ATH-DCHOOL BOARD OF GENERAL CONFERENCE. OON; President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. VILLIAMS, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. Y. LISS, Treasurer, Alfred Centre, N. Y.		
ALFRED SUN, Published at Alfred Cen- Allegany County, N. Y. Devoted to Uni- and local news. Terms: \$1 per year.		ISHED BY TH
Alfred, N. Y.	. PUDU	
BURDICK, WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER AUBORA WATCHES A SPECIALTY.	VOL	. XLIV.—N
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Leonardsville, N. Y.		the Boys About it unice of Moderat
STRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSES for Steam Engines. TRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y.	What to Treasur	EDUCATION Read When the er's Report EDITOBIALS.
Plainfield, N. J.	Confere	phs nce Proceedings ociety
RICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY		COMMUNICATIONS ondence-From
EXECUTIVE BOARD. FEB, Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas Trawotren, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec. lainfield, N. J. Plainfield, N. J.	Barbe Exodus The Ver Washin	r.—From J. P. L. 12, and Criticism ona Field gton Letter
llar meeting of the Board, at Plainfield, N. second First-day of each month, at 3 P. M	The Sor	Miscellany. lgs of Home—Poe ung Geologist
SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL	The Lit The Ro Inspirin	tle Army–Poetry se-Window g Confidence
BOARD. POTTER, President, Plainfield, N. J., POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J.,	The Fri Look A The Ho Boy's P	end of Animals. head! ly Child rayer-Meetings .
HUBBARD, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J. for all Denominational Interests solicited.	The Fre	ench Soldier's Ca Popular Solenc
payment of all obligations requested.		CATALOGUE OF P
TER PRESS WORKS. Builders of Printing Presses.		THE SABBATH-SC MARRIAGES AND
OTTER, JR., & Co., Proprietors.	· .	SPECIAL NOTICES
M. STILLMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.	· -	BUSINESS DIRECT
Westerly, B. I.		THE Y. P.
*		BY JES

IB AMBBICAN SABBATA TRACT SOCIETY. NO. 36. bath Recorder. has been a model for all Societies since. minor points. Other committees have been class mail matter at the posttre, N. Y. is called the triple, or iron-clad pledge, where the active members not only pledge them-ONTENTS. selves to attend the meetings and to take ment..... t Society..... part, but also promise to read from the Bible | church members. 3. The Y. P. S. C. E. pub-each day. Missionary Conference..... The wonderful growth of these Societies that can be found, called The Golden Rule. shows that Mr. Clarke was divinely aided. -Poetry..... The success of his Society led to the organization of others, in Portland; in June, 1882, were there taken to give publicity to this church is to save. It was organized for that Use of Narcotics..... method of Christian work. At the second annual conference held in is to save the young. If the young are not te Drinking on Health..... Portland, 56 societies were reported with a saved, what will become of the churches? Day is Over..... membership of 2,870. Such growth began to attract attention from pastors and churches. Still the tide swept on, and at the third an-nual meeting, held in Lowell, Oct., 1884, 156 societies, with 8,905 members were re- | C. E. are inseparable. Rev. A. Lawrence.-From A. F. andow.... ported. n..... Another year passed, the fourth confer-ence was held at Ocean Park, July, 1885. oetry..... Again, the reports were very encouraging; 253 societies were reported, with a member ship of 15,000. At this meeting, the dele-gates and officers deemed it necessary to em-ploy a General Secretary. By an appeal to at..... the delegates for pledges, the necessary funds were raised, steps were taken to establish a PUBLICATIONS, ETC.... United Society, which was systematically organized, and its officers furnished means for work. Its great success is shown by the fact that at the next conference 850 societies were S. C. E. MOVEMENT. enrolled with 50,000 members. At this conference a large sum of money was pledged to BY JESSIE. F. BRIGGS. continue and enlarge the work.

Read before the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, Leonardsville, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1888.

Sabbath Recorder.

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

purpose. The mission of the Y. P. S. C. E.

So, whether we examine its organization,

the object and teachings of its periodical, or

its Constitution, it seems to me that all

must agree that the church and the Y. P. S.

TERMS-\$9 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

from the church, and are organized to aid it prayer meeting held at 6:30 a.m., should be

added, and, some societies have adopted what the church, or rather in the brain of one of is good for 5,000 churches, it is good for the church's faithful members. 2. The interests and management of the Y. P. S. C. of these other churches, but let us join E. are in the hands of pastors and active hands with other societies and as a United Society work till every church has such an lishes one of the finest evangelical periodicals aid, and also remember that in other lands we have a duty to Christ as really as in our It has a paid circulation of 23,025. Its chief own. We should remember that our Society collected and forwarded to the main society aim is the welfare of the churches. Its department of "Applied Ohristianity" is espeany Christian can be faithful in success, but | tracts.

the first conference was held, attended by cially devoted to the application of Christian- let us strive to belong to that class who can representatives of four societies. Measures ity in the churches. 4. The mission of the be faithful in seeming defeat. Let us strive to realize the grandeur of a life consecrated to God and so full of his love that when we see people rejecting him we shall sponding Secretary, Mrs. Reune F. Banhave courage to work, speak and pray for | dolph; Treasurer, Mrs. Amanda Maxson. them. We should feel that as a society, and the church and, thus, for Christ. The

Some oppose this organization on account | truth.

are to come the consecrated workers who are to proclaim this Christ throughout our land, and in our ranks are to be trained and dis- been blessed in the past and earnestly pray ciplined the Christian soldiers on whom the that it may be more prosperous in the future. future evangelization of the world shall de-"they fought as though they were under the very eye of God." Such soldiers let us rightful authority above the traditions of strive to be knowing that God loves righteousness and hates sin, that his eye sees into the very depths of our lives, and will bring every secret word, work and thought into judgment whether it be good or evil. One has said, "to be like God in love of good and hatred of sin is man's highest aspiration and achievement." Let this be our ideal.

