

BELIABLE GOODS AT PATE DE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.....

pretty sea-side resorts with long unpronounc-

able names. Menai Straits is a name that

has always stuck in my mind from so often

reading in my physics the description of its

famous tubular bridge which rises in the

center several inches as the heat of the sun

was therefore with no little interest that we

thundered over the bridge when approach-

ing Holyhead. Several hours' run scross the

Uhannel landed us at Kingston, the port

of Dublin, and but a short time later we

were riding the streets of that famous city.

Dublin has some fine buildings and some

very old and interesting ones, and the gen-

It

expands the iron of which it is made.

At Albion we met with similar good cheer, though the patronage was less universal. The cause of truth has steadfast friends there who aim to give it support as they may be able. Regrets were frequent in view of the absence of their pastor, Eld. J. Clarke, and much sympathy for himself and his invaling wife was expressed, and many prayers were offered for her recovery. The school, under the principalship of Eld. S. L. Maxson, is doing well, and the prospects for next year seem to be flattering. We trust that the friends of both the church and school will continue to work with zeal and harmony for the great interests that are so intermingled in these enterprises. A change, that was noticeable, and one that may be commended, has taken place on some farms in that vicinity, where, instead of tobacco, now may be seen acres of growing sage, the cultivation of which bids fair to be remunerative. God has blessed our brethren with some of the whole family have taken up the Sabbath as best lands on the continent, and we hope they will consecrate them to such products as will contribute to the glory of his name and to the welfare of his children. Another Sabbath spent with the Chicago Church enabled us to note some increase of that community and returned home Sab membership. The interest in their Mission- bath-keepers, and are holding out well school seems to be steadily maintained. though beset with much opposition. Their recent annual picnic was photographed, securing good likenesses of almost every teacher and scholar. The pictures are being mounted on heavy cards 10x12 inches, with neat gilt border, for 50 cents each, 20 to 30 per cent of which will go to the school according to the number that may be sold. They wish to sell enough at 50 cents each to be able to sell copies to the encouraged in his work of distributing tracts poor children of the school at a reduced price. They are made by a good artist, and are really worth \$1 00. If they can get them into the hands of the Jewish children, influences for good will go with them. Ooncerning this use of the pictures, Bro. N. O. Moore says, "As the owner looks over the Itl group and picks out the face of a friend, or for two persons each, back to back, facing teacher or class-mate, old associations will towards the side of the cart which is en- crowd the memory and old times return, the songs will sing themselves over again, and the lessons of truth will be retaught, seat when not in use. It is bountifully sup- and thus the teacher's work will be suppleplied with springs and has a superabundance mented as long as the eye shall see and the and uncertainty of motion, which impresses mind remember." A printed key will go one at first experience with the feeling that | with each picture, giving the names of all its introduction elsewhere would not be the faces. It is not a scheme to make money, but to extend the interest among the In the vicinity of Cork we saw some land children and promote the missionary effort which gave us a hint of what the Emerald for the Hebrew population. Orders for the

They have had eleven accessions to their numbers. Others have applied for membership and await baptism. The membership live in two communities, distanced about 20 miles apart. The indications already point to the necessity of soon organizing into two churches. Bro. Hull has been ordained and settled as pastor, and resides with the home branch. Bro. Roland Booty has been ordained elder, and resides with the other branch. The two labor together harmoni ously. The Beauregard Church, only a year old are lively, and pushing the work in their part of the country. Bro. Hewitt, the pastor, writes encouraginly, though he reports that they have had some trials recently. They have built them a meeting-house. Rupee Church, not yet a year old, are en couraged with splendid prospects. They have nine members. Others are awaiting an opportunity to unite with the church. One result of our last visit to them. Another family have been keeping the Sabbath several months, but have not united with the church. Two sisters, -- mother and daughter, -- from Brooklyn, Ala., came last autumn to visit in Bulcher Church has had some accession during the last year. Bro. Powers is limited in his opportunities to work in the ministry, by his large practice as a physician. Bro. Holeman, the deacon of this church, who lives near Jimtown, in the Indian Territory, about six or seven miles away, is an earnest and patient worker, and deserves to be much and holding private conversations with the neighbors, on the Sabbath questions.

before this measure will beready, even to be submitted to the fall Committee on Finance. "But then," said Senator Jones of Nevada, a few days since, "When it comes, it will be a bill as is a bill." Then, it is said, there are fifty-five Senators who have signified their desire to make speeches in the general debate, and although this will occupy nearly a month, the Senate cannot be blamed, in these stirring campaign days, for seizing the opportunity so long monopo-

close of the general debate, the bill must be discussed by paragraphs, under the five minute rule, before a vote can be taken This has already been, I believe, the longest Congressional session since the war. The Figheries Treaty has continued to be the bone of contention in the Senate, and on Tuesday a personal debate was almost precipitated, in which Senators George and Hoar were the principal figures. Senator George had read to the Senate resolutions of the Glouster Knights of Labor, denunciatory of capitalists in general, and of the Eastern owners of fishing vessels in particular. showing the condition of the laboring classes to be one of poverty and oppression, and commenting as he read. This brought the Senator from Massachusetts to his feet with a bound. He replied that the Senator from Mississippi did not know what he was talking about, and that the picture he had drawn of the fisheries and the fishery interests, and of the laboring men and capitalists of Massachusetts, was a slander in general, a slander in detail, a slander in gross, and a slander in particular. He thought it exceeded the limits of comedy and burlesque for Senator George, whose ideas of capital and labor (until within the last twenty-five years) were that capital should own labor, and have a right to whip the laborer and separate him. from his wife and sell his children, to get up in the Senate and undertake to taunt the people of Massachusetts about shackles and unrequited toil. The spot chosen for General Sheridan's grave is on the steep hill-side, a few rods distant from Arlington House, the old Lee Mansion, now the office and headquarters of the National Soldiers' Cemetery. It is the only grave in front of the Mansion, and so, fittingly, Sheridan lies in front of that army of dead heroes which finds a resting place at Arlington. The spot is in plain view from the opposite side of the river, and any monument which may be erected there will be visible from every high point in Washington. A bill was introduced in the Senate last and faithful, and though only a deacon, is Monday, granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Sheridan, which will no doubt pass We have a group of Sabbath-keepers in in the course of time. It is noteworthy that while the enumeration of General Sheridan's property included \$5,000 worth of swords, etc., the sword which he carried all through the war, on which the record of his victories was engraved, and which was One of the important items in our Associ- the ceremonial sword that was placed upon ational work was the measures in behalf of the General's bier through the obsequies. the Outpost. Our people have come to look | was purchased by him at the beginning of the war for \$3, from another officer, who The' Association passed a resolution of had bought it at an auction in Chicago for

RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES Repairing Solicited. Please try us.	BUSINESS DIRECTORY
STILLMAN & SON, MARUPACTURERS OF STILLMAN'S AYLE OIL. only acls of made which is ANTIRELY FREE unaming substances.	Written for the SABBATH RECORDER, A SILENT PRAYER.
SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY E GREENEAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ca WEITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly, L MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. F L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.	BY MBS. M. E. H. EVERETT. In my hushed room I faintly heard A single word, As if an angel breathed my name It sweetly came, And my eyes grew too glad to see, Because I knew you prayed for me.
Chicago, Ill. DWAY & CO., IN B C H A N T. T A I L O B S. 905 West Madison St.	Long dreadsome years have passed since then, Yet oft again, Like dewfall in a desert place, That word of grace Comes stealing with the twilight gloom
COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING PRESER, for Hand and Steam Power. y at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St.	Into my dark and narrow room. What is it, when I meet your eyes With swift surprise,
Kilton, Wis.	That halts my breath so quick again
M. GREEN, DEALER IN Lumber, Sash. Doors, Blinds, Salt, Cement, ad Building Material.	It gives me pain? O, friend, beloved! a memory rare— The power and pathos of your prayer!
TON COLLEGE, Milton, Wis. The Fall Term opens August 29, 1888. REV. W. C. WHITFORD, D. D., President.	And when I die shall I forget? Nay, sweetly yet, When halting at the gate of death With bated breath,
P. CLARKE, REGISTERED PHARMACIST, Mice Building, Milton, Wis	From out your years of faithfulness Shall rise that silent prayer to bless.
 MAN'S EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ENERAL CONFERENCE. M. Miss Mary F. Bailey, """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	GLIMPSES OF EUROPE.—No. 38. BY PROF. H. M. MAXSON. IRELAND. Steamers leaving Liverpool for America always stop at Queenstown the next day to get the latest mail from London. This af- fords those who wish to join her there one more day's sojourn in Ireland. Monday morning the famous "Wild Irishman" ex-
Lilton Junction, Wis.	press which carries the mail to Holyhead on
. ROGERS, Notary Public, Consequencer, and Ibren Clark.	the way to Queenstown hurried us along the

. BOGERS, Notary Public, Conceyancer, and Thun Clark. See at residence, Milton Juactica, Wis.

Sabbath Becorder, PUBLISHED WERKLY BT THE MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, - AT --LFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. T. THREE OF SUBSCRIPTION foreign countries will be account of postage. tinned until arrearages of the public ADVERTINE DEPARTMENT dvertisements will be inserted for 75 cents as per inch. Special contracts and getting the second in may have their advertigen

termined with a supply of job

the statement to stirle at the state of

they are the rooks so familiar in English stories, but to all intents and purposes they seem to be crows and their number is astonishing, the fields being often dotted with them far more plentifully than any of our birds are ever seen. Crow-pie does not sound very attractive, yet "chicken" crows (birds just ready to leave the nest) are killed and eaten like other game.

The weather had been showery much of the way, but as we arrived at Killarney the rain ceased and we at once started for the lake and embarked for a boat ride, as Kil larney for some unknown reason boasts of no steamers. Hardly had we cleared the dock when the rain began to pour and the wind to blow, so that between the rain and the wind, which raised dangerous waves, our ride came to a speedy termination, but, on land ing so much sooner than we expected w found ourselves doomed to an hour's wai until the time appointed for the return of our carriage. Of course there was no provision whatever for shelter from th storms, though hundreds of tourists trave the lakes every year. We made good use of our time, however, in investigating the neighboring ruins of Ross Uastle, paying shilling for the privilege, as we attempted to leave the ruins.

Wednesday morning we seized the interval between two showers for a ride in jaunting car around the village of Killarney, which abounds in narrow streets or courts, lined on each side by a continuous row of houses similar to the isolated ones we have seen in the country, many of them having the floor lower than the sidewalk. A few of them look very comfortable, north coast of Wales, giving us brief glimpsbut most of them look as if their conveniences es of mountainous scenery and numerous and comforts were very few and their accommodations scanty compared with those of similar villages with us.

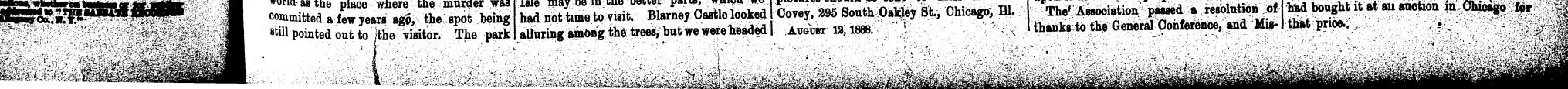
This was our only experience with the jaunting car, Ireland's famous vehicle. is a curious kind of dog-cart with two seats tirely open, one's feet resting on a .kind • of shelf or a long step that is folded up on the highly successful.

eral impression made on the visitor is that of a fine, prosperous city. Of course we visited Phenix Park, known to the outside world as the place where the murder was Isle may be in the better parts, which we pictures should be sent to Miss Ella M. upon it as a necessity upon our field.

Rose Hill is not encouraged with the present prospects on the Housley field, though in the vicinity of Arlington the outlook is more hopeful, and at other points mentioned heretofore in Bro. Mayes' reports.

Eagle Lake Church is small, having only five members, but Bro. T. J. Wilson is active wielding a good influence.

Delta County, Texas, who desire to organize into a church. There are Seventh-day Baptists at various points on the field, as at Lovelady, Sherman, Black Jack Grove, and Childress, Texas, and a few other points.



Missions.

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

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

A SHIP recently returned to Hong Kong with 105 Chinese, who were not permitted to land at Sidney, Australia.

A DEPUTATION representing a few missionary societies, and the British Foreign Bible Society, and also some members of Parliament recently visited Lord Salisbury, with reference to the expulsion of Rev. J Jones from the Island of Mare, Loyalty Group, South Pacific. They do not contemplate the reinstatement of Mr. Jones, but hope through the influence of Lord Salisbury to prevent similar proceedings elsewhere.

GREAT BRITAIN and its colonies are said to support 113 missionary organizations as follows: Undenominational, 27; Episcopal, 25; Methodist, 6; Congregational, 1; Presbyterian, 7; Friends, 2; Bible Christians, 1; Baptist. 2; Plymouth Brethren, 12; miscellaneous, 5; Colonial, 26. Outside of Great Britain and its colonies, there are 110 organizations: In Germany, 20; Switzerland, 4; France, 1; Denmark, 2; Sweden, 8; Norway, 3; Russia, 2; Netherlands, 14; the United States, 56.

A CHRISTIAN worker in one of the Southern-States learned of a "preacher" one in his house. On one of our Southern trips we were told of a minister who looked in the New Testament, searching for the evangelism. As far as possible, mission good.

York City. Subscription price, one dollar vear.

NOTES FROM THE LONDON MISSIONABY CONFER-ENCE.

At the meeting held on behalf of medical missions the following points, among others, were brought out: The interest that Christ had for the bodies of men ought also to be manifested by his followers. To do this is in accord with the gospel, and evidently was a part of the divine intention. By medical mission work is meant, not the mere introduction of Western medical and surgical skill, but the combination of the healing art with efforts to save men from sin. Medical mission work is a witness for religion; it helps to remove prejudice, and opens doors of usefulness. Human life has small value in the sight of heathenism; medical missions can teach the value of human life, and enforce the principles of bodily purity. Science now teaches a closer relation between body and soul than was formerly supposed to exist; but the gospel of the New Testament has always taught this close relationship. The principles of medical mission work are of recent adoption, so far as a due recognition of their real value is concerned; but with Christ they had a foremost place. China is pre-eminently a field for medical mission work; medical missionaries need a very thorough preparation, and some medical knowledge would be valuable to all missionaries; medical missions can furnish the care frequently needed by the other members of the station; the trainthat considered Bibles superfluous, he hav | ing of native medical students is a hopeful ing "preached" thirty years without having measure, but to be managed with the greatest possible wisdom; and in no case is

Ten Commandments. A member of a helpers of all kinds should be Christians. senior class in college once took the writer's | One speaker suggested as one reason why Concordance and Bible, confidently ex- I what is called "Faith Healing" had arisen, pecting to find, in the New Testament, the fact that medical men had not looked where it would plainly say that the Sabbath | to God as they ought to have done, for his was transferred from the Seventh to the blessing upon their remedies and their skill. relatives and friends to turn for help and to be due to the daughter's being possessed by a witch. To these and similar examples are to be added the great and widespread need of medical skill and knowledge, and of good nursing, the great ignorance of native

be citizens. Peculiar People is a weekly as was shown by the fact that a gorilla, paper, published at 141 Norfolk Street, New placed in what is known as "trade rum, in order to preserve it, had its hair and skin completely burnt off. Demi-johns and boxes filled with bottles of gin were to be found everywhere, and even the seats in one of the native churches were made of these boxes. Mr. Allan also strongly denounced the trade carried on with the natives in gunpowder.

> DR. WILLIAM WILSON, from China, said that when he left his station his Christian assistant had expressed the hope that when he returned he might bring many back with him to heal the body and preach the gospel. In China medical work was, in some of the larger centers, the adjunct of mission work, from which the truth has been carried back into the country by patients. But there were smaller centers in China where medical missions were started, and one of them was Hang-Chung-Foo; 2,000 miles up the country, where Dr. Wilson labors. There they rented a commodious house, converting part of it into a dispensary, with a few beds for in-patients. The effect of their work was to disarm suspicion, to supply an unrivaled opportunity to preach the gospel to everchanging audiences, and to furnish a ready means of winning the confidence of the authorities. This young speaker spoke with extreme rapidity, but he greatly interested a sympathetic audience.

REV. DR. BRUCE, late of Persia, said missons were, he believed, preparing the way for the Lord's coming. He did not believe, however, that Chirst was coming to send the 850,000,000 of heathens and the 170,000,000 of Mohammedans who were in the world to hell; if he did he should not pray for Christ's coming. Christ was coming to save them, and missionaries were only preparing the way as witnesses to him. Dr. Bruce then described the scene of his labors in Persia, where Christianity had hitherto been only represented by the Armenian Church, the priests of which were very ignorant, and could do little more than chant their liturgy. Boys' and girls' schools had now, however, been established medical mission work to be separated from among the Armenians, and were doing great

said there was sadness in all infidelity, but of all the sad sights that weary Christendom | it wasn't yourself." beholds the saddest was that of a woman be coming the victim of scepticism. What had Christ not done for woman? See where he found her, and to what heights he has First day of the week. But who among us The value of medical missions is illustrated raised her. Now he has given her a special by such facts as these; in times of sickness work in opening the door of the kingdom to opened the next February, with little reports converts from heathenism are urged by the women of India with a key which she as to how the Lord had led us in this new silver dollar must go into the mite box. alone possesses. Enormous sums of money | way. Of course, being an officer of the Cirare squandered in sumptuous ease; some of cle, I took one of the first boxes, for exam. some weeks. I was beginning to learn how healing to priests and idolatrous rites. In this wealth should be consecrated to the ple's sake, and with a purpose to use it. I to do it, and was finding it an occasion of Africa, a daughter was deliberately killed service of Christ. The Bishop emphasized carried it home and put it in a corner of the bringing me daily, and many times a day, because her mother's illness was supposed the particular blessedness, of the work women were now being ask n to do.

Woman'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, Wis.

MITE BOXES-A TRUE EXPERIENCE. BY HARRIET E. CARPENTER.

My Dear Sisters.--I have been having my first experiences with mite boxes during the past six or eight months, and as the commission has been given to all the disciples of the Lord Jesus to be witnesses to others of what he does for them, so in the simplest and most familiar way, I will tell you of my experience with my mite box.

I had read, or heard read, "Mrs. Pickett's Missionary Box," repeatedly, and each time the tears had started and rolled down my cheeks at her homely but pathetic story, but the idea had never occurred to me that I could have any such experience. I was not a lone widow, obliged to support myself by the hardest work. I had not a sacred-memory of a little one "gone before," with all Mrs. Pickett's other pathetic circumstances. A mite box might do great things for such women as Mrs. Pickett, but I must get on some other way. All these thoughts were unspoken, even to myself; but I suppose they were in my heart, or I should have procured a mite box immediately after hearing of Mrs. Pickett the first time.

Last May or June, one of the members of our Mission Circle, after reading a poem at our meeting, suggested, in the talk that followed, that she thought mite boxes very useful helps. Some one asked hesitatingly, "How they should be used." A sister replied cheerily, "Oh, that is very simple. If you know of any one scalding herself with a kettle

We all caught the idea. The result of the talk was a vote, instructing the Treasurer to furnish each member of our Circle, who will receive them, a mite box and a copy of "Mrs. | has been my faith. And now my heart is so Pickett," and that the mite boxes should be. full of a sense of God's goodness to me per-

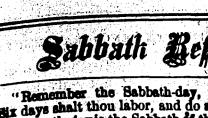
cide the future. One cent more went into the box. I might add that the probabilities at last culminated in fact, and strange to say, that which I could see as only evil, the Lord, as he is wont, converted into one of my largest blessings.

