
 $\frac{\text { Andovdr, N. Y. }}{\qquad}$




 $\frac{\text { Plainfield } \text { N. } .}{}$






## 



Milton Jinction, WiL
©he Sinbbath Recorder.



The Sabbath 曺erarder.




"down witi tie tiaitor."

Come sonos of merica, dayathater of freedom,


 Their trust in




## 


stumer vacamos.



JJDGed by ins fruirs.
Among all the comments made npon the
recent controversy between champions of the Christian faith and the world's champion
blasphemer, we have zeen nothing more sententious than this from the eminent la y yer,
Mr. Frederivk R. Oondert. smembor of the
Roman Catholic commanion, in the North American Review: "The men of tody need to learn what Christianity has done and is doing for the
human race. They must be asked to retrain

 nd progress of the world for the last eight Faqnently tociety of the dangers and evile
 the history of our modern life fhe lat la wooki
on in silence and leaves men's tongues and penn free to malign and caricatore the relig
ion which was, and still ir, part of the law of the land. The fear of panish ment being
remored, nothing is left but the selti-imposed restraint of him who decries gacred thinge
to fix the measure and riolence of hia ar
tacks. Whether Dr. Field and Mr. Glad ersoll in debate, is not, atter all, zo impor ant. The question remaing whether the
and
Lords Prayer may beoligen, and the
Sermo on the Mont derided into general Sermon on the Mount derided int general
contempt, ththont han ing the whole etruat-
ure of our moral and social world." After all we fall back on the Saviour',
Ford, "py their fruits ye shall know them."

 erer at work seeking to mate that world
better. AB to arging with the blashemer better. As to argning with the blaphemer,
we have only to zay they waste their libor
who enter into confict with dogs bay at the moon to their heart'g con-
tent, they cannot bay away one moonbeam



## an ithlun bible

Italy in our day has become 8 anited and
powerful nation in spite of the Pope and the priesthood. Only thoso who are familiar
with the secret initery of the stragge with
with the Papacy, daring the years immeaiately
preceaing ofnil thinph. are amare of the
infuence of the Bible in foatering the spirit

 to disentral the mind from mpiritaal bond
 ing what the Bibe had done or other coun-
triest, thes did what they cond to make its
pormer felt in their own.
Remembing well


 "The Net Edition of the Bible.-There ie
 Iliad was for Greece in ceriain epochi the
code of the reigioung and poilitical traditions
tor that Ior that country; but the Bible containg the and disbolievers read it and atadied it
mas the book that Newton'read the oftene

 ought to be fond in every honee. Elegant
editions, illustrated with woodents and ex-
 unites richnesg and cheapneess. The work is divided into 210 partso of tight pagee each.
and there will be 90 . 1 ilaratration in fine
 there ere fourteen ill instrations, which con-
 Very, capable mirds have presided over the
choice of these illuastratious. The text and rectnees of the eletter-rpers enhancees the
 is destined to an extraordinary, nocess;
morthy of its miraculoas cheapneso."-RIt,

| up | up，like you told me in your letter，as fol－ lows： <br> Mre．Emeline Burdick． <br> Mrs Hannah Hamilton．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 500 Mrs．Abigail Forbes．．．． <br> Milton Junction Church．： my sincere and earnest thank to you all，and hope that the Heavenly Father will bless you alt and every one in all your doings according to his holy will．That he |  |  | was blowing on the child as she was coming here．The child did not breathe for some time after she had got in，and the mother Qablath |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M |  |  | ＂If ye shall ask anyling in my name I will do it．＂ |  | Gabluath 裸 <br> ＂Remember the Babbath－day， ＂In days shalt thou lebor，sud do the seventh dey is the Babbath of |
|  |  |  |  | was blowing on the child as she was coming here．The child did not breathe for come time after she had，got in，and the mother cried piteously．After a time we succeeded in restoring it．She had nothing on but a aro．She canght cold，and came below |  |
|  |  |  | ＂WHar shall I do to make it known <br> What chou to all mankind has | clothing，becaaze it tends to pauperzze the Indian．The new garment cut and fitted |  |
| on，or the <br> fucianism， |  |  | medidian time． | Indian．The new garment cut and fitted upon the person；and made by thembelves ie |  |
| Buddhism，and Taoism，giving an account of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | far more valued and valuable．We can do more in the way of missionary work this way |  |
|  |  |  | In the astronomical obserratory terarleton | than any other；can talk to twenty－five as |  |
|  |  |  |  | anite them，and improves their condition physically and morally．We embrace th |  |
|  |  |  |  | unite them，and improves their condition physically and moraly．We embrace the opportunity always，to tell then of $J$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sunday a prominent part of the thereby a better opportunity to such action．We sincerely hope |
|  |  | Prom Joteph P．Landow． <br> ULissziowce，June 28， 1888. <br> The 11th of this month I arrived at my native place．The great surprise that my ar rival caused to my father，relatives and frienda is almost beyond deseription．They at first conld hardly recognize me，because I have become very thin．They all were glad to see me；they did not know either of my coming or the purpose of it．The first day，our house was full of callers，but，as I was very tired，I asked to be excused，and invited them to come on the Sabbath，when I would tell them good tidings．They could hardly wait till the Sabbath for the good tidings that they expected from the new conntry． <br> Every day they came，making different inquiries．I told them some things that were new to them，but nothing of the good were new to them，but nothing of the good |  | At | such action．We sincerely hope <br> or petitions will be presented an The following copy of a lette |
|  | Beamuse I wrote a month ago a letter to you wherin I told you of my work in the mission field，children＇s school，Bible class， |  |  |  | The following copy of a litte Mary E．Simpson，Superintend seems to us so good a protest，a many other of our Sabbath－ke join，that I ask for it a place in sabbath Recordér． <br> It is but fatr to the writer to sa not written for publication；but copy has been furpished． |
| tensively illustrated．The author seems to to |  |  |  |  |  |
| us to write，not only from personal edge and experience，but with cand |  |  |  | has made a great improvement．We regard his work as so important we have－engased |  |
| edge and explies，bat mid |  |  |  |  |  |
| t |  | ouse was full of relatives，friends and other |  | how to make all kinds of clothing．As no funds have been pledged for her support， we pay her as best we can from our ow pockets．I know of no work that will bring |  |
| false religions．The information thus can－ y |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| heathenism | distant from our place．She is very poor， |  |  |  | Mrs．Simpson，Dear Siste pledge，request to ministe |
| friend on shipboard |  | Ob |  |  |  |
| the pages of this work，thought we |  |  |  | \％ |  |
| ng ，and so brought n |  |  |  | A circle of women were dancing around the fre which was in center of lodge．The men |  |
| library，＂Tramps A broad．＂B |  | the Christion religion： |  | were dressed in war paint，and the women in |  |
| tha | （some every meek，and others everr ${ }^{\circ}$ month）${ }^{\text {in }}$ | ing the basis on which the two reli |  |  |  |
| readable edifying | At the firt when she did talk of being |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | they showed great fatigne．They wreeurged on by the old man who would shoot |  |
| nend it to the readers of the Record |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | to encourage and threaten them，and weary and exhausted they staggered on in the stif ling heat and smoke，till one by one fell |  |
|  | in the right way according to the will of God，because she did live from gifte and | Catholics）among whom they live were not such Christians as I was speaking of；that |  |  | was formed into a resolutio the convention． |
|  |  |  |  | down insensible．Some of them neyer re－ cover．Now won＇t you do something forthese poor women，to keep them away from the dance，and give them other sources of entertainment，and teach them better things？God help us all！ |  |
|  | thought if she really were what we call a |  |  |  | the convention． <br> We do not wonder in the tians recognizing the first |
| conse，N．Y．，of a valable work on Medical |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowe，F．R．C．S．E．，Secretary of the Edin－ |  |  | Shampoing is very much enjoyed |  |  |
| burgh Medical Missionary Society，and Sup－ erintendent of its training institution；with | her some |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | experience that I had in a Christian life |  |  | us that in the＂request to ters＂it is makng it pre ＂No greater danger sure |
| India，and Principal of the U |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ich | A good many questions had come ap |  |  |  |
| highly becanse the author was a pro speaker at the late London Missionary |  |  |  |  | be protected by law； from the article of Dr． ＂I am fixed in the convi |
|  | of the good confession which our sister so | of God in the Old and New Tes | day．${ }_{\text {But I }}$ started to tell you of her reli | revolution in society，calling freely upon Europeans and receiving visits from them at their private residences．These social amen－ | papers are far more destr foundation of Sabbath－obs |
| The book treats of the divine method of |  |  |  | their private residences．These social amen－ with foreigners have hitherto been unknown． Such innovations may tend powerfully to the opening of China to foreigners of every | foundation of Sabbath－obs the drinking saloons；＂fol think we all agree with forces are also at work．＂ <br> Now，admitting these |
| associating heaing power with the preach－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ical misions，and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | The return of Henry M．Sender，D．D．， |  |
| India；of the claims in heathen lands，and of | As 1 hear from here and there，this baptizing |  |  |  | true what does it prove？Sabbath－oberrance by laa |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nest appeal to young men，students， |  |  |  |  | prohibition of the liquor Sabbath－observance being portance，while those who |
| The compassionate spirit of | here to hold some meetings in this neighbor－ |  |  | young lady is to their own cost，and anotered by her friends．It is an en． | portance，while those．Who ing to secure the right of as the question to come |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ， |  |  |  |  | as the question to come each wishing to bring through the＂third part |
| has been owned and blessed of $G$ |  |  |  | when persons of wealth consecrate not only their means，but themselves，to the foreign | through the＂third par with altogether too much cess，as it looks to us． In our judgment，these |
| Adrancement of his cause and kingd |  |  |  | Verr few people know how to oook water．The secret is in putting good，fresh water |  |
|  | did |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | into a neat kettle，already quite marm，and getting the water to boil quickly，and taking |  |
|  |  |  |  | it ${ }^{\text {itight off to nee in itea，}}$ driffee，or orther |  |
| From E．P．Newton． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayettevile，N．C．，June the sowing time for the |  |  |  | and simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere，and the iron | can neverkition，except through trated effort，which we |
|  | meeting we did pray，and nowI hope wo will be ableto go forward to mpread． tracts，etc．， |  |  | and lime dregs only are left in the kettles is what makes a great many people sick，and is |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | and Sunday－8chool are eetting on on the the | exited，but they did not dare to speak or to |  | Nine girls from the Udupitty School，in Ceylon，united with the charch last year，all but two of them from heathen homes．A number more are inquirers． |  |
| to |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| me we hope to．see others com |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Eighty years ago bociety in Turkey for－ bade women to leafn to read．The Sultan has now started schools for women．See what Christianity is doing！ |  |
| tit |  |  | oro，Japan． |  |  |
| ten feel，it is cheerng to us to read of the ord taking effect in other commanities． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | an indian sewing school． | as now started schools for hat Christianity is doing！ RECEIPTS． |  |
| he |  |  |  | ist of donors of $\$ 5150$ ，received by M．F．Baley， for the Treasurer，in February： |  |
| do more for that and other canses．Pr |  |  |  |  |  |
| and that the Lord may bless the |  |  |  |  | 隹 |
|  |  |  | Work |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From．．．J． | dear Christians who mere baptized af |  |  out to Omaha Agency，Nebraska．－M．O．Kimber！． |  |  |
| fegr |  |  | out to Omada Agency，Nebraska．－Ni．C．Kimber．＇ In the thirty years of misionary effort to |  |  |
| 佰 |  |  | Christianize the 0mahas，not one day has been set apart for special work among the |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ev．N．W ardner，D．D．，Milton Junction Wis． Dear Brother，－Praise to the Lord most |  |  | end Never，was there a field of greater |  |  |
| Dear Brother，－Prase to the Lord mos gh，who rales and reigns everywhere and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ar；Prey all，every membeir of their | nem | there were between fifty and sixty souls present，thirty skillful with the needle，th |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 |  |
| fally towards his people who do fear |  |  | 年ving |  |  |
| L，to such as keep his covenant，and to | to |  | rake | （100 |  |
| se that remember his commandments to them．I received your kind letter of |  |  |  |  |  |
| it 1st，with the enclosed draft of mones | or |  |  | ${ }^{25}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

