ox." The missionary replied, with a smile, "It is partly fulfilled | This Association will receive the hearty in this place. Do you not remember when first came, you sprang upon me like loins, even your children instinctly hated me, and now all doors are open ?"---But hearts are and opened and many persons are converted, and make an open The annual payment of \$5,000 will meet the profession of Christianity. One young man was met at "The Strangers' Rest," where he regularly attended the "German services." The missionary had many conversa tions with him, and one day brought especially before him the fifty-third of Isaiah. This so impressed the man that he went to the chief Rabbi about it, who warned him against "the Meshummadin apostates," but did not give him a satisfactory explanation of the passage. In the evening, the young man told the missionary of this interview, and said he had determined to search the Scriptures for himself; and the result was he was converted, and united with a Christian church. There are some who are convinced, but self to pay annually, for the space of ten years, have not yet made a public avowal of their the sum hereinafter set opposite my name, faith. A Jewish woman told a missionary to the Ramabai Circle for the Elevation of that there are many Jewish women who, like | Women in India, of which circle by virtue of herself, believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as which payment I become a member; and the their only Saviour and hope, but that they are afraid, from fear of their husbands and other relations, to confess Christ. The missionary set before her her duty in this matter; but she gave an illustration of the determined opposition of her husband, who had told her not to allow the missionary in the house, and intimated that if she avowed her faith, she must leave her husband and the little tracts you gave me, but I like toread them. Come as often as you can; I shall be very pleased to see you. These Jewish missionaries do a great deal of Christian - work at their mission halls, where many who are not so easily met with elsewhere go to see and talk with them. Some go to enquire, others to dispute; but either way, they come in contact with the missionary, and with the Scriptures, and many of those who at first go to oppose, aftthe days are long enough so I can preach in erwards "come to acknowledge that Jesus is none other than the Messiah, the Son of God." The recent troubles in Russia have caused an extra number to be found in London. Some of these have gone there to remain, and others go there for awhile on their way to this country, or to Palestine, where about one thousand have settled. The missionaries have given especial attention to these transitory visitors. They are especially ignorant with reference to Christianity, and many of them really hear for the first time of the love of Jesus Christ to them. They have supposed the New Testament was the cause of all their troubles, and now learn that it is not so, and many gladly receive Christian tracts, and it is hoped may become wise unto salvation. W. H.

Womau's Work. "If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it." Communications for this Department should be addressed to the Secretary of the Woman's Board of the General Conference, Miss M. F. Bailey, Milton, THE LORD'S. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereo The silver and gold are mine, saith the Lord, The cattle upon a thousand hills: Down deep in the earth, my gems are stored And green are my pastures beside the rills. The sunshine warms, and the cool breeze fans My fields of grain, where the soft dews fall, And showers of blessing drop from my hands. For the earth 15 mine and its fullness all. And men are my stewards, they hoe and till And gather in garners, from field and vine, And barter their merchandise at will, But they, and the treasures they heap, are mine. М. В. С.

A MISSIONARY writing to The Missionary

Link, says, "In one of my Zenanas lives one of the most gentle little wives I have seen. She makes a delightful pupil, as she is very industrious. She told me one day that when she had no time in the day to study, owing to press of housework, she has sat up till midnight to get her lessons. With student lamps and other modern conveniences, this would not seem hard to do, but this 'Bo' uses a lamp that her forefathers used for generations before her, and the amount of study, for it is only an earthen vessel filled with oil in which burns a thick wick of twisted rag, and placed on a high brass stand with a circular foot."

BAMABAI ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized in Boston, Dec. 13, 1887, with Rev. Edward E. Hale, Boston, as President, and Miss A. P. Gran ger, as Corresponding Secretary (Canandai gus, N. Y.) The object is to aid Pundita Ramabai in establishing and maintaining a school in or near Poona, in Southern India. for the benefit of the high caste child-widows co operation of prominent persons in England and India. A building is to be erected which shall accommodate about fifty pupils. This, it is estimated, willcost about \$25,000. current expenses of the school. All are earnestly solicited to cooperate in this work, made to reach its destination by being sent to the Treasurer. Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Bay State Trust Co., 87 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

stances into a condition where they are at liberty to hear the gospel of that religion. The heathen bibles, having been written by men, are written in the interest of men. The women of heathendom are, therefore, held under the firm grip of selfish interest. and his lordship, the maker of the heathen bible must be duly consulted, before any of these can be at least educated, not to say al. lowed to come in contact with Christianizing influences. The coast must, therefore, as she thinks, be clear of compulsion; after which. she firmly believes that by the influence of the lives of Christian teachers-for such will go with her to teach in this school-and by means of Christian literature, and by the Christian Bible in the hands of her pupils, that the Holy Spirit will complete the work of grace in their hearts, and make these despised outcasts the children of his own king. dom.

OUR WORK.

Dear Sisters,-I come to you with Chris. tian greeting through this column, kindly set apart to us for interchange of thought on the great questions presented to us as responsible agents in the world's redemption. In a recent letter from a dear old mother in Israel, are found these words: "I have wanted to write to you for some time, especially since the Woman's Work appeared in the RECORDER. When my eyes fell upon their column the tears came and ran down my face; tears of thankfulness, for that for which I had so long prayed. Yes, the daughters of Zion will yet arise and work. I am aware that many have done, and are now doing, a great work; but I am anxious that very many more may take hold, because the work is urgent." Is not this desire echoed and re-echoed from very many hearts?

Truly, the work is urgent. The fields are white for the harvest. O, may the heart of every sister help to swell the volume of prayer to the Lord of the harvest, that he may, by the Holy Spirit, call out and qualify, and send forth laborers to garner in the sheaves.

But, in the mean time, are we doing all we can? Are our prayers supplemented by earest effort, and the "laying by in store" of the means by which these laborers may be sent on their mission of love, when they shall have heeded the divine call? Are we sincerely asking, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and are we ready to heed the command, "Whatsoever he saith unto thee, and any contribution, however small, will be do it"? I trust the numbers are increasing of those who are coming to walk upon these heights of personal consecration, where all God-given endowments, of body and mind and material substance, are devoted to the work of extending the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. Yes, the missionary tide is rising to meet the demand laid upon us by increasing responsibilities, and the constantly opening avenues for Christian endeavor. Do not our hearts thrill with a sense of God's loving kindness to his ancient people Israel, and the exalted privilege conferred apon-us, as a people, of sending a messenger who shall declare to them "the unsearchable riches of Christ," and prove to them from the Scriptures that he is the long-looked for Messiah? Truly wonderful have been God's ways of bringing about this work. To him be all the praise. Again, do we not rejoice with our brethren in the restored health of our dear brother Velthuysen, who has in the past done such efficient service in our Holland mission? Are not our hearts filled with devoted thankful ness, that God has heard the united prayer of our people in his behalf, and permitted him to enter again upon his important mission to his own countrymen? Verily, these, and the encouraging, progressive features of our Home mission work, are signs of promise, and make us hopeful.

ing the latter period of the fit in the same republic of Novg nature is, however, very obscu only positive data which we tenets are contained in a p written against them in 149 Joseph, abbot of the Conver lamsk; and consequently we form our judgment of this se of the Strigolniks, on the so their enemies. According to the above mentioned author, Zacharias, whom he also ca Satan, a somerer, a necroman oger, and even an astronomer, 1470 at Novgorod, where he be teach that the Mosaic law was religion, and that the New a fiction, because the Messi born: that it was a sin to we With the assistance of etc. Jews. he seduced several price Church, with their families, came so zealous in their new they wished to be circumcise brew teachers dissuaded th from this resolution, which w posed them to the danger o ered: and advised them out form to Christianity, as it was they should be real Israelites They followed this advice, labored with great success number of their proselytes. moters of this sect were two Dionysius and Alexius, the the church at St. Sophia (th Novgorod), one named Gabr man of high rank.

Sabbath Bef

with day is the Sabbath of th

THE SABBATH IN RUS

BY C. D. POTTER, M

(Concluded.)

Benember the Babbath-day,

A Russian historian says o

in "Lectures on the Religious

Slavonic Nations, by Count

sinski, London, 1869, page, 4

Another more remarkable

an days shalt thou labor, and do a

The outward conformity Jews to the Greek Church wa they got the reputation of It was on this account that th of Moscow, having reduced t Novgorod into a province transferred to his capital t mentioned priests, Dionysius placing them as protopapas principal churches. Alexi favor of the Grand Duke to that he had always free acces was a distinction enjoyed only He labored, meanwhile, with in the propagation of his secretly embraced by many laymen, and amongst others, b secretary of the Grand Duke the abbot of the Convent of S having been recommended by favor of the Grand Duke, 1490 to the dignity of the Moscow. Thus a secret follow became the head of the Russi The existence of this sect cal fact; but it is quite impl tain what was the real nature ---whether it was a purer mod ty which rejected the images superstitions of the Gree simply a deistical sect,-for i believe that pure Judaism found proselytes amongst particularly amongst the c been acquainted with the Mo out having ever been tempte their religion,-a circumst with the exception of the c d'Acosta, I believe, there is stance in history. . . The acc by the above mentioned Jose abuse and invective, that it suspicion of being at least mu These quotations show ve the Judaum of these people observance of the Sabbath. living in Russia for more sand years, and it is absurd these people were purely Jews denied that Jesus is the Cl would not have affiliated wit been considered as such, in called Judaizers; and it is a pose that they could influ number of Ohristian peop Christianity to Judaism. sections of the world, who h Sabbath, have been called even at the present time a country this epithet is often Neither is it reasonable to Grand Duke of Moscow, w Ivan (or John) III., Czar o others in authority, was a Sabbath principles of this cl first above quoted would He in fact tells us, on page ing of Ivan III .:

through want of experience, which I regreted about twenty miles from here, to hold a afterward. As our church is weak, and we meeting of some days, especially to preach have so few outside attendants, I shall try on the Sabbath and the Decalogue. Hope to arrange my work so as to be present at to open up a new point of interest. I have our regular monthly appointments (I hope received a letter from Bro. J. W. Dennis, this privilege will be allowed me), which fall Wright Country, who wants me to come on Sabbath eve and Sabbath morning before as soon as I can; also a letter from Bro. Redthe first Sunday in each month. On First- win, of Barry county, to come as quick as day following, I preach at a school-house possible, for he thinks the interest is growabout three and one half miles from home. ing stronger in his community. I hope to At my request the friends have agreed to be able to go to these points shortly. Shall,

FROM W. H. BRNST.

ALDEN, Minn., April 15, 1888. I continued the appointment early in the twice at a school-house. Was pleased with fall every Sabbath, and later every other Sabthe attendance, but have not yet decided to bath, until sometime in the fore part of Jan make it a preaching station. I have trav- uary. The roads were so bad that I did not eled a little in five counties, but mostly in go for about three months. It is my plan Cumberland and Sampson. My brother has to continue about that length of time in the visited Sampson, and thinks there is some fall over my time so as to make a full year prospect of an opening in that county. of service. I suppose it is not necessary to About three weeks ago I stopped with one of describe to you the terribleness of the winmy relatives living in the south eastern ter traveling. Suffice it to say that the mail carrier over that route went on snowthat his wife's grandfather, John Simmons, shoes instead of using his team. It would was a Sabbatarian. I inquired and called on | have been next to impossible to keep up the | her children. She added, "I have to hide meetings under those circumstances.

Last Sabbath I went to Trenton and started the meetings again. The Sabbathschool was re-organized with Bro. H. S. Olin as superintendent, and some one was appointed to lead a prayer-meeting in my aband is said to have been so "scrupulous" in sence. They seem to be willing to do the the observance of the Sabbath (Saturday) | best they can. I intend to go up there once that he would hardly "wear his hat" on in two weeks until the roads are settled and

Last fall a union Sunday-school was organized. At first I was appointed the superleast one often engaged in prayer. God intendent, but on account of other engagegrant that his prayer may yet bear fruit ments I had to give it up, for about two months. After this time I have been a generations. It is also stated that John teacher of a class of young people. The Simmons said he "knew", or that he said Methodists opposed the school, and used the "some of his relatives (probably ancestors) young people as the means of the opposition; knew" when the change was made from but I think it is dying out, and our school Saturday to Sunday. The thought has is doing much better work than theirs. I have fourteen names in my class and generthe last of a long line of Sabbatarians, reach- ally some visitors. It seems to me that I ing back to a time anterior to the "Coun- am having a salutary influence in this way. cil of Trent", or the Puritan "Sunday I might say that I have lately acted as chairman of a committee to purchase a map of

I am under obligations to brother H. D. Palestine, at a cost of \$7, and it is a very Clarke for 800 or 1,000 pages of tracts con- nice map too. This school has nothing to veniently arranged for distribution; and to, do with the Trenton church. I have tried

THE English Baptist Missionary Society reports the largest moome it has ever 1eceived, \$346,260, but it falls short of the expenditures by \$22,000. There are 138 mis-

Ramabai Circles are being formed in various parts of the country. These are officered by a President, Secretary and Treasurer. The following pledge is signed by the members:

I, the undersigned, do hereby pledge my said payment shall be due on the first day of November in each year.

The funds of Circles, membership fees, and individual donations, may be sent by Circle offcers, or by individuals, where there are not Circle members, to the Association Treasurer.

Ramabai believes that in ten years the school will become self supporting, The educational system of the school is to be unsectarian. Ramabai's reason for this is that she wishes to reach a class of women whom the foreign missionaries do not usually reach, and whom in almost every case they cannot reach. The seclusion of the high-caste widow prevents her from being reached by the missionary. _She says she is not opposed to the work of the missionaries; but, on the contrary, that these are surely, though of necessity slowly, regenerating the mind and heart of India; that even her modes of writing are being gradually Christianized by the missionary and the Bible he brings with him; of learning, are turning their hearts heavenand she feels exceedingly grateful to him for seeking to impress upon the minds of Hindu men the necessity of lifting into education the women of India. She believes her own work there would become a failure were the school to professedly teach the Christian religion, and to require the acceptance of a religious creed so unlike their own. It would, at once, antagonize the minds of Hindu men, and these would make it impossible for her to reach the women. She believes that her India sisters will be only too glad to accept the only religion which has done something for women, but that they

But the great question that lies with most weight upon our hearts now, relates to our China mission. Whom has God chosen to be our representative in the work of education in Shanghai? Who, of the multitude of young ladies in, and out of, our institutions ward with the question, "Lord, what wiltthou have me to do"? Surely, the Holy Spirit is calling to some one of the number to consecrate her life to foreign educational work. Let us all devoutly pray that she may heed the voice of the Spirit, and have courage to move forward in this line of duty and privilege, and thus open the way for the further strengthening and enlarging of our China mission. And let us pray, too, that divine strength and wisdom be imparted to those who have been called to lead us in this work. We pray, and watch, and wait. MRS. C. M. LEWIS.