As I glance over my list of occasions for putting in my cents, I see quite a number of specially impressive sermons by our pastor, quite a number of refreshing missionary, meetings with my sisters in different places, some bright, glad days; some deliverances out of perplexity as plain as if the Master himself had come to the door and told me what to do, or, perhaps, handed me a check. I remember one day being burdened with the fact that for weeks my time and thought had been almost wholly occupied with an. swering those ever-recurring questions in a housekeeper's life: "What shall we eat? what shall we drink? and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" My unuttered cry was. "Oh, for some work that will last beyond this body and this present world!" Notlong after, the door bell rang, and a little girl with scanty clothing, stood before me, "Please, Mrs. Carpenter, father has had a relapse of the fever, and mother's afraid he will surely die now, and she wants you to

come up and see her as soon as you can." When I returned from that house where "the bread-winner" had lain for weeks help. less on his bed, while ten young children must be fed and clothed, one more cent went into the box for the opportunity of serv. ing "one of the least of these," and so. of serving the Christ.

Some of my cents have gone in for a bright. sunny day, or for showers sorely needed, or for frosts delayed; some for faithful helpers in my home. Some coppers went in from the purse of a friend who was "going away and did not want to be burdened to carry them." One quarter of a dollar, was slipped into my hand "for my mite box," after a missionary meeting in a neighboring town. Some have gone in for an unexpected thoughtfulness or tenderness from my husband; some for a little light when the way was dark; some more for light, some for unmistakable light.

I have always felt ashamed to put in a single cent for so great a blessing, but my heart of hot water, and you handle yours without has said, "I cannot repay you, O Lord; this accident, put a copper into your mite box is only keeping account of some of your mer-THE chairman of one of the meetings for your escape; or if you hear of any one cies." During the last few weeks, the last falling and breaking a limb, put in a cent that of my father's grandchildren has, by God's help, decided that he has lived long enough without Christ, and is now going to try and do better with his help. For this I have longed, but scarcely dared to hope, so weak sonally, and to us as a family, that one big



the seventh day is the Sabbath of th

OUTLOOK COBBESPONI

BY THE EDITOR OF THE

The following letters canno the readers of the RECORDER. shows the wisdom of scatterin everywhere, trusting the bles the harvest:

HALLOWELL, Me. MESSRS. LEWIS AND POTTER, Edit

Dear Brethren,-A' year a I found on the closet floor o signed to me, at a hotel in Hampshire, a copy of the Or 1886. Being of an investi mind naturally, besides a see in all its departments, I put i for future reference. Amid ing demands of the hour it w although I had read portions following February, when which it treats was very forc my notice, and amid the com which sickness afforded, I ga thorough investigation. have kept the Sabbath since April. I am interested in t desire to advance the cause, to do so. Being engaged Christ, I feel that this is a overlooked. If the Outlook i I wish to become a subscribe method of finding out. If number, I shall know of the so good an exponent of the Lord and the Sunday of paranity and will forward for the your publication could make frequently than once a quar you and it.

Yours for the truth,

From Bladenboro, N. C., J. C., writes in substance as been reading the Outlook an arguments in favor of the se holy Sabbath, and also the sented in favor of the first bath. "I find that the Lo seventh day holy, and he no the first day holy. We prof tian nation, and as such, Christ, as well as God's com he came to honor and fulfi further suggestion made by ent shows how, though seein is still influenced by the pr depending upon the civil law of authority. He suggests sent to Congress asking, th may be so changed as to req of the Sabbath, rather than the week. It is true that if against the Sabbath-keepers and public opinion would rec of Sabbath-keepers to pursu on the first day of the week, our correspondent suggests serve Sabbath and "hav science toward God," and st with the civil law. But, said, reliance upon the civil gard for God, and, while w restrictions ought to be rem bath-keepers might enjoy under the civil law, and feel that it would be unwin of the civil law in the ms keeping. True Sabbathspring from the heart. WI recognizes the authority of it, there is a real satisfactic peace in such obedience.

all yet has a sufficient knowledge of the blessed Word of God.

THEBE was a small meeting in New York, in 1854, to consider methods and views relating to Christian missions. Afterwards there were a few conferences of missionary workers in India, and one in China. In 1868 a conference lasting four days was held in Liverpool. In 1878 was held the great Mildmay Conference in London. This lasted five days and considered a wider range of subjects than any previous missionary gathering. Here, for the first time, it is said, the organized work of Christian women in missions, received some due recognition. And next comes the great International Missionary Conference of 1888, in Essex Hall, London, which far surpassed all others in attendance, interest and importance.

THE greater part of Sabbath-day June 2d, was passed at the house of Rev. Dr. Jones, 56 Mildmay Park, London, N., and in the meeting for Bible study and public worship, of the Mill Yard Church, held in the Sunday-school Room of the Commercial Street Baptist Church. The Bible class was led by Bro. Jones; and in order to avail themselves of the RECORDER notes, they keep one week behind, the lesson for that day, therefore, being Peter's Denial. The opening prayer at the preaching service was by the pastor; the Scriptures were read by William Black Jones; prayer offered by the writer; an excellent sermon preached by Rev. O. U. Whitford, and good and earnest singing furnished by the choir and the congregation. Over thirty persons were in attendance, and it appeared to be an occasion of both pleasure and profit.

VOLUME I., numbers 1, 2, of The Peculiar People has been received, and we have read it with great interest. The paper is written by Jews for Jews; and it will impartially chronicle all events of interest to Jews in all parts of the world, and discuss them from a Biblical point of view. Its columns will be open for the free discussion of all Jewish the liquor-seller, its budding civilization topics. A prominent place will be given to the consideration of our responsibilities toward the numerous Jewish immigrants, Islam, or allow its people to be destroyed by especially to the question how to promote drink. Rev. W. Allan then gave startling their assimilation to the life and duties of statistics as to the African liquor-traffic, American citizens. It claims that the idea

REV. MR. KARNEY, of India, referred to the recent statement of The Times correspondent, that the Hindoos were watching with anxiety the Government education in India, which is drawing young men and women from the sanctions of their old religion, but substitutes no religious training in its place. This is the opportunity of Christians; for the Hindoo mind was never so agitated on this subject as now. English women, consecrated in spirit, should respond

doctors, and the cruelties of heathenism.

to the call for more women missionaries. Woman's work should always be in conjunction with man's work; she should not be placed in positions of isolation.

REV. B. WARDLAW THOMPSON said that the missionary's wife had been first a splendid "object lesson," and then she had been her husband's helper. She had taught women how to sew, make clothes, read and sing. So important was her work, that the wives were counted by some societies among the missionaries. Every year is teaching more plainly that our hope for the difficult fields is in the quiet influence of Christian women.

DR. ELLINWOOD, of New York, said that human rapacity had again and again inter-fered with the progress of Christianity. But society could not exist on the basis of mere money-making and greed. In California things at one time became so bad that even the worst men agreed that they wanted a church and a minister to inculcate morality, and so they sent to the Sandwich Islands for one of the missionaries. It Africa were left to the tender mercies of would be blighted. Half a century hence that civilization would be full of life and light, if we did not hand Africa over to which he denounced as a mission agency of Satan himself. At Sierra Leone 180,000 of a still existing Jewish national life is gallons of strong drink were imported last

MR. H. J. TRITTON said that the old East India Company was on the opinion that there was no connection between missionaries selves or broke a limb; not a penny went in and merchants. Only under the Danish that day. The second day I was watchflag could the first English missionary be ing for something to happen somewhere, to sent to India. But commerce in reality owed everything to missions, and they should walk hand in hand. It was, however, of the first importance that the traders and the sailors who left our shores should be Christian men.

BISHOP CROWTHER, of Africa-an aged colored gentleman, whose once dark hair is difficulties of Europeans in learning the negroes' languages, and above all in translating the Scriptures into them.

FROM B. B. HEWITT.

BEAUREGARD, Miss., June 1, 1888. Since my last report our church at Beau regard has had three additions to its mem bership. Among them is Prof. Wm. Harvey, an ordained minister from the missionary Baptists. He was Principal last year of our public school. Bro Harvey is now assisting me in my ministerial labor. Now that Beauregard has assistance, could the Board employ your missionary for all his time, I think it would add to the general ,advancement of the Sabbath cause by enabling me to extend my circuit into more distant fields. I have this quarter made but one trip into Louisiana, visiting the little com pany of Sabbath-keepers at Hammond, and preaching for them Sabbath and Sunday, April 28 and 29, receiving a hearty welcome at the homes of Bro. W. R. Potter and other Sabbath-keepers. We had very good and attentive congregations at each service. On the 30th we extended our trip southward to New Orleans, working in the city one week. M

Several important points in Louisiana I have not been able to visit for lack of means. I regret very much that I have been crippled in this way. However I feel thankful to God for the results thus far this field, we shall have results that will

old fashioned window seat, close by my into direct conference with my God. sight.

my immediate circle either scalded themsomebody-but nothing did, and so no copper went in that day. I began to fear that I had an elephant on my hands larger than I could manage, in the shape of that innocentlooking, cheap little pasteboard mite box. The third or fourth day, an old missionary friend came to spend the night. He had ar-ranged to go to England, and thence to the

left far behind to wait and watch the result, I found my first occasion to use my mite box. I put in one cent because it had not been my cent that went in was on the next Sunday, blessing I received from it.

longer: certain outside claims must be met number of "Mrs. Pickett." that day; a certain piece of sewing seemed But after they came to hand, and the next that day; a certain piece of sewing seemed had been accomplished, and there was a little took half of my boxes the next Sunday. time to spare. I was persuaded that this re- explained the matter to the four present. box.

Have any of my sisters walked day after one woman said promptly, "I should like to day and week after week in the shadow of a take one." Another followed, and another, great fear, each day bringing a deeper shad- until the four were taken. I impressed upon ow-the reality nearer? And has it been them that the boxes were not intended to such that you have felt "if that should hap- receive large sums, but to help them watch pen I could not bear it?" Well, I walked in for the Lord's mercies and receive their such a shadow for weeks and months, until thanks for them. I also gave a copy of at last simply the fear, not the reality, became unbearable, and I was forced to wrestle | day I gave in like manner four more. These in prayer until I could say, ""Thy will'gained for Sabbath reform. And I think if even though it be this very thing I have been heard from the others. I thought I saw the Board will give their hearty support to thought I could not bear-'be done." And a little shrinking on the part of a few, and then came peace. Nothing outward had as these eight comprised the families most changed. All the probabilities remained the comfortably situated, I thought we would

I had been using my new mite box for mending, so that it would be constantly in found it kept me on the watch for his loving kindnesses hitherto unnoticed, and so was The first day came and went, and none of bringing me into such real and familiar relations with him as I had never entered into

before.

One day the question came into my mind: "If a mite box is such a spiritual blessing to me, why shouldn't my good women at Thompsonville share the same blessing?" Now you must be told, my sisters, that "my good women at Thompsonville" are the members of my class in the Mission Sundayschool of our church there, and all of them but two obliged to work steadily and diliranged to go to England, and thence to the gently to keep themselves and families from Congo. J could scarcely feel willing that he actual want. Most of them are Germans, fast whitening-urged that the natives should expose himself to so great risks; and as two Irish, one English, one Scotch, one colshould themselves be trained to convert the [I bade him good bye on board the steamer next] ored, one from the "Provinces." Two are unnegroes. He specially pointed out the day, uncertain if I should see his face again, married, two are widows, five have husbands and remembering that his invalid wife was suffering from disabilities varying from a sun-stroke last summer to a state of utter helplessness Three are more than seventy years old; five suffer constantly in their own husband's duty to go to Africa? The next persons from sickness resulting from years of overwork. But to the glory of the Heavenly after returning from my Mission Sunday-| Father be it said, that nearly all these nineschool class, because I was so conscious of the | teen women, in their poverty and family sicknesses, in their hard work and trials of vari-I suppose my sisters all know what it is to ous kinds, have cried unto the Lord and he have things "go wrong," from morning till has answered them. They have sought him, night; and I presume they all know, too, and he has been found of them, and has walked

what it is to have them "go right." One with them day by day. These are the "good morning I awoke with the remembrance that women" I wanted to be blessed with mite certain household duties could be delayed no boxes. So I procured a dozen, with the same

to be an absolute necessity. Although it Sunday I was to give them out to my women, seemed hopeless to accomplish all in the one my heart began to fail me. When I rememshort day, the only thing to be done was to bered their straitened circumstances, their begin with the most important thing, and sicknesses, their large families in some cases, get on as far as possible. An early start was I asked myself, "Is it right for me to add made. No interruption came. 'Each wheel anything to their burdens? Have they not turned smoothly on its own axis, and fitted | all they can carry now?" But my own glad exexactly into the next. One piece of work perience answered: "These will be no burwas finished and put aside, and another, and den, they will lighten burdens." So, staying another, until, before the day was gone, all my heart on God and his grace by prayer, sult was not of my planning or skill, but of had but a brief time to do so, but it was all the Lord's. One more penny went into my that was needed. Before I had time to ask them if they would like each to take one,

"Mrs. P." with each box. The next Sunneeded less explanation, for something had

The following, courteour sents a type of error into w of our correspondents have

Editor of the Outlook:

My Dear Brother,-I 1 reading Mr. Lamb's article it in the Outlook for Januar thank you, not "meagerly Snyder in your same issue my copy of the Outlook, a a Ohristian spirit, to refe Paul's summing up of y corded (By the way, is not w Word of God," a record o Rom. 14: 6: "He who r regardeth it unto the Lor gardeth not the day to the regard it." I am yours in erty which refuses to be in drink, or in respect of a new moon or of the Sabbi

Pastor of Congre

It is not surprising that

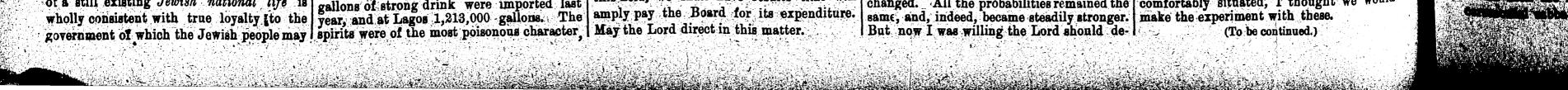
thus, when they mistake

law for freedom withou

completed the quotation

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one in the part defines the



future. One cent more went into I might add that the probabilities culminated in fact, and strange to t which I could see as only evil, the he is wont, converted into one of est blessings.

glance over my list of occasions for in my cents, I see quite a number of y impressive sermons by our pastor, number of refreshing missionary. s with my sisters in different places. right, glad days; some deliverances perplexity as plain as if the Master had come to the door and told me do, or, perhaps, handed me a check. tember one day being burdened with t that for weeks my time and thought en almost wholly occupied with anthose ever-recurring questions in a eeper's life: "What shall we eat? nall we drink? and wherewithal shall clothed?" My unuttered cry was, for some work that will last beyond dy and this present world!" Not long the door bell rang, and a little girl canty clothing, stood before me. e, Mrs. Carpenter, father has had a of the fever, and mother's afraid he rely die now, and she wants you to

p and see her as soon as you can." n I returned from that house where read-winner" had lain for weeks helphis bed, while ten young children e fed and clothed, one more cent went he box for the opportunity of servone of the least of these," and so, of g the Christ.

e of my cents have gone in for a bright. day, or for showers sorely needed, or sts delayed; some for faithful helpers home. Some coppers went in from rse of a friend who was "going away id not want to be burdened to carry One quarter of a dollar, was alipped ny hand "for my mite box," after a nary meeting in a neighboring town. have gone in for an unexpected htfulness or tenderness from my hussome for a little light when the way was some more for light, some for unmisle light.

ave always felt ashamed to put in a sinnt for so great a blessing, but my heart id, "I cannot repay you, O Lord; this y keeping account of some of your mer-During the last few weeks, the last y father's grandchildren has, by God's decided that he has lived long enough ut Christ, and is now going to try and tter with his help. For this I have d, but scarcely dared to hope, so weak een my faith. And now my heart is so f a sense of God's goodness to me perly, and to us as a family, that one big dollar must go into the mite box. ad been using my new mite box for weeks. I was beginning to learn how it, and was finding it an occasion of ing me daily, and many times a day, direct conference with my God. d it kept me on the watch for his loving nesses hitherto unnoticed, and so was ging me into such real and familiar rens with him as I had never entered into e day the question came into my mind: a mite box is such a spiritual blessing to why shouldn't my good women at npsonville share the same blessing?' you must be told, my sisters, that "my women at Thompsonville" are the bers of my class in the Mission Sundayol of our church there, and all of them two obliged to work steadily and dilily to keep themselves and families from al want. Most of them are Germans, Irish, one English, one Scotch, one col-, one from the "Provinces." Two are unied, two are widews, five have husbands ring from disabilities varying from a stroke last summer to a state of utter lessness Three are more than seventy old; five suffer constantly in their own ons from sickness resulting from years of work. But to the glory of the Heavenly er be it said, that nearly all these ninewomen, in their poverty and family sickes, in their hard work and trials of varikinds, have cried unto the Lord and he answered them. They have sought him, he has been found of them, and has walked them day by day. These are the "good en" I wanted to be blessed with mite s. So I procured a dozen, with the same ber of "Mrs. Pickett." at after they came to hand, and the next lay I was to give them out to my women, neart began to fail me. When I rememd their straitened circumstances, their nesses, their large families in some cases, red myself, "Is it right for me to add hing to their burdens? Have they not ney can carry now?" But my own glad exence answered: "These will be no burthey will lighten burdens." So. staying heart on God and his grace by prayer, half of my boxes the next Sunday. ained the matter to the four present. but a brief time to do so, but it was all was needed. Before I had time to ask a if they would like each to take one, woman said promptly, "I should like to one." Another followed, and another, the four were taken. I impressed upon n that the boxes were not intended to ve large sums, but to help them watch the Lord's mercies and receive their iks for them. I also gave a copy of rs. P." with each box. The pext Sungave in like manner four more. These led less explanation, for something had heard from the others. I thought 1 saw tle shrinking on the part of a few, and here eight comprised the families most fortably situated, I thought we would



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

OUTLOOK COBRESPONDENCE.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE OUTLOOK.

The following letters cannot fail to interest the readers of the RECORDER. The first one shows the wisdom of scattering seeds of truth everywhere, trusting the blessing of God for the harvest:

HALLOWELL, Me., July 23, 1888. MESSRS. LEWIS AND POTTER, Editors of the Outlook.

Dear Brethren,-A' year ago last October. I found on the closet floor of the room as- freedom, and that he who did not deem them signed to me, at a hotel in Northern New necessary should not condemn those who Hampshire, a copy of the Outlook for July, did, and vice versa. But the power to abro-1886. Being of an investigating turn of mind naturally, besides a seeker after truth in all its departments, I put it into my trunk for future reference. Amid the many press ing demands of the hour it was not studied, although I had read portions of it, until the following February, when the subject of which it treats was very forcibly brought to my notice, and amid the comparative leisure which sickness afforded, I gave the matter a thorough investigation. The result is have kept the Sabbath since a year ago last April. I am interested in the subject and desire to advance the cause, and am trying to do so. Being engaged in the work of Christ, I feel that this is a point not to be overlooked. If the Outlook is still published, I wish to become a subscriber, and take this method of finding out. If you send me a law. We urge, also, that he study carefully number, I shall know of the continuation of the effect of such doctrine as his communiso good an exponent of the Sabbath of the Lord and the Sunday of paganized Christi- life, as seen in the history of Christianity. anity and will forward for the future. I wish your publication could make its visits more frequently than once a quarter. God bless you and it. d it. Yours for the truth, MRS. N. M. H.