WHOLE NO. 2273

Some have made changes, but only in in its work. There are several facts which kept within our ranks. prove this statement. 1. We were born in

upon a broader basis, and seeking to pro-We have yet a great work. If the Society mote unity of action and develope a more universal spirit of benevolence, has solicited many more. Let us not grow thoughtless reports from the various organizations, and this will account for their non-appearance in our report with one exception, as follows: The Woman's Auxiliary Sabbath Tract Society of Plainfield, N. J., has held four regular sessions and one special. They have

exists for the work of our Saviour. Almost \$72 45, and have distributed 7,048 pages of The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. A. H. Lewis; Vice-President, Mrs. D. E. Titsworth; Recording Secretary, Miss Annie E. Titsworth; Corre-

It is with pleasure and a deep feeling of as individuals, we are pledged to work for thankfulness to our Heavenly Father that we report this year without the record of a world's greatest need is a knowledge of Christ | death from our number. So many of our and of heroic enthusiasm in proclaiming his | sisters have been called home, and we have

missed their presence and words of cheer so Let us fully realize that from our ranks much, that we are deeply grateful that God has spared us this year a similar trial. We feel that the work of the main society has The time has come when the claims of God's world and his commands restored to their

> Unto the sisters there comes a loud call to be firm in openly maintaining the truth as we find it in the Word of God. With charity for all we must still be urgent in propagating the truth concerning the unchangeableness of God's law. May wisdom be given to all. By order and in belief of the society.

MRS. REUNE F. RANDOLPH, Corresponding Secretary.

of the pledge. They do not think it right to pledge one's self to'speak in every weekly prayer-meeting, because one does not always feel like speaking in meeting, consequently there is a tendency to break the pledge. Did Christ, while on earth, do only those things which were pleasant and easy? Was not his pend. It is said of Cromwell's soldiers that holy Sabbath should be published to the a life of continual self-sacrifice? When we think of his life and sufferings on the cross,

is there one who calls himself a Christian, who could not give an hour a week to his service, and who could not promise to witness once a week for him? Again, having taken this pledge, each young person goes to the prayer-meeting for something, he feels a personal responsibility. We can only become heroic Christians by fighting self, and by a

At the sixth conference, held at Saratoga, realization of Christian responsibility.

of continual prosperity."

AMEBICAN SABBATH TBACT SOCIETY.

Board of the General Conference, organized

F STILLMAN & SON. MANUFACTURERS OF STILLMAN'S AXLE OIL. only axle oil made which is ENTIRELY FREE gumming substances. E SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY BREENMAN; President, Mystic Bridge, OL

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he Sabbath Recorder, PUBLISHED WREELY BT THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. - 11 --ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. T. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. **Idvance** pers to foreign countries will be charged 80 paper discontinued until arrears to option of the publisher. ADVERTISING DEFARTMENT.

ansient advertisements will be inserted for 75 cents an for the first insertion; subsequent insertions is so-ion, 30 cents per inch. Special contracts made with iss advertising extensively, or for long terms. gal advertisements inserted at legal rates. rtisers may have their adverti y advertisers may have the

JOB TRUTTER

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should be addressed to "THE SAERA 775 ELECTRICATE CONTROL

In the year 1875 Rev. F. E. Clarke, pastor of the Williston Ohurch, in Portland, Maine, himself a young man, became, naturally, much interested in young people. Be ing very anxious to interest his young people in the church and its work, the ques-'tion came to him, "How can young people best be trained for active Christian lives. their growth in faith, in works, in character. made sure by right Christian nurture?" For a long time Mr. Clarke prayerfully studied and thought on this question, and the answer was the constitution of the first Society of

Christian Endeavor. Time forbids me to present to you the entire Constitution, but I will attempt an out-

line. The mission of the Y. P. S. C. E. is "to promote a more earnest Christian life among our members, and to make them useful in the

service of God." The Society is composed of active and as sociate members. The active members, who are usually church members, pledge themselves to attend the weekly prayer-meetings of the Society, so far as they are able, and when present to take some part in the meeting aside from singing. The associate members do not take this pledge, but are supposed to be present at all of the meetings.

The officers are President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties are the same as those of like officers in similar organizations.

There is a Prayer-meeting Committee whose duties are to arrange for the weekly prayer-meeting, and to procure a leader from the active members; an Outlook Committee, who are to satisfy themselves of the fitness of candidates for membership and to look after those who may become careless and indifferent; a Social Committee, who provide for the mutual acquaintance of the members by occasional socials, or in any manner they may deem advisable; a Bible-school Committee, who endeavor to bring into the Bible-school those who do not attend; a Relief Committee, who are to visit and, if necessary, care for the sick; a Missionary Committee, who occasionally hold missionary prayer-meetings and literary entertainments, and who endeavor to interest the young people in that line of work; a Flower Committee, who provide flowers for the church, when practicable, and after church, take the flowers to the sick in the

vicinity.

July, 1887, 2,314 socities were reported, with a membership of over 150,000; and at the seventh and last conference, held in Chicago, July, 1888, 4,879 societies were reported, with a membership of 310,000.

Where, in the history of the church, can you find any society that can report such growth in seven years? The society has encircled the world, every state and territory has yielded to its sway. Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, England, Scotland, Spain, Turkey, Syria, Burma, India, Ceylon, Southern Africa, Australia and China, have widely opened their gates; and from all these countries you can to-day hear, from 310,000 loyal members of the Y. P. S. C. E., our battle cry: "For Christ and the Church." During the last year over 2,500 societies have been organized. We entered upon the year with \$153 58 in our treasury, but with unpaid bills to the amount of \$739 55, leaving a deficit of \$585 97. Our President asked for \$15,000 to pay this debt and the expenses of the year just closed. The young people heartily responded to the call, and now, at the end of the year, our Treasurer reported a balance of \$2,034 19 in the treasurý.

During the last year our work has not been confined to the organization of new societies and increasing our treasury alone, but we have been doing a noble work. With Christ as our leader and helper, 22,000 of our membership have added themselves to their parent churches, 22,000 young people won to the Master, 22,000 young soldiers added to his great army, 22,000 have pledged themselves to the Master's service.