While solicitous for the p was tolerant of other religio ed Mahometans and Jews, leniency, artraordinary for the dangerous and wide-spr



s into a condition where they are at to hear the gospel of that religion. heathen bibles, having been written by are written in the interest of men. vomen of heathendom are, therefore. inder the firm grip of selfish interest. is lordship, the maker of the heathen must be duly consulted, before any of can be at least educated, not to say al. to come in contact with Christianizing nces. The coast must, therefore, as the s, be clear of compulsion; after which rmly believes that by the influence of ves of Christian teachers-for such will th her to teach in this school-and by s of Christian literature, and by the tian Bible in the hands of her pupils. he Holy Spirit will complete the work sce in their hearts, and make these deoutcasts the children of his own king-

OUR WORK.

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it, in the mean time, are we doing all we Are our prayers supplemented by eareffort, and the "laying by in store" of

Sabbath Reform. penetrated into high places of both state and church . . . Persecution was forbidden. and the votaries of this erratic religious "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. In days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." movement were lightly dealt with, until their obstinate persistency, after years of forbearance, necessitated more vigorous measures of suppression.

It is hardly possible that so many people as these authors represent them could have adhered so strictly to the law of Moses and observed the day required by the fourth A Russian historian says of these people. commandment as a day of rest, without the in "Lectures on the Religious History of the fact being generally known. It is certain Slavonic Nations, by Count Valerian Kra-

from the evidence given, that these Sabbathkeeping Christians were chosen to fill the Another more remarkable sect rose durhigh positions into which they were placed. ing the latter period of the fifteenth century on account of the Christian character which in the same republic of Novgorod. Its real they manifested. Forty years only had nature is, however, very obscure, because the passed since the Russian Church had seponly positive data which we have about its arated from the Eastern Church, which as tenets are contained in a polemical work written against them in 1491, by a certain we have seen, not only acknowledge the Joseph, abbot of the Convent of Volokoseventh day of the week to be the Sabbath, lamsk; and consequently we are obliged to but held church services on this day the form our judgment of this sect, as well as same as on the next day, and it can hardly of the Strigolniks, on the sole evidence of be supposed that these Sabbath-keeping their enemies. According to the account of the above mentioned author, a Jew named Christians in Russia would need to keep Zacharias, whom he also calls a vessel of their principles and practices a secret. It Satan, a sorgerer, a necromancer, an astrolhas been already noticed that Dionysius oger, and even an astronomer, arrived about and Alexius were raised to their high church 1470 at Novgorod, where he began secretly to dignities by the czar himself, and not by teach that the Mosaic law was the only true religion, and that the New Testament was ecclesiastical authority. The priests and a fiction, because the Messiah was not yet bishops of the Russian Church, like those of born: that it was a sin to worship images. the Church of Rome, but without its suetc. With the assistance of some other preme head to guide them, have ever been a Jews, he seduced several priests of the Greek unit in the preservation of their own power. Church, with their families, and these became so zealous in their new confession that So far as they could prevent, they would they wished to be circumcised. Their Heallow no Raskolnik, or dissenter, to officiate brew teachers dissuaded them, however, in any church. When, therefore, Zasimus, from this resolution, which would have exone of the converts to this Seventh day Sabposed them to the danger of being discovbath-observance, was raised to the highest ered; and advised them outwardly to conform to Christianity, as it was sufficient that dignity of the Russian Church, no wonder that there was a combined effort made by the orthodoz clergy to displace these dessenters. Ivan was persuaded to call a council number of their proselytes. The chief promoters of this sect were two priests called of bishops. Dionysius and Alexius, the protopapas of

Notwithstanding the protection and connivance of Zasimus, who presided as metropolitan, this assembly, moved by the vehement denunciations of Gennadius, aided by the hegumen of the Volokamisk monestery, St. Joseph, one of the most learned and enlightened men of his day, anathematized these schismatic and dangerous doctrines. (Heard, p. 184)

There is, however, now a sect of Rasgenerally known under the name of Subotobserving Saturday instead of Sunday as a whether they have entirely adopted the religion of the Jews, or whether their religion is a mixture of Christianity with the Mosaic rites. I am inclined to the latter supposition; because I think that in the former case they would have established a connection with the real Jews, of which there is, how-

ever, no trace.

The soil of Russia has been as favorable to the growth of Protestantism as ever was that of Germany or England. It has flourished there in all its varied types even to the purest Paritanism, and those sects which have differed most widely from the Orthodox Church have ever been the ones who have felt the persecuting power of the state the most severely. Some of these sects as the Molikani and Doukhobostsi, by their frugality, prudence and wisdom, have amassed much wealth. This, at times, has so excited the cupidity of the officers of both church and state, that they have incited the government against them to such an extent as to dispossess them of their property and exile them to Siberia or the Caucassus.

For many years all dissenters from the Orthodox Church have been classed in two divisions, " pernicious sects," and the "less pernicious sects." Heard says, on page 294-

The' "pernicious" or dangerous sects, so called, comprise all whose doctrines appear to threaten public or social order, to set at naught the moral law, or endanger the unity of the Orthodox Church. The peaceful Molikani and ignorant Sabbatarians figured in the official lists with the rebellious Stranniki. the fanatical Khlysti and Skoptsi. . . The old classification of the sects is still preserved in theory, but while such as are reported dangerous will probably be kept under rigid supervision, active persecution has ceased; their meetings in private may be tolerated, so long as they do nothing to the requirements of social life. Other sects "loss pernicious," and especially the Old Believers, will, it is believed, be permitted to meet together at their houses, chapels, and cemeteries for prayer and religious service; the seals closing their sacred edifices will be removed and necessary repairs al-

been given-in such way as to destroy self. than when a people are emerging from ignohundreds with ability to earn only tens. The industrial department in negro schools

in the South enables hundreds of students to earn money enough, with what they can make during vacation, to pay their own way. What is here stated is not a theoretical among them could have kept at school. And the aid was not in the nature of a gift; it was for work done and fairly priced. Such aid builds up manhood within.

In illustration : Mr. B. T. Washington. himself a colored man, taught at "Hamp ton," and with the Armstrong spirit in him. Principal of the State Normal School Tuskegee, Alabama (The State appropriates \$3,000 per annum), says in his report for 1885: "Able bodied young men and women work out, on an average, \$3 per month on their board bills, leaving only \$5 to be paid in cash. Work is required of all for purposes of discipline and instruction, and of teaching the dignity of labor."

In such institutions the students are paid an average of ten cents an hour for their work, the amount being credited on their dist Episcopal Zion Church), says : "I feel bills. In Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., for example, during the school year 1886 87, there were ninety boys in the carpentry department, each one being required to work forty hours per month; eighty young women were in the dress-making department and eighty-one worked one hour each day in the dining-hall and cook-room. During this year Shaw University used as "Student aid" for work done \$800. This institution. while among the best in book-learning, is a hive of industrious people. No man who knows the facts doubts that the industrial departments make education possible to great numviolate public decency or to offend against | bers, and in such way as to cultivate rather than destroy self-reliance.

Students of negro education, and the questions that go with it, will be glad to

kolniks which observe the Mosaic law, and is reliance. Better have a strong man, igno- rance, may be avoided by rigorous manual rant of books but capable of taking care of and moral training. Any education of the niki or Saturday men, on account of their himself, than a weak man, full of book freedman which neglects either his physical knowledge, who can only live-on other or spiritual nature is utterly inadequate. holiday, but it has not yet been ascertained people. "Student aid" is good when it The poverty, waste and wretchedness so prevstimulates effort, or gives a start to a worthy alent in a region where all the necessities of youth; it is a very bad thing when it ener- life are easily secured, make a cogent reason vates resolution and breeds dependence. An for industrial training; while another and educated, lazy, incapable negro is a very hardly less weighty one is found in the poor man; for he has tastes that call for incidental effects of such education in reinforcing the will, in developing perseverance, and even in developing the conscience by making plainly apparent the results of good and bad workmanship."

8

President Braden, Central Tennessee College, Nashville (Freedmen's Aid Society), guess; it was found out by the actual test of speaking of the young women of the industrial. Before me is the report of a school trial department, says : "I realize more the in which \$1,000, used in running the indus- importance of this work as I learn how close trial departments, aided effectually a larger is the connection between comfortable homes number of students than the money divided and virtuous lives. The young women are more independent, have power of greater usefulness, either as teachers, wives, or as mothers."

Miss S. B. Packard, Principal of Spelman Female Institute, Atlanta, Ga. (Woman's Baptist Home Mission), had in charge for the school year 1886-87, 640 girls and young women. Miss Packard sava : "Instead of losing an intellectual development, there is a decided gain in thoroughness because of the industrial work. The training of eve and hand not only increases the power of observation and gives precision to their work, but prepares them for homes of their own."

President Price, one of the first men of the negro race in the country, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. (African Methothat industrial training is imperative at this stage of our development as a race."

Such statements, by those who are actually in the work of "uplifting the lately emancipated race," and who best know the conditions of successful work, might be extended through whole pages of this paper. Christian schools that train heads, hearts and hands can, in the long run, solve almost any problem for any race.-New York Observer.

WOMAN AND SCHOLARSHIP.

The New York Tribune, of a recent date, has the following, which speaks for itself:

The misfortune of being a woman, if one know what some of the veteran and wise is bright and capable, has recently been ilteachers think about this whole matter of lustrated at Harvard College. The Bowdoin hand-training, carried on coincidently with prizes are the highest rewards attainable for head and heart-training. I introduce here English dissertations, and they range from lowed; only the public celebration of their quotations from personal and official state \$100 downward, being accessible to all state ments made to me by some of the most ex- | dents of the University, under-graduates or graduates. This, of course, excludes students of the Annex, which has no organic negro youth these men and women should connection with the University; but a friend of the young ladies has for two years offered President W. B. Patterson, of the State smaller prizes for dissertations by them, with precisely the same range of subjects, the prizes to be awarded by precisely the same judges. Last year no confusion resulted, but this year, by some accident, the two sets of dissertations were sent to the judges together, with nothing to distinguish their sources. Those who were assigned as judges for the historical essays-Professors Torrey and Young-gave the first prize to one on "The Roman Senate under the Empire," which writing of his industrial departments in their | was so good that they recommended it for the rather unusual award of the full sum. \$100. On opening the sealed letter which "Those who have had to do with teaching accompanied it, they found the name of E. B. Pearson, but the class and department of the University were not designated, as is required, and Professor Torrey expressed some surprise that the author of so able an essay should not have complied with a provision so simple. In default of it they looked through all the catalogue of the University for the name of E. B. Pearson, and on their We find the grade of scholarship growing not finding it, somebody gave the suggestion that the person might be discovered in the Annex. On their inquiring there the true fact came out. The author was a young lady. So the essay of Miss Pearson was necessarily ruled out of the list, and a prize of \$75 was awarded to a young man instead, while Miss Pearson dropped at once from the Bowdoin prize of \$100 to the humbler Annex prize of \$30, thus paying \$70 outright for the privilege of being a woman.

means by which these laborers may be on their mission of love, when they shall heeded the divine call? Are we may asking, "Lord, what wilt thou have to do?" and are we ready to heed the mand, "Whatsoever he saith unto thee, "? I trust the numbers are increasing nose who are coming to walk upon these hts of personal consecration, where all given endowments, of body and mind material substance, are devoted to the c of extending the Redeemer's kingdom he world. Yes, the missionary tide is g to meet the demand laid upon us by easing responsibilities, and the constantly ing avenues for Christian endeavor. Do our hearts thrill with a sense of God's g kindness to his ancient people Israel, the exalted privilege conferred pon us, people, of sending a messenger who shall are to them "the unsearchable riches of st," and prove to them from the Scriptthat he is the long-looked for Messiah? y wonderful have been God's ways of ging about this work. To him be all the

ain, do we not rejoice with our brethren e restored health of our dear brother nuysen, who has in the past done such ent service in our Holland mission? Are our hearts filled with devoted thankful that God has heard the united prayer ur people in his behalf, and permitted to enter again upon his important misto his own countrymen? Verily, these, he encouraging, progressive features of lome mission work, are signs of promnd make us hopeful.

t the great question that lies with most at upon our hearts now, relates to our mission. Whom has God chosen to be representative in the work of education hanghai? Who, of the multitude of g ladies in, and out of, our institutions rning, are turning their hearts heaven. with the question. "Lord, what wilt have me to do"? Surely, the Holy t is calling to some one of the number nsecrate her life to foreign educational Let us all devoutly pray that she may the voice of the Spirit, and have couro move forward in this line of duty and ege, and thus open the way for the furstrengthening and enlarging of our mission. And let us pray, too, that e strength and wisdom be imparted to who have been called to lead us in this We pray, and watch, and wait.

Mps.-O. M. Lewis.

transferred to his capital the two above mentioned priests, Dionysius and Alexius, placing them as protopapas of two of its principal churches. Alexius gained the favor of the Grand Duke to such a degree, that he had always free access to him, which was a distinction enjoyed only by very few. He labored, meanwhile, with great success, in the propagation of his sect, which was secretly embraced by many clergymen and laymen, and amongst others, by Kooritzin, the secretary of the Grand Duke, and Zosimus, the abbot of the Convent of St. Simon, who, having been recommended by Alexius to the favor of the Grand Duke, was elevated in 1490 to the dignity of the Archbishop of Moscow. Thus a secret follower of Judaism. became the head of the Russian Church.

they should be real Israelites in their hearts

They followed this advice, and secretly

labored with great success to increase th

the church at St. Sophia (the Cathedral of

Novgorod), one named Gabriel, and a lay-

The outward conformity of these secret

Jews to the Greek Church was so strict, that

they got the reputation of great sanctity.

It was on this account that the Grand Duke

of Moscow, having reduced the republic of

Novgorod into a province of the empire,

man of high rank.

THE SABBATH IN RUSSIA.

BY C. D. POTTER, M. D.

(Concluded.)

sinski, London, 1869, page, 401-403:

The existence of this sect is an historical fact; but it is quite impossible to ascertain what was the real nature of its tenets. -whether it was a purer mode of Christianity which rejected the images and other gross | little known, but which merits notice from believe that pure Judaism should have the Israelitish race. Its distinguishing found proselytes amongst Christians and characteristic is their substitution of Saturparticularly amongst the clergy, who had day, the Jewish Sabbath, for Sunday, and been acquainted with the Mosaic law without having ever been tempted to adopt it as their religion,-a circumstance of which, with the exception of the celebrated Uriel d'Acosta, I believe, there is scarcely any in-stance in history. . . The account of this sect by the above mentioned Joseph is so, full of abuse and invective, that it excites a strong suspicion of being at least much exaggerated. These quotations show very clearly that the Judaism of these people consists in the observance of the Sabbath. Jews have been living in Russia for more than two thousand years, and it is absurd to suppose, if these people were purely Jews, and, like them, denied that Jesus is the Christ, that they would not have affiliated with the Jews and been considered as such, instead of being called Judaizers; and it is as absurd to suppose that they could influence any great number of Christian people to turn from Christianity to Judaism. Christians in all sections of the world, who have observed the Sabbath, have been called Judaizers, and even at the present time and in our own country this epithet is often applied to them. Neither is it reasonable to suppose that the Grand Duke of Moscow, who had become Ivan (or John) III., Czar of Russia, or any others in authority, was as ignorant of the Sabbath principles of this class as the author first above quoted would have us believe. He in fact tells us, on pages 43-44, speaking of Ivan III.:

While solicitous for the national faith he ed Mahometans and Jews, and exhibited a and on righteousness of life. leniency, extraordinary for the age, towards

As a result of this effort of the orthodox clergy, Zasimus was finally desposed, Dionysius, Kooritzin, and an abbot named Cassian, and several others, were burnt at the stake. In this way this sect of Judaizers. for some time, was driven from their positions of prominence.