From Bladenboro, N. C., a correspondent J. C., writes in substance as follows: I have been reading the Outlook and considering its arguments in favor of the seventh day as the holy Sabbath, and also the arguments presented in favor of the first day as the Sabbath. "I find that the Lord said keep the seventh day holy, and he nowhere said keep tian nation, and as such, we must follow off the yoke, as the Word of God leads me

fourth commandment by its origin, its design, and its historical position in the church of God, cannot be classed with those mentioned in the letter to the Colossians, the position taken by the correspondent is both illogical and erroneous. The reference to Rom. 14: 6 is misapplied under the same mistaken interpretation. There were many other days besides the weekly Sabbath which were regarded by some as essential to religious life, just as some men deem different forms and times of prayer, or worship in our own day essential, or at least beneficial in the development of spiritual life, and the performance of religious duty. Concerning such things, Paul urges that there should be gate the law of God had never been delegated to Paul, while in this same letter to the Romans, 3: 31, he closes the unanswerable argument in favor of the perpetuity of God's law, by declaring that faith in Christ, establishes, but does not make void that law. His torically, and in fact, the commandment rel ative to the Sabbath is the key-stone in the arch of the Decalogue, which arch is builded with the ten eternal laws of God's government. We trust that our correspondent will look deeper into the meaning of Paul's words, and compare them with the words of Christ, who declares that he came not to destroy the law. We urge, also, that he study carefully cation sets forth, when applied to human Identical in spirit and error, is the following:

shadow of Christ. Since the Sabbath of the

TOWANDA, Pa., Jan. 2, 1888.

Mr. Editor,-Your indefatigable zeal in sending me the Outlook is worthy of admiration and imitation. I sincerely thank you; but, as I have no use for the paper, ask you to discontinue it. There was a time when I was in great bondage in reference to Sabbathobservance, but Romans 14th and Colossians 2d, set me free. Every day is to me a Sabbath and a holy day, and every day a work ing day. Nationally, Sabbath-observance has been profitable, and Sabbath-n-glect unprofitable, whether in Israel or among Genthe first day holy. We profess to be a Chris- | tiles; but the nations are gradually throwing Education.

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

EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN.

Education means to lead out, to develop, and to unfold character. This embraces the culture of mind, conscience, and body. A liberal education is marked by the eleva tion of charcter and by the dignity and earnestness of one's path through life. These are the truly educated women.

"Though they may never have sat at the feet of masters, or seen the inside of school or college, they have attained all the ends of a true culture by as much as they have acquired breadth of information, disciplineof faculty, and power of soul. And every system of female education must be tried at last by its power of producing such women. I care not with what show of outward accomplishments or what dexterity of social art the young woman may have been taught to glitter in crowded saloons and win the applause of fascinated admirers. I care not what school has awarded her its diplomas, how long the catalogue of pretentious " branches' she has nominally pursued, nor how great the eclat with which she figured in classroom or on examination day. If her accomplishments have left her poor in intellect and feeble in nature, if she has not learned to love knowledge for its own sake and to pursue it with a life-long interest, if she has not become an earnest-minded woman, seek ing from choice the companionship of the intelligent and wise (living or dead), devot ing her powers to noble practical ends, and forever escaped from the possibility of relishing what is petty and shallow, vulgar and weak, in the life of her sex, she is not an educated woman, and the school or the masters who through their deficiencies have, left her in that condition, merit only execration and contempt."

A GREAT EDUCATIONAL PLAN.

The Hon. Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell University, and afterwards U.S. Minister to Germany, has made tant problems in American politics, industries. and social minimum doi in original work and building, on the broadest system that per-have has ever by odevised, a great national differently in f. wit. Such an institution would stimulate and unify all the existing American institutions of high grade. There has recently appeared no more comprehensive or instructive plan for the advancement of the highest educational interests, not only of the United States but of the world.

that the saloon "aids business;" then suppose, apparently, because money passes in the work of their hands and the hopes of the transaction that it must necessarily be their lives. It corrupts the ballot; it de-"business." There is not the first element of real business about it. Trade, or commerce, presupposes the exchange of one commodity for another. Generally one of these is money. In every legitimate transaction both buyer and seller have practically equivalent values in their hands after its completion. The first one had a snm of money, the second one had an equivalent amount of goods. They exchange, and the second one has the money, the first one has the goods. But in the case of the saloon how is it? The workingman pays over his money. What has he to represent that money as he staggars home to his miserable family? Nothing and worse than nothing. He has not only lost his money, but he has degraded his manhood, injured his health, lost self-respect and the respect and confidence of all decent men. The exchange is abominably one-sided. It is entirely to the advantage of the saloonist. He has the money and the drinker has lost not only it, but all that makes life worth living along with it. There is no "business" about the saloon. It is the establishment which fosters idleness and debauchery, which increases the poverty and degradation of humanity it is the training school of vice, the kindergarten of crime. It is an evil tree and its fruits are evil. It is astonishing that any sane man can allow himself, even by implication, to do aught that will aid in continuing its existence or in fostering its growth. Let every honest reader ponder the problem. Let him measure the saloon by its fruits, and he will speedily agree with us that the thing to do is to wipe out the saloons, prohibit the manufacture and sale of rum, and thus pulverize the rum power.—Toleda Blade.

A COMMON FOE.

'No intelligent and thoughtful reader of the journals and periodicals of the day can fail to have noted the increasing prominence which is being given to the discussion of the temperance question. In publications of every grade, from the conservative, stately and dignified reviews and quarterlies, down to the smallest sheets hawked on the streets, the subject of the liquor traffic, its evils, its a life-long study of the higher educational restriction, its suppression, is being pressed systems and problems both of this country upon the attention of the people. Men of and of the Old World. As the result of his affairs, statesmen, legislators, who have unexperience and study he prepared a sketch til very recently either utterly ignored the of "The Next American University," which | liquor question or have treated it in a rewas published in the Forum for June. He | mote way as a matter of slight importance, would have a great school so organized that are now taking it up and handling it with a If they do suffer it is an indictment of Christhe most promising students of any leading vigor and earnestness that shows something American institution should have encourage- of a true appreciation of its magnitude and ment and direction, each in the prosecution | importance. Within the past year or two of his speciality, at any American or foreign there is hardly a country in Europe or a school that he chose; and that these thorougly | State in the Union that has not been called trained students should be maintained by this upon to deal with the rum traffic in some great central university to investigate impor- | form, to consider its fearful evils and to take more or less radical measures for their suppression. Even the governments of France and Spain, two of the leading wine-drinking countries of the globe, have been forced at last to take cognizance of the terrible ravages of the drink habit among their people and have appointed commissions to investigate the subject and to suggest measures of relief. Another fact of significance in this connection is the added prominence which has recently been given to the drink question in the discussions of various deliberative bodies. both secular and religious. In nearly all the conferences, conventions, and assemblies of the church held during the past year the liquor curse has been the subject of the most thoughtful and serious consideration, and nearly all have taken strong and determined action on the subject. The Meth odist General Conference, at its recent session. speaking through the mouth of its bishops, declared that the liquor traffic "cannot be legalized without sin," and the other denominations have adopted an attitude towards the traffic no less firm and uncompromising. Thus also we have had clear and strong utterances with respect to the perils of the drink trade and the duties of individuals and communities with regard to it. from labor conventions, missionary conferences, and councils for the promotion of various social and political reforms. The same problem at the same time has engaged the attention of the great Presbyterian Council in session in London and the National Conference of Charities and Cor rection which has just adjourned its annual meeting in our own city of Buffalo. In one the liquor traffic was denounced for its interference in the work of foreign missions, and in the other the saloons were declared to be the chief recruiting agencies for the prisons and the work-houses. Thus we have fresh and -continuing evidence day by day of the truth that the traffic in strong drink is a business which antagonizes all things that are right and good, of whatever name or nature, all movements, all enterprises, all methods of organized action that have for their end and aim the advancement of the spiritual, moral, or material interests of mankind. Whichever way men turn in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-men, to purify society, to reform the state, to build up the church of Christ, they find everywhere before them as one of the chiefest, most stubborn, most defiant and aggressive enemies, the mighty, remorseless, Satanic power that Some idea of the importance of the con-cessions made to the Papacy by the Prussian Government may be gained from the fact that no less than seventeen orders of monks, balance? It certainly should be clear to lies entrenched behind the saloon. The pathway before

them, to embarrass, to defeat and destroy moralizes legislatures; it paralyzes industry; it debauches society; it poisons the minds and bodies of the young; it empties the churches and fills the jails; it desolates homes and destroys the souls of men. Over against every institution of learning stand a score of the schools of vice and crime; over against every church stands a hundred of the pitfalls of hell. Nothing good, nothing pure, nothing that ennobles or uplifts the heart and soul of man springs into existence that does not find a persistent, malignant, deadly foe in the rum power. Only when men shall come to see and know this truth in all its terrible reality, will the traffic in strong drink and all the fearful wrongs that go with it, be swept from the face of the earth.—Observer.

THE SALOON MUST GO.

The saloon must go; we have said it several times and we say it again. Here is some literature on the subject which it is worth while sticking a pin into:

John Adams wrote in his diary in 1761: Dram-shops may be compared to Pandora's boxes. In many places they are the nurseries of our legislature."

Thomas Jefferson said: "To the use of ardent spirits is to be attributed much evil legislation. If I were again placed in a position to do so, my first question to a candidate for office would be, 'Do you drink ardent spirits?"

Balzac wrote: "People dread cholera, but brandy is a much worse plague." Ruskin wrote: "Whisky-selling is a

worse mode of assassination than is practiced by the worst bandits of any country."

To all of which add the remark recently made by Cardinal Manning, who said to an English audience the other day that "the amount, \$900,000,000 spent in drink every year would give every laboring man a roof." It is small wonder there is an army of the starving poor in London with wages at an extreme point of depression, work scarce and beer and gin plentiful. It isn't public soup-houses that cure such a distressing state of affairs: it isn't even preaching. First take away the open gin palaces, and then apply other remedies: first remove the primary cause of poverty-the temptation and opportunity for drink-and the rest will follow. There is no reason for the deserving poor to suffer for the necessaries of life in England or in any other Christian country.

Christ, as well as God's commandments, for he came to honor and fulfill the law." A further suggestion made by this correspondent shows how, though seeing the truth, he is still influenced by the prevalent habit of depending upon the civil law as the standard of authority. He suggests that petitions be sent to Congress asking, that the civil law may be so changed as to require the keeping of the Sabbath, rather than the first day of the week. It is true that if the restrictions against the Sabbath-keepers were removed, and public opinion would recognize the rights of Sabbath-keepers to pursue their vocations on the first day of the week, undisturbed, as our correspondent suggests, men could observe Sabbath and "have a clear conscience toward God," and still be in harmony with the civil law. But, as we have often said, reliance upon the civil law destroys regard for God, and, while we believe that all restrictions ought to be removed, so that Sabbath-keepers might enjoy perfect freedom feel that it would be unwise to seek the aid of the civil law in the matter of Sabbathkeeping. True Sabbath-observance must spring from the heart. When the conscience it, there is a real satisfaction and permanent | writes:

peace in such obedience. The following, courteous and brief, represents a type of error into which a large class

of our correspondents have fallen: GRAFTON, Vt.

Editor of the Outlook:

My Dear Brother,-I have just finished reading Mr. Lamb's article and your reply to it in the Outlook for January, 1888. I want to thank you, not "meagerly," as does our Bro. Snyder in your same issue, but sincerely, for corded (By the way, is not what you call "The Word of God." a record of God's word?) in Rom. 14: 6: "He who regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord, and he who reregard it." I am yours in the Christian liberty which refuses to be "judged in food or in drink, or in respect of a holy day or of the new moon or of the Sabbath." Col. 2: 16. A. P.

Pastor of Congregational Church.

It is not surprising that men should write thus, when they mistake true liberty under law for freedom without law. Had A. P. completed the quotation from Col. 2: 16, 1t would have destroyed the foundation for his

to expect they will. I am looking for a Sabbath to come. See Heb. 4: 9. Sabbath keeping in many cases is sanctified idleness, with which Jesus has no sympathy. / John 5:17.

Faithfully. G. H. T. It is possible, that one who, like this last correspondent, has received an early training under what he calls "Gieat bondage in reference to Sabbath-observance," might continue for a time in the observance of "every day as a holy day," but the facts of history are, that those who have been trained under that theory have soon declined from all Sabbath-keeping. "National Sabbath-observance has been profitable" only as it has been based upon conscientious regard for God. and hence has led to that spiritual culture which God designed the Sabbath should develop. If what our correspondent calls throwing off the yoke were a rising to higher spiritual attainments, and a less narrow view of obedience, the tendency of which he speaks might be commended; but since it is rather a throwunder the civil law, and yet obey God, we ing off of all responsibility, and as a result. as sinking into indifference, or absolute wrongdoing, the tendency is both dangerous and prophetic of evil.

Still another correspondent, who is entanrecognizes the authority of God and bows to gled in the meshes of this no-law error.

CAMPAIGN, Ill.

Dear Sir, —"All in all I depend on the gospel of Christ and not on the law. Your paper is law and nothing but law, and teaches the letter of the law but not the spirit of it." Respectfully, J. C. L. T., Lutheran pastor.

It is very strange that men cannot understand the difference between the law of God as a rule of action, and dependence upon that law for salvation, to the ignoring of faith in my copy of the Outlook, and I desire also, in Christ. Every reader of the Outlook knows a Christian spirit, to refer both of you to that however earnestly we plead for the su-Paul's summing up of your dispute, as re- premacy of God's law as a rule of life, and therefore for the observance of the Sabbath, we do not plead for it as a ground of salvation. J. C. L. T. cannot depend upon the gardeth not the day to the Lord, he doth not gospel of Christ more implicitly than do those whom the Outlook represents. If we plead for the "letter of the law," it is because we believe that divine wisdom expresses the spirit of the law in the best form possible, and that we cannot improve upon the expression of the truth as the revealed Word sets it forth.

position. Paul defines the things concerning which men are not to be judged, as those now have permission to return and again men who have an little power of thought as

Chippings.

It is proposed to celebrate in the winter of 1889-90 the sixth centennial of the foundation of the University of Montpelier.

Professor Maria Mitchell has been tendered a home in Vassar College and a free use of the observatory for the rest of her life.

The King of Siam proposes to place the Presbyterian mission schools on the same basis as to state aid as the government schools.

The students at present pursuing theological courses among the Protestants in France exceed 200. Besides these, there are a num. ber studying in Germany, Switzerland, and Scotland.

Chauncey B. Ripley, LL. D., has been named as a candidate for the Presidency of Bucknell University, to succeed Dr. David J. Hill, who has accepted the Presidency of the University of Rochester, recently made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Anderson. Harvard College preachers for 1888-89 will be Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, the Rev. George A. Gordon, Professor William Lawrence, and the Rev. Theodore Williams, of New York.

gemperance.

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

like an adder."

THE KINDEGABTEN CRIME.

Is it not plain that the saloon. is really a potent factor in what are known as "hard times?" A leech which is never filled, which is always sucking in money out of

ianity to which she will be compelled to plead. The poor, alas! we have ever with us; but starvation means greed and selfishness on the part of others which it is the province of a practical Christianity to overthrow. Is this politics? Well, it is good politics.—Selected.

ITEMS.

The records of the license court of Philadelphia, show that nine-tenths of those applying for license are of foreign birth.

The Topeka Capital estimates that Kansas has saved not less than \$12,000,000 since her prohibitory law went into effect.

John Haesch, of Kansas City is another victim of cigarette smoking. A jury have found that he had become insane from that cause.

God made the first prohibitory law, and the devil followed along and issued the first license. Both have been in the same business ever since.

Since the closing of the wholesale liquor houses in Sioux City, Iowa, the number of arrests have fallen off one hundred and thirteen in one month.

The chairman of the Coventry (England) Board of Guardians says he has never seen a testotaler come to the work-house for relief, and has made inquiries at fifteen other work-houses and found a similar state of things.

According to a liquor law passed in France, every person who may be condemned twice by the police for open drunkenness will be considered incapable of voting, of elective eligibility, and of being named for any public office.

It is stated on authority that, during the presidential campaign of 1884, there were held in New York City 1,002 political conventions,-congressional, assembly, aldermanic, etc. Through such political meetings the country is largely influenced, -283 of these conventions were held apart from saloons, 96 next door to saloons, and 633 in saloons.

A grocery firm in a Missouri town makes the following liberal offer to its patrons: "Any man who drinks two drachms of whisky per day for a year, and pays ten cents a drink for it, can have at our store 30 sacks of flour, 220 pounds granulated sugar and 72 pounds of good green coffee for the same money, and get \$2 50 premium for making the change in his expenditure."

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that the keeper of a saloon or hotel is responsible for any harm or mischief that may come to any one in his place through assault or malicious mischief by an employee or any other person. The case on which this decision was made was one , in which a keeper must nev damages.



The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, August 23, 1888.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor. REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Manager. REV. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Ashaway, R. I., Missionary Editor.

Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to REV. A. E MAIN, D. D., Ashaway, R. I.

All other communications, whether on busi-ness or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany county, N. Y.

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance. Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, AGENT.

By a letter just received from Bro. C. J Sindall, we learn that a brother minister, recently visiting the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, had been unable to find Bro. Sindall's address, and so failed of a desired conference. Those interested will find the Brother's address in the Special Notice column.

BEFORE this issue of the RECORDER reaches the majority of its readers, the General Conference will have convened with the First Brookfield Church, at Leonardsville, N.Y. We cannot all go to Conference, but we give all an opportunity of listening to the Annual Address by the President of "Our Resources and Our Opportunities."

situation.

LAST week we spoke of the South-Wes tern Seventh-day Baptist Association then being formed. We have since received a letter from Bro. Shaw, the Corresponding tian people ought to be? That we are scat-Secretary of the New Association, announcing the fact of the organization and giving a general statement of the condition of the churches composing it. Although this letter is addressed to the General Conference, and will doubtless be read to that body, we have deemed it of sufficient importance and interest to justify its publication in the RECORDER. It will be found in another column of this issue. We commend the brethren composing this Association to the prayers and fraternal sympathies of all the brotherhood.

cess, reach out into new lines of work or enlarge his efforts along the lines already purmeet in connection with this body, we are sued. This is indeed. a time of labor to the business man, a time of careful, painstaktheir order, we may expect to hear in these ing, diligent and thoughtful labor, but it is not his main work. It is rather a time of to speak of them here for the sake of a more reviewing, renewing and readjusting his macomplete view of our resources as a denomiterial, his implements and his forces for the nation. real work of his life. We are indeed here for work, but it is the work of taking

account of stock, of reviewing or re-examinhave property in grounds, buildings, cabiing the material resources placed in our hands for use, of looking over the opportunities for work that promise success and that \$153,600. These institutions hold in their call us on and up to nobler endeavor and to own names, in permanent endowments, the grander victories. As the business man who sum of \$61,500. The Education Society should take his inventories and then fold his holds, in round numbers \$49,500, while the hands until it was time to take another inventory would justly and richly deserve repthis year, held principally for these schools, robation among business men, so we should \$100,000 or more. This gives an invested be guilty of criminal folly were we to do the capital of \$364,600 in these two institutions, work of this session never so well, if we were then to fold our hands in idle expectancy until of \$21,876, besides tuitions, which would the next anniversary. We are not unfamiliar bring the annual outlay up to at least \$30,000. with the character and fate of the servant who Standing out in front of this financial backwent and hid his one talent in the earth, and ground in our school work, is a full score or in idleness waited the coming of his Lord. We are here for work. But it is work with reference to work. Let us, then, survey the men and women, now chiefly from our own families, for life's grand work and grave re-I. OUR RESOURCES. sponsibilities. What the real value of this We are a small people. We are accussource of denominational strength is, let the tomed to saying this, until, perhaps, we have large proportion of skilled workmen now in our under-valued ourselves and so, of course, pulpits, schoolrooms, workshops, and various

have failed to appreciate our power and professional and industrial callings, who have responsibility. We number, say, ten thoureceived their training and general culture sand adherents, all told. Have we ever tried at these schools of learning and institutions to realize what a force such a body of Chrisfor character molding, make answer.