The Y. P. S. C. E. is not a denominational affair, nor is it designed to break down denominational lines. Every denomination is represented. It is true that some denominations have a larger per cent of societies, but it is not denominational doctrines that the Y. P. S. C. E. is desirous of advancing, it is the cause of Obrist. That all young people may know and love the Lord, and thus beautify their lives, is its object.

With such an object in view, it hardly seems possible that we should meet opposition; yet there are some who oppose the or- personal appeal to every member of the Y. ganization for various reasons. They do not P. S. C. E. present. Truly we have much think it right for young people of the church to encourage us in our work. Our last conto form an organization by themselves sepa- vention, which was the largest of the kind

At the last conference, Dr. Barrows, of Chicago, said, "I am a new convert from the ranks of unbelief into the faith which fires the ranks of Ohristian Endeavor. I believe that the iroriclad pledge is the sheetanchor of success, and the essential element

Again, it is objected that this organization has a tendency to lessen the attendance and interest of the young people at the regular prayer-meeting of the church.

It is true we support a prayer-meeting ourselves, but it is not in opposition to the prayer-meeting of the church. All are welcome to our meetings. It is easier for young people to work together; there exists among them a sympathy which they do not always feel among the older members. Then, too, if young people become accustomed to church work among themselves it gives them

strength and confidence to work with the older members. We believe that acting occasionally as leader, and taking part in each meeting helps us to be more useful in the regular prayer-meeting of our churches. I think if you were to ask the pastors who are present here to-day, and who have in connection with their church a Y. P. S. C. E., if the organization has a tendency to lessen the attendance and interest of their young people at their regular prayer-meetings,

they would answer you negatively, and would confirm my statement that the discipline the young people receive in their meetings is noticeable and helpful in the regular prayermeeting of the church.

Before soldiers enter the battle field they have a certain amount of drill and discipline to pass through. Out country deems it necessary to support a West Point that we may have young men instructed in the service, and trained in the discipline of war.

The Y. P. S. C. E. is the training school of the church. I believe that a well organized Y. P. S. C. E. with efficient and active committees, is the most effective means of arousing and developing the spiritual life and labors of the young people, and no church should be without such an aid.

·I could not close this paper without a

rate from the church. For this class I have ever held in this country, there being present forth to enlist the sisters throughout the grace, gather new strength and inspiration the greatest respect; for I know they have at about 4,000 delegates, should stimulate us denomination in the work of organizing it may be said of you as of your master, "He heart the best interests of the church. But to new and more faithful work. The same auxiliary Sabbath Tract Societies. A few shall drink of the brook in the way, there-

Endeavor movement. We are inseparable fact that about 2,000 were present at a to this board, but more recently the Woman's -The Ohristian.

Annual Report of the Executive Board.

Under this head we shall give, in successive issues, portions of the report of the Board, until the whole report is completed.

The annual report of the Executive Board, as herewith submitted, covers only eleven months, by reason of the change in time of holding the annual meeting. But these thirsty. But he cannot stop to drink; yet months have been crowded full with work as we are approaching Putnam, we look in the several lines hitherto undertaken, while back on a long iron trough laid between the there has been some advance in new publi-

cations and increased facilities for work. favor shown us during the year, in sparing water are lifted up into the tank, and the the lives of all the official members of the Society, and removing so few from our life membership, and with an increasing sense of the magnitude of the work committed to this world as he should, unless in the midst our care, we present the follow statements: of earth's whirl and tumult and hubbub

DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS.

Delos C. Burdick died in Nortonville, Kansas, January 14, 1888, aged 78 years. Besides his benevolence in other directions he had taken special interest in the Jewish mission and had contributed liberally toward the publication of the Hebrew paper, Eduth Le Israel. He took a deep interest, personally, in brethren Lucky, Landow, and all other recent converts from Judaism to the faith of Jesus; and in the midst of his most ardent hopes and earnest labors for the triumph of the gospel truth, at a ripe old age, on Sabbath morning, January 14, 1888, he was called to his eternal home; to the enjoyment of a Sabbath that will never end. Mrs. Cordelia Heseltine, an earnest Chris-

tian, died at her home in Independence, N. Y., January 23, 1888, in the 79th year of her sge. and the set of the last the last

Mrs. Emily I. Gardiner, wife of Rev. T. L. Gardiner, and daughter of Elder A. A. Place died in Shiloh, N. J., July 22, 1888, in the 40th year of her age. Her inckness was long and painful, but victory came at last, and she passed to her rest in the fullest assur-

ance of the Christian's hope. Mrs. Mary Crandall, wife of Ezra Crandall, died February 18, 1888, in Milton, Wisconsin, in the 66th year of her age. Sister Crandall was deeply interested in all our denominational work, and was almost always in attendance at our annual meetings. AUXILIABIES.

This is a brief outline of the Constitution they do not fully understand the Christian enthusiasm shown by the delegates, from the such organizations were effected and reported fore shall he lift up his head." (Ps. 110: 7.)

TAKING UP WATEB.

Seated on the hinder seat of the Limited Express train over the New England Railway, which runs for eighty-eight miles, from Boston to Willimantic, without halt or stop, the engine roaring with the glowing fire, and driven to its utmost, surely, with such a furnace heat, the monster must get rails, and as the engine shoots over this stretch of 1700 feet, a kind of scoop is let down into the water, and in half a minute, With a grateful recognition of the divine without halt or stay, 25,000 gallons of train speeds on to its journey's end.

No steam-engine can run without water. Let the water fail and the machinery stops. And so no Christian can fulfill his work in and confusion he can take up water to sustain him in his course. No matter how swift the race, how earnest the worker, or how fierce the battle, he must have time to refresh his own soul, or he will soon be powerless, helpless and useless.

Thanks to God, no matter how swift the Christian's course may be, the living water flows hard by; and like Gideon's army, who, hardly halting, caught the water in their hands and flung it in their mouths, so Christians may drink without delay or halt, and go on their way refreshed and rejoicing, like giants filled with new wine.