THE SABBATHIRECORDER, JUTY 28, 1888

##  or she had got in, and the mother eously. After a time we succeeded canght cold, and came, o helped fifty or sizty momet warm skirts this winter not ask ready-made or cast off because it tende to pauperze the The new garment cut and fitted The new garment cat and fitted person, and made by thembelves i valued and valuable. We can do valued and valuable. We cen do the way of missionary work this way other; can talk to twenty-five as to one. Their coming tends to em, and improves their conditer

 eir filthy condition, intolera from gaking under garments for eachgreat improvement. We regar cutter and fitter, to teach them few mine mud lodgivga, and wen old men were sitting around
drumming with all their migh dramen werg with all their might ed in in war paint, of lodge. the The men
in
ided costumes. The women had vay, it was then afternoon, and
great fatigae. They mere
the old man who woald shout rage and threaten them, and weary anted they staggered on in, the stif-
at and smoke, till one by one fell
sensible. Some of them e of them never re-
ou do something for
keep them away from them other soonrces of
teach them better

## marquis tseng.

noted Chinese official, who has re-
rearsat the European capitals, on his to Peking is taking most important his wife are described as working a on in society, calling freely upon reen high officials and their faminilié
reigners have hitherto han return of Henry M. Scadder, D. D., n, after an honorable and successful
te of geveral years in Chicago, is at-
much attention. With Dr. Scudder
 done of the youg ladies go ont at
nn cost, and another young lady is to
ortad by her friends. It is an on ng sign, indicating a diatinct advance
sionary esentiment in this coantry, ersons of wealth consecrate not onyly
seans, but themselves, to the foreign tew people know how to cook water.
cret is in patting good, freah water
aeat kettle, already quite warm, and the water to boil quickly, and taking
of to uee in tea, coffee, or other
before it is spoiled. To let it steam mer and evaporate until the good
amell in the amospere, and the iron
ae dregs only are left in the kettlea is 3 girls from the Udapitty School, in
anited with the charchlast year, al - of them from heat

Try years ago society in Turkey for
omen to lealn to read. The Sultal BECEIPTS

Sablath Z

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## IF. C. T. U. AND THE sabBaT









## It is but fart to the writer to say that the leterer was pot writen for pubbicition; but at our request, the out

## Nile, N. Y., April. 8, 1888. Simpsin

pledge, request to ministers, report blanks
hem in this county, from the fact that a
the convention held one year ago in Febru
question was brought up and thoroughly dis cussed; and as it was found that this county
was about equally divided between Seventhwas about equally divided between Seventh-
day keepers and First-day keepers, Mrs. Woodbridge suggested there could be noth
ing done with it, and "if we were going to ing done with it, and "it alone, to lot it alone," which suggestio was formed in
We do not wonder in the least, that Chri tians recognizing the first day of the week a
the Sabbath are earnestly longing for a bet the Sabbath are earnestly longing for a bet all personal feeling in the matter, it seems us that in the "request to Ohristian mini ters" it is making it pretty strong to say, us, than that the Lord's day should cease be protected by law;" also the quotation "I am fixed in the conviction that Sunday papers are far more destructive to the very the drinking saloons;" followed by, "and think we all agree with
Now, admitting these statements to true what does it prove? Simply this: that issue, instead of temperance reform, or the prohibition of the liquor traffic by law-Sabbath-observance being placed ance, while those who are earnestly work to secure the right of franchise place that each wishing to bring this resalt abou th altogether too much to insure its suc eess, as it looks to us. be attached to the Prohibition movement but if they are to be legislated upon at all,
they should be taken separately. Surely, w can never hope to gain the victory in Prohi
bition, except through united and concen trated effort, "Which we shall fail to secure i the plans for securin
are carried into effect.
In the resolution passed at the Nationa Convention, at Nashville, those observin nized; and how can the question of Sabbath observance be pushed without going in d rect opposition to the spirit of the resolutio
passed? For do you not see that he who commanded us to rest the seventh day, al cannot do, should No. 4 of the "Sabbath ob servance pledge" be carried into effect is, the numbers are few compared with t World at large, who observe the seventh day vah; which proves one point, that thos keeping that day are doing so purely ont of the desire they have of honoring God in obeying his holy commandments, which they
believe to be equally binding, and that God' believe to be equally binding, and that God Their fidelity and their willingness to be recognized with the minority also prove that it is from no worldly aspirations or hono that they choose this day as the Sabbath.
Please let me mention a few (out of t many) Bible facts concerning the seventh

1. After working the first sir days of the week; God rested the seventh day. Genesis


## (fiducatia!.


bonax caffolie boccation.
The Rowish Church undertakes to edncate
the people, and a very laudable undertaking the people, and a very laadable undertaking that other people have a right to teach chil-
dren. They say that the state has no right to
found schools and control education. Well, found schools and control education. Well,
if the church of Rome to to be the greateduca-
and has succeeded in teaching them in the countries where she Has had control.
According to the United States 1870, of every one thonsand persons of the
population ten years old and upward, 146 popalation ten years old and upward, 146
were illiterate, 52 of the 146 being under
twenty-one years old twenty-one years old, and 94 being over that
age. This percentage of illiteracy included
firs first, the vast slave population of the Soath,
recently emancipated and almost totally igrecenty emancipated and almost totaly ig.
norant, and the unaroidable illiteracy among
frontier settlements where frontier settlements where schools are not
established; and second, the immense influx established; and second, the immense influx
of foreigners, who are largely illiterate, some of foreigners, who are largegy inable to read
three fifths of them being unable their own native tongues, to say nothing of
ours. If these classes were left out of the
occount, it is probable that not ten per cent