3. Tract and publishing work. The Tract Society owns a plant for publishing work worth \$10,000, in the use of which it employs the time of from twelve to fifteen persons entirely, and as many more for a considerable it is not for the purpose of helping one an-This company of 10,000 people is divided portion of the time. These persons are the other to positions and conditions of personal editors of various publications, general busi- happiness and ease, but for the purpose of course, 100 members each, but varying in ness manager, canvassing agent, and office size from 8 or 10 to 400 or 500. Now, each laborers. The direct result of these labors of these different communities ought to is the issuance and circulation of six periodstand for just as many individual workers as icals in three different languages-one weekly, three monthlies, and two quarterliesno organization can be so large or important and thousands of pages annually in tracts as rightfully to swallow up the individual. and books. This represents an annual out-The man, not the church, is the unit. We lay, including interest on office plant, of about \$17,000. To estimate this one source of power to us for a single year, one must needs follow 500,000 copies of different papers to their destination in every state in the union, and into almost every civilized country on the globe, and measure the influence Let us now consider some of the sources which each one has in shaping the character and destiny of each person, ifto whose hand they may chance to fall; and then do the same in respect to the thousands of pages of books and tracts that are annually sent out. Who will undertake the task? 4. The missionary work. The missionary work, so far as its financial basis is concerned, is a voluntary one, a kind of free-will offering on the part of the people. Our Missionary Society, however, has a mission property in Shanghai, China, valued at some \$8,000 or should open wide our eyes and if possible ing to the work with which we usually \$10,000, and a permanent endowment of about \$8,000 more. The interest on these permanent holdings of the Society, together with the free offerings of the people, for its use, represents an outlay of \$11,000 annually; and this again, stands for the labor, wholly or in part, on mission fields, at home and in foreign lands, of thirty or more devoted workers the good of others. in the vineyard of the Lord. The results of this labor are being seen in part, year by year, but the full measure of it is known only to him who knows the labor of his peoreward his faithful servants. This, then, is the sum of what we have nificance and importance not because it is pastors, teachers, missionaries and laborers in Tract Society's work, at least 200 are directly | despise the Sabbath of Jehovah, trampling engaged in the work of the denomination; it under their feet, who will defend it, if we interest for which they labor, involves an annual outlay of \$108,000. Besides those who are directly thus employed, many free | do not cry aloud? It is with a view to meetination are engaged in the Master's service, in ways which cannot be described and with results which can never be told.

our work, such as the various societies which upon men is, in some form, an appeal to their selfishness. So, when men profess more or less familiar; and from them, in religion simply to escape condemnation, or to enjoy the bliss of salvation, it savors strongsessions. It will be proper, however, for me ly of that unsavory element. Personal worthiness, attained through the consecration of heart and life to God, by faith in Jesus Christ and obedience to the Divine 2. Educational interests. In our Univer- | will, is a most exalted attainment because sity at Alfred, and College at Milton, we it magnifies the grace of God in Jesus Christ. The \$50,000 annual outlay in the nets, libraries, laboratories and apparatus. prosecution of our regular church work will valued, according to reports in 1880, at not be misapplied if a large part of it shall go to the leading of men out of themselves, and the low, narrow selfishness which seeks only its own gratification, up into the sphere of worthy manhood in Christ Jesus, Trustees of the Memorial Fund will report through the knowledge of the Word of God and the fellowship of the Spirit of God. This is spiritual edification, and occupies the first, if not the largest, place in the work of representing, at 6 per cent, an annual outlay | the church, because it is a state fundamental to all true Christian work. It is almost a truism that a church will not go out of its own little narrow circle in any noble, worthy work for the good of souls until the souls more of consecrated men and women, giving of its members have been lifted above the life and energy to the work of fitting young | selfish consideration of how much they will gain by being Christians, or, how much they will lose if they do not become Christians.

> 2. These multiplied agencies, constituting our real sources of strength, should be used for the promotion of the kingdom of Christ in the world, outside of ourselves. When a man comes to Jesus, he accepts a call to the place of a servant, a soldier, a husbandman, a laborer in some capacity in the king dom of him who said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," and whose call is, "Son, go work to-day in my vineyard." So when men unite together in church capacity, mutual help to the highest possible condi tions of personal life and power, that each and all may be of the most use in a common and united assault on the bulwarks of sin and Satan in the world.

. In common with all other disciples of Christ, we have received the divine commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." In obedience to this call we have, not unwisely, put our hands to the work of missions in China, and are rightly planning for its enlargement in various directions. With the resources we possess in our churches and the individual Christian lives that compose them, it would be a shame, if not a criminal neglect, to do less. Our home missions, too, ought to excite our warmest sympathies and draw far more largely on our material resources. I do not speak of what ought to be. or to be done in any merely legalistic way, but of what, in the nature of the case would be, if we were filled, as it is our privilege to be filled, with the Spirit of Jesus. We ought to be, in every nerve and fibre. in every bone and sinew, a missionary people, because we are a people favored of God in our Christian homes, in our schools of Christian culture and in all our material resources. To him who loved us and gave himself for us, should these lives, thus richly endowed, be consecrated; and that consecration will find truest expression in work for

III. OPPOBTUNITIES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS. Professor Strong, in a little book entitled Our Country, shows that not only is the age in which we live a grand one in respect to the progress of nations in civilization and matters of religion, but that our country is growing more rapidly than any other in those directions, which gives it prominence and importance in these grand movements. Its vastness of territory lays at once the foundation for a great people. The inex. haustibleness of her resources, in minerals. in richness of soil, in the possibilities for manufactures, in commercial facilities by railway, and river and lake and seacost make her a country of possible wealth almost beyond all rivalry. Her schools and churches and free institutions, on the one hand, make her the longed-for home of the oppressed, while, on the other hand, the incoming tides of immigration which beat upon our shores are rapidly filling up our cities and rural districts with a mixed population, much of which is ignorant of the first principles of our government and institutions, some of which is avowedly hostile to all government and to all religion, are threatening us with great disasters. So that we cannot remain what we are if we would, We must either go backward, by inaction, allowing ourselves to be overrun by these swarms of foreigners who are coming to our shores as the Northmen swept down upon Europe in the Middle Ages, or we must go forward in those enterprises and in the use of those agencies which will insure not only our existence, but promote our peace and prosperity. The chief of these saving and perpetuating agencies is the gospel of the

Lord Jesus Christ. The only thing which can save this people from becoming Europeanized, or even Orientalized is the leavening, civilizing, Christianizing power of the simple gospel. This is not a plea fo church and state, in any ecclesiastico-political sense, but for a state leavened with a Christianity in the hearts of its individual members, making them, first of all, pure in heart as before God, then charitable towards all men. Dr. Strong concludes, in substance, that if the Christian people of this country shall be fully in earnest in the use of the home missionary, and diligent in the exercise of their Christian influence as churches, this whole country may be won and held for Jesus; and that then the mighty resources of which our country is possessed would be made available in flinging back the light of the gospel to the countries from which it first came to us. Thus he makes this country of ours the pivotal country in the respect of missionary enterprises. Into the thickest of this fight we Seventh-day Baptists ought to be found. In a very important sense, it may be said, we are found there. Our churches are scattered, as before mentioned, from New England to the Pacific coast and from the lakes of the north to the Gulf. Wherever one of these churches is planted there are we to be a power in this grand Christianizing, civilizing work. Our people are respected, and our ministers, many of them right from our College and University, are not only listened to with respect, but they are often beset with invitations to go on into the regions beyond, with the glorious gospel message. In this respect our opportunities are almost unlimited. The field is simply immense. To us the limit is in 3. But there are demands upon us that do our zeal, or possibly in the amounts we can give to maintain the workers on the field, and committed the keeping and the vindication give strength and permanence to the little of his law and his Sabbath as he has not groups who represent us in the great West, done to any others. This work derives sig- North-west and South-west. The country is growing in population immensely, and is being developed in respect to her resources marvelously, and these little churches of ours must not be hampered with inconvenand some even fight against it. When others iences and dwarfed in their infancy in the very face of these mighty onward movements, if we are to lead in, and in any sense and in any measure, give shape and character to these movements. We must be on the alert. We must not sleep. It is a grand thing to live in a time and country like ours; it is a far greater and grander thing to stand in the forefront with those who shape the stirring, throbbing elements of such a time and country into forms and combinations that shall bring victory in the name of Jesus. Well up in the forefront of this mighty conflict there is plenty of room for Seventh-day Baptists. Let us, with all the possibilities of our resources in church life, in school facilities, in publishing and missionary organization, be found in our place. For our special work as Sabbath reformers the times and conditions are most auspicious. Probably at no time in the history of the what prospects of success he may enter upon it as an agent of aggressive work, when in religion than we are aware of sometimes, is mands upon us in this direction; and our present generation, has there been so much

From the most dignified and church member, to the most a guzzling, whisky drinking, ples rabble, the Sunday is more and to be a holiday and not necessari Pleasure excursions from city picnics at sasside resorts, hor fights, ball games, etc., have prevalent, that thoughtful men alarmed, and failing to stir an science among Christian people ject, they are asking for help i law to enforce the observance The reason for this is not far to is no Scripture for the practice is no ground on which to sti conscience. Not willing to unscriptural practices, and acce of Jehovah, they make this fi the states I cannot go into de are some of the elements which up the situation on this question ent time. Sunday, as a sacre ing its hold upon the conscience people. The non-church goin strongly European in sentiment make the day one of cessation business and of general socia Christian teachers and leaders gigantic struggle to save the This has led many thoughtful clergymen and laymen, to an quiry and investigation. This tunity. Our books and par may be spurned by some, by eagerty sought and read; and conscience sufficient on the cept and obey, and their nu crease in proportion to our. consecration to our God-given our opportunities and encou general missionary work, so is bounded only by our lov and our means with which everywhere inviting us. It will be for the societie

these severals interests to work done, to suggest and ar carrying forward work for the mske appeals for such help may be needful to the most of all our endeavors. It has this address to spread out b resources as a people, esp churches and the individual posing them, and to point yo the divine Master and to the tunities and encouraging pro sents to stimulate us to g consecration. As are our ch and labor, so will our societi churches will be true to the and work, when the individ them are full of the spirit an Lord Jesus Christ. I close, gan, with this plea for a perso of our responsibility, man b the spirit of entire personal God and his work.

OUB RESOURCES AND OUR OPPORTUNITIES.

Annual Address before the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at its session in Leonardsville. N. Y., Aug. 22, 1888, by the President, Rev. L. A. Platts, D. D.

Dear Brethren,-The recurrence of this anniversary season calls upon us for expressions of gratitute to God, who has mercifully given us another year of life with its golden opportunities, its sweet promises and hopes, and, perchance its comforts in times of sorrow, for to some of us sorrows have come as, sooner or later, they will come to us all. which our lips can frame, even though they Lord is inviting the willing workers.

work is concerned. we have little more to do. and important work, to be done at these anfor which the work of this session is the forecast and the preparation. As often, at least, as once every year, the careful man of business goes over his affairs, taking inventories of stock, estimating values, measuring up the working power of everything in his possession. This his does both that he may know how the labor of the past year has been rewarded, and that he may know with church, because we so often appear to forget

can never say the church ought to do thus and so, without saying that each member composing the church should act in the direction proposed. The church will do her duty in a given direction when each member does his duty in that direction.

tered in groups, greater or less, from the At-

lantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to

the Gulf, increases rather than diminishes

into at least 100 communities averaging, of

there are members. In the church of Christ,

our possible power for good.

of our power as an organized body.

1. The Churches. This body of 10,000 people represents in church property at least \$300,000, which sum invested at 6 per cent would amount to \$18,000 per annum. / Thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars, annually, But the most devout expressions of gratitude for pastor's salaries, is a low estimate, and this added to the interest on esticome from honest hearts, would be compara- mated values of church property, gives tively empty and meaningless if that were an annual outlay of \$50,000 in round all. This is the time, of all others, when we numbers, in church work, before comscan the broad harvest field into which our begin when estimating our working machin-

ery. What have we to show for this outlay? Our Conferences are not seasons for rem- | Much, no doubt, in the spiritual growth and iniscences merely, though it is a good thing edification of believers; many, through the to reflect upon the ways in which God has led ministries represented by these outlays, are us in the past; neither are they seasons of kept in the fellowship of the church and in social intercourse, merely, or chiefly, though the ways of obedience who without them it is both pleasant and profitable to greet with | would be lost, and many are converted to the warm hand-shake, and the word of love, | Christ and made heirs, by divine grace, of the friends of other days, and to cultivate the the kingdom. All this is worth doing, and, spirit of brotherly love between the various if it is the best we can do, it may be considand widely-separated parts of our growing ered well worth all it costs. But is there ple, and who will, in his own good time, Zion; nor yet are they seasons of work in the | not something better for us as churches and fullest and largest meaning of that term. in our church capacity, than simply to edify This last thought is of so much importance ourselves, keep what we have from falling said as to our resources. We are a people that I cannot forebear dwelling upon it. Is away, and gather into the church the natural 10,000 strong; and of this number, counting other forms of Christian work, but because it not too true that many of us have come to increase of our families? Every church, Conference in times past feeling that now is large or small, ought to stand for a positive, the publishing and other departments of the a time for devout and earnest work, and then definite, evangelizing agency in the comhave gone home with a sort of undefined munity in which it is located; and its culturfeeling that, as far as general denominational ing, conserving and personally edifying and the support of these laborers and of the hold our peace? When others even attempt power ought to come largely through the than to wait for next anniversaries? This is discipline of its self-forgetting, soul-absorba most mischievous conception. Far be it ing evangelizing efforts toward the world outfrom me to say that there is not work, hard side. In the very nature of the religion of and willing workers throughout the denom- ing, in this direction the demands of truth Jesus Christ that man has the least occasion niversaries. What I am saying is that the for personal anxiety concerning his own year following this session is to be full of spiritual welfare whose soul is most full of hard work of the most important kind, and the Christian spirit and purpose of saving other men; so that church needs the least personal nursing and bracing up which is most active and zealous in spreading abroad the good news of the kingdom. May the Lord have mercy on us, when our principal work, as churches, is the care of ourselves. In the enumeration of our resources as a

another year; and especially that he may reality it is our principal agent.

II. TO WHAT END SHOULD THESE BESOURCE BE DIRECTED?

our own edification in spiritual truth and are we to plead for the Sabbath of the Lord. life. Right here let us distinguish carefully by newspaper, by tract and book, by pulpit between living for one's self, and making and by lives of consistent devotion to the the most of one's self, for the glory of God truths we profess. On the principle of reworking people, I have dwelt thus upon the and the good of men. Selfishness, and sponsibility according to the ability to perthere is more of that commodity in our form, our manifold resources make large dethe chief instrument of Satan with which to love for truth should make our duty an concern among religious teachers and leaders

not rest upon other peoples. To us God has greater or more important, in itself, than the great mass of Christian people ignore it. to abrogate the law of God by their traditions, who shall keep and maintain it if we upon us, that the enlarged work of the Publishing House has been undertaken and carried forward for the past six or seven years. We have not done more than a tithe of that which may be justly demanded of us in this direction. Not in the spirit of sec-1. First of all, no doubt, to the end of taries, but in the broadest Christian spirit

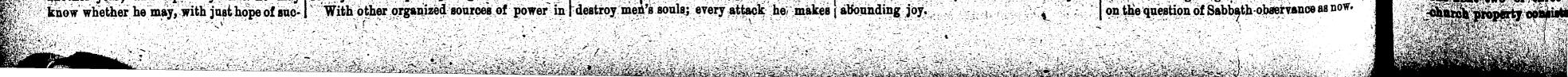
Communica

NORTONVILLE,

The twenty-fifth annive wedding of our church ood to notice. A consecration on Friday evening, Aug. morning a sermon was prea tor, from Matt. 28:18-20, personal appeal to the chu followed in regular order school. The memorial serv held in the evening, and co by Hon. Joshua Wheeler, Church;" paper by Miss "In the First Pastor's Fa Rev. S. B. Wheeler, "T Pastorate," read by L. F. by Rev. A. E. Main, "The sions," read by Miss Ellen papers were very interestin of the church who bear i history and struggles of believing they will be so to hope to see them appear it CORDER.

The statistics showed th organized Aug. 14, 186 members, nine of whow The present membership ninety-seven, there havin crease of one hundred d

years. Success also attended our church debts. Abou fifty dollars were reported was the highest figure called for: but by the t was found that five hund essary to clear the churc balance of this amount the next two or three



PORTUNITIES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS. sor Strong, in a little book entitled uniry, shows that not only is the which we live a grand one in respect rogress of nations in civilization and of religion, but that our country is r more rapidly than any other in irections, which gives it prominence portance in these grand movements. ness of territory lays at once the tion for a great people. The inexleness of her resources, in minerals, here of soil, in the possibilities for ctures, in commercial facilities by and river and lake and seacost. her a country of possible wealth beyond all rivalry. Her schools and es and free institutions, on the one make her the longed-for home of the ed, while, on the other hand, the ng tides of immigration which beat ur shores are rapidly filling up our nd rural districts with a mixed popmuch of which is ignorant of the inciples of our government and inons, some of which is avowedly hostile overnment and to all religion, are ning us with great disasters. So that not remain what we are if we would, at either go backward, by inaction. gourselves to be overrun by these s of foreigners who are coming to our as the Northmen swept down upon e in the Middle Ages, or we must go d in those enterprises and in the use e agencies which will insure not only istence, but promote our peace and rity. The chief of these saving and asting agencies is the gospel of the esus Christ. The only thing which ave this people from becoming eanized, or even Orientalized is the ing, civilizing, Christianizing power simple gospel. This is not a plea fo h and state, in any ecclesiastico-politiuse, but for a state leavened with, a tianity in the hearts of its individual ers, making them, first of all, pure in ns before God, then charitable towards n. Dr. Strong concludes, in substance, f the Christian people of this country be fully in earnest in the use of ome missionary, and diligent in the

From the most dignified and respectable church member, to the most godless, beerguzzling, whisky drinking, pleasure seeking rabble, the Sunday is more and more coming to be a holiday and not necessarily a holy day. Pleasure excursions from city to country, picnics at seaside resorts, horse-races, dog fights, ball games, etc., have become so prevalent, that thoughtful men have become alarmed, and failing to stir any strong conscience among Christian people on the subject, they are asking for help from the civil law to enforce the observance of Sunday. The reason for this is not far to seek. There is no Scripture for the practice, and so there is no ground on which to stir a Christian conscience. Not willing to give up their unscriptural practices, and accept the Sabbath of Jehovah, they make this final appeal to the state. I cannot go into details. These are some of the elements which go to make up the situation on this question at the present time. Sunday, as a sacred day, is losing its hold upon the consciences of Christian people. The non-church going population. strongly European in sentiment and practice. make the day one of cessation from ordinary business and of general social enjoyment. Christian teachers and leaders are making a gigantic struggle to save the declining day. This has led many thoughtful people, both clergymen and laymen, to an attitude of inquiry and investigation. This is our opportunity. Our books and papers and tracts may be spurned by some, by some they are eagerly sought and read; and not a few have conscience sufficient on the subject to accept and obey, and their numbers will increase in proportion to our diligence and consecration to our God-given work. As in our opportunities and encouragements for general missionary work, so here, our field is bounded only by our love for the truth and our means with which to do the work everywhere inviting us. It will be for the societies representing these severals interests to give details of

work done, to suggest and arrange plans for carrying forward work for the future, and to make appeals for such help and support as may be needful to the most successful issue of all our endeavors. It has been my aim in this address to spread out before you our resources as a people, especially in our

parsonage, clear of debt. All the members. resident and non-resident, and also the few outside the society who so kindly assisted in in this work, have the gratitude of the pastor and committee, and of the entire church The church had been put in nice condi tion by cleaning, the preceding week, and a suggestive banner hung from the wall back of the pulpit containing in white the figures 1863-1888, upon a dark velvet background.