From the time of Ivan III. to the present, these Sabbath-keepers have held to the traditions and customs of their fathers through many vicissitudes and trials, often suffering persecutions with the Jews, because of their Sabbath-observance. Heard further says of them, on pages 281, 282:

there is one with Jewish tendencies, recruited chiefly among the lower population, whose history is obscure, whose doctrines are but superstitions of the Greek Church, or the singular fact of its existence amid a they may be found from the western bounds simply a deistical sect, -for it is difficult to people obstinately and universally hostile to of the empire to the confines of Siberia, and its adherents are accordingly designated as "Soubbotniki" or "Sabbatarians." They do not pretend to know from whence they derive their belief, to which they are ardently attached, and, when guestioned by the authorities, attempt no explanation; but, like the Raskolniks of old, take refuge in passive and obstinate resistance. "It is the creed of our fathers; leave us that, and we will submit to all else," is their reply. Jews and Jewish sects have existed in Russia from time immemorial, and these Sabbatarians may be the successors of the Judaizing heretics of the fifteenth century, whose doctrines, at that period, panetrated among the upper clergy of Novgorod, and, for a moment, threatened the stability of the Orthodox Church; or possibly they may be descendants of Jewish families, converted long ago by force, or from selfish motives of interest, and who preserve among themselves the evidence that it is ill founded. For the motraditions of their ancestors. They are ment, granting (what is very far from the found chiefly in the South-west, near the truth) that the work shop does hinder the Polish provinces, where Jews are numerous and Jewish influence is strong. The denial of the Trinity, common to the reforming sidered before deciding that the shop should sects, has inclined some of them toward the Mosaic dispensation, and, in the study of the Bible, they have given preference to the Old Testament over the New. Notwithstanding for their own good and the obvious fact that the hatred and contempt felt by the conmon people for the Jews, this point of contact in their religious belief has inspired efforts for a reconciliation of the Jewish and the Christian creeds. Recently, Nicholas Ilyne, a learned, eloquent, but visionary man, was confined in the Salovetsk monastery, on the White Sea, for the crime of preaching a gospel which, in suppressing

alike the dogmas and rites peculiar to While solicitous for the national faith he church and synagogue, should unite them Was tolerant of other religions. He protect- both in one faith, based on the unity of God

worship and the erection of new churches will remain prohibited. The Raskolnik priests and readers, even their bishops, consecrated by the pontill at Belo Krinitss, will be exempted from pursuit, and, as a matter | know. They do know. of fact, they already freely exercise their pastoral and clerical duties. They must, however (and the rule applies to all religious denominations in Russia, whether foreign or | losing, as some anticipated, the students have domestic) refrain from making proselytes gained in the thoroughness of their literary among members of the orthodox commu-

nion. This is not only a sin against the church, but is a crime against the law. Thus it is seen that the Sabbotniks of

Russia are classed with the "pernicious sects;" and are, therefore, deprived of nearly Among the reformatory Protestant sects all civil rights and denied public worship. These facts show how impossible it is to obtain any accurate knowledge of their numbers or location. It is evident, however, that

from the White to the Caspian Seas.

Education.

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

TOOL CRAFT IN SCHOOLS FOR THE NEGROES

BY BEV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D. D.

Many things have shown me that some of the best friends and supporters of the schools for negroes in this country look with a degree of apprehension upon the almost universal hinder the recitation-room. In the absence of facts, this is perhaps a perfectly natural view that should not be surrendered without school room and abridge book-learning, there | partment." are some very important matters to be conbe closed.

1. What I do not now dwell upon, the need of more skilled labor mong the colored people the industrial departments in these schools afford not only their best; but nearly their only opportunity to learn the use of tools. | of the industrial work has changed the whole Practically, the apprentice system is a thing | fibre of our other work. . . . A student who of the past; where it survives, it is impracticable for negroes.

2. Considering the poverty of these people, unless they are to be_absolutely carried by friends, if they are to have the opportunity of learning books, it is needful that they have the opportunity of earning some money while at school. If there were money enough at the command of these schools to cipation the negro did not at once perceive

perienced and successful workers in these schools. If anybody knows what is good for

Normal University, formerly at Marion, now at Montgomery, Alabama, says : " Instead of work. The training of the eye and hand has developed their general intelligence, cultivated their power of observation and given more precision to their work."

Principal Becker, of Benedict Institute (Baptist Home Mission), Columbia, S. C. relation to intellectual drill and development, says in his report for 1885-86: the colored people have found two great difficulties in the way, to wit : sluggish action of the mind and the ease with which they have been discouraged. The aid that has been afforded in quickening the mental energies, by the introduction of the industrial work, could not be believed by those who have not had to do with it as we have. better in the case of all who have been engaged in the industrial departments. I explain the difference by the fact that they found work they could do, and so, getting the sense of mastery and real power to overcome obstacles, carried it into their literary work.

"Another value of this industrial work has been in the teaching of the economy of time, which lies at the foundation of all other economy. Some who laughed at those who took the work at the opening of the school and spent their odd hours in idleness prevalence of the industrial element in their | saw these shoemakers and carpenters doing work. Some fear that the workshop will things utterly impossible to them at the close of the year, and done in time that they had utterly wasted. They also saw the workers able to pay their way for a month or more by the work they did, while they were compelled to go home, for I have no aid to those who decline to enter the industrial de-

The method is not alike in all the schools; Principal Becker made entering the industrial department voluntary; as he aided only those who worked, nearly all worked.

In 1886-87 the industrial departments at Benedict were still more vigorously and successfully pushed. In March, 1887, Principal Becker wrote to me : "The introduction has no interest in the industrial departments is certain to be of no account in any other."

President De Forest, Talladega College, Alabama (American Missionary Association). says : "It is conceded that slavery disgraced and disabled labor, and that freedom was generally regarded as a boon of exemption from work and restraint. Upon his emanCLIPPINES.

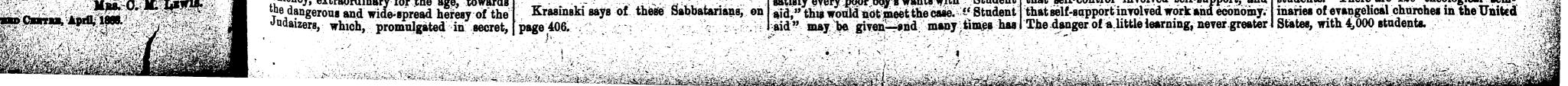
Oberlin's President, Dr. Fairchild, i ninety years old.

"The man who educates his head and neglects his heart is sure to become topheavy and fall into error."

The trustees of the Oneonto State Normal School have elected Professor James M. Milne, of the Cortland Normal School, to be principal of the new institution, which will be opened a year from next September.

The Rev. Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, has placed his resignation in the hands of the trustees. after thirty-five years consecutive service as the head of the Institution. Ill health is the cause of his retirement.

The higher educational resources of the country are largely under Christian control. There are now 370 colleges and universities in the United States, with 3,000 professors instructing 30,000 students. About eighty per cent of the students are in denominational institutions. Institutions for higher education under control of evangelical churches, have in attendance over 58.000 satisfy every poor boy's wants with "Student | that self-control involved self-support, and students. There are 120 theological seminaries of evangelical churches in



Allegany county, the Hon. Albert Board- own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked last half of the afternoon. That such was the bread " as "the Passover of the Jews," The Sabbath Recorder man Cottrell. He was one of the pioneers servant." "To every man his work." interpretation of this provision of their law by Eusebius frequently calls this Christian the Jews in the time of our Lord appears festival "the Passover" Hence "to eat the in developing the oil and natural gas wells 2. This phrase implies the fitting of one Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, May 10, 1888. probable from the testimony of Josephus: Passover " in the apostolical age might mean of Allegany. county, and is still actively inman's work to that of another in perfect harterested in them, his keen business insight mony. This gives abundant room for the "These high priests, upon the coming of to continue to eat the passover, or to keep REV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor. and clearness of judgment' well fitting him church, the society, the community. Pertheir feast, which is called the Passover, the Passover. In a like sense it is said in REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Manager. for the conduct of ventures requiring so sonal responsibility and personal work are at which they slay their sacrifices from the 2 Ohron. 30: 22. "And they (the Levites) REV. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Ashaway, R. I., Mission great an amount of persistence and executive (not inconsistent with the massing of individninth to the eleventh hour," (B. J., VI. 9, 3.), did eat the feast seven days." That ary Editor. ability. Mr. Cottrell's life has been an ac- uals for a single definite end and aim. Nothat is, from three o'clock until five o'clock Friday in the times of the apostles and the tive one from his boyhood days, when he where is this thought more finely illustrated in the afternoon. It appears then that on Fathers was commonly known as "the Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to REV. A. E attended school and worked during vaca- than in the work of an army. An English the legal preparation day for the Passover, Preparation" is unquestionable. Not only MAIN, D. D., Ashaway, R. I. tions upon his father's farm. He began | General, when about to lead his army into an the 14th of Nisan, Jesus sent Peter and John does Mark (15: 42) call "the day before All other communications, whether on busi-ness or for publication, should be addressed to the school-teaching in his early manhood and engagement, said to them, "England expects before him into the city to make ready for the Sabbath" "the Preparation," or Luke SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany counwas so successful at it that he was elected every man, to-day, to do his duty." It would this feast. It is called "the first day of un-(23:54) or John (14: 31) but also Jose. ty, N. Y. school commissioner as a mark of apprecia- be difficult to conceive anything more perleavened bread" probably because on that phus (Ant. XVI. 6, 2) in giving an edict TERMS: \$2 per year in advance. tion by his neighbors. When the civil war sonal than that, and yet, when each English day about noon the Jews began to lay aside of Agustus Cæesar exempting the Jews from Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, AGENT. opened he was one of the first to enlist. soldier, that day, did his duty, the whole Enall servile work, to put away all leaven from judicial processes "on the Sabbath or the His musical abilities resulted in his trans- glish army moved grandly forward and tritheir houses, and to prepare the lamb for the preparation for this day." "The teachference to the band, and when discharged umphantly against the common foe. So, in " THERE is sunlight on the hilltop, sacrifice. In a like way Josephus says: ing of the Apostles" complied in the first There is surset on the sea, from service in that capacity by a general act | the work of the kingdom of Christ, every "The feast of unleavened bread was now half of the second century enjoins fasting And the golden beams are sleeping of congress he re-enlisted and did gallant man doing his work, will present a solid On the soft and verdant lea. "on the Fourth-day and the Preparation." come, it being the fourteenth day of the But a richer light is filling service in the memorable battles of Fair front against the ranks of evil, which will month Xanthicus. Nisan." B. J., V. 3, 1. According to this usage "the Preparation All the chambers of my heart; Oaks, Seven Pines, and the Seven Days' make them waver and fly the field in con-For thou art there, my Saviour, And 'tis sunlight where thou art." of the Passover" was the Friday of the The paschal lamb was eaten on the evebattle. He has been an assessor, justice of the | fusion and defeat. The church is composed ning following, which in Hebrew reckoning Passover, or Easter Friday. The weekly peace and supervisor and is now interested of personal members, but they are members Sabbath, occuring in "the great Week," was the beginning of the 15th of Nisan. THE Article by Prof. Albert Whitford, on in banking, farming and real estate, as well of one body. One spirit pervades them all, "In the fourteenth day of the first month was distinguised as "the great Sabbath" in "Was Christ crucified on the 14th, or on as oil and gas. With all these cares Mr. | one aim runs through all they do, one hope | an early period. Thus the emistle of the (Nisan) at even is the Lord's Passover." the 15th of Nisan?" in another column of Cottrell has yet found time to do good ser- animates every heart, one Lord is above, and Lev. 23:5. It is also manifest that Jesus church of Smyrna giving an account of the this paper will be a profitable study in convice for the Republican party, and his popu- in and over them all. Thus it is that every celebrated this feast for the last time at the martyrdom of its bishop Polycarp (about A. nection with the Sabbath school lessons of larity was shown in the last election, when man doing his work, makes a strong church, D. 150) states that he suffered $\mu \epsilon \gamma \alpha \lambda \omega$ legal hour, "When the hour was come. he this month. he received a larger plurality than any can- which consists of individual members worksat down, and the twelve apostles with him. $\sigma \alpha \beta \beta \alpha \tau \omega$ "on the great Sabbath." In a Since its occurrence, the Ing didate on his ticket, although he made no ing together in perfect harmony under the And he said unto them, With desire I have like way, John, some fifty years before this desired to eat this passover with you before | might designate the weekly Sabbath follow. THE Children's Day exericise, prepared by regular canvass. Mr. Cottrell brought with banner of the one Lord and Master. him to the legislature the well-balanced I suffer." Luke 22: 14, 15. After the feast | ing the day of the crucifixion as "the great H. D. Clarke, of which we made mention 3. "Every man his work" makes every last week, is now out and may be ordered of judgment that characterized him as a busiman responsible for the work he is able to do. and the institution of the Lord's Supper, Sabbath," not because this Sabbath hapthe publishers, The John Church Company, ness man, and instead of wasting the time of and not for what he is not able to do. This Jesus repaired on that same night to the pened in that year to coincide with the the house in frequent and uncalled for is a point we need to remember and some-74, West 4th Street, Cincinnati, O. The garden of Gethsemane, where he was arrestthe feast day, but because it was the weekly speeches has devoted his attention to study- | times to emphasize. "She has done what price is 5 cents for a single copy, or \$4. per ed, not far from midnight. His examina-Sabbath in the great Week. Such forms of ing the measures before the assembly and she could," is one of the strongest commend. tion by the high-priest, his arraignment hundred. speech were in use in the first and second sorting the good from the bad. He is a atory utterances of the Master to any of his before the council, his trial before Pilate, centuries, and it is not improbable that the clear headed man and an independent followers, although it seemed a very small his condemnation and crucifixion, all took A YOUNG man with good health and strong writer of the fourth Gospel, remote in time thinker. He has always the courage of his thing, to those who judged according to the place before noon of that day. According constitution wants to find employment and place from Jewish surroundings, made worldly standards; and the widow's mite, cast to the harmonious testimony of Matthew, among Sabbath keepers, in the country. convictions and commands the confidence of use of them. In such a view, it can be said He is now out of work can find it among the house by the frankness of his manner into the treasury of the Lord, was pronounced, Mark and Luke, it is unquestionable that that he neither intended to contradict, nor

had by writing to Rev. J. G. Burdick, 222 | legislator and an honest man." East 84th Street. New York. A GENTLEMAN from Iowa, who has been for many years a resident of that state, says that in every instance where the proper offi-

bath. Information respecting him can be presentation of his views. He is a fearless

The parables of Jesus are among the most

EVEBY MAN HIS WORK.