## be the population of the United States would

In Germany the census of 1871; reported
that nine and one-half per cent of the men,
that nine and one-half per cent of the men,
and fifteen and one-half per cent tof the wom. and fifteen and one-hali per cent . In Scotland
en were unable to read and write. eleven per cent of the men and twenth-one
per cent of the women could not read or write. But in Germany the most of the illititaracy is in
the north-eastern provineegoof Posen and Prussia proper,-a people foreign to the lan
guage and institutions of Germany, while in most of the German states the prcentage of
illiteracy is small, in some cases less than one illiteracy is small, in some cases less than on
per cent. France has been, to a large extent
Catholic country. The census of 187,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { showed twenty sever per cent of illiterate } \\
& \text { males, and thirty three per cent of illiterate } \\
& \text { females. Spain has always been a Catholic }
\end{aligned}
$$ having sixty per cent of illiterate male adulte

youths from twelve to cighteen years of age.
In 1861 it is stated that among the twenty wo milions of Italians seventeen million
were utterably nnable to read; and in the
province of Basilcata, with its five handred thousand people, more than nine tenths wer
anable to read,
In Portugal, with its nearly four and one
half millions of people $(4,367,882)$, most o Whom are Roman Catholics, the Jesuits tablished themselves in 1540, and largely
controlled the education of the people. They controlled the education of the people. The
were afterward expelled, bat finally returned
In that country, asin Spain, the governmen
has neither provided for, nor fostered uni In that country, as in spain, the governmen
has neither provided for, nor fostered uni-
versal education, and the political and relig.
ious status of the people has afforded no in ions Btatas
citements.
direction.

##  <br>  

m
i

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { females. Spain has always been a Catholic } \\
& \text { feountry, and the censua of Spain in } 186 \\
& \text { showed sixty-nine per cent of males and }
\end{aligned}
$$

## inety-one per cent of females who could no ead or write. Italy, in'1861, was reported

cannot read or write, most of them being
foreign birth or blod; while, in Spain,
long settled country, with no influx of for-
eignerg, and no untaught colored population,
eighty per cent of the people can neither read

## nor write. In Belgium, which is a Catholic country, thiriy per cent can neither read nor write,

 thiriy per cent can neither read nor write,and in Austria, another Catholic country,
forty-nine per cent of the conscripts, men in forty-nine per cent of the conscripts, men in
the vigor of their young manhood, can nei-
ther read nor write. Of the criminal class in
Ireland, most of whom are Catholics forty Ireland, most of whom are Catholics, forty-
six per cent are illiterate. In Russia. under
the Greek Church, ninety.one per cent are the Greek Church, ninetryone per cent are
unable to read or write. In Mexico,' where
the Catholic Church has had sway, ninety.
three per cent conld neither read nor write. three per cent could neither read nor write.
In Italy, of the galley slaves, only twenty.nine
in a handred could read or write. In Italy in a hundred could read or write. In Italy,
in 1874, there were in the public schools only seventy pupils to every one thousand inhab.
itants; while in Switzerland there were 155;
in Germany, 152; in Denmark, 135; in in Germany, 152; in Denmark, 135,
France, 131.
In 1635 the people of Boston "requested
Bro. Philemon Purmont to become school Bro. Philemon Parmont to become school-
master for the teaching and culture of the
children." In 1642 the selectmen of every master for "he teaching and caltare of
children." In 1642, the selectmen of every
town were enjoined to have a "vigilant eye town were enjoined to have a vigiant eye
over their brethren and neighbors; to see frrst
that none of them shall suffer so much bar-

## barism in any or heir taminees as or oothers, deavor to teach, by themsel so their children and apprentices so much learn-

 ing as may enable them perfectly to read theEnglish tongue, and a knowled ge of the cap. The general court also authorized the ap
That and propriation of four hundred pounds for the
establishment of a school or college, and dieestablishment of a school or college, and di-
rected that the college should be established at Newton.
In 1647 it was ordered by the general court
that every township of fifty householders that every township of fifty householders all children that might be sent to him, to
ead and write, and the neglect of this ordiread and write, and the neglect of this ordly
nance subjected them to the annual penalty
of $£ 10$. It was also ordered that every town of $£ 10$. It was also ordered that every town
of one hundred families should, in addition, enter the university!
In 1683 all towne of five hundred families were required to maintain two gramma failing to support a grammar school was re
quired to pay at once $£ 10$, and afterward
\& 20 , to the nearest school kept with the law were created, a. lot was reserved in each fo
the school house. In 1789 a law was passe tained, in which children should be tangh the "English language, arithemetic, orthog
raphy and decent behavior!" In 1818 th town of Dedham was indicted, tried and con support a grammar school for the instruction
of the children in the Greek, Eiatin and. En glish languages. In 1834 five-81xths of all th children of gehool age received inetriatendin
the pablic schools; the remainder attend
private schools. In 1834 children under private schools. In 1834 children under
teen were prohibited from working in facto
ries unless they had ries unless they had attended school for
least three months the preceding year. Such have been the pains and labors unde
which the Masiachusetts school system has grown up. And this is the system which
the Irish Roman Catholio priests propose demolish, and introducee instead of it a ay
tem less offenive to the Oharch of Rome which, where it has fall sway, has no schoold
at all for the common poole and at ail for the common people, and which in
Italy, the very headquarters of its whole sys
tem, lefr $11,000,000$ ont of 22,000000 of the inhabitants unable to read or write-
Perhaps it would be in order to suggest that charity begins at home , and that the
Italian Pope, who rules the American priesthood, might very profitably derote his time
to educating his own people in Italy, instead

## unimi



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## Gemperance.




# ber, s. Kimida ontobeco if sapar 

In the Methodist Advocate of May, 1888, published at Y8kohama, Japan, is a lengthy article by a native clergyman of the Kimura
odist Episcopal Ohurch, Rev. S. Kimer odist Episcopal Church, Rev. S. Kimara,
printed in Japanese, and read in or rendered into English by my friend, Mr. M. Y. Takaki, in which the writer treate, in a
condensed form, of tobacco, considering condensed form, of tobacco, considering
especially the history of the introduction
into Japan, its composition, progress of its into Japan, its composition, progress of its traffic therein, and closing by an appeal for its prohibition in Japan. About two hundred and eighty-eight years ago, or A. D. $1^{6} 600$, the Datch brought
tobacco into Japan, it is stated; and the tobacco into Japan, it is stated; and the
government attempted to prevent its use by stringent laws, forbidding the planting
of the seed, especially on ground that would bear riee or other edibles.
Unfortunately, however, some of the law makers appear to have become the vic
tims and slaves of the tobacco habit; and country American tobacco as a speculation all efforts by the government to prohibi its use have failed, and hence nearly onebecome the slaves of that detestable habit The reverend write give very minutely the composition of to pocco, very properly ascribing much of
poisonos properties to the nicotine which it contains, in common with the other poi sonous ingredients and their elementary
principles. He also states correctly of the deleterious effects of tobacco many over ased, and almost, as if by inspiration, declares its destructive "effects upon th nervous system. For it is now well known ultimately hastens a breaking down, of the nerve-cells of the brain, destroying : mining intellection
The reverend gentleman claims that such fagrant violation of the laws of life an
health is contrary to God's teachings ever way. It is stated that in his boyhood ver few smoked in Japan. But circumstances,
in a measure beyond their control, forced The evil upon them, notwithstanding the
Tokugawa Dynasty's strenuous efforts prevent its introduction and use. He esti mates the cost to the average Japanese day for the poorer classes. And, as sizteen of their thirty-eight millions of inhabitant now smoke, the learned writer esimace to say nothing of the waste of land and It is further claimed that the use and mand, " Tho shatt not kill," as well as
meing suicidal, and should be ranked with gluttony, intoxicating drinks and other destructive influences that injure and dograde the human race in various ways. As
a reference for Christians he quotes
Ronans 6:12, 13, also $12: 1,2$, and 1 Corin-
thians $6: 9-13$, also Philippians 3: 19, as bearing on the position taken.
In conclusion the learned divine refers Tokugawa Dynasty to phohibit the for the duction and use of tobacco, and appeale his countrymen to aid in exclading it as destructive evils, to all of which the writer
of this imperfect abstract says a hearty And if Japan, as a learned bishop desig, may we not hope that its people will no only abandon the use of and traffic fect a light that shall make this curse of
our Western civilization disappear from our land and the world. God grant it.