So we have raised our memorial, at the close of twenty-five years of growth and blessing. To the God who led Israel through the wilderness to the land of promise be all the praise. May this first period of temporal and spiritual prosperity be but the prophecy of better and grander fruitage from us in the years to come.

Two other meetings are to be held with us this fall,-the County S. S. Convention, September 26th and 27th, and the Yearly Meeting of the Seventh day Baptist Churches of Kansas and Nebraska, in October.

G. M. C. August 16, 1888.

TRACT SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tract Board was held in the Seventh day Baptist church, Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 12, 1888, at 2 P. M., Vice President I. D. Titsworth in the chair.

Prayer by H. L. Jones.

Present, ten members and three visitors, to whom were extended the courtesies of the meeting.

Minutes of last meeting were read, after which the committee on Mr. McLearn's tract reported progress.

The Corresponding Secretary presented correspondence from Eld. J. Bailey, in reference to Bible Commentary; from J. B. Clarke, enclosing report for the year, and giving some account of his work in Wisconsin; from E. P. Saunders, in reference to data for annual report.

The Corresponding Secretary presented a draft of the annual report, which was accepted as a report of progress.

The Treasurer presented correspondence from A. L. Chester, Treasurer of the Missionary Society, enclosing letters from J. B. Wells, executor, in reference to property bequeathed to the two societies by the late Diana Hubbard, of DeRuyter. The matter was referred to the Treasurer with power.

terest of promise. The church is ample, Mrs. Hansen, Albion, Wis., 2 packages commodious and pleasant, and the school commodious and pleasant, and the school Mrs. J. Bailey, Milton, Wis., for C. H. 2 00 facilities embrace three fine brick buildings, W. H. Ingham, "T. S. 25 00 furnished and in running order, occupying most beautiful grounds. The church and school buildings face each other, as the main street in this pleasant village runs between them, and all surrounded by a most beautiful and productive agricultural country. And because two and a half miles from the nearest town, the city of Edgerton, it is free from town, the city of Eugerton, it is free from the saloon and other influences that allure the young to vice, and therefore just the place to build a school. Both these interests have passed through fiery trials. The educational now commands a noble corps of teachers, with Rev. S. L. Maxson as principal; and with a strong man of discretion and experience in the pastorate, these interests shall live in holy wedlock and develop possibilities of astonishing success and growth in the near future. My God unify the church and lead them in the selection of the right man as their under shepherd, and give them great peace and prosperity is the prayer of their reluctantly J. CLARKE.

retiring pastor. ALFRED CENTRE, August 15, 1888.

TRACT SOCIETY.

Receipts from July 1 to August 12, 1888. GENERAL FUND. Church, Adams Centre, N. Y., \$38, \$91 45, \$ 59 45 Woman's Executive Board, \$15, \$26..... Mrs. C. M. Warner, Shingle House, Pa... 41 00 - 2 00 Edgar Wells, Mrs. Phebe Downey, Akron, N. Y..... °**1 00** Collection, North-Western Association... 46 79 Church, Milton, Wis. Mrs. Sophronia Vincent, Milton, Wis., on 28 91 L. M. Mr. and Mrs. Eli Ayers, Walworth, Wis., 10 00 10 00 on L. M..... A friend, Leonardsville, N. Y S. D. B. Missionary Society of Dakota, by 10 00 Eld. Peter Ring, Big Springs, Dak., for Ev. Harold..... 15 00 Church. Waterford. Conn..... 20 00 A. R. Crandall. Lexington, Ky..... 25 00 Ladies' Benevolent Soc., Walworth, Wis., George Greenman, Greenmanville, Conn.. 50 00 Mrs. Calvin Wheeler, Wirt Centre, N. Y., Church, New Auburn, Minn..... "Nile, N. Y. Tract and Missionary Society Richburg, N. Y., to apply on L. M. H. L. H., Alfred Centre, N. Y. 12 75 3 00 Church, West Edmeston, " 5 00 7 70 Church, Brookfield, Ladies' Aid Society, Brookfield, N. Y. 20 00 making Mrs. Elnora L. Clarke L. M., Ladies' Aid Society, Brookfield, N. Y., to apply on L. M..... 7 00 12 24

Sabbath-school. Plainfield. N. J..... Emma Witter, Wausau, Wis..... Church, New Auburn, Minn..... Rev. J. Clarke, Alfred Centre, N. Y..... A Friend, Lincklaen Centre, N. Y..... Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Norwich,

stamped envelopes, for W. B. **T. S....** 25 00 Mrs. J. L. Shaw, Fulton, Wis., for Mis. Soc., G. F. Mrs. Issac Clawson, Farina, Ill., for Mis. Soc., 1 00 M. M. Miss Clara Sheldon, Albion, Wis., for Mis.

Soc., C. M. Ladies' Aid Society, Farina, Ill., for T. S.

\$3 95, M. S. \$3 95, G. F. Ladies' Missionary Society, Berlin, N. Y. Ladies' Benevolent Socie'y: Milton, Wis., for Miss. Soc., Dr. Swinney's salary,

for O. H. Children's Mission Band, Cartwright, Wis., for educating girl in S. M. S.....

Mites collected during Central Assoc., per Mrs. P. R. B., for M. S., G. F..... Dwight J, Clarke, Milton, Wis., for T. S...

Cora A. Clarke, Ladies of First Hopkinton Church, for C. H.,

Mrs. Wm. L. Clarke, col..... Ladies' Aid Society, Lost Creek, W. Va., for

C. H. Ladies' Benevolent Society, Salem, W. Va., . 1 50

for Tract Society. Ladies' Benevolent Society, Otselic, N. Y., for Mis. Soc., G. F. Mrs. Nathan Rogers, Oxford, N. Y., Mis.

Soc., C. M. Tract Society, per J. F. Hubbard, for list

work. Mrs. Wm. Saunders, Farina, Ill., for Mis.

Soc., M. M. Mrs. Wm. Saunders, Farina, Ill., for C. H., 2 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

A. L. Chester, Treas. Mis. Soc \$ 4 19 Sec. of Woman's Ex. Board, 2 packages

stamped envelopes. J. F. Hubbard, Treas. Tract Society..... 26 00

Mary F. Bailey. Rev. T. R. Williams, D. D..... 10 00 5 00 J. Bailey, for list work..... 50 00 Sec. Woman's Executive Board.....

1 00 A. L. Chester, Treas. Missionary Society... 61 94 J. F. Hubbard, Treas. Tract Society..... Deposite in Bank C. H. Fund..... 76 75

Unappropriated Balance...... 5 00

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\$265 47 NELLIE G. INGHAM, Treasurer.

MILTON, Wis., Aug. 15, 1888.



Iowa. GABWIN. Condensed Hews.

5

Domestic.

The army retired list has cost \$16,530,000 since its creation at the outset of the Civil 3 00 War.

The mercury fell to 30° at St. Vincent, Minn., August 17th. Wheat was uninjured, 5 00 but other crops suffered somewhat.

Chief Mescott, of the Kickapoos, his 20 00 souaw and five children, were killed by light-15 00 ning in a cabin on the reservation near Netawaka, Kan., recently.

A Washington dispatch to the New York 10 00 Post says: The President has decided to place the inspectors of the post-office depart-10.50 ment under the civil service rules.

John L. Sullivan appeared in the police court August 15th, to answer a charge of drunkenness. He pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5 and costs, which he paid.

Catharine Gainey, who recently fell heir 27 75 to a one-fourth interest in the \$75,000 estate of her brother Patrick Gafney of Chicago, in New York, has been adjudged insane.

An understanding has been reached between Senators Frye and Gorman, having charge of the fisheries treaty for their respective sides, that the vote upon ratification shall be taken on August 21st.

50 00 Horace M. Slater, president of the great cotton manufacturing corporation bearing 1 00

his name, died at Webster, R. I., August 15th, of cancer of the face. He was a relative of Samual Slater, the father of cotton manufacturing in America.

\$265 47 At Camden, N. J., Samuel Wisham, aged thirteen, died last week of hydrophobia. He was bitten on the fourth of July. The boy's father shot the dog, but not until several other children had been bitten. Fears are felt for the other children.

> A society item says that pet dogs are now clad in mantles with pockets for holding lumps of sugar, bracelets on their paws and a string of little silver bells around the Thousands of neglected children neck. missed a mighty good thing by not being born pet dogs.

The Florida delegation in Congress called at the White House, August 16th, and requested the President to authorize the immediate use of the unexpended balance of the epidemic fund, amounting to \$150,000. in suppressing the yellow fever in Florida. The President said he would consider the matter.

The Jersey City aldermen have granted permission to the Lehigh Valley Railroad to lay tracks at grade across Johnson Avenue and Washington Street. This enables the company to lay its tracks to the river, and abandons to the exclusive use of the railby Bro. G. S. Babcock, who met us at the roads the made land at Communipaw south One of the most severe earthquake shocks ever felt in that vicinity occurred at 8.20, Tuesday night, August 14th, at Winthrop, Me. A report like a heavy cannon continuing thirty seconds shook the earth violent This is certainly a beautiful country, and, 1y, swaying buildings and rattling dishes and furniture. A second shock felt at midnight was lighter, but of the same duration. Foreign.

e of their Christian influence as hes, this whole country may be won eld for Jesus; and that then the resources of which our country would be made available iging back the light of the gospel he countries from which it first to us. Thus he makes this country are the pivotal country in the respect ssionary enterprises. Into the thickest is fight we Seventh-day Baptists t to be found. In a very important it may be said, we are found there. churches are scattered, as before men-I, from New England to the Pacific and from the lakes of the north to the

Wherever one of these churches is ed there are we to be a power in this Christianizing, civilizing work. Our e are respected, and our ministers, of them right from our College and ersity, are not only listened to with et, but they are often beset with invitato go on into the regions beyond, with orious gospel message. In this respect pportunities are almost unlimited. The simply immense. To us the limit is in al, or possibly in the amounts we can o maintain the workers on the field, and strength and permanence to the little s who represent us in the great West, -west and South-west. The country is ng in population immensely, and is beeveloped in respect to her resources lously, and these little churches of nust not be hampered with inconvenand dwarfed in their infancy in the face of these mighty onward move-, if we are to lead in, and in any sense any measure, give shape and character ese movements. We must be on the We must not sleep. It is a grand to live in a time and country like it is a far greater and grander thing to in the forefront with those who shape tirring, throbbing elements of such a and country into forms and combinathat shall bring victory in the name of

Well up in the forefront of this y conflict there is plenty of room for th-day Baptists. Let us, with all the ilities of our resources in church life, ool facilities, in publishing and misy organization, be found in our place. our special work as Sabbath reformers nes and conditions are most suspicious. bly at no time in the history of the t generation, has there been so much a among religious teachers and lenders question of Sabbath observance as now.

churches and the individual members composing them, and to point you to the call of the divine Master and to the open opportunities and encouraging prospects he presents to stimulate us to greater zeal and consecration. As are our churches in spirit and labor, so will our societies be; and our churches will be true to their responsibility and work, when the individuals composing them are full of the spirit and power of the Lord Jesus Christ. I close, then, as I began, with this plea for a personal recognition of our responsibility, man by man, and for the spirit of entire personal consecration to God and his work.

Communications.

NOBTONVILLE, KAN.

The twenty-fifth anniversary and silver wedding of our church occurred according to notice. A consecration meeting was held on Friday, evening, Aug. 10th. Sabbath morning a sermon was preached by the pastor, from Matt. 28:18-20, supplemented by personal appeal to the church, which was followed in regular order by the Sabbathschool. The memorial services proper were held in the evening, and consisted of a paper by Hon. Joshua Wheeler, on "The Infant Church;" paper by Miss Emily Randolph, "In the First Pastor's Family;" paper by Rev. S. R. Wheeler, "The Years of my heartily to build up for Jesus. We were all Pastorate," read by L. F. Randolph; paper | encouraged, and I went to work with a will, by Rev. A. E. Main, "The Church and Missions," read by Miss Ellen Stillman. These prosperity. For four months, away from my papers were very interesting to the members | home and family, which I had enjoyed for | Rev. J. T. Bergen, Shosan, N. Y. 1 6 of the church who bear in mind the early more than forty years, I braved one of the history and struggles of pioneer days; and, believing they will be so to many, others, we hope to see them appear in the SABBATH RE-CORDER.

organized Aug. 14, 1863, with fourteen members, nine of whom are now living. The present membership is one hundred and ninety-seven, there having been a net increase of one hundred during the past five years.

our church debts. About four hundred and the opinion of her medical advisers, that it fifty dollars were reported subscribed, which was impracticable for me to leaver her, I have | Receipts from sale of tracts and leaflets per was the highest figure our circulars had called for; but by the treasurer's report it sign the pastorate. My resignation was acwas found that five hundred dollars was nec- cepted the first of August, making the term essary to clear the church of debt, and the of myoccuparcy.about seven months.

balance of this amount was pledged within the next two or three days, and now our portant among us, embracing a church of

The Treasurer reported bills due to the Miss A.F. Barber, Norwich, N. Y., L. of H., naid.

The salary of the editor of the Outlook was fixed at \$300 for the year, and ordered paid.

The committee on programme reported progress.

After the minutes had been read and approved, the Board adjourned to meet Aug. 19, at 2 P. M., to hear reports of officers. REC. SEC.

ALBION'S RETIRING PASTOR.

For more than thirty-six years of the last nearly thirty-nine. I was able to continue an unbroken term of service in the respective pastorates of 2d Brookfield, 1st Hopkinton. Albion and DeRuyter, commencing March, 1850, and ending March, 1886. After one year and seven months of very pleasant work

in the Rockville, R. I., pastorate, I was obliged to resign in consequence of the condition of my wife's health early in December, 1887. But as she rallied, and I was anxious to be active, in my favorite life-work, and hoping she would be able to accompany me when spring opened, I accepted a call to my old pastorate in Albion, Wis. Early in January, 1888, leaving my wife in the good home and care of my children in Alfred Center, I went to my field of labor most hope-me cordially and struck hands with me most and full of expectation that we should see coldest of winters, by continuous work, and with little suffering, being hopeful and happy. Early in May I came for Mrs. Clarke, but found her unable to undertake the trip. The statistics showed that the church was By the generosity of my finance committee, I was allowed to supply my pulpit during May, and then by the approval of the church

I made an exchange with my friend, Elder Ladies' Aid Society, New Milton, W. Va., Jas. Summerbell, of 2d Alfred, for nearly two months, hoping that Mrs. Clarke might be able to accompany me to my field. But Bars. Success also attended the effort to raise in consequence of her inability to do so, and Ladies' Industrial Soc., Alfred, N. Y., W.B.,

been compelled, although reluctantly, to re-

pleting L. M. of Nathan Rogers.... Church, Nile, N. Y.

Sabbath-school, Ashaway, R. I..... Church, Shiloh, N. J..... Friend. Friend. F. S. Wells, Plainfield, N. J..... Charles Potter. " Dividend, City Nat. Bank..... Church, Andover, N. Y. Memorial Fund..... Income.

Church, Greenmanville, Conn..... Orin Vincent, Milton Junction, Wis..... O. P. Freeborn, " A. McLearn, Rockville, R. I. Phebe Coon, Walworth, Wis...... Mrs Tacy W. Lewis, Berlin, Wis..... H. F. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Maxson, Berlin.

Wis..... J. H. Coon, Utica, Wis..... A. M. Duor H. Babcock M. Knapp Mrs. Emma Landphere, Albion, Wis..... Church, Mrs. Lawton,

Thank-offering, S. Burdick, Lorenzo Coon. Mrs. H. M. Stout, Mrs. Elisha Coon, Miss M. B. Coon. H. C. Coon, M. S. Wardner, Chicago, Ill. Book Sales: Bound "Outlook.

Cartwright Natural History, Critical History of Sunday Legislation.... Hand Books..... Sabbath and Sunday Vol. 2..... Bible and Sabbath, Leaflet.....

HEBREW PAPER FUND.

Receipts from July 1st to August 12th. Edwin S. Maxson, Syracuse, N. Y..... \$4 6 Tract and Missionary Society, Richburg, N. Y., to apply on L. M. Miss A. F. Barber, Norwich, N. Y...... 2 00

E. & O. E.

J. F. HUBBARD, Treasurer. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 12, 1888.

WOMAN'S EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Receipts from June 5 to August 15.

C. M. Mrs. E. D. Coon, Albion, W18., C. M. \$1, Benevolent " Leonardsville, N. Y., Tract Society..... P. R. Burdick, W. B.

Receipts per Mrs. L. A. Platts for C. H.: Mrs. Clarke Wells, Shingle House,

or myoccupancy about seven months. This Albion field is one of the most im Mrs. Eliza Babcock, Albion, Wis., for C. M, 2 50- 5 00 \$1, T. S. \$1, W. B. 25 cents...... Receipts from sale of leaflets, per. ladies of

We arrived here from West Hallock, Ills., 1 00 August 7th, and were cordially welcomed 5 00 10 00 train and took us at once to his home. The of the gap. 12 50 next day we moved into our new home, and are now comfortably situated; so we begin to feel as if we may be numbered among the inhabitants of the village. 17 50

> judging from the prospects, it is as fertile as it is beautiful. Oats here, as elsewhere in the West, were blown down by a severe storm on the afternoon of July 4th. and the yield will thereby be lessened; still the crop. is yielding more in this section than in some other parts of the West which I have visited since leaving New York. Corn looks as well as I ever saw it and, if the season is favorable from this time on, the yield will equal the most sanguine expectations. Farmers feel quite encouraged with the present prospect for crops, hoping that they may recover from the shock they received from the drouth last year.

1 00 Meetings are being held every evening by a United Brethren minister of Toledo, Iowa, and a church of that faith and practice was organized here yesterday, I am informed, but the number of its members I have not heard. The County Soldiers' Reunion is to be 12 73 held in the village next week, and a good the railway lines over which he will travel. 47 34 time is expected.

 $25^{\circ} 00$ Being well pleased with the country, and having been so warmly welcomed by the \$1,154 14 and so take up our work with bright hopes ment. and strong hearts, striving to move forward with this people unto victory.

AUGUST 18, 1888.

Nebraska. HUMBOLDT.

Abundance of rain has fallen in Nebraska during the past two months, and corn looks well. Oats were fair, but wheat was damaged by chintz bugs.

E. H. S.

Long Branch Church is in a prosperous condition. Our young people are very faithful. One young married woman, a convert to the Sabbath, was baptized last Sabbath, and was received into the church on the banks of the river, by laying on of hands and the right hand of fellowship by the pastor, the hand of welcome by the members of the church, and the hand of Godspeed by all others who wished so to do.