Christian, do you know how to take up water on your way? Do you know the secret springs that refresh the saints of God? Are you acquainted with the waters of Siloa that move softly, the springs that fill the valley of Baca with refreshment, the wells beside which grow the palms of Elim, the living water springing up to everlasting life-the streams that make glad the city of our God? Do you know the hidden mountains, the crystal depths, of which, if a man drink he shall never thirst? And do you, when burning skies are above you and the desert sands around you, and when you are weary with journeying and faint beneath the heat, take the living water freely, and hasten on refreshed and joyous to your journey's end?

O weary, fainting child of God, in your ear sounds the cry, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." You may take of the water of life freely in the hour of your extremity, when your soul fainteth within you; and when heart and flesh are failing, you may drink of the water that Jesus gives, and casting yourself in all your weakness and helplessness on the love and mercy of the Most High, you may thus Some years ago special efforts were put refresh your soul from the fullness of his



THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

Missions.

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

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

WRITING from Garwin, Iowa, Bro. E. H. Socwell, missionary pastor, says: "We arrived here August 6th, and think we shall enjoy laboring on this field, trusting that it will be profitable for all concerned.

DR. J. P. HUNTING, of Sisco, Fla., gives the following excellent testimony: The improvement in our theology and Christian ethics within my memory, is more owing to missions, especially to foreign mission work, than to any other one cause. In the battle we test our armor and arms.

BRO. J. G. BURDICK reports 11 weeks of labor with the West Genesee Church, N. Y., 11 sermons, congregations of about 30, 25 calls, a thorough revision of the church roll, and recommends, as of great importance, that arrangements be made for regular preaching there.

NOTES FROM THE LONDON MISSIONARY CONFER ENCE.

DR. CUST said that missions had tended to bring about a closer union among Protestant churches, had caused them to look over their ecclesiastical fences, and to love one another.

DR. PEARSON proposed that not merely ministers, but lay workers, should be sent in little groups to the heathen to carry on among them their ordinary secular labors, and to set the example of Christian lives, the Bible to the heathen.

REV. A. HEATHERWICK, missionary at Blantyre, of the Established Church of sprung from Livingston's grave. The station on the green slopes by the lake there was Livingston's true monument. All they asked was that the doorway be kept open at Quillimane, though the Portuguese, by their tariff, were seeking to shut it. Should it be shut?

tached sufficient importance to such mis- be careful to do only the right and then you sions. He had labored for eight happy will not get so many whippings, and it will years for the London Missionary Society at Travancore, where his married daughter and her husband still carry on similar work. Mr. Lowe then referred to the training of medical missionaries at Edinburgh, where utes the mother was repeating again, how he is secretary to the mission. He said that the societies and churches had resting on

them, now, a great responsibility, when so many educated young men were ready to undertake medical mission work. He told of Dr. Valentine, who, having cured the Ranee of Jeypore, was allowed by the Rajah to settle there and preach the Gospel through the province, a thing never tolerated before.

Cashmere had been in a similar way opened to the preaching of the gospel. A very pathetic story was told of the love felt by own little ones, all as children together unthe Travancore natives for Dr. Leech, who was drowned, and whose body, could, they have recovered it, they would have embalmed and worshiped in a little temple they were prepared to build for the purpose, by the shore. India, said Mr. Lowe, would be won for Christ, not by Europeans, but by native agency; and that was why native youths should also be trained for medical missions

FROM DR. SWINNEY.

there.

SHANGHAI, China, June 11, 1888. It seemed a pity to ring the bell this morning, as the sick were listening so earn estly to the preaching in the waiting-room; but the hour had arrived, and we knew not what cases might come in to demand more than usual time, before the forenoon should close.

Number one was the old lady whose heart God has opened to the truth; but she was sad, and tears were soon coursing down her face as she told of the opposition in her home. We missed her from the services last Sabbath, and she said the jealous neighwhich was more effective even than giving bors had so stirred up her husband and son, that as her little daughter, twelve years of age, was about to lead her to the meeting that morning, they whipped her severely and Scotland, said their mission at Nyassa had also the other daughter, eighteen years of age. She would not then venture to come, but has wept so much since over their evil words and deeds that I fear her eyes will be injured beyond recovery, and that she may become entirely blind. She has improved so much lately that she can now guide herwe could, urging her not to forget her God, but to continue earnestly to pray to him for hope of recovery. help; and also to pray that he would show the members of her family their evil ways, and turn their fierce hearts toward the loving Saviour. She seemed somewhat comforted; but on receiving the medicine, said of atheistic literature was entering the coun- she must hasten home, for she did not know try from abroad, and the few thousands of but that her husband would beat her for coming. I sincerely hope she will not get angry thetic or dry form. and use abusive language, but that God will give her grace to bear patiently their persecutions, and thus show them by her words and actions the power of the gospel in her own heart. and carelessly doing mischief, when her thousand with leprosy in the land. grandfather whipped her so severely that she had never been well since.

be better both for yourself and me."

The child's eyes twinkled, knowingly, but she did not answer, yet, in a very few minprecious the child was to her.

These few remarks given above show plainly of themselves the utter incapacity of many of these mothers to manage their own homes and children.

The young girls who go out from their homes to be married at fifteen or sixteen years of age, and often younger, are but children, and grow up themselves along with their der the control and management of the old people. Such a system must of necessity missionaries more strongly still. have an evil influence on all concerned.

We who daily see the sorrows and degradation of this people, long more and more for the gospel to win its way into their hearts, both for the peace and joy it brings them, and for the elevating influences it gives to

their homes and lives, in every way. Before the forenoon's work was over, among other patients there were two with leprosy. They were quite similar to one who came to the house for treatment before the dispensary was built, some three years ago. I saw him but a few times, and then he went some distance into the country to a native doctor.