## Dr. E. R. MAxson. Madison St., June 30, 1888

$\qquad$

The Young Woman's Ohristian Temper
 accommodated at a time, and as many appli
cations have already been received. Ihn
method of raising fund to carry on the Forl

## THESABBATH RECORDER, JUIY 26, 1888

The Sabbath 隹erorder
Ilitred Coatre, ․ . P., Fitth-day, July $26,1888$. RIV. L. A. PLATTTS, D. D. Editor. REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.




Rev. E. P. Roe, the author, died at New-
burg, N. Y., July 20th. Scarcely any Ameriburg. N. Y., July 20 th. Scarcely any Ameri-
can author of the day was more widely known can author of the day was more widely known
through his numerous books than was E. P. Roo.. His name is familiar in almost every
American honsehold, and very many will learn of his death with genuine sorrow

Very many if not most of the crosses and troxbles which men experience in this world
are those which never come to them. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ As to are those which never come to them. As to
crosses, the bitterness is usually lost in the bearing, while troubles anticicptted are often heavier than those which actually come to to it," is a a afe rale to follow.

Intelligence has just now reached us of the death of Mrs. Rev. T. L. Gardiner, of
Shiloh, N. J. She has been a very great Shiloh, N. J. She has been a very great
sufferer for many months; hence her death, so sad to her family and friends, was to her
the transition from pain and suffering to the transition from pain and suffering to
eternal joy and rest. Bro. Gardineris entitled to the sympathy of all our people in this his greatafliction, and we prophesy that th
cympathy will find fitting and abundant sympathy
pression.
Tre building and furnishing of the tem ple of God went forward gloriously when the people offered of their substance will
ingly. So ...ill it always be. A people Whose hearts make them willing is alway the Lord. Is not this our great need to
day? We have means, we have learning day? We have means, we have learning
and ability; have we the willing and earnest heart? May the Lord help us all to ask our humbly to the place of blessing and power.

THE following words of our venerable "mother in Israel," Mrs. Hannah Wheeler will be of interest to all our readers who
know her. We commend her interest in, and devotion to, the Lord's cause to all.
ashe says: "For many years I have given all the money I got by my own hands' work to the money 1 got by my own hands work to the Lord's cause, and have been rewarded an now, as I was 90 years old last March. But What little I do get, I give al for the ain one talent yet to use for Jesus."

A vioterer public benefactor and philanthropist has closed his earthly career. Hiram Rochester, N. Y., was truly what we have called him. He established the first tele-
graph line across the plains to the Pacific, and was the first president of the Western Union Telegraph Oo. He gave several
hundred thouanand dollars to Cornell Univer. hundred thounand dollars to Cornell Univer-
sity to eatablish Sibley College of Mechanics and Art, and also a large sam to Rochester
University for the library building known as University fo
Sibley Hall.

As THe time for our General Oonference draws on, we are reminded of the dificulty
sometimes experienced in getting full reports be incressed this year because of the
earlier date of the meeting. We hope, earier date of the meeting. We hope,
therefore, that especial efforts will be made
by all who have such matters in hand to by all who have such matters in hand prompt and full returns. Let us hear Trom every charch in the denomination There are new charches on the border cheering to the older charches, and a source
of strength and encouragement to them
Led as all come and confer together

The apostles taught that "we must
through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." Whatever else this hortation may have meant when it
uttered, it ought now to mean ea endeavor and the spirit of self.denial and self-sacrifice for the trath of Christ. If it
be trae, as it is sometimes affirmed, that profession of religion may be made a mean of promoting önés social standing,
charch membership may be used patronage in trade, it is still true that he a has the spirit of Jesus is unselfish and and scope for the exercise of the largest
self-denial. "If any" man have not the self-denial.
spirit of Chr

## Y the signs of an active politica

 Already the signs of an active politicacampaign are visible. :A good round dozen o campaign are visible.: A good round dozen of
candidates for tho presidency are in the field, candidates for tho presidency are in the field,
and the citizen of average intelligence and patriotism ought not to have much trouble
in making up his mind for whom he wil n making up his mind for whom he wil
vote. But, without doubt, there will be al the usual scramble on the part of the various
candidates and their respective friends for votes, each of which is of equal value in the
immediate result, no matter by whom cas mmediate result, no matter by whom cas
or how obtained. We would suggest, how ever, that a more general appeal to the intel
ligence of men, and less to their prejudice and passions would, in the end, promote th good of the country at large and remove
much of the unseemly strife and unnecessary bitterness of the contest.

## SILTER WEDDING

It is somewhat novel for a church to cele brate her silver wedding. But it seems quite appropriate to thus designste the celebration
of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organi zation of a Christian charch; for is not the iage? is not the church his bride?
In view of this relationship, the Norton-
ville (Kan.) Seventh-day Baptist Church has decided to celebrate her silver wedding, Aug. elgions services
August 14, 1863, this church was organized with fourteen members; it now namber neariy two hundred. This first quarter of a
century has been to it a period of increas and prosperity; in thankfulness, it is pro-
posed by the church, through its committee, to cancel, on this occasion, the indebtednes of the charch. With this in view they hav
issued a circular letter and pledge blank to the membership, one of which lies before n We bespeak success to their effort, and ex press the hope that they may begin the jecond quarter-century out of debt, and en
joying increased harmony and spirituality because of having unitedly lifted the load debt from the shoulders of the bride.

## ONE SIN

The destructive nature of sin finds ample lustration in the story of Achan in the camp of Israel. This man coveted and took, of the prople had been commanded not to take; nd, though he hid them in his tent, the dren of Israel, and sore defeat before their nemies came apon them in consequance. One man sinned, and many wêre involved in Sin brings which followed. It is always so sweeps away somecimes the lives, the pos. sessions, or the happiness of many whoare ion. Achan was not a more representative man in the camp of Israel than is any aver ge citizen in a given community, or any
nember of any Christian church. Such is the constitation of haman society, whether business, politics, or religion, that the and blighte the whole community. How good!"
Ihat
That which is true of the effect of one siner in a community, is true also of single
things in the life of an individual. A single defect is enough to mar and deform an oth erwise symmetrical and beantiful character a single bad habit is sufficient to send a man the choice between the right way and th wrong way has often shut the gate of heaven in the face of him who has carelessly or want only made it. "One thing thon lackest,"
was the answer of Jesus to an earnest in quirer after the way into the kingdom heavens and, so far as the record shows, for
that one lack, that fine young man remained that one lack, that fine young man remained forever a stranger to the object of his earnest
inquiry. In similar manner the apostle
tanght that the law of God muat be kept in
its entirety, "For whosoever shall keep the whole la gailty of all."
It is not an arbitrary decree which thus makes or, permits a single defect to deform an otherwise perfect life, It is a necessary
law of being. A perfect picture is one that is perfect in all its parts. Defective in on of its parts, it is wholly defective. The feat-
ares of the profile may be perfect, with th exception of an exaggerated nose
$\qquad$ other respects is thrown into hideous deform ity under the shadow of the one enormity their parts. Character is a thing of many parts, it is perfect in its entirety; bat defec it in a single part,
It is, therefore, a matter of great impor tance that we gaard well the weak points in our own characters, and strengthen moral de
nerable places in the lines of our mor fenses. Nothing is of trivial concern whic in any way affects our moral character or relig.
lous life. As it is true that one sinner destroy oth mach good, so is it true that one sin, espe cially if it be an habitual one, has grea

## Enmmanicatians.

## the chicago mission school.

The annual picnic of this school was held net at the mission rooms at 9 o'clock A. M to get ready for the trip. Bro. N. O. Moore person who was to go on the excursion, and led to wear them, before starting. The following inscription was printed on each
badge: "S. D. B. Mission School Picnic Highwood, Ill., July 18, 1888." At a few minuted before 10 o'clock, the school and in ited guests took up their line of march for which we started on our trip at 15 minates before 11. There were on our car just 165 persons, large and small. The car was liter-
ally full, although a few more might have foand standing room. We were sorry that some halt-dozen of our friends who were exHighwood is 24 miles from Ohicago, down the lake shore. It is situated on a high
bluff, and there is plenty of timber in the neighborhood. We repaired to a grove on
the bluifi, close by the lake, of which we had a good view, as the weather was clear. We arrived about nopn, and soon had the tables spread, and loaded with good things kindly
furnished by the brethren and sisters of the furnished by the brethren and sisters of
Farina Church. There was excellent bread, cakes and cookies of various styles, boiled eggs, etc. The provision was ample, and
there was a good deal left after all had par aken to the full. We also had an abundid ample justice. The day was delight-al-just warm enough,and without much Garwin, an artist of Ohicago, grouped aid Garwin, an artist of Chicago, groaped ub
in a ravine, and took our pictures. He took everal views of the whole company, and then one of the officers and teachers with a lieve the intention is to offer these pictures for sale to those who may desire them, at 50
cents each. Those who desire these pictures may send their orders to N. O. Moore, o Highwood, Ill.; or to Ira J. Ordway, 205 W proper, there were a namber of our forme scholars, who feel themselves too old to at tend Sabbath-school, a few of the parents of of whom rendered efficient aid in the man