The church bas been increased during the 2 25 past year, six by letter or by experience, and 1 30 | twenty-three by baptism. U. M. B.

The amount of damages which Mr. Parnell asks, in his suit against the London Times is £50,000 or \$250,000.

General Von Moltke has been placed on the retired list of the German army. General Waldersee succeeds him.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia lately presented one million roubles to one of his noblemen to relieve his pectniary embarrassments

A serious riot is reported at Lurgan, county Armagh, Ireland, August 15th. Revolvers were used, and a girl is said to have been shot.

A dispatch from Tashkend says thirty convicts en route to Siberia made a desperate attempt, August 13th, to escape. Eleven were killed, ten wounded and six escaped, The Czar will probably start on his journey to Poland about August 21st. Forty thousand soldiers are in readiness to occupy

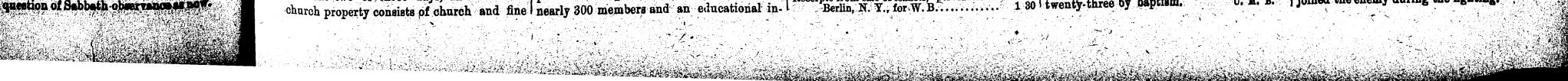
A dispatch from Port au Prince says the revolution has been succesful and that the government has been overthrown. The president has taken refuge in an English people last Sabbath, we feel much at home, frigate. Booiron has formed a new govern-

> The reservoir belonging to the Menas brewery at Valparaiso, Chili, burst August 11th. The principal streets of the city were flooded and traffic was suspended. It is supposed that upward of 200 persons were drowned.

> Professor Perrin, who was charged with attempting to shoot General Boulanger in Paris, claimed he was knocked down by General Boulanger and that he fired at his assailant in self-defense. He has been released.

The Economist says that Lord Salisbury's declaration that the European situation seems to be entering upon a more reassuring phase has something to support it. As long as the private relations of Emperor William and the Czar are cordial some sort of guarantee for peace exists.

An official dispatch received from Massowah contains the following startling news : Three hundred and fifty suxiliary troops under . the command of Italian officers have been destroyed by Abyssinians. The killed included all the officers. An attack was being made by the auxiliary troops upon Saganeti. The catastrophe was due to treachery on the part of native allies, who joined the enemy during the fighting.





and busy, was standing surrounded, almost buried in roses. Roses everywhere. Jars, trays, and platters filled with them. But wait, are they roses? Why no, they are phire, both of which were highly prized only the petals that somebody has torn from | and costly drugs. Solomon again speaks their stems. But how lovely they are! of him as being perfumed with myrrh and White, pink, red, and yellow, and fragrant frankincense and all the powders of the beyond description. And those mysterious merchant, and again calls him 'a garden little packages and bottles, and those bowls inclosed with pleasant fruits; spikenard of spices-why, we are surely in the land of and saffron, calamus and cinnamon, myrrh Araby the blest!

"Aunt Martha, are you a fairy princess, turning everything you touch into roses?" inquired Dorothy-slender, dark-eyed Dor othy, who bore so charmingly the maiden precious things to represent him who is graces that belong to seventeen.

"Or are you like the girl in the story;" broke in little Lulu, "whose every word turned into jewels and rose-leaves? If so, you must have been talking for hours."

"No, children, there is no fairy work or enchantment about me; I am your own Aunt Martha, and I am only making potpourri, or, as our grandmothers used to poor and plain, as the rich and handsome." say, rose jars." "And then," said her aunt, "if the per-"How do you do it, Auntie? Oh, here is fume is tested and found worthy it is trans-

foundation for a true Christian character /three young men: two of them were evidently urging some matter on their companion, "Yes, he must be by far the greatest part. and a temporary obstruction on the sidewalk enabled her to hear them say:

"And do you not remember 'Ye are the then I'm sure you'll go with us."

A true womanly heart beat beneath the fashionable attire of the young lady near savor, wherewith shall it be salted?' And him, and as he hesitated a moment, she now with Christ and ourselves for a be- | without a second's delay stepped forward, ginning, we must add according to what and laying her daintily gloved hand on his Dorothy calls her recipe, faith, virtue, arm, said:

"Excuse me, but please don't go with brotherly kindness and charity. But, them."

He turned in surprise, lifted his hat and jars is to let no one odor predominate over said:

"Thank you, I won't," and walked away another. All must be in just proportion. So we should be careful not to let any one from his companions.

It was all over in a minute, the crowd moved on, and the lady was lost in it, but through his green gogles, gave an admonish-she had met her opportunity and improved ing "Oro-dunk" and vanished. Then came it. She may never on earth see the fruitage a "caw! caw!" from a sober crow who sat times known people who added to their she had met her opportunity and improved they seemed to know more than any one those words have borne, but that young on the fence and wondered what kind of a man says that those few pleading words rang

"Yes, Auntie, I have; and don't you in his ears when he was tempted as he was remember Mrs. Lawton, who added to her that day, and by God's grace aided him to plant his unsteady feet on the firm rock, left the prayer-meetings, Sabbath-school from which safe vantage ground he watches and other church services to spend all her for oprortunities to help his fellows, strangers, it may be, as he was that day. - Christian "I remember, dear, but we must not at Work."

"THY BURDEN."

To every one on earth God gives a burden to be carried down The road that lies between the cross and crown. No lot is wholly free; He giveth one to thee.

Some carry it alort. Open and visible to any eyes, And all may see its form, and weight, and size. Some hide it in their breast And deem it thus unguessed

The burden is God's gift, And it will make the bearer calm and strong. Yet, lest it press too heavily and long, He says, "Cast it on me, And it shall easy be."

And those who heed His voice And seek to give it back in trustful prayer, Have quiet hearts that never can despair-And hopes light up the way Upon the darkest day.

Take thou thy burden thus Into thy hands and lay it at His feet, And whether it be sorrow or defeat, Or pain, or sin, or care, It will grow lighter there. It is the lonely load

That crushes out the life and light of heaven; But, borne with Him, the soul restored, forgiven, Sings out through all her days ... Her joy and God's high praise.

-Marianne Farningham.

cle. He was covered with mud, his hat was gone, and one shoe was lost in the pool. "O, come on and take a drink first, and house. What became of it, I do not know. but I do know that Jack for once in his life was barefoot.

He was very much frightened and screamed for help, but as he was a long distance from any house, he had not much give it, will always make others happy, and hope that help would come. His teeth chattered with the cold, for he was shivering from his unexpected bath.

Again and again he shouted and whistled." much to the bewilderment of a portly old frog who had dwelt many years in the calm others. seclusion of that marsh, and had never before been interrupted in his meditations by such doleful cries. Froggy gazed at Jack scarecrow had been set up now.

cheerful whistling and steps on the grass. Looking up he saw the ragged boy he had turned away from the gate.

"Please help me to where you are," said Jack, whimpering a little. "I will give vou a dollar.

"I don't want the dollar," said the boy, looking critically around him.

Then he walked away. Jack feared at. first he was going to leave him to his fate. But no; the boy had only gone for a board first Napoleon every French soldier carried from the fence. He laid the plank deftly a field marshal's baton in his knapsack. over the worst part of the distance, from | That is to say, every one of them had the the shore to the tree trunk. The boy chance of winning it, and many of them walked along the plank and carefully choos- did win it. But every Christian soldier ing the most stable tussocks, soon stood by carries a crown in his, and that not be. poor Jack.

Giving him a hand, the boy jumped back the way he had come, and in a few moments | if he stands by his flag, and because he has both boys stood on firm ground.

pared him with the proud, well-dressed lad of an hour before.

"I am," answered Jack bravely, "and I thank you for helping me out of the marsh."

"The next time I come, perhaps you will treat me better," said the boy. "I am not rich but I am stronger than you are and think I have better manners."

reply.

The next day, when Jack saw the boy going by the house, he called him in, showed him his rabbits, doves, and little ducks, and even insisted on his trying the beloved velocipede.

"You have good manners now," said the

"Yes," returned Jack, "I found them

The purchase of Alaska from Russia, for

the sum of \$7,200,000, was at the time called "Seward's folly;" but the lapse of a little more than two decades has proved

that it was an act of far-seeing statesman-

ship. The "Alaska Commercial Company"

pays the Government '\$300,000 a year for

a monopoly of the seal-fisheries of the terri-

tory, which is about four per cent on the

\$2,500,000, gold and bullion dust \$1,350,

000, and lumber and ivory \$100,000, mak-

ing the commerce of the territory, as shown

by the Governor's annual report, \$6,950,000.

The climate is not so severe as is generally

supposed, owing, it is thought, to a warm

current from the Indian Ocean similar to

the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic. The

Russian government appropriates \$60,000

annually for the support of the Greco-

Russian Church and schools, while our own

Government, with such a surplus in its treas-

ury that it cannot devise ways to get rid of

it, only appropriates \$25,000 annually for

the support of public schools in the territory.

A hopeful beginning has been made in the

missionary work by the Presbyterians and

Moravians; yet but little has been done com-

pared with what should be done. The

people are hungry for the gospel, and with

the establishment of proper government

and public schools and a proper effort on

made a most successful missionary field.

in the marsh!"-Zion's Advocate.

wielow i m Laroy ALASKA. ACTO - See

hallsont webs for which a rate of

early instructed that the way to make people happy was to appear interested in the Perhaps the little frogs took it for a pattern; things which interested them, namely, their perhaps the little fishes used it for a school- own affairs; and this could only be accom. plished by burying one's grief, annoyance, satisfaction, or joy completely out of sight. "Forgetfulness of one's own concerns, my dear, a smiling face, a word of sympathy and unselfish help, where it is possible to

the giver equally so." Such counsel as this took deep root in the heart and mind of the beautiful Princess. and her brief but exceptional life proves the

wonderful power of unselfish regard for

Where could a better lesson for all our girls be found than this one, given so many years ago by the aged Duchess?

Other people's affairs? Why, our own af. fairs are of infinitely more importance to us. and yet, if we take the trouble to look about us, we are sure to find that the most agree. able and helpful persons are those who lend At last, just as Jack was getting ready to a ready ear to the sorrows of others, and spend the night in the marsh, he heard a keep a closed mouth concerning their own. -Youth's Companion.

PABTAKEBS OF THE KINGDOM.

The Rev. Alex. McLaren, in a late sermon on the "Threefold Common Heritage" (Rev. 1:9), has this illustration:

They used to say that in the days of the cause he perhaps may, but because he cer. tainly will, wear it, when the war is over. it already in actual possession, though for "Who is dirty now?" asked the boy, as the present the helmet becomes his brow he looked at the miserable Jack and com- | rather than the diadem. On such themes we can say little, only let us remember that the present and the future life of the Chris. tian are distinguished not by the one possessing the royality which the other wants, but as the partial and perfect forms of the same kingdom, which, in both forms, alike depends on our true abiding in him. That kingdom is in him, and is the common "I think so, too," was Jack's humble heritage of all who are in him, and who, on earth, and in heaven, possess it in degrees varying accurately with the measure in which they are in Christ, and he in

HOW JOHNNY HELPED.

them.

Oh, trees of the forest arches Where the earliest blue birds sin All your throbbing pulses tremble At the touch of the beautiful sr

IN SPRING

Y MAUDE MEREDITH

Like the rosy flush of the morning O'er your oak's dark branches The pale pink tints of the summer Like a fairy mist are thrown.

Oh, trees from your warm hearts Each beautiful faint surprise, How you blush in your pale faint 'Neath the gold of these sunset

In the wealth of the summer's gr. You will toos like an emerald s And your misty tops, oh forests, Area wonderful thing to see.

Long not for the full fruition, Smile back to the scented brees Burst not too soon into verdure, Oh. misty, beautiful trees.

THE BELIGIOUS INSTIN

There is implanted in the hu sense of the divine. He feels t a "God over all, blessed for does the bird, without any expe direction, build and shelter a n her tiny eggs and serve as a so her first brood of young? W little girl select a doll as a p nurse it with, the most moth whilst her baby brother rejects tempt, and, whip in hand, he hobby-horse with the dignity a major general? It is because mother to the woman and the to the man. The time when a will rest in the arms of the one horse carry the other, foreshad their plays in the earliest year motherly and the manly instir is a religious instinct. It is of stood, sometimes perverted or occasionally crowded out or with the rubbish of worldlines with the pride of science so-ca there in the heart of every ma

> "We stand, Adore and worship, when we Pious beyond the intention of Devout beyond the meaning of

It is this the religious insti the human side, is the found church's strength with men Lord, didst create us for thy hearts are restless until they Left to itself this instinct has production of the heathen for In Christianity it has been me and the coming of the Son of is these two, human aspiratio manifestation, that make the possible, and they are the tru the church. This, of course belief in the immortality superintending Providence. much else besides, such as th prompts us to love and wors finitely beyond us, and also t a code of righteousness such God recommends to us, and o realize it in our lives. Christianity has a special c admiration, because of the put itable deeds of its great Foun lowers. He is imperfectly true, as the best of his adhe ready to admit; but we thi no question that the moral thropy, resulting from such ing of him. is almost infinit that found among the devote religions, and how much sur it to be that of those who prot all. Nearly every impartial tory will admit that this is safe in saying that her more thropy constitute one very i hold of the church.-South terian.

the recipe: Two ounces of orris-root. sprigs of lavender-why, this was what you were reading when we came in."

may sift this salt."

how funny. "

not escape.'

"Tell me, Auntie, said gentle Dorothy, ing of all perfumes." "just how you make it. I remember the with perfume."

"Well," said Aunt Martha, always ready to gratify her favorite niece. "I take a half-peck of rose leaves and a pint of salt, layers, until both are used up. Then I add according to the recipe, certain quantities of all kinds of spices, all kinds of sweet oils and perfumes and many fragrant powders, and lastly, as it is very precious, some drops of attar of rose. That is all, except as you heard me say when you entered, 'shake thoroughly and often.' Then I put it in night beams softly touched her bent head these glass preserve cans with air-tight cov- with a golden benediction. ers, as you see, and set it away in the dark each other."

"That sounds easy," said Dorothy, "but a lady I know made some, and it had a the letters shall stand for 'Dorothy's handsome grounds and novel steed, but strong smell, not at all like the dainty odor | Divine." of mamma's jar."

It all depends, Dorothy, upon the quality of the different parts. If each is perfect and in right proportion, the whole will be but I also hope you will remember our "Please give me a drink," said the boy pleasing. And now, dear, if you will think little 'sermon,' and so unite and diffuse a moment, you will see how that is like our the Christian graces of your forming char. Christian character. There are so many attributes that go to make it up, and all combined they make 'a sweet smelling the golden bowl is broken you may live for- will call the dogs." savor' to our Heavenly Father."

"Why, are we rose jars, Auntie? I never knew we were."

"Yes, Lulu," said the older sister; "we may look upon ourselves as spiritual rose jars, and our recipe is given us in God's Word. 'Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness wrings from them all their possibilities. brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity."

veritable queen of flowers in herself, as she high positions. sat among the fragrant blossoms, idly swaysceptre.

Rose of Sharon?"

Oh I soo what

ferred to a fine, beautiful jar, and if we are worthy we shall at last be glorified, made beautiful, and fit to take our places in the "Yes, and now if you will you may help golden streets and the many mansions. me. You, Dorothy, can pick the petals of Now, children, all the time we have been these roses from their stems, and Eulu having our little talk, and very pleasant and profitable it has been, I have been get-"Salt, Auntie; do you put salt in it? ting my work accomplished, and my cans, as you see, are all filled. Now as a final "The salt, Lulu, keeps it sweet, and addition to their sweetness I pour in each him presents. In fact, so many efforts were holds the perfume of the roses that it may a few drops of attar of rose, which permeates

and aloes, with all the chief spices.'

course, you understand these are only

symbols of Christ's graces and beauties,

but Solomon chose the most perfect and

chief among ten thousand and altogether

"There is another comparison," s i

Dorothy, "the pot-pourri, if it is right

and properly prepared, smells just as good

out of these old cans as out of mamma's

beautiful jar; so if we do right and are holy

we are as pleasing to God, though we be

"And then," said her aunt, "if the per-

lovely."

∙**Of**

beautiful jar you gave mamma last year; Auntie?" said the little one, who though and the farmer boys who sometimes came to it is in the library, and if the cover is left she had not understood the whole of the the Oaks with fruit were so poorly dressed off a few moments, the whole room is filled conversation, had gained an idea of what it that Jack became as proud as a peacock of was all about.

"You know, Lulu, attar of rose is the concentrated oil, the very essence of the rose if we possess in the full degree that God is afraid to try it again. willing to give it to us, our spiritual rose jars will be perfect and complete."

"Auntie, dear," she said, " you have had ful sermon; I shall always remember it, and about freckles then. I shall style you 'Aunt Martha, D. D.,' and

"My dear child, what are you talking about? I hope it may be your lot to listen to the wisdom of many eminent divines, don't want ragged boys round." acter, that the aroma may be enjoyed by acter, that the aroma may be enjoyed by "We can't spare you anything," replied all who surround you, and at last when Jack tartly. "If you don't clear out, I ever with the Rose of Sharon and the lily of the valleys."

OPPOBUNITIES.

How many and varied they are, and how which was Long Pond. they rise up before us. Happy is he who grasps them as they present themselves, and "Dorothy," said her aunt, "that is a turn in life. The perfectly developed the pond. The marsh was easily reached beautiful thought and one worthy of study. character loses none of them, but is ever on but not so the cow lilies. The golden knobs Let us carry the metaphor further. What the alert, and seizes upon and appropriates looked very pretty on the surface of the still is the main part, the foundation of our whatever will tend, to one's advancement, marsh. mixture here?" "Rose leaves," said Lulu, who looked a and women have attained to their present and then began leaping from one clump of

HOW JACK LEABNED HIS MANNERS.

BY MARY ALLEN,

Jack's home was a large house in the country, with grand old trees and beautiful flowers all around it. His father had only this one little boy, and he delighted in givmade to give him pleasure that Jack became the whole compound and is the most last- what old folks call "a spoiled child." Jack had a pony and several pets but no play-"What would that be in us rose jars, mates. The Rand's had no near neighbors, his fine clothes.

He did not think that but for his father's money he, too, might have been barefoot. blossoms, and I think we may take it to Jack began to believe being rich was better and pack them closely in jars, in alternate symbolize the essence of our Rose of Sharon, than being good, and so was very rude and layers, until both are used up. Then I add, the very spirit of Christ, which is the Holy cross to the servants. Once he kicked Spirit shed abroad in our hearts, and which Bruno, but the dog growled and Jack was

One sunny afternoon, when Jack was riding his velocipede up and down the drive, Pretty Dorothy sat thinking, with a far- he saw a boy standing outside the big iron away look in her eyes. The sun's good- gate. He was ragged and dirty, his straw hat was minus a brim, and his feet were bare. "His face was all speckled," said Jack afterwards when describing his new until all the odors become incorporated with a beautiful subject and given us a beauti- friend to his mother. Jack knew nothing

The boy looked in a little wistfully at the made no move to a nearer approach.

"Go away from here," shouted Jack, rolling down to the gate. "We are rich and

fully appreciated and developed, both ma-The boy laughed pleasantly and walked terially and religiously .- Methodist Recorder. away swinging a large bunch of cool. sweet pond lilies.