comprehensive teachings in all the Word of God. In them the Divine Teacher puts forth in clear, pointed, and yet comprehensive imagery some of the most important practical lessons of Christian living. A single clause in one of these parables points out the divine method of work in the church, which deserves our most prayerful study. Speaking of his own departure from the earth, and of his return to it by and by, he says it is like a man taking a far journey, who left his house, and gave authority to his servants, "and to every man his work." This implies. 1. Personal responsibility. The ministry of Jesus was to man, not to communities of men. In the most practical and intense refer to one of the churches in the city in manner possible he taught the doctrine of individual responsibility. When he had given Peter his charge concerning the care of his flock, that impulsive man sceing presentation of 'Midsummer Night's John standing near, said "Lord, and what shall this man do?" Jesus answered (and there could hardly be a more intensely personsl rebuke and appeal than is contained be among the invited." What would the in this answer), "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Follow thou me." So to men, as individuals, the call of of the churches of his time? And what Jesus is always and everywhere, "Follow must the Great Head of the church think thou me." It will avail no man anything of such performances in a church bearing that he has lived in a Christian family all his life; that he has sat by the side of earnest, praying and working Christian men THE exciting topic of discussion at the in the house of God, year after year; that the whole community about him has been leavened with the gospel of Jesus Christ, osition to admit women to a seat in the Con- | if he himself has not yielded his own heart ference as "lay delegates." So far the op- | in personal, loyal, loving obedience to God position to the measure seems to hold the in the acceptance of Jesus as his personal ground. Those who oppose the admission Saviour and Master. On the contrary, of women say that it is not a question of these superior advantages and opportunities "women's rights," but a question of the in- | will rise up in the judgment and condemn him, if they have not helped him to a per-Those who favor their admission base their | sonal surrender of heart and life to God. claim on the action of the Conference some In our thoughts about the masses, and in Matt. 26: 17. Mark calls that day "the first years ago, in striking the word "male" from our appeals to churches and societies, let us day of unleavened bread when they killed the rules. It appears that several district be careful that we do not obscure this point the passover." Mark 14; 12. Luke is even conferences appointed women on their lists which the Master took so much pains to more explicit: "The first day of unleavened of delegates, which has given rise to this dis- emphasize, that the religious life, from its bread came, on which the passover must be turbance. As our New York correspondent beginning to its consummation, is an in- killed." Luke 22: 7. Here the first three a festive holiday, holding one entire week. is on the ground attending the sessions daily, tensely personal matter. Men become gospels evidently specify the 14th of Nisan, we hope he will give us, in due time, a fuller | Christians, man by man; Christian work is for it was on this day the law required the crates, it was then celebrated in the Apostolhistory of this controversy, and such mat- done in the world when each individual paschal lamb to be slain. "And ye shall ic Church, though in a new spirit commemters connected with the work of the Confer- Ohristian does his work; men will come to keep it (the lamb) up until the fourteenth orative of the crucifixion and resurrection ence as he may deem of interest to our read- the judgment day each for himself as abso- day of the same month (Nisan), and the of our Lord. This octave of the resurreclutely as though he were the only man in whole assembly of the congregation of Israel tion, 'called the "great Week" by the Faththe universe; and the commendation of the shall kill it in the evening," margin, "be-MANY of our readers will be interested | Lord to the faithful servant will be in the tween the two evenings," Ex. 12:6. The "the Passover." Thus Luke (22:1), desigin the following, which we clip from an singular number, "Thou hast been faith- interval marked by the phrase, "between the nates the feast of unleavened bread that held "your day," mildly correct the expression Albany paper. "One of the most genial ful. . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," two evenings," according to the Rabbinists, from the 15th of Nisan to the 21st inclusive by using the proper title, "God's holy day,"

she had given to the limit of her ability, while | Passover," at the legal time, "when the they had given only what they could spare hour was come," and made ready for it on as well as not, but had not yet made any sac- | the Preparation day for the passover, for it rifices for the work of church. So God calls was the day "on which the passover must upon men for service according to their abil- be killed." The conclusion is unavoidable ity to do; and he will reward them according | that the Synoptic Gospels put the crucifixtion to the same standard. 'There is both a sol- on the 15th of Nisan, "the feast day" as it emn warning and a blessed comfort in this is called in the New Testament, a day, that for every Christian. Many excuse themselves some of my brethren would call "the Passover Sabbath."

and the sincerity which characterizes the by the Lord himself, to be more than all the our Lord, on the evening before his death, has he contradicted the explicit testimony wealth which the rich had cast in, because celebrated a feast that they called "the of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, that our Lord was crucified on the feast day of the Passover. the 15th of Nisan. A WOBD OF CHEEB.

felt about working on Sunday, defiantly asserting, " of course 1 remind them that God tells us days, and ask "what else can Thus finding their objections t on the divine authority, they dare arraign God's wisdom an command. I used to dread to fi at my door Sabbath-day, but I h to gladly welcome such intru furnishes precious opportunity for the Bible Sabbath, and to pl unsaved to come to Christ. While writing this I have be

new ones who acknowledge the God's law but do not accept th blessing it brings. Among the isterial student, and a promine man. If all would carry out t tions there would be a great t of the ranks of error and our be rejoiced by many coming Lord's side. Pray for God's can

NOBWICH, N. Y., May 1, 1888.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From our regular correspon WASHINGTON,

exhibition in the Senate on been the subject of everybody's the Capitol. In both ends of in every corridor, and at every friends and officials chanced first question put was whethe over, or whether all was quiet on The oldest Senators, men wh go back to the fighting days, c ber anything like it for acris and low unparliamentary la Ingalls-Voorhees duologue st eminent. It was the more that such a scene should United States Senate, because servedly has the name of b polite, dignified, accomplishe mentary body-considered as a world, and still more astonia break, because it was made most prominent members o body. Everybody regretted th that is, everybody who allows burdened with any serious se matters of that kind. The recriminations, and affluent ex sonalities showed such a sho dignity, while there was no admire in the debate. Mr. times to peaks of bristling Voorhees responded from th grim cavernous indignation, no oratory displayed on eith epithets interchanged-such famous liar," " scoundrel "an were entirely unpardonable but that they should have the floor of the United State precedented. And then the appositeness of such a debat living questions of the day the matter somebody rema will inform me what is the s people at large, what is the what is the object, what is such exhibitions as were Senate on Tuesday, I will be ing obligations, and so will payer in the country." The ued for four hours. At i Eustis, of Louisians, said Washington pleasure seeke upon having the races, Ingalls-Voorhees the sam could scarcely be disappoint entertainment in the Senate

cers are interested in the enforcement of the law, the prohibitory law of that state is entirely satisfactory. Thus it will be seen that to get practical and effective prohibition, there must first be a sufficiently strong prohibition sentiment to secure the law; and then there must be a healthy, watchful and diligent sentiment, sufficiently strong to elect the proper officers to enforce the law. If such officers must be elected by a party, then somehow, this sentiment must be incorporated in the policy and platform of the ruling party.

First-day men, but desires to keep the Sab-

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THIS little anouncement is clipped form one of our exchanges, and is understood to which the exchange is published. "The Park Church playroom was crowded again last evening, the occasion being the second Dream' by the Shakespeare club. The play was excellently given, and enjoyed thoroughly by the many who were so fortunate as to great Apostle to the Gentiles have said, could he have read such an announcement of one his name and commissioned to save souls?

Triennial Conference of the Methodists, now in session in New York, seems to be the propterpretation of the rules of the Conference. ers.

from practical duties because they have so

little talent that they cannot do much at best. But such excuses will not stand, for the requirements of the Lord are according to that which a man hath, and not according to that he hath not. In this is a most solemn warning. Again, many a faithful, plodding workman, in the Lord's vineyard, becomes discouraged, because his labors do not bear the fruits which seem to be borne by the labors of others. Let such remember that God counts results from the stand-point of faithfulness, and not from the glittering show which men call success. "Thou hast been faithful over a few things . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The humblest worker in the Lord's vineyard can be just as fdithful as the most talented and brilliant man the sun ever shone upon. This truth should bring comfort and contentment to the faithful child of God, whether his talent be great or small.

Thus, there is wisdom, love and justice in the divine arrangement; " and to every man his work." May it be the aim of every child of God to put himself into perfect harmony with that arrangement.

Communications.

WAS CHBIST OBUCIFIED ON THE 14TH, OB ON THE 15TH OF NISAN!

BY PROF. ALBERT WHITFORD.

On the day before his crucifixion, "the disciples came to Jesus saving unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?" This question was asked on "the first day of unleavened bread."

Gospel seems to put the crucifixion on the 14th of Nisan. The stronger hints are found in the following passages; "Then led they Jesus from Caiaphas into the hall of judgthe passover (18:28)," as if they had not "It was the Preparation of the Passover and the preparation day for the Passover. with the Jewish Passover, and that St. John erroneous impression, which, in his time, had come to be generally prevalent."

silently and deliberately, corrected this of the Gospel Tent meetings here, nine There is a rational interpretation of these passages in the fourth Gospel that does not make a case against the credibility of either, It lies in the usages of words in the first Lord soon brought me out of that "horror centuries. It is important to bear in mind of great darkness" into the glorious light that John wrote his Gospel nearly thirty of his own unclouded truth, in which I have years after the destruction of Jerusalem, ever since rejoiced. From that time the and, therefore as many years after the legal Doctor has treated the Sabbath as a matter sacrifice of the paschal lamb, and mainly of great indifference, but in this instance, for Gentile readers to whom the Passover as in others, it is a comfort to see that the was not significant, of a particular meal, but For, as we learn from Polycarp and Polyers, was at that time commonly known as

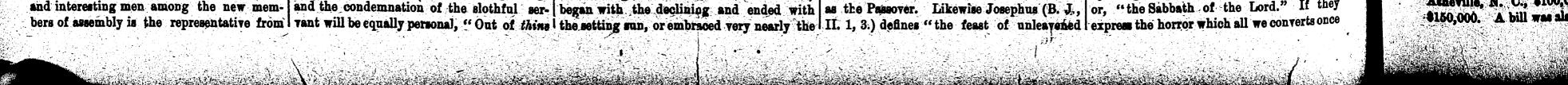
On my way home from our Sabbath service, a week or two ago, at which we had the reading of Eld. O. D. Sherman's paper on "Woman's position in the Christian church," I called on one of the most noted While the language of these Gospels is too Bible-class teachers in the M. E. Church explicit to allow any other rational interpre- here, to ask his opinion as to whether womtation in regard to this question, the fourth en were included in the great commission and the promise of the Father. To my own mind the affirmative was clear, from the sccount of Pentecost, and the declaration that it was a fulfillment of the prophecy of Joel, ment; and it was early, and they themselves which so emphatically ascerts that both sons went not into the judgment hall, lest they and daughters, servants and handmaidens, should be defiled; but that they might eat shall prophecy. But I seemed led to make this inquiry, and soon found to what else it was eaten the paschal lamb the evening before. leading. Noticing my books, the Doctor asked what I had there. I passed him the about the sixth hour," (19:14) as if it was Helping Hand. After looking it over he said he would like it to study the lesson for "The Jews, therefore, because it was the the next day, indulging a little pleasantry Preparation, that the bodies should not remain about mistake of dates. I left it and on upon the cross on the Sabbath-day, for that calling for it the next Sabbath was pleasantly day was, $\mu \epsilon \gamma \alpha \lambda \eta \sigma \alpha \beta \beta \alpha \tau o v$, "a great Sab- surprised by his saying, "O, I don't want bath (19:31)," as if that Sabbath was also to let you take it." Of course I offered to the great day of the feast, or a double Sab- leave it, telling him I had notes in other bath. Many critics hold that these passages papers, but he gave it to me, saying, "I are conclusive that John contradicts the think I'll send for it. I don't care anything other Evangelists in reference to the day of about the 'day' part, but I like the notes, the month on which Jesus was crucified, they are good." I wanted to make it cerand that the meal, which they specify as tain and offered to send for him, to which the passover, was, as Canon Farrar would he readily agreed. This was the more grathave it, " quasi passover which got to be ifying to me because the brother who had identified in the memory of the Synoptists become thus suddenly interested in one of our publications, is the one who at the time years ago, was so afraid that some of us

Methodists would accept the Bible Sabbath that he bought a First day book and circulated it among us. It was one of the most confusing things I ever read. But the rough corners of prejudice are wearing away somewhat. From this I want to encourage those, especially, who are just beginning the advocacy of the precious Sabbath truth. If we are anxious to improve opportunities of usefulness God will open the way; and I want to suggest the importance of always being careful that our labor be "in the Lord" which we are assured "is not in vain." If people speak of the Sabbath as

the Senate has this wee bill for the establishment animal industry; the bill to gious pleuro-pneumonia; forfeiture bill; the intern bill; and, in secret sess treaty; and the accumula by the President, among Fuller to be Chief Just States. The latter nom most favorably received

Besides listening to the

Congress. On Wednesday, the Se mood passed, in sixtyprivate pension-bills, fo had already been passed Representatives. With pidity the following-pub were, passed : Indianapol son, Kansas, \$100,000; W crease to \$250,000; Wool 000; Fort Dodge, Iows Illinois, \$50,000; Dove Acheville, N. C., \$100,0