## gement of the picnic.

Everything congidered, we feel encour plished. There were a few of those who at tended the first picnic of the school along with ns on this occasion. They could no of the children then and now. The rollick Ing hilarity, amounting almost to rowdyism placed by just such gentleness and docility as will generally be noticed in well bred,
Gentile children. There is a company of $U$. S. soldiers; about one hundred in number stationed in barracks at Highwood, unde the command of Maj. Liston. Through th Major's politenese, we were permitted to visit their camp and witness a part of their
daily drill. They are a fine-looking set of
men, and it is to be hoped that their presence An nearchists of our city.
ren for this school. We greatly desire to religion, both among the teachers and sheir pupils. The prejudices of these children certainly disappeared in a great meas

## GLIMPSES OF RUROPE.-NO. 35.

stratpord on avon.
Paddington station of the Great
Western Railroad is only about three miles
om Charing Cross, but the course of the
o make one wild at the thought of having
to find the way alone. When nearly there,
runaway took the wheel off our cab and
e came up to the station in good style
re came up to the station in good style
foot. Here a new "wrinkle" in the mator of checking baggage is developed.
ou desire to stop anywhere and let yo
baggage go on without you, it is necessary to
pecify it and make special arrangements pecify it and make special arr
when the baggage is put aboard.
The railway runs within a few miles of Windsor Castle, and we had the pleasure of
a glimpse of the castle towers above the rees in the distance and, I suppose, the ventful meadow of Rannymeade, where the
foundation of English liberty was laid when oundation of English liberty was laid when
King John was compelled to sign the Magna harta.
The section through which we passed resented a very pretty picture of pastoral the most picturesque of countries, aside
from monntains and lakes. The country was very level, cat here and there by the
asual green hedges. There were many large grain fields, but the grain had been
cut, and the straw pat ap in shapely stacks hatched and trimmed very neatly. ${ }^{\text {F Few }}$ There was also much fine stock which was ept in bounds often by movable fences
made in sections, so that they conld be rade in sections, so that they conld be
readily put up, and the cattle pastured in any place, even in the middle of a field.
Not a little of the Not a little of the interest of Stratford, or me at least, rested in its association with
or own charming writer, Washington Irving, for we went straight to the Red
Horse Inn, and our dinner was served by a Horse Inn, and our dinner was served by
pleasant faced English maid in the very parlor that Irving hallowed by his presence years ago. If a man has the wherewitha
to pay his bill, he says, "The arm-chair is his throne, the poker his sceptre, and the little parlor, some twelve feet square, his andispated empire." The chair it still pre are hung with various mementoes of his visit, and in the inn yard we saw what mast stage coachman, descendant of the Englisi
ing "a broad, fall face curiously mottled With red, as if the blood had been forced by the face of the typical "John Ball," whic though so common in caricatures is not ver frequently met in real life.
After dinner, we walked through the town to Shakespeare's home, a quaint old
house that would be interesting for its antiquity aside from its connection with the Where he was born, with its walls covered
with the names of visitors, some of the almost as famons as that of him who born there. The old living room below has its floor paved irregalarly with flat stones, seats in it, where young William used to and toast his toes in years gone by. On gets a good idea here of the meagerness
the comforts of even the well to do in tho old days. There is quite a musenm in the house containing things connected with
Shakespeare, among others the desk which it is supposed he sat at school. It is very much battered and cut up, but the authoring his initials on it in school-boy fashio ond to the interest of it. Than some years ago, the house has been bought by the government and is now carefally prerestored that it has quite lost its look o age, except in the style of its architecture. in the visitors's book and see that the day before several American friends had been there, and a week or two previous still others. In many ways the village has lost its old
simplicity through being a place of pigrimge for ton the but the walk over to the church where the poet was buried, pússing on our way the old Grammar-school, Where
he must have spent many weary hours, wat
a
th
in
th
in
T he
pleasant one. The church
in pictures with a graveyard before it and he peaceful Avon flowing behind it, mak ng a lovely picture appearance, and has a feeling of quaintnes and antiquit
Frantucket.
From Stratford our course was through Leamington to Birmingham, so instead of
going back to Leamington by rail, 'we drove across the country in a carriage, which
proved a most delightful experience. Ridaved a most delightful experience. Ridthat moves leisurely along aifter the En the famons park of sir he famons park of Sir Thomas Luc Justice Shallow. Scores of dear wand a will about the fields, descendants, I sup. unlawful raid upon. In some places the ground was fairly honeycombed with rab.
bit burrows, and we saw dozens of the litt creatures, not only there, but all through common, one covey squatting down in the path by the roadside, and refusing to budge pheasants were not so started them up. The quite a number of beautiful ones in the
fields. The close season is not yet and the game is very plentiful and tame. It seems almost a wonder that there is any
ft in the country, for the papers contain Whole columns of advertisements of shootguarded by shooting rights are carefully much greater than with as, it being esti-
mated on good authnrity, that barring vio-
family of rabbits would increase to The millions in five years.
The roads are excellent and the country grow alone or with plenty of room, they ir of stability and tidiness that general pleasant. There is no swampy land to be drained, no huckleberry pastures to be cultivation; all that has been dild wander ago, and as no one seems to have charge of ing into tha necessary to keep things ranning from year A dim, hasty view of Warwick Castle through the trees as we drive through the
almost deserted streets of the antiquated own, and we are soon waiting at, the sta tion for the train for Birmingham

## higil water.


Middle Island Oreek is now from 20 to 25 feet above low-water mark. Water on our
highest floors is about 10 inches deep, and 24 ches on our lowest floors. We have n hambers. Our carpets came up on doublequick. Our farniture is piled up on bed, chairs and bozes. If the water comes up 2
inches more, with a rising tendency, I am to re a pun as a signal for help to "pack" the The we have in West Virginia out The water in L. F. Randolph's store is
out 3 inches deep, and mast be about the A fow minates since, the water lacked but inches of ranning over the counters in $D$ feep in his house
The stream at this point (not far from 20 niles from its head) is now nearly one quarter a mile wide,

### 3.30 A . M. Bells ring and guns are fired

 folp to remove D. F. F. Randolph and reach the honge but finally Hamlin and Herbert Davis sacceed. They construct art and bring them ashore. Thero wasparticular danger, but what they could do ve their goods in the stora and furniture the house was done, and dryer
ere preferable to water waist-deep. Later. So far as I know, there has been no
loss of life. Granville Davis, L. F. Randolph, D. F. Randolph, W. H. H. Davis, and A . Randolph are each losers, probably up in rato our church a few inches, but some the young men, somehow, made their way
there and set the organ up. No great damage was done. Aged Dr. Bee and wife
ad T. W. Nobles and family went into their chamber for safety.
At Blandville, 2 miles below, the black
mith ehop, store with pont-office, and
that was in them that would swim have Still later. A neighbor juat in fro

Millord, on the Weat Fork, report
300 feet long, and wenty-seven hoadee
Olarksburg. One factory \$100, 000 , and mills, dwelling.