"I believe I will go and get some lilies," thought Jack to himself. He went out of a gate into a field at the further end of

There were still some fair lilies quite near the shore, and, with the help of a crooked stick and much effort, Jack gathered eight Opportunities for self-improvement, or ten of the beauties. Then he spied a growth in various directions meet us at every gleam of yellow in the marsh at the head of are all others who come here. Won't you over and went to sleep just as Johnny was

Jack laid his lilies carefully on the grass, high positions. But opportunities are not afforded us for lite bulrush island in the center of the marsh. side was not altogether an easy task. Alice's Johnny's mamma was ing a long stemmed Jacqueminot for a self-improvement only. The occasions when But after one or two jumps he missed a tus- sweet directness could never be put off with the helping hand may be extended, or the word in season spoken, how often they sinking fast in the mud. He managed to the stump of with her character.

OTHEB PEOPLE'S AFFAIRS.

"What makes every one love to be with you?" the sweet, simple, unaffected and very lovely Princess Alice once asked her pline tell me, grandma?"

that was all she did.

"Dear mel dear me!" said Johnny's mother, in a tone of great dismay, "I do believe that's old Mrs. Brand coming up the road. Look out and see. Johnny." "Yes, it is," said Johnny.

"And she always stays to tea. I don't say but I'm glad to have her, but somehow my work's all behind to-day-and now I can't get the baby to sleep. And I haven't a speck of fruit for tea."

But Johnny quickly said: "Put baby in his buggy, mamma, and I'll take him out in the garden. And don't you think I could find enough strawberries for tea, if I look hard?"

original purchase money. The value of the "You're a helpful little fellow! Then I salmon and the cod fisheries, per annum, is can put off these other things, and have a estimated at \$3,000,000, the fur-trade at nice visit with the old lady. No, I'm sure there are not enough strawberries ripe."

"But if there were just a few you could flatten 'em out in the glass dish so they'd look like a good many; and when you said, 'Have some strawberries, Johnny?' I'd say, 'No, thank you, mamma,' just as sober; and then they'd go round, you see." Johnny thought his plan very clever indeed, but mamma only laughed and shook her head, as Johnny drew baby out the back door, just as Mrs. Brand slowly came in at the front door.

" I'll see, anyhow," said Johnny to himself, for he had a very tender feeling for his mother's small troubles. "Now, Harry, you sit still while I get mamma some berries."

Harry chattered in very crooked English to some dandelions and buttercups, while Johnny peeped among the strawberry vines, greatly delighted at soon finding some of the red fruit.

the part of the churches, Alaska might be "I thought so," he said to himself, in great satisfaction; "I thought we hadn't The acquisition of the country by the United had these two hot days for nothing."

States was a matter of great importance, He ran softly into the house to get a pail and its capabilities will before long be more without mamma's knowing, and then eagerly bent over the bed. Johnny was not airaid of the work, and laughed merrily to his small self, as one after another the berries seemed to smile out to him as he espied them in their hiding-places under the green leaves. Into the pail they went, and they filled up so fast that he forgot all about the hard work in thinking how glad mamma would be. And Harry must have had some kind of grandmother, the Duchess of Kent. "I am an idea of how important those strawberries always so sorry to have to leave you, and so were, for he turned his curly little head ready to take the hulls off them. He got The old lady smiled, and for a moment the glass dish, and carried them in as mamma was setting a dish of honey on the The Duchess of Kent knew the secret of table and thinking how trying it was to have her influence over her friends, but how to no other sauce when all the neighborhood explain it without vanity or egotism to this had honey, and Mrs. Brand was probably

Johnny's mamma was just as much surprised and delighted as he expected her to "Jesus Christ," said Dorothy, softly. One of our city belles was walking down a fallen tree near by. There he sat shiver-Oh. I see what you mean. Auntie-the street one day, and just before her were ling on the tree trunk, a most pitiful specta-son," the Duchess replied at last. "I was to go round, -Sidney Dayrs. THE NUMBER OF TH

The total number of star

depend very largely upon the atmosphere and the ke There are in the whole cele 6,000 stars visible to an or Of these, however, we can than a fraction at any one half of the sphere is alway zon. If we could see a sta as easily as in the zenith, 1 number, or 3,000, would clear night. But stars ne seen through so great a th mosphere as greatly to ob and only the brightest seen. As a result of this not likely that more that ever be taken in at a sing dinary eve. About 2,000 near the South Pole that our latitudes. Hence, or to be visible, only 4,000 the range of our vision, journey towards the equa As telescopic power is find stars of fainter and the number cannot go or in the same ratio as with nitudes, because, if it would be a blaze of star with powers far exceeding were made, they would stars of the (wentieth a) magnitudes. But it is the humber of such suco



nstructed that the way to make peoppy was to appear interested in the which interested them, namely, their fairs; and this could only be accom-I by burying one's grief, annoyance. ction, or joy completely out of sight. prgetfulness of one's own concerns, my smiling face, a word of sympathy selfish help, where it is possible to , will always make others happy, and ver equally so."

a counsel as this took deep root in the and mind of the beautiful Princess, er brief but exceptional life proves the rful power of unselfish regard for

ere could a better lesson for all our e found than this one, given so many go by the aged Duchess?

er people's affairs? Why, onr own afre of infinitely more importance to us. it, if we take the trouble to look about are sure to find that the most agree-nd belpful persons are those who lend y car to the sorrows of others, and closed mouth concerning their own. th's Companion.

PABTAKERS OF THE KINGDOM.

Rev. Alex. McLaren, in a late sern the "Threefold Common Heritage" 1:9), has this illustration:

y used to say that in the days of the apoleon every French soldier carried I marshal's baton in his knapsack. is to say, every one of them had the e of winning it, and many of them in it. But every Christian soldier a crown in his, and that not behe perhapa may, but because he cerwill, wear it, when the war is over, stands by his flag, and because he has ady in actual possession, though for resent the helmet becomes his brow than the diadem. On such themes n say little, only let us remember that esent and the future life of the Chrisare distinguished not by the one sing the royality which the other , but as the partial and perfect forms same kingdom, which, in both forms, depends on our true abiding in him. kingdom is in him, and is the common ge of all who are in him, and who, rth, and in heaven, possess it in devarying accurately with the measure hich they are in Christ, and he in

ेत केव एक and the HOW JOHNNY HELPED. IN SPRING.

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Oh, trees from your warm hearts springing Each beautiful faint surprise, How you blush in your pale faint verdure 'Neath the gold of these sunset skies.

In the wealth of the summer's greenness You will toss like an emerald sea. And your misty tops, oh forests, Area wonderful thing to see.

Long not for the full fruition. Smile back to the scented breeze, Burst not too soon into verdure. Oh, misty, beautiful trees.

THE BELIGIOUS INSTINCT.

There is implanted in the human heart a sense of the divine. He feels that there is "God over all, blessed forever." Why does the bird, without any experience in that direction, build and shelter a nest to receive her tiny eggs and serve as a soft couch for her first brood of young? Why does the little girl select a doll as a plaything and nurse it with the most motherly cooings, whilst her baby brother rejects it with contempt, and, whip in hand, he strides his hobby-horse with the dignity and dash of a major general? It is because the girl is mother to the woman and the boy is father to the man. The time when a real nursling will rest in the arms of the one, and the real horse carry the other, foreshadows itself in their plays in the earliest years. It is the is a religious instinct. It is often misunderoccasionally crowded out or covered over with the pride of science so-called; but it is there in the heart of every man and woman.

"We stand, Adore and worship, when we know it not; Pious beyond the intention of our thought, Devout beyond the meaning of our will.

It is this the religious instinct, which, on the human side, is the foundation of the church's strength with men. "Thou, O Lord, didst create us for thyself, and our hearts are restless until they rest in thee."

observed in the eighth, ninth and tenth commotions, have risen against it; but they have the eagles on the standards often made magnitudes, for example. The enormous have not tarnished it. Ages have left no of it, taking off two-thirds or more of the labor of estimating the number of stars of wrinkles on it; storms have not rent it; | weight with an eagle of the same size. It such classes will long prevent the accumula- thunders have not scared it; nor have is very sonorous, and rings with a musical tion of statistics on this question; but this changes been able to alter it. It bends tone when struck in such a shape as to allow much is certain, that in special regions of over us to-day as calm, beautiful and glori vibrations. It forms very hard and valuable in the Hebrew language, devoted to the Christianization the sky, which have been searchingly exam- ous as when God looked upon it at first, and alloys with copper and gold, the latter being of the Jews. creased'instrumental power. If this is found | ness of the firmament," and like stars in that, after all, the stellar system can be experi- | D. D.mentally shown to be of finite extent and to contain only a finite number of stars. In the whole sky an eye of average power will see about 6,000 stars, as I have just said. With a telescope this number is greatly increased, and the most powerful telescopes of modern times will show more than 60,-000,000 stars. Of this number, not one out of one hundred has ever been catalogued at all. . . In all, 314,926 stars, from the first to the $9\frac{1}{2}$ magnitudes, are contained in the northen sky; or about 600,000 in both hemispheres. All of these can be seen with three-inch object-glass.-Professor E. S. Holden, in the August Century.

WIIO IS THE RULER?

"Where," it is asked, "does this common ground end, and the realm of the world begin?" We may be helped to answer if we look first at the opposite boundary, and ask where the common ground ends and the domain of the church begins. What is the gate through which every one passes who enters the church? Is it not the confession of subjection to Christ? Within that enclosure Christ is recognized as supreme. His word is law. His authority is paramount. His sovereignty is undisputed. The man who enters there pledges himself to honor Christ everywhere; and so long as he is where motherly and the manly instinct. So there he can be recognized and understood as being ments with poppy seeds, as, when once esis a religious instinct. It is often misunder-stood, sometimes perverted or misdirected, with that thought in mind, pass to the other soil with a network of roots that would preside, and where now do you find the world | vent it from washing away during heavy with the rubbish of worldliness or vice, and begins? It commences at the point where rains or from upheaval when frost was comanother than Christ is recognized and ac- ing out of the ground in the spring. The knowledged as ruler. Call it fashion, or suggestion seems good enough to warrant a pleasure, or whatever else.

The moment you pass into a place where, sent advantages in an æsthetic point of view not Jesus, but another is recognized and over a bank of pig weed, thistles, and reputed as the sovereign, you are guilty of tomato cans.—Scientific American.

conforming to the world. Wherever the world is acknowledged as ruler, there, even though in the abstract he might think the place indifferent, the Christian should not enter. Gesler's cap in the abstract was noth-Left to itself this instinct has resulted in the ing at all-a mere thing of cloth and feathers; and, in the abstract, it was a small mat ter to bow to it; but bowing to that cap city for a rest, after a visit of scientific inand the coming of the Son of God. And it meant acknowledging allegiance to Austria, spection to the natural gas wells at Findlay, is these two, human aspirations and divine and William Tell showed his patriotism by Ohio. Prof. Weissenhauer says he found manifestation, that make the perfect religion | refusing so to honor it. The question, therepossible, and they are the true stronghold of fore, is not whether in other circumstances the church. This, of course, includes the the things done in the world's inclosure belief in the immortality of man and a might not be done by the Christian without superintending Providence. But it includes | sin, but whether he should do them there, much else besides, such as the felling which where his doing of them is recognized as homage to the world. Whose flag is over a finitely beyond us, and also the approval of place of amusement? Whose image and shaft of a well to a distance far below it. a code of righteousness such as the Word of superscription are on a custom or practice? He heard the boiling of the rocks plainly, God recommends to us, and our attempts to Christ's or the world's? These are the testing questions. That which a Christian renounces when he makes confession of Christ the great gas cavity which lies under Findis the supremacy of the world, and every time he goes where he is understood as acknowledging that, he is guilty of treason against the royalty of Christ .--- Wm. M. Taylor, D. D.

Hoyular Science.

know what it was when they struck it. It

was put down for oil, and, as the times says.

the objects for which the work was under-

taken not having been reached, it was aban.

earth and is still at work. A power that

might have been utilized in lighting and

heating our city is thus running to waste in

that, once sown, the poppy is self-perpetuat-

ing, and is, in fact, hard to exterminate.

reciting the fact that within the last two or

three years eminent French engineers have

nndertaken the sowing of railroad embank-

building a miniature hill.

ined by various telescopes of successively in- said it was "very good." And the word of much used for jewelry and various forms of creasing apertures, the number of new stars inspiration is, that "they that be wise" ornamental work. A metal of so many and found is by no means in proportion to the in- shall be like it, and "shine as the bright- so valuable qualities, and existing in inexto be true elsewhere, the conclusion may be the eternal constellations !- Rev. J. A. Seiss, of all natural forms of matter, clay, as well

haustible amount in one of the commonest as in others less abundant, but probably quite as abundant as iron ore, will certainly be O A THIRTY-TWO PAGE RELIGIOUS QUARTERLY. brought into more general use by the scien-

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Sermon delivered at	
78. By Rev. N. Ward-	CITY OF ST. ANDREWS BAY.
A review of a series	First edition just published, showing about four miles of
Flag. By Rev. S. R.	coastline from Dyer's Point, taking in the old town site of St. Andrews, showing the location of every public huipess
and the second	The and and which the residence dealer of the Properties in sech
Nethen Werdner, D.	plook and the aujoining addition to the Company's lands,

ערות לישראו

("WITNESS TOLISRAEL.")

A SIXTEEN PAGE MONTHLY,

Published by the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SO-CIETY, Alfred Centre, N. Y. CH. TH. LUCKY, Editor.

TREMS.

Published by the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIE-

..... 60

Foreign

der bein ander in the Dear me! dear me!" said Johnny's er, in a tone of great diamay, "I do that's old Mrs. Brand coming up the Look out and see, Johnny." Fee, it is," said Johnny.

And she always stays to tea. I don't ut I'm glad to have her. but somehow vork's all behind to-day-and now I get the baby to sleep. And I haven't sk of fruit for tea."

Johnny quickly said: "Put baby buggy, mamma, and I'll take him out e garden. And don't you think I find enough strawberries for tes, if I ard?"

ou're a helpful little fellow! Then I ut off these other things, and have a isit with the old lady. No, I'm sure are not enough strawberries ripe,"

at if there were just a few you could 'em out in the glass dish so they'd ike a good many; and when you said, e some strawberries, Johnny?' I'd No, thank you, mamma just as and then they'd go round, you see." nny thought his plan very clever l, but mamma only laughed and shook ad, as Johnny drew baby out the back just as Mrs. Brand slowly came in at ont door.

ll see, anyhow," said Johnny to himor he had a very tender feeling for his r's small troubles. "Now, Harry, it still while I get mamma some

ry chattered in very crooked English ne dandelions and buttercups, while y peeped among the strawberry vines, delighted at soon finding some of fruit.

thought so," he said to himself, in satisfaction; "I thought we hadn't ese two hot days for nothing."

ran softly into the house to get a pail it mamma's knowing, and then eagerly ver the bed. Johnny was not airaid. work, and laughed merrily to his self, as one after another the berries to smile out to him as he espied them r hiding-places under the green leaves. that he forgot all about the hard n thinking how glad mamma would nd Harry must have had some kind of of how important those strawperries for he turned his curly little head d went to sleep just as Johnny was o take the hulls off them. He got ass dish, and carried them in as a was setting a dish of honey on the nd thinking how trying it was to have r sauce when all the neighborhood ney, and Mrs. Brand was probably the sight of it.

ny's mamma was just as much surand delighted as he expected her to nd when the berries were helped, with a smile on his face, which amms understood, said: "Yes, if ase, ma'am." For there were plenty

production of the heathen forms of religion. In Christianity it has been met by revelation prompts us to love and worship a being inrealize it in our lives.

Christianity has a special claim upon our admiration because of the pure life and charitable deeds of its great Founder and his followers. He is imperfectly followed, it is true, as the best of his adherents are most ready to admit; but we think there can be no question that the morality and philanthropy, resulting from such partial following of him, is almost infinitely better than that found among the devotees of the heathen religions, and how much superior then must it to be that of those who profess no religion at all. Nearly every impartial student of history will admit that this is so. And we are safe in saying that her morality and philanthropy constitute one very important stronghold of the church.-Southwestern Presby terian.

THE NUMBER OF THE STARS.

The total number of stars one can see will depend very largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye. 6,000 stars visible to an ordinarily good eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon, as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3,000, would be visible on any clear night. . But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of the atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can there be seen. As a result of this obscuration, it is not likely that more than 2,000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by an ordinary eye: About 2,000 other stars are so near the South Pole that they never rise in the range of our vision, unless we make a journey towards the equator.

As telescopic power is increased, we still find stars of fainter and fainter light. But

"VEBILY THERE IS A REWARD FOR THE **BIGHTEOUS.**"

It is a principle in our holy Christianity that every work wrought, every pious effort put forth, every deed of righteousness how ever small, if honestly done out of love and obedience to God, shall have its blessed recompense, even far beyond all that we now can think. Jehovah has blotted all the good man's tears, and noted all his endeavors, and not so much as the gift of a cup of cold water to a thirsty one, if done for Christ's sake, shall lose its reward. What those compensations are, cannot be told now; but they glow in the promises of God under altogether or improve if it could be cheaply the sublimest imagery known to human produced. It would be the greatest and There are in the whole celestial sphere about thought. Robes of spotless white, palms strangest of all the changes that science has that tell of everlasting triumph, harps' that are attuned to celestial song, seats and crowns of gold, and grand dominion and authority, are some of the figures of what then is to be awarded. Fullness of joy in the presence of God, and pleasures at his right hand for evermore, are some of the more literal declarations. But still more

volume. How beautiful is the blue sky which arches over us, and has thus bent its fair circle round the world ever since man was made! Behold it in the rosy dawn of morning, lit up with the joys of incoming day, and spreading out its arms of glad welcome our latitudes. Hence, out of 6,000 supposed to the rising king of light! Behold it at to be visible, only 4,000 ever come within high noon, flooded with brightness from horizon to horizon, lifted up like some vast dome of celestial beauty, whose arches spring from eternity to eternity to make a tabernacle for the sun! Behold it as the day draws to its the number cannot go on increasing forever close, spread like a sea of liquid gold, and in the same ratio as with the brighter mag- tinging all the earth with its glorious radinitudes, because, if it did, the whole sky ance! Behold it in the night time, like a would be a blaze of starlight. If telescopes boundless city, ablaze with its myriad lamps with powers far exceeding our present ones that dance and shine in the solemn silence! were made, they would no doubt show new How excellent! How beautiful! How per-

stars of the twentieth and twenty-first, etc., fect! Six thousand years it has been so! into moulds it is soft like silver. Hammer-

geology in Heidelberg University, is in that the vastness of the gas well country greatly underestimated, and that underneath the town of Findlay, at great depths, lay a mighty cavern filled with highly inflammable gas under tremendous pressure. He connected some very delicate telephones with steel rods sunk in the earth through the accompanied by cracking sounds. He found that at a distance of only one mile beneath lay, a fire was raging at a temperature of 3,500 degrees. The professor seems to think that an early catastrophe is not only possible but probable.