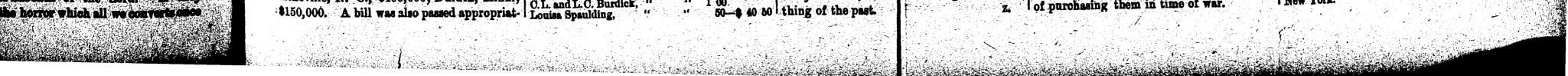
felt about working on Sunday, instead of ing \$75,000 for the enlargement of the Milton Junction Church, G. F. 7 89 Nebraska. General Ignatieff has been unanimously defiantly asserting, " of course I do," gently wharf at Fortress Monroe. W. Coon and wife, Hepublican City, elected president of the Slavonic Benevolent NORTH LOUP. remind them that God tells us to work six In the House the tariff debate holds the 2 00 Society of St. Petersburg, in place of General On Friday, April 6th, we had the pleasure days, and ask "what else can we do?" even tenor of its way. One can hear tariff Durnovo, who resigned. The election of of baptizing three young people into the Thus finding their objections thrown back speeches there every day now and all day Ignatieff has produced a bad impression in Seventh-day Baptist Church here, and two Vienna, and is considered to bode ill to the on the divine authority, they will hardly long, sometimes five a day. other persons united by letter. We hope peace of Europe. dare arraign God's wisdom and right to In about ten days the great Sunday School others will go forward in the ordinance of command. I used to dread to find a caller and Missionary Convention of the Baptist Dr. C. D. Potter, Adams Centre, G. M. 50 00 Books and Magazines. baptism soon. Mary L. Maxson, Emporia, Kan..... st my door Sabbath-day, but I have learned Church will commence its sessions in this 5 00 First Hopkinton Church, G. M..... Interest in church and denominational MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD'S denunciation of the 15 02 to gladly welcome such intrusion, for it city. It will be the second gathering of the Albert S. Babcock, Rockville, R. I.... work is about as it has been for some time. 10:00 wretched, heathenish doll" has given rise to an furnishes precious opportunity to testify kind held in Washington in the last half interesting discussion in the May number of Baby-Wish it was more intense all along the line. for the Bible Sabbath, and to plead with the century. About 5,000 delegates are exhood. Most of the writers, who relate personal ex-Mrs. D. C. Burdick, Nortonville, Kan. J. God gives us such encouragement and opens M. First Brookfield Church, G. M.....\$50 25 periences, protest against Miss Willard's extreme unsaved to come to Christ. pected, who will come from every corner of to us such effectual doors of usefulness, that views: but not a few mothers admit at least the par-While writing this I have been told of the United States and territories. A friend of the Jew-to make L. there ought to be instantaneous response tial truth of her strictures, judging from the effects new ones who acknowledge the claims of M. of Joseph P. Landow...., 25 00-- \$75 The temperance and prohibition workers from every Christian heart. dolls have had on their own children. Altogether, D. N. Newton, Fayetteville, N. C. rec'ts God's law but do not accept the cross and of this city are always doing something to the question "Is the Doll Doomed?" is sure to ston field..... 2 00 May God hasten the day when all Christen. blessing it brings. Among them is a minadvance the cause, always busy. Indeed tract general attention. Other articles in the numdom shall be alive. G. J. C. there is so much of this work going on that ber will be found interesting and instructive. 15 isterial student, and a prominent business Received by contributions, etc. \$1,295 76 one cannot take note of half of it. In discents a number; \$1 50 per year. Babyhood Pub-man. If all would carry out their convic-Condensed Mews. cussing the Anti-Saloon Republic Convenlishing Co., 5 Beekman Street, New York. tions there would be a great thinning out tion which met in New York on Wednes-THE Homiletic Review for May gives as its leading Total..... day, politicians here have various and conof the ranks of error and our hearts would \$2,568 24 article a magnificent critique on Dr. R. S. Storrs as Paid bills and appropriations in flicting theories as to what action the be rejoiced by many coming over on the a preacher. Dr Ormiston finishes his series of Domestie. emergency demands. Senator Palmer, of Lord's side. Pray for God's cause here. papers on Preparation for the Pulpit. "The Legal Seven feet of snow fell in Minneapolis the Michigan, for example, advises a bold course. Balance April 30th Rights and Responsibilities of Clergymen," by Prof. A. F. B. He says the thing to do is to cut loose at past winter. \$820 08 Hull, cannot fail to be valuable to the class for Receipts to date for reinforcement of C. M. \$824 50 The metal market in New York is paraonce and forever from the saloon element NORWICH, N. Y., May 1, 1888. whom it is specially intended. Dr. Morgan Dix's Mr. Landow, G. M..... 445 85 yzed, owing to the operations of foreign synand clasp hands with its inveterate enemy. E. & O. E. A. L. CHESTER. Treas. sermon on Lust is a bugle blast that ought to wake A prohibition plank in the national platdicates. WESTERLY, R. I., April 30, 1888. the church and the whole land. Other papers and WASHINGTON LETTEB. form this year is his prescription. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety. sermons are of a high order. The Prayer-meeting immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New TBACT SOCIETY. Service keeps up its high character.' The European (From our regular correspondent). THE EASTETN ASSOCIATION. York in one day last week. Department is rich and varied, while Homiletics, The bond offerings at the treasury May Receipts in April, 1888. The Study Table, the Miscellaneous and Editorial WASHINGTON, May 4, 1888. The Eastern Association will convene 1st, aggregated \$3,701,300. The Secretary GENERAL FUND. sections are as usual full of good things. Funk & Since its occurrence, the Ingalls-Voorhees accepted \$1,277,250. with the church at Berlin, N. Y., on Fifth-Joseph P. Allen, Shiloh, N. J..... 5 00 Wagnalls; 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. \$8 exhibition in the Senate on Tuesday has Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Morgan, Akron, N. Y ... A national convention of lawyers will be 6 00 day, May 31, 1888. The programme will per year; 80 cents per single number. been the subject of everybody's small talk at Church, Walworth, Wis..... 18 00 held at Washington on June 22d to form a be published next week. The Executive TRUE to its principle of being distinctively the North Loup, Neb..... 8 55 the Capitol. In both ends of the building, national bar association. 8 20 Welton, Ia..... exponent of national thought and life, the American Committee_desiring to make the occasion in every corridor, and at every turn where Farina. Ill. 18 25 The total receipts and expenditures of Magozine for May comes forward with an approprione of special religious interest and spiritual Shiloh, N. J. Leonardsville, N. Y. 83 78 the United States for April were \$29,851,friends and officials chanced to meet, the ate and varied list of attractions. The illustrations power, have arranged for an unusual num-8 70 789 and \$24,869,846 respectively against first question put was whether the war was Holland Mission. are excellent, and the entire number indicates the -50 ber of devotional and praise services. It is Milton, Wis.... \$30,076,657 and \$20,229,792 in 1887. 7 29 prosperity which its enterprise merits. Besides the over, or whether all was quiet on the Potomac. J. F. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J. Sabbath-school. Leonardsville, N. Y. Zina Gilbert. Milton, Wis. Mrs. M. H. Gillette, Shilob, N. J. John H. Peck, of Troy, has been elected earnestly hoped that there will be a large 25 00 usual number and quality of standard articles, the 4 02 The oldest Senators, men whose memories president of the Renssalaer polytechnic instiattendance and that the delegates and others departments are especially interesting and are 5 00 go back to the fighting days, cannot rememtute by the trustees of that institution. Mr. grouped under the general title of "Our Cabinet." will go up to that meeting filled with the 1 00 Peck is an alumnus of Hamilton, class of ber anything like it for acrimonious abuse Mrs. M. H. Gillette, Shiloh, N. J., Boods Dr. W. F. Hutchinson gives some valuable health spirit of the blessed Master and earnestly chapper. Mrs. M. H. Gillette, Shiloh, N. J., E. Har-1 00 **'**59. suggestions for this, the most dangerous season of and low unparliamentary language. The desiring to do faithfully his work. The Mississippi River is but one inch bethe year; Mrs. John Sherwood has an entertaining Ingalls-Voorhees duologue stands out preold..... Sale of Wardner House, Little Genesee, 1 00 Blanks for statistics have been sent to all low the highest previous mark of the spring. paper on "Home Amusements;" in the "American eminent. It was the more extraordinary Nearly all of the mills have shut down in Pulpit" Drs. Dix and Parkhurst are represented in the churches of the Association, requesting N.Y. Friends in Fayetteville, N. C., by D. N. 700 00 that such a scene should occur in the consequence of the high water. that they be returned by the 15th inst. practical subjects; Literature and Book Reviews re-2 75 Newton..... E. A. Stillman, Alfred Centre, N. Y..... United States Senate, because that body deceive special treatment, and "The Portfolio" is de-The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D. D., for Last year every church responded. May 4 22 servedly has the name of being the most Church, New Auburn, Minn..... 64 a long time the historiographer of the historvoted to short humorous sketches. we not do as well this year? We should do R. J. S. Rogers, Montrose, Pa..... 1 00 ical genealogical society died in West polite, dignified, accomplished and parlia-THE May number of The Century begins a new even better, by making the statistics com-Newton, Mass., May 3d, aged seventy-three volume. The opening article is the first paper of mentary body-considered as a whole-in the **4849** 90 plete. vears. the series by George Kennan, illustrated by G. A. HEBREW PAPER FUND. world, and still more astonishing was the Discussion has frequently arisen, as to Rev. P. Werber, Baltimore, Md..... The Concord School of Philosophy will not | Frost and Henry Sandham, in which is to be record-5 00 break, because it was made by two of the whether persons are entitled to recognition Mrs. M. H. Gillette, Shiloh, N. J..... 2 00 open this summer. The world will, there- ed the results of The Century Expedition into Sibe-10 00 fore, be compelled to look elsewhere for the ris and examination of the exile system. The fron tmost prominent members of that august J. B. Williams, North Loup, Neb..... as delegates, when they attend only the body. Everybody regretted the occurrence; religious services, and to avoid further whyness of the wherefore and the whence- ispiece of this number is a touching scene at the \$17 00 ness of the whither. Siberian boundary post, In the "Author's Prefthat is, everybody who allows himself to be question on that point it may be well to E. & O. E. Bad River, Wis., is a raging torrent and ace," Mr. Kennan relates the circumstances under woulds are full a ragrant logs. The witch he undertook his Siberian mission. The boom at the mouth is in danger, and it is illustrations are numerous, and there is a full-page burdened with any serious sentiment about | state that in 1882 a resolution was adopted. J. F. HUBBARD, Tregeurer. artic Tan N.J. Marting matters of that kind. The criminations, shall be recognized as delegates as shall at-PLAN feared that 2,500,000 feet of logs will be map of the route pursued by the travelers on their recriminations, and affluent exchange of pertend one or more of the business meetings Dome Hews. swept into Lake Superior. sonalities showed such a shocking lack of of the session. Since the last session, it has extraordinary journey. There are also two army dignity, while there was nothing at all to been suggested by- Bro. Main that our articles, the Lincoln article, stories finished and con-W. J. Arkell, proprietor of Judge. has Associations convene one day earlier in the purchased the Martinelli Building, corner of tinued, etc. Matthew Arnold's recent address on admire in the debate. Mr. Ingalls rose at week, and that the day be occupied in the New York. Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. New Milton is published for the first time, Prof. Atwater times to peaks of bristling satire, and Mr. interest of the Missionary and Tract Socie-York, paying \$165,000. On the site of this begins a series of papers on foods, etc. The poetry ALFRED CENTRE. Voorhees responded from the depths of his he is to put up a building for Judge eight ties, but as no arrangement to that end has of the number includes four brief pieces by Aldrich, Pastor Williams expects to spend the third grim cavernous indignation, but there was been consummated, the Eastern Association stories high at a cost of \$400,000. a dialect poem by Riley (illustrated by Kemble), etc. will meet as per adjournment. Sabbath in this month with the members of no oratory displayed on either side. The The departments are unusually full, and such sub-It is reported that the heaviest earthquake J. D. SPICER, Sec. jects are discussed as Civil Service reform and the his church, who reside in Alden, Erie Co., epithets interchanged-such as "liar," "inshock ever experienced in California occurred PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 2, 1888. coming National Conventions; "The Newspaper at 8.45 on the evening of April 28th at N. Y. famous liar," " scoundrel " and " dirty dog," Side of Literature;" the training of girls in the Biggs, in that state lasting seventy five secwere entirely unpardonable on the stump, **MISSIONABY SOCIETY.** direction of self support, manual training, Emerson's Bhode liland. The vibrations were from east to onds. but that they should have been uttered on Message, etc. west. Plastered buildings were oracked. HOPKINTON. Receipts in April. the floor of the United States Senate is un-THE following is the table of contents of St. Nich-Four distinct shocks of earthquake were precedented. And then the entire want of Rec'd at the RECORDER office from Mrs. G. W. Holman, Clayville During the latter part of the winter, the felt at Stockton, at 8.40. olas for May. 1888. Frontispiece, "Violets, Sweet ladies of the Seventh day Baptist Church of Violets! ' Two Little Confedeates, Chapters I, IL, appositeness of such a debate to any of the At Carthage, Ill., Arthur, the eight year living questions of the day! Speaking of Geo.S. Price, Butternut Ridge, N. B. 1 75 III, IV, Illustrated; The Little Moon,-Verses. Hopkinton conceived the idea that good old son of Frank Yates, a farmer, died May Illustrated; The Duke's Jest,-Verses, Illustrated; Woman's Miss. Soc., Ritchie, W. Va., 1st, of hydrophobia. He was bitten in the might be derived from organizing a Ladies the matter somebody remarked : "If you G. F. Woman's Mits. Soc., Ritchie, W.Va., Little Rosalie, Illustrated; Mother is "Goal,"-Poem; face on March 27th by a big shepherd dog. Sewing Society, the net preceeds of which will inform me what is the advantage to the A Small and Select May Party; A Moving Story, The wound was cauterized, but on Thursday should be used for benevolent purposes. Illustrated; Girard College, Illustrated; Prince Oleg's people at large, what is the statesmanship, last the boy began to have sinking spells. Destiny,-Poem; Ginseng-hunting, Illustrated: To With this idea, after due consultation, they followed by spasms which continued until he what is the object, what is the decency of My Boy on Decoration Day,-Verses; Madame proceeded to organize such a society. It died. such exhibitions as were presented in the Arachne, Illustrated; Ran Away to Home, Illushas thus far proven very successful, not only M. S. 2 00-\$ 11 75 The celebrated case between the Pullman Senate on Tuesday, I will be under everlasttrated; Lady Daffodil,-Verses; Pictures for Little New Auburn Church.... Dr. E. S. Maxson, Syracuse, N.Y. G. M... Henry C. Hunting, Alfred Centre, S. M. in raising funds, but also in the cultivation and Wagner car companies in regard to ves ing obligations, and so will every other tax-French Readers, No. IV; By Proxy.-Jingle, Illustibule trains has been decided at Chicago of the social element among the members of trated; An Adventure with a Man ester. Illustrated: payer in the country." The debate continby Judges Gresham and Blodgett in favor of S..... Piscataway Church..... Little Joseph Hofman; The Child Joseph Hofman: the church and society. Although scattered. ued for four hours. At its close Senator the Pullman Company and enjoining the Drill: A Story of School-boy Life, Chapters VII, as a community, yet at some of the sessions Eustis, of Louisiana, said he had heard Walworth Church. Mrs. A. M. F. Isham, Canton, Dak, C. M. 25 00 Wagner Company from a further use of VIII, Illustrated; "Prompting's not fair"; May these trains. The decision is based on the more than fifty have been present in the Washington pleasure seekers congratulated Day,-Verses, Illustrated; The Advice of Miss Al-Sam'l N. Stillman, Alfred Centre, G. M ... evening and taken tea and assisted in makvalidity of the Pullman patents. upon having the races, the circus, and Plainfield Church..... Mrs. D. C. Burdick, Nortonville, Kan., G. 51 67 cott; Decorative Head-piece; A Chinese Market, ing the occasion pleasant. A fine life-size marble bust of Garibaldi Illustrated; Housekeeping Songs, No. III; Riches Ingalls-Voorhees the same week. They M. North Loup Church. Arthur K. Rogers, Waterville, Me., to ap-100 00 with a marble pedestal four feet high. has On the evening after the Sabbath, April and Poverty; The Story of the Morning glory Seed; could scarcely be disappointed with the day's been received at the Capitol and placed in a Illustrated Jingle; One Little Shoe,-Verses, Illus-28th, a public' entertainment was given in entertainment in the Senate. ply upon L. M. Robert Landen Rogers. Bradford, Pa., S. S., G. M. hall of the upper lobby of the Senate. It trated; Jack in the-Pulpit; Practical Advice, Illusthe church, under the auspices of the Besides listening to the above debate, 22 00 was made in Italy to the order of the Garitrated; Boating; The Letter box; Picture; The Rid-Society, consisting of finely rendered recita-1 00 baldi Monument Association of this city, the Senate has this week discussed the dle box. Farina Church. Boscobel S. S., S. M. S. 18 5 tions by Miss Bowman, interspersed by both composed of American citizens of Italian The Treasury for Pastor and People-the name by bill for the establishment of a bureau of Boscobel S S., S. M. S. John Congdon, Newport, R I., G. F.\$2 00 birth, by which association it was presented yocal and instrumental music, by Mr. and which "The Pulpit Treasury" will henceforth be animal industry; the bill to extirpate conta-John Congdon, Newport, R. I., R. of C. M... to the Senate. known, commences its sixth year with the May Mrs. Carey Main and others, which served forfeiture bill; the international copyright Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J., number. Its entrance upon another year is signalto enliven the occasion. Taken as a whole Foreign. ized by a first-rate number in every department, and it was a success, reflecting much credit upon The Greek government will withdraw its bill; and, in secret session, the Chinese every reader, whether clerical or lay, will gain inthe society and also upon those who took minister at Constantinople. treaty; and the accumulated nominations struction and stimulus for their work. The frontisa part in the exercises. At one time fears piece is the portrait of the Rev. George H. Smyth. The Canadian fisheries protection service by the President, among them that of Mr. the eminently successful pastor of the Second Colwill be inaugurated about May 15th. Mrs. A. J. White, Nile, N. Y..... 1 00-\$10 15 Ezra Crandall, Milton, to make L. M. were entertained that the attendance would Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United legiate Reformed Church of Harlem, N. Y. There be limited on account of a musical entertain The Cologne Gazette and Vienna papers States. The latter nomination has been 25 00 of Rev. A. G. Crofoot. is a stirring address for Decoration Day by Rev. publish reports that Russia is moving more ment which was being held at Ashaway on most favorably received by both parties in David Gregg, of Boston, and one for Children's troops to the Austrian frontier. the same evening by a lady of superior musi-Day, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, New York. There are Congress. Prayer-meeting collection for C. M. 12 14- \$75 6' A special from Berlin says clear proofs fresh helpful leading thoughts of sermons by four cal talent; but such fears were dissipated as On Wednesday, the Senate in a generous Dea. Zina Gilbert, Milton Junc., G.M 5 00 have been received of the existence of French mood passed, in sixty-five minutes, 105 Mrs. O. Garthwait, popular preachers. The Sunday-school Lemons the church became comfortably filled. 1 00 and Russian intrigues against Italy. briefly but clearly unfolded by Dr. Moment Permit me here to express a word in favor " private pension-bills, forty-five of which Eld. N. Wardner, 5 00 Kellogg writes of Mohammedan Difficulties wat Admiral Sir Alfred Ryder was accidentally ¢È. 5 00 of the cultivation of the social element which W. H. Greenman. had already been passed by the House of Christianity, and Dr. Williams tells why the Liquor .. 1.00 drowned in the Thames River, at London, G. Burdick. grows out of such societies and gatherings. Praffic should by suppressed. Dr. Goodwin's Coun-Representatives. With almost as much ra-Mrs. E. Goodrich. last week. He suffered from insomnia. .. 1 00 sels to Recent Converts, and Dr. Wishard's Dealing A. Friend. Actuated by a Christian spirit, and conductpidity the following-public building bills " News has reached Trieste that fifteen 1 00 Mrs. O. Pierce. with Souls, should be read by every Christian worker. ed on the right principles, we believe great were passed : Indianapolis, \$150,000; Atchi-50 banking houses in Buenos Ayers have sus-Lucy Hall. pended within ten days. Italian support The Editorials on Eaforce the Truth, Fruitful ser-5 00 H. B. Hamilton. good may be accomplished. Many of our son, Kansas, \$100,000; Wilmington Del., inmons, The Medical Profession and Prohibition, The " 1 00 A. J. Wells, country communities are sadly suffering i1 : 1-00 crease to \$250,000; Woonsocket, R. I., \$75,houses suffer heavily. Model Ministry, The Sabbatic Principle and Profit-Clarinda Douset Des. Alfred Wells, 50 from a lack in this direction. May the The British government offers to owners of over twenty horses an annual retainer of less Discussions, will well repay persual. All other 000; Fort Dodge, Iowa, 100,000; Sterling, .. 5.00 A. C. Babcock, every unkind, unsocial feeling becomes a ten shillings for each horse for the option departments full. E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway, ladies go forward in this good work, until Illinois, \$50,000; Dover, N. H., \$75,000; C. C. Clarke, 5 00 1 00 \$6 Des. L. T. Rogers, Asheville, N. C., \$100,000; Duluth, Minn.,