## THE SABBATHEECORDER, JULT 26,1888

lemant one. The chareh io one of eas mith a gravegard before it and oful Avon flowing behind it, mat. rely pictare of quiet peacofulinees srance, and has a feeling of quaidd in iquity that reminds me much of
Stratford our course was through ck to Leamington by rail, we drove ae country in a carriage, which
most delightful experience.
Bid. g the Avon, a pretty little stream res leisurely along after the En.
hion, we soon came to Charlecote, long park of Sir Thomar Lucy, Shallow. Scores of dear wander at the herd that wild Will made an 1 raid upon. In some places the
was fairly honeycombed with trab. owe, and we saw dozens of the little mile drive Partridges werough the roadside, and retuaing to bridge mped out and started them nup. The
ts were not so tame, but we gaw number of beautifai ones in the
The close season is not yet ended gamie is very plontiful and tame
almost a wonder he country, for the papers contain ilieges to eell or to lot for the sea
ou \&hooting rights are careflly
oby law and the natural reater than with nataral it becreage
on good authorty, that barring vic family of fabbits would increase
fillions in five eyars.
roads are excellent and the countr al, the trees are old and, since they one or with plenty of . room, they
eanatiul form. There is a general
tability and tidiness that is very t. There is no smampy land to be be no huckeberry pastures to be tion; all that has been done years
$d$ as no one seems to have charge of nd than he can work, none is lapss
0 waste again. It seems to be merely
m, hasty view of Warwick Castle
in the trees as we drive through the deserted atreets of the antiquated train for Birmingham

## High water.

New Murror, W. W. V. . . . . $\}$ It Ieland Oreek is now from 20 to 25
ve low-water mark. Water on our ove low-water mark. Water on our
floorg is about 10 inches deep, and 24
on our loweat floors. We have no on our lowest floors. We have no
ra. Our carpets came np on doableboxes. If the water comes up 2 gnal for help to "pack "the
F. Randolph's store is inches deep, and mast be aboat the his dwelling.
minates since, the water lackéd but
of running over the counters in D . andolph's
his hoise am at this point (not far from 20 its head) isnow nearly one quartor
wide, and riees alower than it did

Bells ring and guña are fired to remove D. F. F. Rand 1 ph and
Several anaucecesful efforta are made Several nonaceeseftul efforts are made
the hoine, but finally Hamlin and Davie succeed. They constrict a
bring them ashore. Thero wat no bring them ashore. Therc was no
ar danger, but what they could do to coods in the stors and farniture table to water waist-deep. Co. Go tar as 1 know, theré has been no Randolph, W. H. H. Davis, and A. olph are each losers, probabby ap in
dreds of dollara. Water csme ap hurch a fow inchies, but some og men, gomehow, made theit way
det the orgin up. No great
wne done. Aged W. Nobles, and Dr. Bee and wite went into

## naber for atetety.

thore vith porton, the blac
A maighbor jutifir fiom ive

Mililord, on the West Fork, reports the bridge
${ }_{\text {gone }}^{\text {quent }}$, from Clarkbburg. One factory, valued at
sion,00, and mills, dmellingg, and bridges siov,000, and ave washed a
h. P. Burdiok.
to seventh day baptist youmg men.
To those Seventh day Baptist young men
fho have chosen a buisiness career, there prise mat answered withont delag. The ques. fion is this: Can
feep the Sabbath
jon
We naturally seek the opinion of our buaipess friends, men whe have been in business
score or more of years and who know some thing of commercial life. They answer our
nuestions, and their answers are like these
$\square$ in with a Jew, but I know of no Jew
thom you would like as an emploger; ", not gpare any of our clerks;" "If you had
Saturdyy off it would create a dissension spong the other employees," eto. Thus, on
very side, there comes a steady stream of discouraging words.
vishes to retain itt young men, there must
cellaneous and extensive business section.
Those intending to e eler a profession have
attraight and smooth ros. $A$ doctor, min iter, lawyer, teacher, вurveyor, and dentis
an observe the Sabbath without any serious detriment to his prosperity. So it.18 wit
In hhis city, our people expect one to choose
a prof esion or turn his attention to mechans proftesion or turi his attention to mechan-
cel work. In regard to business, they men. lon several firms whose members are Sev
a great deal of time is spent in hoping
hat "everything will tarn out right," and
or a while, but it is far from being practical.
The Sabbatarian youth finds, in this see ion of the country, every avenue of merican
file opportunity and adyancement berred tie opportun
againint him.
Such is the present outlook for onr boy brigh young men. Cannot Bomething be don th day young men?

## in memoriam.

## resented betore the Erangelical Soci ety, Alfred

Mrs. Tacy A. Potter was the daughter of Avery Palmer, and was born in Brookfield $f$ age her mother died,and badly did she miss
er tender, loving care. Thrown more and ber tender, loving care. Thrown more and went by, ahe early developed a strong, self
eliant character, ready to think and act for reliant character, ready to think and act for During these years of early trias she was an-
concciously strengthening those rare traits character which so admirably fitted he er, a friend.
At the age of twenty she gave her heart unreervedly to the Saviour, was baptized
and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brookfield, and was faithfol in all her relatio
mained there.
In October, 1855, she was married,by Rev D. E. Maxson, D. D., to Mr. Alonzo Potter,
of Hartsille, N. Y. She then, in compan with her husband, united with the Hartsvill Seventh day Baptist Church, where her coneistent Cbristian life and many virtues
gained for her the tender regard of all who came within the circle of her influence. In 1856, or the yar following, she remo
with her family to Alfred Centre,
she never severed her connection with
the Hartsille Church. Here, too, her heautifal life, and amiabl.
for her a host of friends.
for her 8 host of friends.
Hers was a aymmetrical Christian eharac
ter $\$$ mea ler. She was a deroted wife, and mother,
kind and asmpathizing neighbor, a friend in Whum one conld sately trust. Nonai knew
her bat to love her Her faith in God wwe strong. her hope of immortality nacloaded.
She lived in constant communion with her Sariour, and daily committed her family and ail their interests to the care of her Heasenly

hibited in her last sickness, which was long
and paintal. Through all her sufferings
she leaned tratingly upon the Almighty
arm. TOward the last she became anxions to depart. A few days before her death she was heard to murmur, "Take me now, dear
Lord, 0 do take me now, I am ready to go." Gradually her hold upon life becume weaker
and on the 15 th of May, 1888 , without struggle or a moan, her purified spirit took
its flight to the mansions above, prepared $b$ b its fight to the mansions above, prepared by Mrs. Potter was for many years an honored member of this Society, and by her death
we have lost one who was always interested in our work, and who helped to carry it
ward by her prayers and contribations. Although our sister has gone from us, an就 no longer behold her pleasant counteharacter, in nobility of sonl.
 be better to sit-up late for at least one night

## in order to gee that there is a fair count." He eulogized the Temperance Home for the

 work it was doing, and gaid that he wouldfavor an appropriation by Congress of $\$ 10$ favor ta appropriation by Congress of \$10,
000 to erect a chapel in connection with it in order that its inmatee might be brong
under Christian influences. relied apon to seciure permanent reform He bad seen it tried, and knem it would in Ohristiatity and divine nolp. Sam Jones's latest atterance in speaking of can nor a Democrat, nor a Third Party man He looks formard to the organization of
reform party, he says, which will stand
 complete her fiftieth year, and the National complete her
Women's Christian Temperance Union will The Houne of Representativives has devoted tariff bill. It is now thought the measure Thill be disposed of this week.
 a variety of subjects, such as the Army fisheries treaty, and there has been some Vely talk aboat Presidential vetoes.
The President occasionlly bundles up his work in the evening, and takes it with him ith his papers. He says he can aecomplis three times more work at his country resi-
dence than he does at the White House, with the many interraptions incident to hi
with th
office.
Alree

## Aready the House alone this seesion, and stiil of the Society, read by Mre. C. M. Lewis,

 they come. Daring the entire two eessionsof the last Congress, the number of billa
presented in the House was 11,266 . Al hough it is predicted that there will not be quorum loft in the Hoose end of the
Capitol three days after the pasage of the tariff bill, there are many important bill. yet nacted upon. For instance, the Blai
bill. This latter bill will not come out ot com mittee, and the $* 250,000,000$ pensio Siring in the Hoase. Another attemp iill, no doubt, be made to pass the Unioo
Pacifice Railrod bill, but the oppoition $t$ The bill to admit foor nem states may o
That may not get a hearing. It is hardly likel
that the ocklahoma bill will pass at this see portant bill of a a general character to bring
before the House, and some of them ma
 Honse for some time. But atter the House djournment of Oongreas will depend upor the Senate, and as soon as the the latter pody has had its agy on the t.
Fill be ready to adjourn.

## Catses op paralysis.

## the Dear your cuas in bs ip in a Yo

our issee of July 19 h in the editorials of cause of the "anmistakable ìigns of paralysis, bserved in a great number of the persons of

Tork.
nly in Broadway, but in popular streets o ther cities, a similar observation may be
made, not only of men, thus crippled with unmistakable signs of paralysis, in some
of its forms and stages," but in women too. neuralgia, indigestion, and many of them with imbecility; very many of them are
sooner or later brought down upon beds of languishing, or, what is very common, die
suddenly of shocks, paralytic or apoplectic , ailure (paralysis), and it goes out that "the Lord has taken them." And this may be in general. Bat the real cause, in a large powder or cosmetics, or else hair-dressings; and with men, hair-dyes, hair-vigor, etc., specially in lodging in the tissues, an bulk of the ti8sues, insidiously bat certainl producing the physical and mental maladie
eferred to. Dr. E. R. MAXSon.

## 解ame eders.

## 



## Texas. <br> Our little church is still holding the fort. two Sabbathsand First-days at a achool-house, also two nights in Eagle Lake. The people us the "false prophets" and the "beast with ten horns." Prejudice has pretty nearly died down. I hope God will open the eyes of the people before it is toq late. T. J. WILson. <br> Oandensed a deats.