Last year he returned and begged me to to put aside the new rule of not treating men and make an exception in his case, "because he was suffering so much." The disease had made progress during the two years he was away, disfiguring his face so much that I could not at first recognize him. The dark, thickened integument on the forehead was thrown into great folds, the eye-lashes and hair on the eye-brows were gone, the nose was flattened, the alae nasi were greatly enlarged, the septum masi was already perforated and beginning to disappear, the lips were protruding enormously, over which the enlarged blood-vessels were distinctly seen in a varicose condition, while the ears, too, were increased in size, the lobules being very large and pendant. The feet were enlarged; the hands were distorted, numb, and self along the road with a cane, and yet even losing their power, though ulcers had not this morning she said a man called to her yet commenced on the finger-joints, which Indian mutiny, the work of Protestant mis- on the way that she was going directly into generally do so and eat their way slowly una ditch; so I sent her home in a wheelbarrow, til the fingers drop off. Altogether his fearing to have her go alone. Last evening whole appearance would scarcely strike one her husband broke her three bowls from as human. But with much care in his treatwhich she eats her rice and vegetables, be- ment and faithful adherence to directions on cause she spoke of coming here this morn- his part, it was pleasant after a while to see ing. We talked with her of the love of an improvement in his case, as well as an our Father in heaven, and cheered her as best | alleviation in his sufferings, although I could not offer to him, or any similar one, any be great among the heathen, saith the Lord These two cases of leprosy, to-day, were in much the same condition as this man excepting one was far worse. Besides these two I remember three others during the past two weeks, making five in all in that space of time. Four of these were of the tubercular form, like the case mentioned above, the other was the anæs-The general belief is that it takes about twelve years for the disease to run its course, and we surely must pity this class in their long years of suffering, often without comforts and care, and many times in the latter Again another patient, a woman who has stages recieving the hatred and abuse of their greatly enlisted our sympathies on her pre- relatives. The leprous people live in their vious visits. She now brought some rela- own homes mingling freely with others, and tives and neighbors with her, and her little as far as we know there is not a single Lazadaughter, twelve years of age. I rather retto in this whole empire for the segregawondered at the child's sufferings, but the tion and care of this unfortunate class; and mother said that last year she was playing yet it is supposed there are over a hundred We hope the influences of the gospel in the near future will cause China to awaken "I am a widow," said the woman, "liv- out of its sleep on this subject, that active ing with the old folks, and the little girl is measures may be taken by the government very precious to me. I was so angry at my for the care of these sick, and the protection

Then he said, "I asked some of the traders, and they attributed it to the influence of trade upon them." "Yes," I said; "but how do you account for the change that existed before the traders dared to settle be addressed to the Secretary of the Woman's Board there?" "Well," he said, "I have come of the General Conference, Miss M. F. Bailey, Milton, to you as a missionary, and I want you to Wis. tell me how you account for it." I replied: "I can not account for the change that has taken place, except in one way. If it has struck you so forcibly, Baron, how has it struck me? You have seen this only as a visitor; I have seen it for years, and have seen it going on. I can only account for it in one way—I believe in God, and I account for it by the influence of the Holy Ghost." And he, though a Roman Catholic and a foreigner, bowed his head reverently, and said, "So do I." That is the only way it can be accounted for. It strikes foreigners

"WHOM SHALL I SEND?"

and travelers, strongly, but it strikes us

BY REV. A. J. GORDON, D. D.

Oh Spirit's anointing. For service appointing, On us descend; For millions are dying, And Jesus is crying,— "Whom sha'l I send?"

Ethiopia reaching Scarred hands is beseeching,— "Rend, Christians, rend The chains long enthralling!'

Lo! China unsealing Her gates, and revealing Fields without end! Her night 1s receding, And Jesus is pleading,— "Whom shall I send?"

Dark India is breaking Her caste-chains, and making Strong cries ascend To Jesus once bleeding, But now interceding, --"Whom shall I tend?"

See Japan awaking, Old errors forsaking; Haste, your aid lend! "More light!" hear her crying, And Jesus replying,— "Whom shall I send?"

While Israel's unveiling, And penitent wailing, All things portend, Why, why our delaying, Since Jesus is saying,— "Whom shall I send?"

The islands, once hating His yoke, are now waiting Humbly to bend.

Woman's Work.

"If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it " Communications for this Department should

A ROYAL PRINCESS.

Eugenie, of Sweden, has a name already immortal for her self-sacrificing, sympathetic friendship for the poor and suffering. It is now many years ago since she was ordered. by her physicians, to go to an island off the coast for her health. On that island she found a large number of wretched cripples, many of them hopelessly incurable. She could not be happy until she had done some. thing for their relief. She devoutly praved God to put into her heart his own thought about the matter, and show her his will con. cerning this thing.

Then the thought came into her mind which has now made her famous. She would build a home for these poor clipples, where they might have loving nurses and sisterly care. Their number was so great that the house must be large and costly, and she knew not how to raise the necessary funds. Then another though to see into her heart. She wrote to her brother, the king, asking his consent to sell all the crown jew-els that belonged to her, and to use the pro-ceeds of the sale for God. The letter was baptized in tears, and hallowed with many prayers that the king would accede to her request.

At first he thought Eugenie must by crazy. These jewels were heir-looms; they had come down to her from past generations. Who had ever heard of such a preposterous notion, that a royal princess should part forever with her family treasures to build a hospital for cripples! But there was one phrase in her letter that her brother could not forget. Her whole plea was "for Christ's sake." And at last he wrote a reply giving his consent. The princess, happy in the sacrifice, sold her jewels and finished and furnished the hospital.