THE COMING METAL.---A director of some of the Alabama mines, a Mr. Chamberlain. thinks that sooner or later, and not very late at the latest, the mining of iron ore and the manufacture of iron will be suspended by cheap processes for the extraction of aluminum from common clay. This metal is three times as strong as steel, he says, and but one-third as heavy, and has thus the double advantage over all forms of iron of being capable of better service and being more easily handled. But it costs \$500 a ton now, and it is used in a few only of the lines of manufacture that it could easily fill wrought in the material or methods of manufacture if this anticipation of the Alabama mining master should be realized. Iron has been, at least since the "bronze age," if there ever was such condition of developing civilization, the most valuable and indisgraphic descriptions abound in this holy process of manufacture, no method of in- on application, to all who wish to investigate the subject. dustry, that does not need and use iron or steel. To oust it from its metallic sovereignty would be a greater change than the dis-

placement of wood fuel by coal, or of coal by natural gas. The new metal would be the very material for ship building, for its Wochler, in 1828, and re examined in 1846; 50 but its production to any extent dates from | ico the experiments of the French chemist, Devillion. It is a white metal, like silver, but with a bluish tint. It is more malleable and ductile than iron, is equal in tensile strength, and takes a high polish. It melts in a furnace heat, and is easily cast into any form. It does not rust in moist air like iron, and does not oxidize like lead or zinc." No gas tarnishes it. When fused and cast

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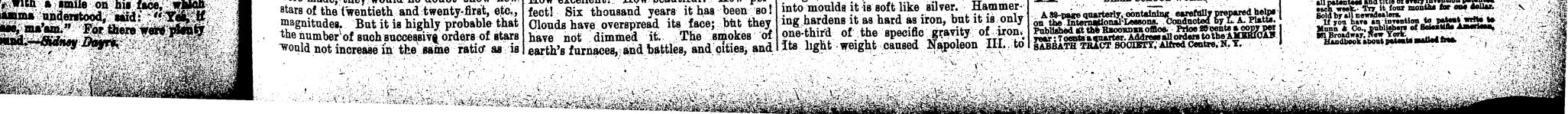
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8

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

INTEBNATIONAL LESSONS, 1888.

THIRD QUARTER. June 30. God's Covenant with Israel. Ex. 24: 1-12. July 7. The Golden Calf. Ex. 32: 15-26. July 14. God's Presence Promised. Ex. 83: 12-23. July 21. Free Gifts for the Tabernacle. Ex. 35: 20-29. July 28. The Tabernacle. Ex. 40: 1-16. Aug. 4. The Burnt Offering. Lev. 1: 1-9. Aug. 11. The Day of Atonement. Lev. 16: 1-16. Aug. 18 The Feast of Tabernacles. Lev. 23: 83-44. Aug. 25. Tse Pillar of Cloud and of Fire. Num. 9: 15-23. Sept. 1. The Spics Sent into Cannan. Num. 13:17-33. Sept. 8. The Unbelief of the People. Num. 14: 1-10. Sept. 15. The Smitten Rock. Num. 20: 1-13. Sept. 22. Death and Burial of Moses. Deut. 84: 1-12. Sept. 29. Review Service.

LESSON X .- THE SPIES SENT INTO CA-NAAN.

FROM THE HELPING HAND.

For Sabbath day, September 1, 1888.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .-- Num. 13: 17-33.

17. And Moses sent them to spy out the land of Canaan, and said unto them, Get you up this way southward, and go up into the mountain. 18. And see the land, what it is; and the people that dwelleth therein, whether they be strong or weak, few or

dwelleth therein, whether they to should be therein, whether it be many.
19. And what the land is that they dwell in, whether it be good or bad; and what cities they be that they dwell in, whether in tents, or in strongholds;
20. And what the land is, whether it be fat or lean, whether there be wood therein, or not. And be ye of good courage, and bring of the fruit of the land. Now the time was the time of the first ripe grapes.
21. So they went up and searched the land from the wilderness of Zin unto Rehob, as men come to Hamath.
22. And they ascended by the south, and came unto Hebron; where Ahiman, and, Sheshai, and Talmai, the children of Anak, were. (Now Hebron was built seven years before Zoan in Egypt).

Zoan in Egypt). 28. And they came unto the brook of Eschol, and out down from thence a branch with one cluster of grapes, and bare it between two upon a staff; and they brought of the pomegranites; and of the figs.

24. And the place was called the brook Eschol, because of the cluster of grapes which the children of Israel cut down from thence.

25. And they returned from searching the land after forty davs.

26. And they went and came to Moses, and to Aaron, and to all the congregation of the children of Israel, unto the wilderness of Paran, to Kadesh; and brought back word unto all the congregation, and shewed them the fruit of the

27. And they told him; and said. We came unto the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk

whither thou sentest us, and surely it noweth with milk and honey; and this is the fruit of it. 28. Nevertheless the people be strong that dwell in the land, and the cities are walled, and very great: and moreover we saw the children of Anak there. 29. The Amalekites dwell in the land of the south; and the Hittites and the Jebusites, and the Amorites, dwell in the mountains; and the Canaanites dwell by the sea and by the south of the south of the sea and by

the coase of Jordan. 30. And Caleb stilled the people before Moses, and said, Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are well able to

overcome it. 31. But the men that went up with him said, We be not able to go up against the people; for they are stronger than

the way, but he had confidence in the promises of

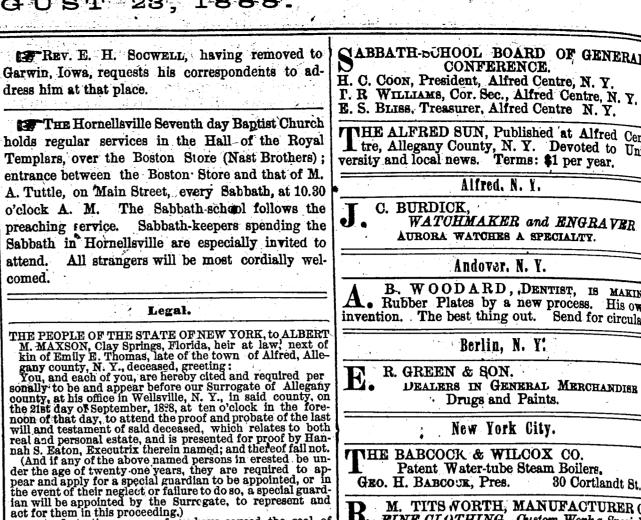
friends in Westerly, R. I., but this summer, when the Lord, he calls seventy elders to assist him, she grew feeble she longed to return to the old home, which the Rabbis claim was the origin of the sanhe which she safely reached, and after a gradual de drim. Again the people journeyed and came to cline patiently and peacefully passed away. Hazeroth (11:85), where Miriam and Aaron spake

> Mr. ROBERT M. BONHAM, at Shiloh, N. J., Aug. 7, 1888, aged 34 years. He was the eldest son of Richard J. Bonham, and is the third member of this family, taken within a few years, by consump tion. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn their loss. These have the heartfelt sympathy of all the cummunity in this overwhelming bereavement. Robert was a faithful and consistent Christian, a member of the Shiloh Church, and died in the triumphs of the Christian faith. His funeral was largely attended, and his pastor used the text, "I know that my Redeemer livetb," as expressive of Robert's confidence in his Lord. T. L. G.

well-defined tract of territory forming the southern-In Westerly, R. I., Aug. 3, 1888, Mrs. MARY SAUNDERS HISCOX, widow of John Hiscox, aged 88 most, and least fertile portion of the land of Canaan, and of the subsequent inheritance of Judah. It exyears, 5 months and 15 days. She was born in the town of Westerly, Feb. 18, 1800, and was the daughter of Arnold and Hannah Clarke Saunders, tendes northward from Kadesh to within a few miles of Hebron, and from the Dead Sea westward and the last of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Of them all she lived to the ripest and and the people." To learn all that was possible greatest age. When she was eighteen years old she about both, that an approaching army would need was married to Mr. Hiscox, who was a descendant, fifth in direct line, of Eld William Hiscox, the first to know; their means of protection, the most pastor of the Newport Church, R. I. Mis. Hiscox feasible way of attack, the number, size and ability was a resident of Westerly for nearly forty years and of the inhabitants; whether they lived in tents or had seen many changes in the village and commuhouses, in open villages or walled towns; whether nity. Of her ten children only four survive herone son and three daughters. When about twenty the wood was standing or cut down. "Bring of years old Mrs. Hiscox was baptized by Eld. Matthe fruit of the land." That you may make the thew Stillman, and joined the First Hopkinton land show for itself, so there can be no doubt on Church. In 1850 she changed her membership by letter to the Pawcatuck Church, of which she was a the people's part. "Be ye of good courage." greatly esteemed member at her death. Strong in Don't become disheartened if you meet with diffi faith, firm in principle, loyal to Christ and his re-quirements, faithful to the church, prayerful and culties." Remember how God has helped us. v. 21, Searched the land." 34: 1-15. They may have devout, earnest and exemplary, always deeply in-terested in the people of her faith, this sister in been taken for Egyptians, and not suspected as Christ lived a useful life, came to a ripe old age, spies. v. 22, "And came unto Hebron." They beautiful in spirit and character. Not only will her would be especially interested in Hebron, because children and grandchildren greatly miss her, but all near there was the field of Machpelah, where Abra who came under the sweet savor of her life. A mother in Israel has departed, and the Pawcatuck ham and Sarah were buried, and perhaps others of Church is again called to meet the loss of a valuable the patriarchs. Gen. 23: 2; 25: 9, 10. Caleb evidently and beloved member, as she has frequently been the visited Hebron. Josh. 14: 9-14. v. 23, "One 0. U. W. past year. cluster of grapes." Clusters weighing ten or twelve

In Greenbrier, W. Va., July 30, 1888, Mrs. RACH BL ANN WALLER, wife of Theodore Davis, and daughter of George and Melinda Waller. Sister Davis was born in Louden county, Va., March 12, 1835. In early life her family moved to Taylor county. She was married to Theodore Davis April 8, 1852. In 1867 brother and sister Davis moved turned . . . after forty days." The Egyptian from Taylor county to Doddridge Co., W. Va. records show that there was then frequent commu- Near that time she professed religion, was baptized by Eld. Samuel Davis, and united with the Greenbrier Church. From the first of January, 1886, until her death, she was a great but patient sufferer. Two days before her death she called her family, and gave them such ad ice as none but a Christian mother could give. She leaves a husband, nine children, and a large circle of relatives and friends H. P. B.

and Joshua. v. 27. See promise Ex. 3: 8. v. 28, On Long Branch, near Humboldt, Neb., Aug. 8 1888, of cholera infantum, Rosalle, the other twin 'Nevertheless." They are strong people, there are of Oscar S. and Martha Babcock, 4 months and 29 walled towns and very great cities, and we saw days old, having survived its mate but fifteen days. the children of Anak, the giants, there. See v. 33. Thus they were cut off, "like fair twin lilies which v. 30, "We are well able to overcome it." Caleb some grazing kid in wantonness had cropped." saw the strength of the people, and the obstacles in U. M. B.



act for them in this proceeding.) In testimony wereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.

and eighty-eight

Witness, CLARENCE A. FARNUM, Surrogate of said county, at Wellsville, N. Y., the 20th day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred

HARRY B. HANDRICK. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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we. 32. And they brought up an evil report of the land which they had searched unto the children of Israel, saying, The land, through which we have gone to search it, is a land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof; and all the people that we saw in it are men of great stature. 33. And there we saw the giants, the sons of Anak, which come of the giants: and we were in our own sight as grass-hoppers, and so we were in their sight.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it.

PLACES.-Kadesh-barnea, where they were encamped, 50 miles south of Beersheba, in the wilder ness of Zin, which is the north-eastern part of the wilderness of Paran. Canaan. The land of Palestine. The mountain. The hill country, especially in Judah. Gen. 14: 10. Rehob. Not far from the Mediterranean Sea, on the plain north of Mt. Carmel. Hamoth. Now supposed to be Balbeck, about 250 miles nearly north of Jerusalem. The extreme limit in that direction of the inheritance of Israel. Hebron. Is 20 miles south of Jerusalem. It is one of the oldest cities in Western Asia. Present population between 8,000 and 10,000.-McGarvey. Brook of Eschol. Nahal, a low place watered by a stream. Valley of Eschol.-Rev. Ver. Eschol means a cluster. This valley lies north of Hebron, and is one of make a good report of the Christian life. 4. To the most fruitful places in Palestine.

PERSONS.-Moses, the twelve spies, the children of Israel, people of Cansan. Ahiman, Sheshai and • Talmai. Probably names of tribes. Anak (long necked). A tall, giant-like race, inhabitants of Hebron, mostly extirpated by the Hebrews. Aaron. Brother of Moses. Amalekites. A very ancient people (Gen. 14: 7) inhabiting the regions south of Palestine, between Edom and Egypt .- Tregelles. Hittites. A great warlike nation, supposed to have lived in the neighborhood of Hebron. Gen. 28:3; 25: 10. Jebusites. The inhabitants of Jerusalem and surrounding territory. Amorites. Some make them mountaineers, a nation of Canaan, apparently the greatest and most powerful of them all, sometimes used . . . to include all the nations of Cansan (Amos 2: 9, 10).-Tregelles. They extended east of the Jor dan. Deut. 1: 4, 5. Canaanites. See v. 29. Caleb and Joshua were the two spies that brought back a good report concerning the land, and they were the only two men that came out of Egypt that were finally permitted to enter it.

TIME.-" First ripe grapes." July-August, B. C. 1490.

OUTLINE.

I. Instruction given the twelve spies. v. 17-20.

- II. Their expedition. v. 21-25.
- III. The good and evil report. v. 26-33.

INTRODUCTION.

In our last lesson, we had an account of the cloud covering the tabernacle the day it was set up. On the 20th day of the second month, in the second year, it was taken up from off the tabernacle, and the children of Israel followed where it led the way, and went a three days' journey into the wilderness. - On account of their wicked complaining a fire broke out among them and consumed some; but when Moses prayed unto the Lord, the fire was quenched. There was again much complaint for the want of meat, and God sent them quails, but as soon as they had eaten of these, another great plague visited them at Kibroth-hattaavah (the grave of gluttony). At the home of her brother, B. F. Coon. in and many died. Moses, since coming out of Egypt. DeRuyter, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1888, Miss CORNELIA V., had established civil laws, a government, an army distribution of Thomas and Susan Bliss Coon, in the stablished civil laws, a government, an army distribution of the second to be second.

God. Gen. 15: 18; 17: 8, Ex. 33: 2; 23: 30, God's past protection and care should have given them faith. v. 31, "We are not able." They do not count on God's help. v. 32, "They brought up an evil report." Evil because it was not of faith but of doubt and unbelief. Its effects were evil; it discouraged the people. "Eateth up the inhabitants." A land subject to frequent invasions. Some suppose there was a plague in the land at the time, that weakened the people to make them an easier prey for Israel. v 33, "As grasshoppers." An expression of their conscious inferiority. CENTRAL TRUTH. - The best things are lost by unbelief.

against Moses, and were rebuked by the Lord. Mi-

riam was smitten with leprosy, which the Lord

healed at the request of Moses. After some time

they reach Kadesh-barnea, in the wilderness of Zin.

BXPLANATORY NOTES.

this way southward." "by the south country." A

to the Mediterranean. v. 18, "See the land . .

pounds are spoken of by visitors to this valley

"Pomegranites." A low tree growing very com

mon in Palestine and other parts of the East. Its

fruit has the general qualities of summer fruit, allaying heat and quenching thirst. v. 25, "Re

nication between Egypt and Syria, which doubtless

made it possible for them so lately from Egypt

to pass rapidly and undisturbed through the country.

v. 26, "Unto all the congregation." They who

had doubted God's promises listened to the evil

report, rather than the good one made by 'Caleb

spies, a man from each tribe. See v. 1, 2.

V 17; "And Moses sent them." The twelve

·'By

Num. 33: 18, 36.

DOCTRINES.-1. God overrules the affairs of earth. 2. He is able to help his people. 3. Unbelief is a sin. 4. Faith gains the highest rewards.

DUTIES .- The way of duty should be followed even though it leads us toward tremendous obstacles. 2. We ought to listen to God's voice rather than man's. 3. It is the duty of Christians to dwell on the bright side as well as the evil. 5, To bring forth some fruit of a renewed heart.

DIED.

On Dodge's Creek, near Portville, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1888, MARIA, wife of S. B. Thomas, and daughter of Elias and Eveline Wells, in the 53d year of her sge. The subject of this notice was converted under the labors of Eld. Thomas Babcock, and was baptized by him, and united with the Independence Church, retaining her membership with that church until uniting with the Seventh-day Adventist Church of Wellsville. Funeral services were held at the Seventh-day Baptist church of West Genesee, Aug. 9th. Two sisters, out of a family of eight children, are G. P. K.

On Bell's Run, Pa., July 14, 1888, BELLE W., wife of Alphonso North, and daughter of William and Eliza Wickson, aged 35 years. Five years ago she received a stroke of paralysis, and for four years has been troubled with epilepsy. Before her sick-ness she was an active worker in the little church of Bell's Run. When death came she was a member of the Shingle House Church. She leaves a hus band and one child, a little boy. Funeral services were held in the school house near her home July fur J. P. Landow. G. P. K.

On Bell's Run, Pa., Aug. 11; 1888, MARY, wife, of L. W. Dibble, in the 58th year of her age. She leaves one son by her first husband, and six by her last, making in all three sons and four daughters. She made a profession of religion in youth, and for a time was an Adventist. About fourteen years ago she and her husband joined the Hebron Centre Church. He, for convenience, gave up the Sabbath; she remained steadfast to God's Sabbath as best she could. Funeral was held at the Hebron Centre school house Aug. 18th. Burial in the Ford Cemetery, in Alleghany, Potter Co., Pa. G. P. K.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., July 24, 1888, SYLVANUS BURDICK aged 58 years, 6 months and 24 days. At the age of seventeen years he made a profession of religion, was baptized by Eld. Alexander Campbell, and joined the Lincklaen Church. With his wife, he united with the DeRuyter Church under the pastorate of Eld. J. Clarke, and by a consistent, godly life commanded, the respect of all. During the months of June and July he' was a great sufferer, yet he patiently committed himself and his precious family to the Saviour, in whom he believed, and died in the hope of eternal life. L. R. S.



WM. C. WHITFORD, Corresponding Secretary, Mil-

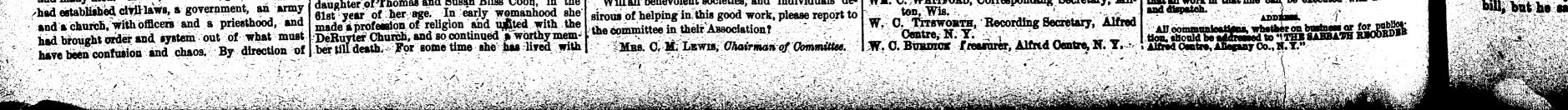
ton, Wis.

slowly doing nothing. The filibustering in the House or general pension bills, and m jects of local interest. The solicitude for the safety of District of Columbia, by se overhead and undergroun there have been some of th on the Fisheries Treaty and bills; some extensive collect and dilly-dalling motions, b week's record is too insigni

When complaint is mad Congress of the inertia of reply that the fault lies e system of rules which h down from one House to a amendments as the caprice engraftel upon it. This is cause of the trouble. It body, yet no one set of po mentarians can justly be h so marvelous a combinat which are liable at any mo House into a condition of it there.

Mrs. Cleveland began urer of the fund for buil church in Berlin several accepting the position, a received quite a sum of m W. Childs and Mr. Wanan phia, were among the Through the influence of dent is said to be fast losi of bachelorhood, while h istics are rapidly developi newspapers now, and ev very creditably in a conver

A few days since, there of Representative Mats handsome silver set, pitc sented by employees of the ing Office, in recognition tion of his services in se of the bill, granting ther leave, with pay. Mr. I present to the donors, as the acceptance of a value a plain duty, would be, bad precedent. He did floral tributes, as he h occasions, but he though the line at silver. It is his course was commen require much gift me Involve the House in has been done in times Senator Blair has giv having his Educational House, during the pre-gress. He does not crit mittee harshly for havi bill, but he says he thi



Willall benevolent societies, and individuals de

sirous of helping in this good work, please report to