"the Passover of the Jews is frequently calls this Obristian "the Passover " Hence " to sat the " in the apostolical age might mean rue to eat the parsover, or to keep sover. In a like sense it is said in . 30: 22. "And they (the Levitee) t the feast seven days." That in the times of the apostles and the was commonly known as "the tion" is unquestionable. Not only ark (15: 42) call "the day before bath" "the Preparation," or Luke or John (14: 31) byt also Jose-Ant. XVI. 6, 2) in giving an edict tus Cæesar exempting the Jews from processes "on the Sabbath or the paration for this day." "The teachhe Apostles" complied in the first the second century enjoins fasting Fourth-day and the Preparation. ng to this usage "the Preparation Passover" was the Friday of the r, or Easter Friday. The weekly , occuring in "the great Week," tinguised as "the great Sabbath" in y period. Thus the emistle of the of Smyrna giving an account of the lom of its bishop Polycarp (about A.) states that he suffered usyala τω" on the great Sabbath." In . y, John, some fifty years before this lesignate the weekly Sabbath followday of the crucifixion as "the great " not because this Sabbath hapin that year to coincide with the t day, but because it was the weekly h in the great Week. Such forms of were in use in the first and second es, and it is not improbable that the of the fourth Gospel, remote in time ce from Jewish surroundings, made hem. In such a view, it can be said neither intended to contradict, nor contradicted the explicit testimony hew, Mark, and Luke, that our Lord cified on the feast day of the Pass. e 15th of Nisan.

A WORD OF CHEER.

y way home from our Sabbath sereek or two ago, at which we had

ding of Eld. O. D. Sherman's paper. oman's position in the Christian "I called on one of the most noted in teachers in the M. E. Church ask his opinion as to whether wome included in the great commission promise of the Father. To my own he affirmative was clear, from the acf Pentecost, and the declaration that fulfillment of the prophecy of Joel, o emphatically ascerts that both sons ughters, servants and hand maidens, ophecy. But I seemed led to make this and soon found to what else it was . Noticing my books, the Doctor hat I had there. I passed him the Hand. After looking it over he would like it to study the lesson for t day, indulging a little pleasantry nistake of dates. I left it and on for it the next Sabbath was pleasantly d by his saying, "O, I don't want ou take it." Of course I offered to , telling him I had notes in other but he gave it to me, saying, "I 'll send for it. I don't care anything he 'day' part, but I like the notes, good." I wanted to make it cer-1 offered to send for him, to which ily agreed. This was the more grato me because the brother who had thus suddenly interested in one of lications, is the one who at the time Jospel Tent meetings here, nine o, was so afraid that some of us ists would accept the Bible Sabbath bought a First day book and circulamong us. It was one of the most ng things I ever read. But the on brought me out of that "horror darkness" into the glorious light wn unclouded truth, in which I have ce rejoiced. From that time the has treated the Sabbath as a matter indifference, but in this instance, ners, it is a comfort to see that the orners of prejudice are wearing away at. From this I want to encourage pecially, who are just beginning ocacy of the precious Sabbath truth. e anxious to improve opportunities iness God will open the way; and 1 suggest the importance of always reful that our labor be "in the which we are assured "is not in If people speak of the Sabbath as ay," mildly correct the expression the proper title, "God's holy day," e Sabbath of the Lord. 7 11 aboy



Miscellany.

8

FORGOTTEN WORKERS.

They lived, and they were useful; this we know, And naught beside; No record of their names is left to show How soon they died. They did their work, and then they passed away, An unknown band But they shall live in endless day, in the Fair shining land.

And were they young, or were they growing old, Or ill, or well, Or lived in poverty, or had they wealth of gold-No one can tell; Only one thing is known of them-they faithful Were, and true Disciples of the Lord, and strong through prayer To save and do.

But what avails the gift of empty fame? They lived to God; They loved the sweetness of another name, And gladly trod The rugged ways of earth, that they might be Helper or friend, And in the joy of this their ministry Be spent, and spend.

No glory clusters round their names on earth; But in God's heaven Is kept a book of names of greatest worth, And there is given A place for all who did the Master please. Though here unknown; And there lost names shine forth in brightest rays. Before the throne.

Oh, take who will the boon of fading fame; But give to me A place among the workers, though my name Forgotten be; And as within the Book of Life is found My lowly place, Honor and glory unto God resound For all his grace.

"HOW WE KILLED THE MINISTER."

BY AMANDA B. HARRIS.

Those are the very words in which she put it.

It was the senior deacon's wife who told me the story at the seashore last summer. It was not my minister, but hers. I never knew any such man as Luke Hopkins, and I am thankful to say that our parish was never guilty of these indictments.

son-one of the fifty seven Jacksons, more or less, in the United States-and this is what she said: "Now I pity a young minister who has his experience to get. Some of the people are ready to eat him up at first, and then very likely they are the first ones all came out afterwards), till he became con- past. to get tired of him. And most of the peo. vinced that he had mistaken his calling, and He got up at last and stood before the idea of the amount of pressure to which some not suited. You can keep on doing that, and matters will grow more unsatisfactory the more you try. Well, Mr. Hopkins came. He was sensitive and refined, studious and devout, but he did not know any more about human nature than a young robin just hatched-at least of human nature as it is in a parish and a congregation and a church. and that is the kind he had to do with. He to move the world, though he was not conceited, not at all. He had the genuine holy fire, if ever a minister had, and he was ready to efface himself, to wear himself, out. He was ready for almost anything except the very trials and torments there were for him. "You ask if our parish is a hard one? stance and another would get a lodgment, | any giving at all unless you do that." of his people shaken. He tried hard to remain to look to him in earnest seeking for the is put up in package each of which contains you really cannot afford it, and I cannot knowledge of the way of life. unprejudiced, to maintain the balance of knowledge of the way of life. feeling. He confided once to a friend that, And as heart always awakens heart; he taken at the sub-treenry that this shall be Such a scale of expenditure as I see indi-

whether he had come up to the expectations offer them separately. of the people; and, just at this unfortunate stage, one of those officious persons whose conscience cannot be satisfied until he has ' freed his mind,' told Mr. Hopkins that some one had said his prayers were too long, and and as this poor young divine had a feeling that he ought to know all of his shortcomings, he lent an open ear for any opinion that might be expressed.

of him, but he will never be likely to put society." himself in the way of a second experience of knowing what they don't like in him. Mr. Hopkins did not solicit the knowledge, but when without his seeking it came, he accepted it in humility as a means of grace; but, unfortunately, a frame of humility did not happen to be his special need. Encouragement was life to him, and the oppoosite was paralyzing. 'I am discouraged,' minister good for?

dejection, and they whispered that he was visiting Cousin Tom's, and I promised cases have been known in which the difference losing his interest. Some had suggested mamma I'd put down every cent I spent." that it would be well for him to exchange oftener, so he did; and then they complained because he was away so much. Being very young, and very human, and very sensitive, he tried to please in this way, then he tried that. These things did not all happen in fifteen cents; lemonade for the boys, fifty sonably busy for the greater part of three one year nor in two; they were four years cents; bananas, twenty five cents; collection years. When a bag is filled, it is marked with happening, and they kept coming along, in church, two cents." " Please give me the initials of the counter, who is thencejust enough to prevent his having peace of the book, Uncle." mind for any length of time. There was no repose of feeling for him.

I grant it, but he felt that it was his duty to was his experienced predecessor). 'Mr. parish twice a year and pray with them.' ' Mr. Hume used to hold meetings in each school-house in town twice a year.' 'Mr.

used to be around more among the people, a good thing it is to give regularly!"

She was old Mrs. Deacon Snow from Jack- and that he was such a model minister in of the bread of life which that much money vaults for years and has been in circulation

was really the right man for the place, plesanter to put their gifts together than to to count the 440,000 bills which go to make

Several boys came to Phil's house on the treasury. next afternoon to talk it over, and Phil brought his account book to put down their same manner as the standard silver dollars, names as the first members of their society, with a preamble in which occurred many Up to Saturday night \$49,000,000 in gold prospered from day to day, merely that we that his sermons were not doctrinal enough; high-sounding words setting forth their re- had been weighed and found not wanting, may eat, and drink, and dress, and glorify solves and intentions.

"What's this, Phil?" asked his uncle, picking up the book on the same evening tedious task the counters have, because much ment of existence are to be found, not in after tea. " Oh! that's my account book, of it is fractional silver which cannot be ac- self-display, but in self sacrifice, under the "Now a minister may imagine that it is uncle. I brought it down to take names for his good to know what his people think and draw up resolutions for our missionary laboriously counted piece by piece. Four glory of God, and the temporal and eternal

> tion?" "Certainly you can. I am simply, which of itself will occupy the whole force you know, trying to work up the idea of of counters for at least three weeks. liberal giving among the boys."

"A most excellent idea," said his uncle, 000,000. Every piece of this must be concealing his amusement at Phil's pom- handled and counted, because, owing to the pous tone. "Let me see-bananas, twenty- loss by abrasion, no reliable estimate can be five cents; soda-water, ten cents; peanuts, made of the amount by weight. Of two twenty-five cents; bat, thirty five cents; bags weighing about sixty pounds each, and he said, one day, 'and what is a discouraged base-ball cap, seventy five cents; Sunday- each containing the same value of fractional inister good for?' school, six cents; -- "Oh! stop, Uncle silver, the weight will indicate, as a rule, a "People were not slow in noticing his George; that isn't it. That's when I was difference of from \$5 to \$10 in value, while But Uncle George seemed not to hear, pieces go to each bag, and a rapid counter and went on. "Peanuts, fifteen cents; bananas, twenty-five cents, getting shoes \$10,000,000 of fractional silver, therefore, mended, forty cents; soda water, ten cents; were in 25 cent pieces, as it fortunately is missionaries, five cents; getting bat mended, not, its counting would keep one man rea-

"I'm glad you don't forget your charitable duties, Phil." said his uncle, giving up "You say he should not have listened; the book with rather a mischievous smile. Phil took it in some confusion. He had hear of his faults. But I really think that heretofore thought but little more of his did not distress him so much as when they spending than to remember his mother's in which they are stored to the scales, and began to tell what Mr. Hume had done (that | wish that he should keep an account of the | thence, if they pass the test, they are remoney with which she kept him so liberally Hume used to call on every family in the supplied. Now, in looking over his hasty fails to pass the test, as about 1 per cent of entries, he was astonished.

up one page, "two dollars and ninety cents comfort the mourners so.' 'Mr. Hume giving; and I bragging to the boys what

and then he began to wonder whether he children, they believing that it would be one man something over seventy-three hours up the \$25,000,000 of currency in the sub-

> a description of which will be found below. and \$41,000,000 remained to do.

To weigh and count the silver is the most and a half million dollars of silver have been

Of fractional silver there are about \$10,has been as great as \$30. Of quarters 4,000 will count ten bags a day. If the whole forward responsible for the accuracy of his count.