And not only so. Her sublimest gift was herself. Into the home she had built she went day after day, God's ministering angel to those deformed and loathsome cripples. One day, a poor woman, at whose bedside, day after day, she had thus been a visitor, was drawing near to death. Eugenie had been wont to sit by her, holding her hand and pleading with her to accept Jesus as her Saviour. And now, as the last hour had come, she raised herself in bed, bent over the princess' hand, and caressing it said, "Lovely princess, I bless the Lord for sending you to this island, for, but for you, I never should have learned to love Jesus, and my soul would have been lost." Then she fell back and expired, but the hand of Eugenie was covered with the tear drops from those dying eyes. Eugenie looked down at her hand, saw those grateful tears glistening FROM the rising of the sun even unto the upon her hand in the sunlight, and lifting incense shall be offered unto my name and how much more beautiful they are than THE NITE BOX. And now, have we each a plan in making our offerings? Some, by their own confession, deposit only chance mites which for the moment have no other demand upon them. Many, doubtless, have a plan. A lady from the east said to me, "How do you western ladies furnish your mite boxes?" "Why, just as you Methodist women of the east do, I suppose, pinch it out of our pin-money, largely." Then I told her of one who said she put into her box all the three cent pieces that came into her possession. and I added, her sweet benevolent face made you feel that she lets not her left hand know what her right doeth. She, from down by the Atlantic, whose great heaving bosom symbolizes infinite beneficence, raised her hand in consternation and exclaimed, "My conscience would not allow me to do that, a wife has no right to give her husband poor!" "The earth and the fulness thereof, are neither my husband's nor yours," I said "but the Lord's." "Here is my missionary contribution," said a timid school girl to one of our city pastors. "By walking when I could I have saved it from my street car fare." She handed over a sum adequate to put to the blush many a half-hearted church member who loves stores and stocks, acres the Honorable the East India Company and bank accounts more than souls, Heaven I know a mother in one of our rural discided conviction,' after 'consideration and | tricts who gathers her little ones about examination,' that ' the sending of Christian | her and consults with them about the missionaries into our Eastern possessions is trifling economies-which executed, shall swell the contents of the missionary box. She takes their suggestions as far as practicable, and thus educates them in systematic, thoughtful giving. Johnny says, "I'll eat no butter next week;" little Harry, "No sugar on my oatmeal mush, mamma, -and no one but mamma knows the extent good to the people of India than all other of his sacrifice; and Mary says, "I'll have agencies combined. They have been the no dessert with my dinner." Then father salt of the country and the true saviors of and mother and all say, "No dessert next week, we will keep merry company and double our offerings, and baby Harry shall be the collector.'

Sabbath Bef "Remember the Sabbath-day, dix days shalt thou labor, and do a the seventh day is the Sabbath of th OUTLOOK COBRESPOND BY THE EDITOR OF THE The following postal card f resents a case of investigation showing such honesty and r

most commendable:

Mr. Editor,-In 1886, whil tucky, I received, I believe, o looks. The result was, that correspondence with you, and terested that I ordered your Sunday." I have studied have read, of late, a polite r of your book, in the papers. pleased to know that I have of the claims of the Sabbath little of your progress. I show to read the proceedings of yo ence, and it would give me n the Outlook, if you can affor Yours in the c me.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Mr. Editor,-In your repl Peck, in your April number touch a point of interest to "The essence of the Sabbath that God blessed, sanctified one particular day in every w

Now, if you can show con that Saturday, according to a of time, is the particular sanctified, I shall be ready views, and do what I can to di Very truly,

REPLY.

When the commandment Sinai, the fourth command the seventh day of the week ing has remained unbroken time. Of this there can be history of the Hebrew nat broken history of the weel versy on this point. The tran in the 16th of Exodus, rela observance, previous to th law, show an habitual and practice at that time. . The week during the patriarchal during, and previous to, th the Asiatic nations not Het the time measure, known traceable to the earliest hist cepting the inspiration of t no chance to doubt but tha mandment designated the corresponding to the day rested and which he sanct that the human week is le the divine, does not affect man's actions in all respe less than those of Jehoval mean to ask whether "Sat to our computation of time day which God sanctified gested above, answer positi ative. That the law, who designated the last day of toric fact. That God di Jews by designating an u equally certain, otherwise Without entering into th of these statements, we sh to welcome the writer of ranks of Sabbath-keepers, seek to disseminate the w The following is a rewhich we give entire, the have before them a specin

DR. GEORGE SMITH, of the Free Church of Scotland, said that until the time of the sionaries had been mainly one of witnessing to the truth; but since that time they had been largely engaged in "gathering in the fruit of former labors. One hundred years ago the government opposed missions, and the educated classes ridiculed them. Now missionaries were treated everywhere with respect.

REV. JOHN GULICK mentioned the case of a Japanese physician who, as he moved about among his patients, preached the gospel to them. One woman had thus been changed into an earnest Christian, and there were thousands of such cases. But, if so, was there any need of other than native evangelistic work? Well, the truth was that a flood Christians in Japan were not numerous enough to influence in the right direction the 35,000,000 of the Japanese. What was done for Japan should be done quickly, as the Japanese were moving forward, and would have to decide soon as to whether they would embrace the religion or the irreligion of Europe.

REV. THOMAS WAKEFIELD, from East Africa. of the United Methodist Free Church, like almost all the other speakers at the meetings, commenced with a slight grumble at the limitation of twenty minutes. Chris-tian missionary enterprise in East Equatorial Africa owed its commencement to Rev. Dr. Krapf-distinguished both for his ability and zeal, and worthy to rank with Moffat and Livingston. He devised the scheme which now, in bolder outline, is being developed in Africa by the missionaries, and which will, some day, perhaps, result in a big Missionary Conference, like the present one, being held in the heart of that continent. In 1861 the Methodist Free Churches were advised by Krapf to send four missionaries to to conduct them. One of the four was the knowing what I did." speaker. From then till now they had held their own, but with the usual losses. At the stations of Eastern Africa the Ohristian Sabbath is to-day as marked an institu tion as in Christendom, and its influence is telling on the people round; and all kinds of beneficent, educationsl, and other results are to be seen. The United Methodists also devised the plan of evangelizing the Galla Country, whose inhabitants are marked by trict have been in many cases rescued and cared for. A Free-Slaves Settlement at Free Town has been formed.

Rev. John Lowe, F. R. C. S. E., described a conversation he had overheard between | I two young men in his hotel, in which, after some disparaging remarks about missionary believe in medical missions. The speaker conclusions, saying:

husband's father for beating her, that I of those not suffering with this disease. East Africa, and Krapf, himself volunteered whipped the child myself, too, scarcely

"Then she received two whippings?"

"Yes, I was very angry at him, for she is precious to me."

"Have you no other child?"

of age, but this is the only girl and she is precious to my heart."