Domestie.
The Mills bill passed the House July 21st
Tith a vote of 162 to 149 . The State Gazeotteer, for, 1888, gives Cati-
ornia a popalation of over 1,500,000, nearly .
The Honse of Representatives, in com. Mr. Sato, Secretary of the Japanese lega-
ion at Washington, was educated at a ge in Indiana, and is not in the least Orien. It is stated that the Hon. James G. Blaine Will sail for home Aug. 1st on the American
steamer City of Now York. His greeting in
the metropolis will be a memorable event. The annual meeting of the National Prison
Association was recently held in Tremont Temple, Boston. Ex. President Hayes deliv-
ered the annual address. There was a large red the annual address. There was a large
ttendance of prominent person.
The Sundry Civil Appropiation bill re The Sundry Civil Appropiation bill re-
ported in the Senate July 1 Thth, has been in
creased by the Senate Com mittee from 823,
300,000 to $\$ 27,300,000$, but ige 8 till $86,500,000$ 300,000 to $\$ 27,300,000$, but is 8 till $\$ 6,500,000$
less than the estimates. It
bill by nearly $\$ 5,000,000$. Daring the week ended July 21st, the
Pennsylvania State Sunday. school Conven
tion was in session at Carlise. On the last tion was in session, at Carlisle. On the last
day addresees were given by Rev. W. F.
Crafts, Ool. Robert Oowden and others. The onv
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The Liquor Dealers' Association of the
The
dout, July 18th, at which a vigorous cam
paign was mapped out for the coming fall.
It was stated that the state convention of

Patrizio
calptor, who made the sea captaing' mona the interior marble work itery, and A. T. Stesigned
hrt mansion, in New York int mansion, in New York, was fonnd dead
in his bed on the morning of July 21 st . His burner in his room.
Special telegrama to Bradstreets, July 20 th, emphasize the'favorable crop reports of the
past fortnight,', and while indicating no spe
cial revival in general trade except in suar
how that the feeling in business circles past foptnight, and while indicating no spe
cial revival in general trade except in sugar
ghow that the feeling in business circles in
the large cities is more hopefall owing to the at soomed crop outlook and ren

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Sonate, July 17th, considere the bill } \\
& \text { providing for the adjastment of accounts of } \\
& \text { Iaborers, workmen and mechanics employed }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Laborers, workm and mechanics employed } \\
& \text { by the government under the eight hour law. } \\
& \text { Mr. Davis moved to amend the bill by insert- }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mr. Davis noved to menend the bill by insert- } \\
& \text { ing the words " Whetiner engaged at } \\
& \text { price per day or on piece work ortask work." } \\
& \text { This Was agreed to and the bill was passed by }
\end{aligned}
$$

The grasshopper war at Perham, Minn.


M. Daclec, formerly Prime Minister France, is dying. A volcanic eraption has occurred at Mak-
mats, in Japan, by which 400 persons were
silled and 1,000 injured.
General Boalanger's wound has healed.
He is convalescing rapidly. His doctors will The Italian Chamber of Depaties has
adopted the communal reform bill, which adopted the 'communal reform bill, which
gives to , 000,000 citizens the right to vote
The Rassian government has decided to pormit women to become pharmaceatists on
passing the same examination which men required to pass. The United States Oonsal at Victoria, . ${ }^{\text {are has been a renewed influx of Chinase }}$
into British Columbia, the arrivals from May A portrait of Robert Burns was discovered Where it was an a junk-shased for a at Tow doronto,
The signature of the Scotch painter, ReThe signature of the Scotch painter, Rae-
burn, was found on it, with the date $178 \%$. The Select Committee appointed by the
House of Commons to consider the question,
has sabmitted a report to the House recom has sabmitted a report to the House recom-
mending perpetual Snayday closing in all
parts of Ireland, and also the closing of ing parts of Ireland, and also the clo
at $90^{\prime}$ clock on Saturday nights
The recent seizure of two French fishing
vessels by cruisers of the Newfoundland government for taking bait within, the limit
prohibited to them, has called forth a ro prohibited to them, has called forth a re-
monitrance from the French government which demands an explanation from the
British government. The semi-annual meeting of the Direct
Cable Company was held in London. Jaly Oable Company was held in London. July that the revenue during the last six month
had decreased by 6,064 pounds as compare Tith the corresponding period last year.
had ween in progress between Negothe comptions companies ind had resolteen the competiu to establish a shilling rate, which would go
intoeffect on August 15th. There would be no pool between the companieg. The Commer
ial Company had only come into the cial Company had only come into the
arraqgement to enable the rate to be raised.
peace already made. Dr. Penticost relates this incident: A
few days after General Lee had
and few days after General Lee had surrendered
and President Lincoln had issued his proc-
lamation of amnesty, a man was. riding lamation of amnesty, a man was. riding on
horseback along a road in Western Virginia. At a certain point a man sprang out from
the road side and seiz̃ed his horse by the
bridle. He had bridle. He had on a tattered Confederate
uniform and in his hand an old mukket.
With emaciated face and hungry eyes, cried, "Give me bread; I do not wish to in.
jare you; but give me bread; I am starving." The man on hrreback answered him: "Why
do you not go the the village yonder, and get,
food?" "I dare not, I Fonld be shot."
" What for; tell me your trouble?" The man told his story:
"A few weeks ago, " he said, "cI resolved to desert the Confederate service. Bat.
when I came to the Federal pickets I was
told that an order had been igsued not to re. when 1 came to the Federal pickets
told that an order had ben ingued not to re.
ceive any more rebel deserters; and unless I went back I would be fired upon." If he
returned to his companions in arms, he
would be shot as a deserter. What could he do?
There was nothing for him bat to take
to the woods and hide, and there he had to the woods and hide, and there he had
been living until starved almost to madness.
The man on horseback said to him. "The
war is over; peace has come; President Lin. mar is over; peace has come; President Li
coln has pardoned the rank and fle of th
Contederate army onfederate army. You can go home."
The war is over?" he, replied. "It
Tanot be. It cannot be," "Yes, the


## Whaing by faite.



| Sermons and Cssays. | Miscellang. |  |  |  |  |
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| BY MRS. A. B. PRENTICE. |  |  | Hoter |  |  |
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| The Gabbath © indut. <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  The Day of Atonement. Lev. 16: The Feast of Tabernacles. Aug. 18. The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire. Num. 9: 15-23. Aug. 25. The Pep. 1. The Spies Sent into Canarn. Num. 13: 17-33. Sept. 8. The Unbelief of the People. Num. 14: 1-10. <br>  |
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Lesson vi-The burnt offerina.



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## INTRODUCTION

 The book of Leviticus follows immediately aftthe setting up of the tabernacle, and the comting clood of the divine presence. It contains
the laws and ordinances showing how God's people The grreat hougit of the book is holineses, without chapters it is shown that holiness can be attained
only by the cleansing of the tlood. In the remainng fifteen chapters it is shown that holiness can be
mantained only through obtedience and fatith in shown in the subdivision of the book: 1 , by the law of
sacrifes (clap. $1-7$ ); $2 ;$ by a holy priesthood ( $8-10$ ); 3 , by the laws of purity (11-15); ; 4, by the greeat at-
tontent (16). And the maintenarce of holiness is
only possible: 1 , by holiness of the people (chap. only possible: 1 , by holiness of the people (chap.
$17-20) ; 2$, by holinees of priests and ofrering ( 21,222 ;
 God's people ondy approch into his presence by the sacrifices of the burnt offering.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

V. 1, "Lord. Jehovah is the name used through Leviticus and Anım,
of the God of 1eriel.
Both Leviticuis and N

## atalement that anl these wo newly erteted taberngcle.

Wely ertected taberngcle. "Of eppcken from the Not from the burning bush, nor from the top of
Binai, but from his own dwelling-place in the midst of his people. Iv $^{\mathrm{V}, ~ 2, ~ " S p e a k ~ t o ~ t h e ~ c h i l d r e n ~ o f ~}$
Israel." Mose' suthority for all the laws and ordi nances. "II any man of you bring an offering unto
the Lord." Thouigh Jehovah designed to owell the Lord." Thoügh Jehovah designed to dwell
anong them, yet because of in, no cne could ap "An oftering of the catle." Dcmestic animals;
such aib they powessed. "Herd" and "flock." Large and manall cattle, or first bullociks, secoud
sheep and goats. Of all clean animals only fve were commanded to be offered, catle, sheep, goats,
turte doves, and pigeons, and the last iwo were a merciful provision for the poor. \& \& B " "Burnt sac
rifce." The sjmbor of entire surrender and com plete dedication to God. "Without blemish." God requires the frrst, the beas and the spotesss. "It was the Jewish castom to appoint a priest as a special
inspector of victims, to whose scruting every ani-
 Individual and freely offered; and yet a deeper
meaning is conveyed in the original. He must of meaning is conveyed in the original. He must of
fer exactly according to Godis command, so that he the offerer) Mey The great entrance of the outer
the taberne." He thall put his hand upon the head court V, \&He shall put his hand upon the head
of the bunt offering. This was a solemin act of dedication of property;and of the life of the animal
as a subetitute for his own. It was a distinctive ac of faith, sad because of this faith in the sacrifice a o, "He shall kill the bullock before the Lord." This whe hut carrying into eifect the previous dedication
of faith. I And the priests, Aaron's sons, shall
$\qquad$