Standard silver dollars are kept in linen bags, sixty pounds to the bag. The value of these bags can generally be determined by weight. The bags are passed from the valit moved to another vault. When the bag them do, it is opened and the contents "Well, well!" he exclaimed, as he added counted. It is generally found in such cases that the bag contains its full comple-Hume was real good at funerals, he could for eating and play, and seventeen cents for ment of dollars, which have suffered rather more than an average amount from abrasion. The weight in the other pan of the scales is he was just like one of our own folks; until He was a conscientious boy, and his heart a test bag of silver dollars which have been that gentleman would have opened his eyes smote him as he ran over the long list, and in circulation, with \$1 added, because most in amazement to know himself so quoted, thought with his newly awakened feelings of the silver being weighed has lain in the pulpit, prayer-meeting, and in what one of might have carried to starving souls. If very little, if at all, and has not, therefore, sufhis congregation spoke of as 'pastoral work.' his mother had aimed to teach him a lesson | fered anything from abrasion. Some bags are "Poor Mr. Hopkins blamed himself, ex- through his account book, she had not found broken by the pressure under which amined himself, lacerated his own heart, failed. He knew well that he could not they have lain, and their contents spilled rebagging are of course necessary. Some

both the richer and the poorer classes of society, who, like the merchant, cannot afford to give for the advancement of the The gold is weighed and estimated in the gospel, simply because they spend so much upon themselves and their families. We were not created; we are not upholden and ourselves by dazzling the eyes of our neigh-bors. The proper object and the true enjoy. tedious task the counters have, because much | ment of existence are to be found, not in curately estimated by weight, but must be constraining love of Jesus living for the welfare of our fellow creatures.' It is a hope. "May I read it, or is it a secret organiza- counted, and about \$34,000,000 remain, ful symptom when professing Christians begin to inquire as this merchant did "Why am I spending so much on myself and giving so little to my Father in heaven?" -Presbyterian Messenger.

There are two many Christians, among

WOMAN'S POSITION.

We have heard of the importunate lover whom the sweetheart had to marry to get rid of him. It does work that way some. times, for what with business and the clubs many wives are practically rid of their husbands. There are those who affect to believe it would be the same way with the importn. nate suffragist. "Give women the ballot and they will not use it," they say. Then that would be a good way to get rid of the agitation. But the agitation is here; not only here, but there, and yonder, and everywhere. It has taken off its shawl and bonnet. and means to stay. Women are demanding admission to the Methodist General Conference, and the wisely conservative Northwest. ern Advocate is preparing to weaken. They are demanding a place on the Brooklyn Board of Education, and even the New York Tribune and the Brooklyn Mayor seem will. ing. The Tribune says, "Dr. Storrs is one of the many influential citizens of Brooklyn who have interested themselves in this

movement, and he will preside at a meeting

to be held to promote it." The same agitation, in an earlier stage, is shaking up the great German Empire. A Berlin correspondent of the Pall Mall Ga. zette says the hostile feeling towards the present Empressis largely because she wishes to introduce into Germany English ideas and practices with respect to the social position of women. He declares that the superiority of the husband and the subordination of the woman take the form of a slavery on the part of the wife to certain social duties and certain absurd rules of etiquette. She must tortured himself with that introspection (it excuse himself for the selfishness of the about the floor. In such cases counting and slave to entertain and be entertained. She must not do any work with her own hands; that would be unworthy of a grande dame. Intellectual and artistic interests are only permitted to her as subjects of social conver-The one great human link with her hashend is her children, to whom he is une ally passionately devoted. And if the set a share of his love for them it is only by the virtue of perfect and entire submission to his will or by curiously skillful management of himself.-Ex.

TOW TO BE MAPPY.

Are you almost disgusted With life, little man? I will tell you a wonderful trick That will bring you contentment

If anything can Do something for somebody, quic Do something for somebody, quic

Are you swfully tired With play, little girl? Weary, discouraged, and sick? I'll tell you the loveliest Game in the world-

Do something for somebody, quit Do something for somebody, quic

Though it rains like the rain Of the flood, little man. And the clouds are forbidding an You can make the sun shine In your soul, little man-

Do something for somebody, qui Do something for somebody, qui

Though the skies are like brass Overhead, little girl, And the walk like a well-heated i And are earthly affairs In a terrible whirl? Do something for somebody, qui

Do something for somebody, qui

BANCTIFICATION.

The popular errors that pre subject are simply amazing. I bor the other day who had be the holiness meetings. He grasped my hand with unust "Got what?" I asked.

"O, they call it assurance c perfect love and holiness and a

don't know just what it is, h me feel good all over. The p me that I am now free from sin holy, and of course I ought to I "How did you get it? Tell

it."

"Well, you see, I went to th ing, and the preachers said th had assurance of faith and k were sanctified we could not nothing unholy could enter h troubled me, and I asked one of I should do. He told me to g and pray for the blessing of Scores of people were there cry make me holy.' I fell down and prayed with all my might or more, and then I felt better preacher, and asked him what he said that God had heard m that I was sanctified. And I now I am sure of going to hea

"And you believe that you fied by praying at that altar f swo?' "Certainly, for the preache and I felt ever so much better "And you prayed for s the name of Ohrist, did you? "Of oourse I did."

church people were like a pack of hounds in school."-N. Y. Observer. full cry after one poor terrified hare. Oh, no! Jackson church folks are good men and women-Christian men and women: but they did not consider.

"And what became of Mr. Hopkins? Oh, he is at a sanitarium, under treatment. The physicians call it nervous prostration-an was so full of ardor he thought he was going extreme case-but I think it is about as much a case of martydom as that of John Rogers at the stake."-Congregationalist.

HOW PHIL AND THE BOYS WORLED UP GIVING

THE WORK OF COUNTING \$150,000,000.

The money stored in the United States sub-treasury building on Wall Street is now being weighed and counted, and this is rather a more serion undertaking than the average citizen would suppose from his own experience at taking account of funds. The necessity for the count arises from the fact that Assistant Treester O. J. Canda is about to retire from office to be incoeeded by Judge A. McCue. The retaing Assistant Treasurer "Yes, I always give for missions and must give an accoust of all funds that have Why, no. Nodody ever called it so. But we new Mr. Hopkins. The first trouble that I knew was that different ones began, after they got well acquainted with him, to tell him shout all the unplemeant things that anything," said Tom. "I give whatever over to him. The count is made by direc and over happened in the parish. He did papa or mamma gives me for it," said tion of the Secretary and Treasurer at Washnet want to receive gossip, but he had to James. "Sometimes it's more, and some- ington. It is carried on under the immediate inten sometimes to what this brother, or times it's less " "Oh! I always give my own supervision of Major J. F. Meline, who has that sister had done, till one little circum- money," said Phil. "I don't think it's under him eight expert counters and weighany giving at all unless you do that." "Yours is the best way, I'm sure," said accountants. These gentlemen, two other to be warm increased beings-men, women, and children; princes, and professed beings-men, and bein Wither and another wate get will of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of ariticisms on individual character is fellow member. Another was full of a control is for the is and individual character is fellow member. Another was fully and the settlement of another was fully and the settlem bis shurch so united and pure and peaceful and heavenly. But that did not make it so. Before the second year was out he began to how worried. The knowledge that there had been envyings and bickerings and petty difficulties made him unhappy, and it was a min and grief to him to have his faith in any • pain and grief to him to have his faith in any the poor creatures whose eyes had learned of them was about sho, 000. When currency but immediately added, "I see, sir, that

in a prayer-meeting, he actually found him- had succeeded in deeply stirring the sym- done), an expert and rapid counter, accordwandering off into speculations about pathies of his young hearers as he told of ing to the estimate of Cashier William leave you little, if anything, for the cause of mative country, and collected a little earth he innocence of a certain Brother A., who the lives wretched and degraded in this Sherer, can count, if the bills are in fairly Christ. I must look elsewhere for support to take with them into exile; and a few s apt to exhort with great fervor, though world, and hopeless as regards any other; good condition, about 6,000 per hour. Care to our operations. Good morning, sir. there had been intimations that he was cruel of down-trodden women and neglected is taken, as has been said, to have only bills The well-meant reproof did its intended in his family. The well-meant reproof did its intended of like denomination in the same package; work. The merchant, ere long, sought an "I am not willing,' said this conscien- favored land, "Come over and help us." but if a bill of another denomination has interview with his faithful monitor, and been done. I need to believe in my people. solemn feeling that they should, in some times happens, the counter must detect it. but brotherly, remarks. Handing him a

ple are apt to criticise him, and that is a finally he broke down, sick from worry, glass. "Now, my young man," he said, of these bags are subjected may be had from harder trial than the other kind Mr. wounded nigh unto death by pin pricks. It shaking his head thirsteningly at the boyish the fact that they are stored in tiers, a tier work is considered that they are stored in tiers, a tier work is considered that the mark they are stored in tiers, a tier work is considered that the mark they are stored in tiers, a tier work is considered that the mark they are stored in tiers, a tier work is the fact that they are stored in tiers, a tier work is the fact that they are stored in tiers, a tier work is the fact that they are stored in tiers, a tier work is the fact that they are stored in tiers, a tier work is the fact that they are stored in tiers, a tier work is the fact that they are stored in tiers, a tier work is so heavy and so constant that it tell you before I go any farther, to turn a fore the pins had quite finished him, his wheet. But that's not to stop, sir! This is found impossible for even one of these men useful minister off because a few people are father came and took him away. "You say you should think the Jackson of dollars for track and cents for Sunday- so they work in relays, each working one hour and resting one hour alternately.

So far no discrepancy has been found between the count of coin and the books of the department, and it is not likely that any will be found. Many counts have been made of funds in the nine sub-treasuries since their establishment; but no serious discrepancy has ever been found. It must not be understood that a change of officers is the only occasion on which an examination of the subtreasury funds is made. On the contrary, Assistant Treasurers, for their own information number. "We sprang out of the tarantas and as a check upon any fraud that might exist in the department, institute such examinations very frequently. The cost of the present examination will probably not be less than \$5,000.-N. Y. Journal Commerce.

"1 CAN'T AFFORD IT."

"Indeed. I can't afford it." was the frequent reply of a merchant, when asked for a contribution to religious or missionary objects. He was doing an extensive and

cated by everything around me, can indeed

ACROSS THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

George Kennan contributes to the May Century an illustrated description of his trip across the Russian frontier, and the following extract shows what the author and the artist found when they reached the boundary. A picture of such a scene as the one described here forms the frontispiece of the and saw, standing by the roadside, a square billar ten or twelve feet in height, + of stuccoed or plastered brick, bearing on one side the coat of arms of the European province of Perm, and on the other that of the Asiastic province of Tobolsk. It was the boundary post of Siberia. No other spot between St. Petersburg and the Pacific is more full of painful suggestions, and none has for the traveler a more melancholy interest than the little opening in the forest where stands this grief-consecrated pillar. Here hundreds of thousands of exiled human

taken perhaps by frost and snow in the some comforted the weeping: some knelt and pressed their faces to the loved soil of their pressed their lips to the European side of the cold brick pillar, as if kissing good-bye

forever to all that it symbolized. "At last the stern order 'Stroisa!" tions minister, 'to hear of wrongs that have So that many of them went away with the found its way into the package; as some thanked him warmly for his straightforward [Form ranks!] from the under officer of the I must not, feel that my church is not a unit in endeavor and work.' "But he began to lose his hopefulness. You could see it. He did not preach with so much animation. He looked dejected,

"Now, John, if Christ a you and tell you that that wa to be sanctified, would you b would you believe that preach

"I would believe Christ." "Well, then, listen. Jo

praying to the Father for us, be sanctified. He did not Father sanctify my disciples you to. He said 'Sanctify thy trath, thy word is truth 'For their sakes I sanctify m also might be sanctified thro Have you been sanctified thr Have you been studying the interest? Have you found i tions of the hatefulness of a love of God in Christ? H reading it the pressure of try to know Christ and to be

"No, the truth is I haven as much lately as I used to. busy attending meetings and this new doctrine of sanc haven't had time."

"Then it is evident, John been sanctified it is not in Your preachers at the b not inspired, but Peter was us to grow in grace and in t our Lord and Saviour Jesu desire the sincere milk of th may grow thereby. He re growth as a work of time a on knowledge. This is growth, and the idea that down and pray for senctific without using the means of taking truth into his sou 18 as absurd as to believe bodily strength by praying to take food. Remember t word "grow" God teacher to attain to spiritual perfe attains to manhood, or full-grown and fruit bearin

"Now, there is a peach tr ed from the nursery. It is few leaves. You don't w years for your peaches, and the soil and prune the sciol good. He hears prayer. that he will give us what So you need not wait. Kne him, for an hour, 'O Lord, tree. O Lord. make it fullcover it with fruit.' Would that prayer?"

"Yes, and it takes time to grow. When Paul has the gospel for many years, many wonderful revelation wrote to the Philippians, had already attained or fect, but I follow after t



We are two many Christians, among the richer and the poorer clauses of y, who, like the merchant, cannot to give for the advancement of the l, simply because they spend so much themselves and their families. We not created; we are not upholden and ered from day to day, merely that we at, and drink, and dress, and glorify wes by dazzling the eyes of our neigh. The proper object and the true enjoy. of existence are to be found, not in isplay, but in self sacrifice, under the raining love of Jesus living for the of God, and the temporal and eternal re of our fellow-creatures. It is a hopemptom when professing Christians to inquire as this merchant did. y am I spending so much on myself, iving so little to my Father in heaven?" sbyterian Messenger.

WOMAN'S POSITION.

have heard of the importunate lover the sweetheart had to marry to get him. It does work that way somefor what with business and the clubs wives are practically rid of their hus-There are those who affect to believe uld be the same way with the importusuffragist. "Give women the ballot hey will not use it," they say. Then would be a good way to get rid of the tion. But the agitation is here; not here, but there, and yonder, and everye. It has taken off its shawl and bonnet, neans to stay. Women are demanding ssion to the Methodist General Conferand the wisely conservative Northwest-Idvocate is preparing to weaken. They emanding a place on the Brooklyn 1 of Education, and even the New York one and the Brooklyn Mayor seem will-The Tribune says, "Dr. Storrs is one many influential citizens of Brooklyn have interested themselves in this ment, and he will preside at a meeting held to promote it."

e same agitation, in an earlier stage, is ng up the great German Empire. A n correspondent of the Pall Mall Gasays the hostile feeling towards the nt Empressiis largely because she wishes roduce into Germany English ideas and ices with respect to the social position men. He declares that the superiority e husband and the subordination of the in take the form of a slavery on the part wife to certain social duties and cerbourd rules of etiquette. She must to entertain and be entertained. She not do any work with her own hands. would be unworthy of a grande deme. ectual and artistic interests are only isted to her as subjects of some boards the is her children, to whom the is the second of the love for them it is contained. of perfect and entire submit umit.---Br.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Are you almost disgusted With life, little man? I will tell you a wonderful trick That will bring you contentment If anything can-Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick,

Are you awfully tired With play, little girl? Weary, discouraged, and sick? I'll tell you the loveliest Game in the world-Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick!

Though it rains like the rain Of the flood, little man, And the clouds are forbidding and thick, You can make the sun shine In your soul, little man-Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick!

Though the skies are like brass Overhead, little girl, And the walk like a well-heated brick; And are earthly affairs In a terrible whirl? Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick! -Home Guardian.

SANCTIFICATION.

subject are simply amazing. I met a neigh-bor the other day who had been attending fied, 'body, soul and spirit,' to have holiness the holiness meetings. He said, as he of the Lord written on every thought and "Well Oldschool, I have got it at last." "Got what?" I asked.

I don't know just what it is, but it makes me feel good all over. The preachers tell me that I am now free from sin-that I am holy, and of course I ought to be happy." "How did you get it? Tell me all about it."

"Well, you see, I went to the big meet ing, and the preachers said that unless we had assurance of faith and knew that we were sanctified we could not be saved. for nothing unholy could enter heaven. That troubled me, and I asked one of them what I should do. He told me to go to the altar and pray for the blessing of sanctification. Scores of people were there crying, 'O God, make me holy.' I fell down among them and prayed with all my might for an hour or more, and then I felt better. I told the preacher, and asked him what it meant, and he said that God had heard my prayer and that I was sanctified. And I was glad, for now I am sure of going to heaven.'

hend that for which I am also apprehended ity of society and more fixed forms of of Ohrist Jesus.' If Paul had not attained worship, with distinct lines of society.

to perfection up to that time, after all you expect to by praying an hour? "It is true that we are all called to be objectionable practices, superstitions and

but 'sanctify them through the truth ' was not one of them. Neither was that passage in Paul's epistle to the Philippians which I quoted just now. I tell you, John, you had better study what the Bible says about perfection than to believe in these preachers who, The popular errors that prevail on this though no doubt sincere, are often wofully

grasped my hand with unusual warmth, feeling, to live a spotless life in this evil world. And we cannot attain to it in an hour or in a day. It is the growth of long "O, they call it assurance of faith, and | years, and very few reach the fullness of the perfect love and holiness and sanctification. stature of Christ on this side of the grave.-Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.

BE NOT DISCOURAGED.

He who would lift a fallen race, Or raise it to a higher plane, Must dare the foes of truth to face Though oft his labors seem in vain.

He who in hearts would sow the Word For recompense for worldly loss, Must look above to heaven's Lord, And human censure count as dross

Then let us do our duty all, With earnest thought for others' needs, And trust the seed will sometimes fall, To blossom forth in noble deeds.

-Mrs. Mattie Hammond in "Restitution."

INDIAN BELIGIONS.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON, D. D.

While upon the Vedic hymns, it is worth that he had done and suffered, how could while to note, with Monier Williams : "Nor will they be found to support any of those

perfect, even as God is perfect. But when opinions of the present day, for which they and where? We read in Hebrews of 'the were once, through ignorance of their conspirits of just men made perfect.' But tents, supposed to be an authority. The Vedic my impression is, from a careful study of bymns contain no allusion to the doctrine of that passage, that those spirits are not in transfiguration of souls, which is a conspicumet in my time a good many earnest, prayer- to the prohibition of widow-marriages, the reading the Scriptures on their knees. But travel. Nor is there in them any evidence before their hearts, the more they saw of carved out of wood or stone. It may be necessary.-Science. their own sinfulness, the more humble and taken as almost certain that there were no penitent they were. I have met, on the idols and no temples to hold images in Vedic other hand, quite a number of honest, well- times." Our missionaries and the English meaning people who believed that they were authorities and modern reformers among the sanctified. But none of them were 'mighty Hindus make use of this fact and appeal, to in the Scriptures.' They had a few favorite the authority of those hymns in arguing and texts, that they kept repeating like parrots, legislating against those tyrannous customs. -National Baptist.

> THE HUMAN BREATH. -Professor Brown-Sequard has recently been making experiments to determine whether the human breath is capable of producing any poisonous effects. From the condensed watery vapor of the expired air he obtained a poisonous liquid, which, when injected under the skin of rabits, produced almost immediate death. He ascertained that this poison was an alkaloid, and not a microbe. The rabits thus injected died without convulsions, the heart and large blood vessels being engorged with blood. Professor Brown-Sequard considers it fully proved that the expired air, both of man and animals, contains a volatile poisonous principle which is much more deleterious than carbonic acid.

Hoyular Science.

FLUORINE A UNIVERSAL SOLVENT.-Iron gives an interesting account of what it calls the universal solvent, and which it declares, though long known to modern chemistry, has only just been separated, and cannot even now be retained in its isolated state, simply because it destroys everything. This fury of the chemical world, it goes on to say, is the element fluorine. It exists peace-

fully in company with calcium in fluorspar, and also in a few other compounds; but when isolated, as it recently has been by Henri Moissan, it is a rabid gas that nothing ger Extra." 50 pp. Price, 6 cents. can resist. It combines with all metals ex-The hymns of the Rig Veda contain many plosively. When they are already combined instructive allusions to the ethical concep | with some other non-metallic element, it "Certainly, for the preacher told me so, tions and actual moral customs of that early tears them from it and takes them to itself. age. The following is a graphic description In uniting with sodium, potassium, calcium "And you prayed for sanctification in of the evils of that vice of gambling which magnesium, and aluminum the metals become heated even to redness by the fervor of its "The dice delight me as they continue to embrace. Iron filings, slightly warmed, burst into brilliant scintillations when exposed to it. Manganese does the same. Even the noble metals, which at melting heat proudly resist the fascinations of oxygen, succumb to this chemical siren. At a moderate temperature glass is devoured 'at once, and water ceases to be water by con tact with this gas. - Scientific American.

which attracted attention some years ago, but which is now little used. The plate consists of a frame of lead, with lead strips passing from one side to the other of the framework. The alternate strips are corrugated obliquely to give circulation, and all of them are burned at their ends to the frame. The plates so made are "formed" by the Plante process; that is, by reversing the direction of the current passing between two sets of plates immersed in sulphuric Christ in the heavenly Jerusalem. I have later system. Nor do they afford any sanction of sufficient depth is produced. There is of the Jews. nothing especially new about this battery,for years have spent several hours every day | rules of caste, and the interdiction of foreign | lator; but it is of interest as indicating the gradual return to the original Plante form, not one of these men professed sanctifica- that the personifications of the forces of or some modification of it, that is gradually

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ACROSE THE RUSSIAN PRONTINE.

rge Kennan contributes to the May ry an illustrated description of his trip the Russian frontier, and the followtract shows what the author and the found when they reached the boundary. oture of such a scene as the one ded here forms the frontispiece of the We sprang out of the tarantas w, standing by the roadside, a square wen or twelve feet in height, of stucor plastered brick, bearing on one the coat of arms of the Buropean prov-Perm, and on the other that of the is province of Tobolak. It, was the ary post of Siberia. No other spot full of painful suggestions, and none the traveler a more melancholy t than the little opening in the forest stands this grief-consecrated pillar. undreds of thousands of exiled human men, women, and children; princes, and peasants have bidden good bye

iminends, country, and home. the boundary post in the world med by such a multitude of heartpeople. More than 170,000 exiles has said a million since the beginning about half-way between the in and the first Siberian derive is hop here for rest and for a best the home and country. The Bas-, even when a criminal, is deeply and heart-rendve been witnessed around the man when such a party, overthe stopped here for a last fame. miforted the weeping; some ineit and manary, and collected a little carth with them into exile; and a few their lips to the European, date of brick pillar, as if kissing good-bye p all that it symbolized.

het the stern order Stroigs! the line the under officer of the Dat an end to the rest and the leave and at the word ' March | the gray

"And you believe that you became sanctified by praying at that altar for an hour or two?"

and I felt ever so much better." the name of Christ, did you?"

"Of course I did."

would you believe that preacher?" "I would believe Christ."

try to know Christ and to be like Christ?"

this new doctrine of sanctification that I haven't had time."

on knowledge. This is the law of all growth, and the idea that a man can kneel down and pray for senctification, and get it to take food. Remember that by using this my hand as winnings." word "grow" God teaches us that we are to attain to spiritual perfection as a child attains to manhood, or a scion becomes a full grown and fruit bearing tree.

"Now, there is a peach tree just transplanted from the nursery. It is trying to put out a that he will give us what we ask in faith. So you need not wait. Kneel down and cry to him, for an hour, 'O Lord, perfect my peach tree. O Lord, make it full-grown at once and cover it with fruit.' Would God not answer that prayer?"

"Yes, and it takes time for a Christian to grow. When Paul had been preaching the highways.

was old three thousand years ago in India :

"Now, John, if Christ should come to roll on the dice-board. The exciting dice you and tell you that that was not the way seem to me like a draught of the somaplant. to be sanctified, would you believe him, or She (the gamster's own wife) never quarrelled with or despised me. She was kind to me and to my friends. But I. for the

"Well, then, listen. John heard Jesus sake of partial dice, have spurned my devopraying to the Father for us, that we might ted spouse. My mother-in law detests me, be sanctified. He did not say, O Holy my wife rejects me. I cannot discern what Father sanctify my disciples when they ask is the enjoyment of the gambler any more you to. He said 'Sanctify them through than I can perceive what is the happiness of thy truth, thy word is truth.' And again, the worn-out hack-horse. When I resolve 'For their sakes I sanctify myself that they | not to be tormented by them, because I am also might be sanctified through the truth. abondoned by my friends, yet as soon as the Have you been sanctified through the truth? brown dice, when they are thrown make Have you been studying the Bible with new a rattling sound, I hasten to their rendezinterest? Have you found in it new revela- vous, like a woman to her paramour. tions of the hatefulness of sin, and of the Hooking, piercing, deceitful, vexatious, de love of God in Christ? Have you felt in lighting to torment, the dice dispense reading it the pressure of new motives to | transient gifts, and again ruin the winner; they appear to the gambler covered with "No, the truth is I haven't read the Bible honey. These celestial coals scorch the as much lately as I used to. I have been so heart, though cold themselves. The desti busy attending meetings and talking about | tute wife of the gamster is distressed, and so, too, is the mother of a son who goes she knows not whither. In debt, and seeking "Then it is evident, John, that if you have after money, the gambler approaches with been sanctified it is not in the Bible way. | trepidation the houses of other people at Your preachers at the big meeting were night. It vexes the gamster to see his own not inspired, but Peter was. And he tells wife, and then to observe the wives and us to grow in grace and in the knowledge of | happy homes of others. Never play dice : our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and to practice husbandry, rejoice in thy property, desire the sincere milk of the word, that we deeming it sufficient." Yet so contradictory may grow thereby. He regarded spiritual and unmoral is their uninstructed faith, growth as a work of time and as dependent | that this "sacred book," the Bible of India contains prayers in which the gamblers ask the gods to help them play a good game ? "Dispense bad luck to our adversary; but moisten without using the means of growth, without | us with butter. Strike, as lightning does a taking truth into his soul to nourish it, tree, the man who plays against us. May is as absurd as to believe that he can get the wealth of the rich and of the poor unrebodily strength by praying while he neglects sistingly be collected from every side into

The liberal man is praised, and the stingy rebuked, with appeals to sympathy such as we can understand. In domestic relations, the people of Vedic times were guilty of such irregularities as those we know at present. Polygamy was exceptional; monogamy, the few leaves. You don't want to wait three rule. Intoxication was common; it was years for your peaches, and have to cultivate even praised in sacrificial songs. There are the soil and prune the scion. Well, God is many indications of a complex civilization good. He hears prayer. He has promised with minute division of labor. Carpenters, physicians, priests, blacksmiths, poets, and female grinders of corn, chariot builders, weavers, boat-builders, rope-makers, tanners | former, in which the active material is pasted and leather washers, farmers, barbers, and into perforations in cast-lead plates; and money-lenders appear in these songs. Danc- there seems a tendency, especially in France, ing, gambling and dramatic performances to return to some modification of Plante's are mentioned as amusements; thieves infest | original idea. De Bernado requires in his

MOISTURE IN THE SOIL -As the country grows older droughts become more injurious, because the effect of cultivation is generally to diminish the natural capacity of the soil to hold moisture. As the vegetable matter decreases, the surface becomes hardened, and water from rains and snows runs off instead of sinking down into the soil. For this reason many small springs fail, as the water runs away early on the surface, instead of slowly filtering into the reservoirs that formerly supplied them. This is especially true on heavy land, whose capacity for retaining moisture depends largely on the vegetable matter that it contains. It is a common mistake to think that underdraining makes soil drier in times of drought. On the contrary, it does exactly the reverse. The drain, by removing surplus stagnant water, allows the soil to freeze to 'a greater depth, and thus become more porcus. The value of an under-drain thus increases with the deeper freezing of each successive winter, because this increases the capacity of the soil to retain water. This is one reason why drains should be made at least three feet deep in our Northern climate, so as to get them down below reach of injurous freezing. Generally, however, when the soil freezes so deeply there is no water in the tiles, and if they or the soil around them be frozen it does the drain no damage. - American Cultivator.

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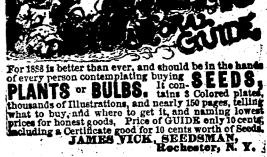
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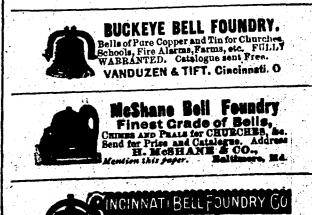


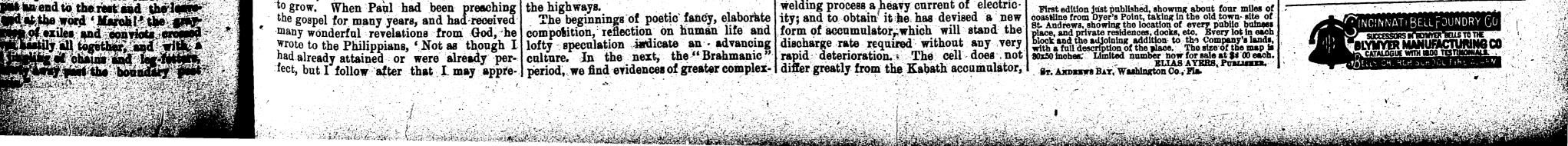


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THE SABBATH RECORDER, MAT

The Zabbath School.

8

May 19. Jesus at Gethsemane. Matt. 26: 36-45.

BY REV. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

I go and pray yonder.

dee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy.

ful, even un o death; tarry ye here, and watch with me.

he suffered. Heb. 5:8.

PLACE.—Western slope of the Mt. of Olives. TIME.—The night following April 6, A. D. 30.

32-42.

heart, He doeth all things well.

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THE next meeting of the Ministerial Confer ence of the Seventh day Baptist Churches of Southern Wisconsin will be held with the Church at Rock River, on Sixth day, May 25, 1888, commence ing at 10 o'clock A. M., with the following pro gramme:

Word? in Matt 24: 15?

Do the Scriptures teach that there is an intermedi ate state between death and the resurrection? If so,

Y 10, 1888.		
HE quarterly meeting of the First Hebron,	Alfred, N. T.	
Centre and Shingle House Churches, will with the First Hebron Church, May 12,	J. C. BURDICK, WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER, AURORA WATCHES A SPECIALTY.	
meeting Sixth day evening, conducted by P. Kenyon.	Andever, N. Y.	
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