Books and Magazines.
THe American Antequarian for July has the fol
lowing table of contents: "Mytus and Legends of
the Catloltq of Vancouver Island," by Dr. Franz Woas; "Epitome of Prehistoric Arebæology
Western Europe," by TThos. Willon (fith paper),
"The Pyramid in America" (illustrated), by Steph en D. Peet "Is Monotheism a Primitive Faith "
by E. A. Allen; "New York Farthworks," by W.
M. co," "Linguistic and Ethnographlic Notes," by Al fred Gatschet,,etc., etc. Address S. D. Peet, Mendon,
III. $=$ Price, $\$ 40$ per annum.
The August number of the Forum will complete the iflu volume; and during the 1 wo years and a hal
oovered by theee volumes both sidss of every sab
ject of great nublic conct pages by leaders of opinion. The list of contribu tors contains the names of more than 250 of the fore
most rriters in America, Englan $d$ and Frace Be ginning with the sixth volume, a new feature will be added to the Forum (in hich. is also new in ou
periodical literature). Every number will contain a moest important recent bcoks in the several grea
departments of thought, and every writer will be recognized authority in his department. The A gust number will contain the second of a number
articles by Edward Atkinson on " Problema Wages and Production." The same number will conain a notable comparison of the Goverments of
Great Britian and the United States; to the advan tage of the latter, by a new. writer for the reviews,
Judge James M. Love of the United States Distric
Court of the Soubhern Love is the soun Tistrict. J Iowa. Judg with one exception, having been on the bench for
thirty-two years. The Forum Publiehing Co thifty Awo jears. Thew York

## pressing geffect on the conductor of Harper's Magazine

 The number for August is as fresh and vigorous aMay or early June. Most of the staff of well-known and there a new name. From an artistic point of
view, view, there is no chance for fault finding. Abbey,
Parsons, and Thulstrup furnish some of their best
wis. work. In fiction many strong chapters are offered
while the stuply of eolid reading is in no way
diminished. The frontispiece is diminished. The frontispiece is a haymaking scen
by Abbey, drawn to illustrate the old rhyme abou to topics of the day, disce Tries upon anonymous let

| Bequbits to tbact sociert. <br> The generouss purpose of some persons to aid in the work of this Beciesy, by gifts of money or other property, after their denth, is sometimes defeated by iome technical hefigfin the instrument by whiok the gift is intended to ve made. It is necessary for this purpose that bcth the Society and the property, if other than cash, shall be accurately described. A will made in the state of New York less than sixty days before the death of the testator is void as to societies formed under New York laws For the purpose, the following is suggested : <br> Fobm of bequist. <br> I give, devise and bequeath to the American sabbath Tract Society, a body corporate and politic un:der the general laws of the state of New York, the scribed property to wit.... applied to the uses and purposes of said Society, and uider its direction and control forever. |
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 cess in national commercial policy, he makes out a strong defense of simple protection. In the mat
ter of wages, he holus, hat wages begins and ends
with production, and hence, if judicious protection stimulates production, he holds then a judicious tar
iff maintanss the source of wages. This book if maintanns the source of wages. This book nakes
men and boys think. It unfolds the dark myeteries
of the taryff simply, and should have a wide readng. In cloth, 50 cts.; in paper 25 cte ; prepaid
by Moulton, Weaborne \& Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 mouth pulpit, editor of the Christian Union, ford dictionary of religious kuowlege, is wriling commentary upon the New Testament for Christian
workers: He has completed Mathew, Mark ard Luke, John and the Acts in four volumes. He ha
now finished the Romans, which will be issued in a few days from the press of A. S. Barnes a co
It it a mmall octave volume of 240 pages, ou excel
lent paper and with a number of fine illustration made for the book. The commentary will contain a crititcul review of the hife and work oi Paul. Th
text is from both old and new versions. Subscrib
ers to the early houstibld editions of preceding vol ers to the early housstold editions of preceding ro
umes can obtain' this volume at the book stores, by addressin
New York.

BEQUBSTS TO TBACT SOCIBTY.
The generous purpose of some persons to aid in
the work of this Bcciey, py gifts of money or other property, after thair detif,
by iome technical getgine thangtrument by whiok
the gift is intended to te made. It is necessary fo this purpose that bcth the Society and the property,
if other than cash, shall be accurately described. will made in the etate or New Yort leas aod as
davs before the death of the testator 18
societies formed under New York laws For the
purpose, the following is suggested:
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1 give, derise and bequeath to the American sab bath Tract society, a body corporate and politic un
der the general laws of the state of New York, the
sum of......... dollara, (or the following
applied to the uses and purposes of said so
and uuder its direction and control forever.
SPECIAL NOTICRS.
lave Tue quarterly meetiny of the Otselic, Linck
Iaen, Cuyler, DeRuyter and Scott Churches will b held with the DeRuyter Church July $27 \mathrm{~m} \cdot \mathrm{G}$ - 9 th . geners1 invitation is extended to all the brethre

and sisters of these churches, snd to all Sabbath-keep | $\begin{array}{l}\text { ers within reach, to unite together before God fo } \\ \text { an outpouring of his Spirit upon us. } \\ \text { a. B. s. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

Tise next quarterly meeting of the Rhode
Island and Connecticut Churches will be held with the First Westerly Church, August 18 and 19,1888
The following programme 18 prepared for that oc

##  mon, conducterd by Wm. Saunders, superintend the ent of Firat Weaty Sabath school, 3. Evening sater the Sabbath

mo by A. McLearn.
4. First-day, 10.30 A. M, , sermon by O. U. Whi
5. First-day 8 P. M., sermon by I. L. Cottrell.
E. A Wittre, Sceretary.
tri The Sabbath school Board have sent to a the Sabbath-schools that they have knowledge
blanks to be flled out and returned immediately this year. We would like a complete report every school in the denomination, but we canno
have it unless superinteridents and pastorsdo the part. If any school has been overlooked, let u
know at once.

CTF Agents WATMED in each Absociation to se of.Sunday Lewisilation, from A. D. Critical Histor 321 to 1888." Terms to agents will be given, on
Saunders, Ag't., Alred Centre, N. Y.

[^0] application to the SABBaty Ricoider, Alfred Con
 Templars, over the Boston Siore (Nast Brothers) A. Tuttle, on Main Street, every Sabibath, at 10.80
${ }^{\circ}$ 'clock 4 M. The Sabbath school follows the preaching tervice. Sabbath-keepers spending the
Sabbath in Hornellsville are eapecially invited to
attend. All strangers will be miost cordially welTecided to undertake the work of providing having sionary outfit for Bro. Randolpl's fanills prepara tory to their departure for China, have appointed th
tollowing committee to arrange for carrying out

## their plans:

 Willall benevolent societies, and individuals d




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| $\stackrel{\text { UURDICE }}{\text { WATCIMARE }}$ |
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 THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL Cuas. Portrer, President, Plaineld, N. J.
E. R. Popr, Treasurer, Painfeld, N. J.
J. F. Hubrard, Secretary, Plainfid, i.
Giits, for all Denominational Interests soliciuc
Prompt payment of all obligations requested.

 Westerly, B. I.

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| T. F STILLMAN \& SON, The only axle oul made which is RNTIRRLY PRII from gumming subatances. |
| THE BIVTHTHCDAY BAPTLBT MBSION |
| Gzoriaz Grbrncant, Preeident, Mystic Bridge, C. o. U. Weitronn, Recording Secretary, Weaterly. |
| A. E. MAus, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R.I. Aubrbt L. Chrster, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I |
| Chieago, III. |


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| Milton, Win. |

P. M GREEN, DEALER IN
Coal and Buer, Suaidang Material. Blinds, Solt, Cement,

MLTON COLEGE, Milton, Wis.
The Sping Term opens March 14, 1888.
REv. W. C. WHirrosd, D. D., President.

WOMAN'S EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
Prenident; Mre. S. J. Olarke Milton, Wis.
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    who will use them in making systematic contrib Who will use them in making systematic contrib
    tions to either the Tract Society or Miseionary so
    ciety, or both, will be furnished, tree of charge