"If the child is full of mischief she might strong individuality. The slaves in the dis- presume on your great value of her, and thus grow to do almost anything that is evil. Perhaps if she never heard you use such expressions it would be better for her." "Yes, that is true; she knows how highly

prize her, and sometimes she does very naughtily."

Turning to the bright little girl, she rereading a pamphlet on the subject, he did peated some of my words but giving her own

A SCIENTIST'S ADMISSION.

A great German scientist (Baron de Hubner), who visited Fiji some time ago, was a man who had a good opportunity of study-"I have a son twenty and one ten years ing men under different aspects, having traveled three times round the world. He looked for himself, and after making all kinds of inquiries from the various men he came in contact with, as to the cause of the change he saw in the Fijians, he came to me to ask some questions. He was a Roman Catholic, but he said to me: "I must say that the change which has come over these deny it. What I want to get at is, 'How

"To bear help and healing," Hear Jesus appealing,— "Whom shall I send?"

-The Watchword.

going down of the same my name shall be, for cycs to God, said, "O my Saviour, I sold great among the gentiles; and in every place my jewels for thee, but I see them all restored, and a pure offering for my name; shall when I formerly owned them !"-Sel. of hosts. Malachi 1:11.

MRS. H. W. MIX, a Baptist missionary in India, says: "I regret that our school must necessarily be small from lack of funds. However, I hope to spend considerable time in evangelistic work, so called. I do not separate school work from evangelistic work in my own mind, but believe that we must use all means for the conversion of the heathen, and schools are among the most effective agents we have."

HENRY MARTIN said that if ever he saw a Hindoo converted to Christ it would be like approximating the resurrection of a dead body. He was a good man and yet he did not have faith to believe that in this year of our Lord there would be 500,000 converted Hindoos. And the good work is going on. Is yours a hard field, dear brother? Don't get discouraged. Don't distrust God, for though you go forth weep. ing you shall return rejoicing, bringing the golden sheaves with you.

THE Baptist Missionary Herald: "It is ust eighty five years since the Directors of placed on solemn record, in a formal mem- redeemed. That young lady had a plan. orial to the British Parliament, 'their dethe maddest, most extravagant, most expensive, most unwarrantable project that was ever proposed by a lunatic enthusiast."" Only a few months ago the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Rivers Thompson, said: "In my judgment, Christian missionaries have done more real and lasting the Empire."

OH, for more prayer for missions, dear A little four year old neighbor put her islands is wonderful; no candid man can ing about missions. I know some men can this greeting: "I'se come to tell you papa did it come about?' I have spoken to some some five hundred Elijahs, each one upon his this morning to buy somethin' nice. of the government officials about it, and they Carmel, crying unto God, and we should soon "Ah, and what did Daisy buy?" I said. ascribe it to the influence of the government have the clouds bursting with showers. Oh, "Dust dess!" "A big golden orange, it upon them." "Yes," I said, "but how do for more prayer, more constant, incessant may be." "Mamma said if I buy an orange they account for the fact that the change mention of the mission cause in prayer, and I eat my money right up, but if I put it in

friends, we must get up higher still in pray- head into my door one sunny morning, with get anything they like in prayer. Oh, for gave me a little, round silver money was there before there was any settled gov- then the blessing will be sure to come. - | my blue mis'nary box it will grow and grow

WILSON, 1 Mr. Editor,-Please questions and answers fro phy, pages 77, 78:

ment of correspondence:

How long is the sun equator to either tropic, a equator again ? Six mon What then must be the nights at the poles? Siz ual day and six months that is, one day and one

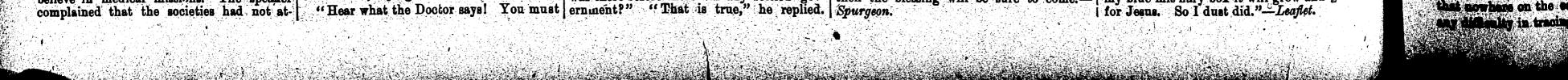
Where are the longest length? In about 67° 1 tude.

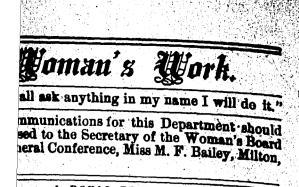
Where are the longest d two months each? In south latitude.

Where are they four 80° north or south latitu Please tell me what d gard d as sacred time of in the above named lat Sabbaths or Sundays do YOUL.

Yours enquiringl THOMAS JE

We have not a copy phy" at hand, but the raised may be answered Those who travel, eith the interest of science, that nowhere on the of





A BOYAL PRINCESS.

nie, of Sweden, has a name already al for her self-sacrificing, sympathetic hip for the poor and suffering. It is any years ago since she was ordered. physicians, to go to an island off the br her health. On that island she large number of wretched cripples, of them hopelessly incurable. She ot be happy until she had done someor their relief. She devoutly prayed put into her heart his own thought he matter, and show her his will conthis thing.

the thought came into her mind has now made her famous. She would home for these poor clipples, where ight have loving nurses and sisterly Their number was so great that use must be large and costly, and lew not how to raise the necessary Then another thought on the into her She wrote to her brother, the king, his consent to sell all the crown jew-t belonged to her, and to use the pro-of the sale for God. The letter was d in tears, and hallowed with many that the king would accede to her re-

rst he thought Eugenie must by crazy. jewels were heir-looms; they had come o her from past generations. Who er heard of such a preposterous notion, royal princess should part forever with mily treasures to build a hospital for a! But there was one phrase in her that her brother could not forget. hole plea was "for Christ's sake." t last he wrote a reply giving his con-The princess, happy in the sacrifice, er jewels and finished and furnished spital.

not only so. Her sublimest gift was Into the home she had built she ay after day, God's ministering angel se deformed and loathsome cripples. ay, a poor woman, at whose bedside, ter day, she had thus been a visitor, rawing near to death. Eugenie had wont to sit by her, holding her hand eading with her to accept Jesus as her r. And now, as the last hour had And now, as the last hour had she raised herself in bed, bent over rincess' hand, and caressing it said, ely princess, I bless the Lord for send-ou to this island, for, but for you, I should have learned to love Jesus, and ul would have been lost." Then she ck and expired, but the hand of Euwas covered with the tear drops from dying eyes. Eugenie looked down at and, saw those grateful tears glistening her hand in the sunlight, and lifting to God, said, "O my Saviour, I sold wels for thee, but I see them all restored. ow much more beautiful they are than I formerly owned them !"---Sel.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

Sabbath Reform.

Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. dix 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 postal card from Texas represents a case of investigation and obedience showing such honesty and readiness as are most commendable:

ABILENE, Tex. tucky, I received, I believe, one of your Out-The result was, that I entered into correspondence with you, and became so interested that I ordered your "Sabbath and Sunday." I have studied the book, and have read, of late, a polite recommendation of your book, in the papers. You will be pleased to know that I have been convinced of the claims of the Sabbath. But I know little of your progress. I should be very glad to read the proceedings of your last Conference, and it would give me pleasure to read the Outlook, if you can afford to send it to Yours in the cause, me.

A. F. DEL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 10, 1888. Mr. Editor,-In your reply to Rev. A. C. Peck, in your April number, page 507, you touch a point of interest to me. You say, "The essence of the Sabbath lies in the fact that God blessed, sanctified and made holy

one particular day in every week," etc. Now, if you can show conclusive evidence that Saturday, according to our computation sanctified, I shall be ready to adopt your views, and do what I can to disseminate them. Very truly, JNO. H. T.

REPLY.

When the commandments were given a Sinai, the fourth commandment applied to the seventh day of the week, which reckon- distinguished itself by evolving for the care kinds; and wherever public money is to be ing has remained unbroken till the present and comfort of our less-enduring and intime. Of this there can be no doubt. The history of the Hebrew nation, and the unbroken history of the week, forbid controversy on this point. The transaction recorded in the 16th of Exodus, relative to Sabbath observance, previous to the giving of the law, show an habitual and well understood week during the patriarchal period, and also during, and previous to, that period among the Asiatic nations not Hebrews, shows that the time measure, known as the week, is traceable to the earliest historic period. Accepting the inspiration of the Bible, there is no chance to doubt but that the fourth commandment designated the day of the week corresponding to the day on which God the divine, does not affect this truth; since man's actions in all respects are infinitely less than those of Jehovah. If, then, you mean to ask whether "Saturday, according to our computation of time, is the particular day which God sanctified," the facts suggested above, answer positively in the affirmative. That the law, when given on Sinai, designated the last day of the week, is a his-Lancet. toric fact. That God did not mislead the Jews by designating an unsanctified day, is equally certain, otherwise God was deceptive. Without entering into the detailed account of these statements, we shall certainly expect to welcome the writer of the above to the ranks of Sabbath-keepers, and to those who seek to disseminate the whole truth. The following is a representative letter and openly indulge in this dangerous habit. support have courted and coddled the rum the portal veins, is conveyed directly to the which we give entire, that our readers may have before them a specimen in that depart ment of correspondence:

four hours, or any confusion as to the leckoning of time. The diaries kept by polar navigators show that the names, and order of the days of the week, and all the facts relative to the measurement of time are prethe earth, does not affect the order of the week, nor the observance of the Sabbath. Our correspondent may be assured, that, whether under the burning equator, or al the frigid poles, he will have no trouble in

preserving the reckoning as easily as at his home in North Carolina; and if in his heart Mr. Editor,-In 1886, while living in Ken- he shall hallow the Sabbath, and seek to keep it as the law of God directs, he will be able to do so wherever he may migrate, or at whatever point they may rest. In a word all technical difficulties relative to either longitude and latitude, are only theoretical and form no possible argument against the observance of the Sabbath.

Lemperance.

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

A CAUTION AGAINST THE USE OF NARCOTICS.

Scarcely a week passes without some sad proof of the folly of a reckless or insufficiently careful use of narcotics. It is almost | bacco habit in boys.-Journal of Health. to be regretted that so many agents, capable of time, is the particular day which God of producing mimic or poisoned sleep, are known to the profession and to the public. It is now the exception, instead of the rule, to find a man or woman of middle age who is not more or less addicted to the abuse of some of the many sleep-inducers or painrelievers, which the nineteenth century has creasingly sensitive and excitable humanity. It is nothing to the purpose that the deleterious effects of these potent drugs, when taken habitually, even in small quantities, have been again and again exposed. Practitioners have, as we do not scruple to insist,

in and out of season, much responsibility for the growing fashion of taking narcotics, or anodynes, by mouth or hypodermically. It loss of social or business standing. practice at that time. The existence of the is so pleasantly facile to prescribe a remedy The opportunities of many muncipal which is sure to give present relief, whatever office-holders to obtain profit out of office may happen in the future; and those who holding has led dishonest and disreputable have learned to purchase unconsciousness or men to seek such positions with such eager ease, at what seems to be a very small price, ness; and the saloce has been the most are only too ready to renew the experience, potent influence by which they could com-when any fresh cause of sleeplessness or pain pass their wishes. The result has been that arises. Sooner or later, some strong measure there is not one of the larger cities of the of alcohol taken in excess are universally will need to be taken, with the view of ar- land but has become the victim of an organresting this really serious "habit" of taking ized scheme of pluader. The erection of ment, that very little has been written on sedatives, which is extending its influence public buildings, the paving of streets, and the consequences of drinking in moderation, and gaining strength year by year. Mean- every other municipal improvement has rested and which he sanctified. The fact while we do very earnestly counsel our readers been made to cost far more than it would, that the human week is less in extent than to refrain from having recourse to these had it been done for a private individual; drugs themselves, and to use their authority and our total municipal debt is many milwith patients in condemnation of a demoral- | lions greater than it would otherwise be, on izing and disastrous practice. The victims | account of the wholesale stealings. of the abuse must not simply be counted by those who die of it, but by those who are notoriously corrupt to seek and obtain office similarly exposed, the result is "startling in left to drag out miserable lives, the victims in our great cities. They do not appeal to the extreme, more particularly as regards of "cravings" and nameless and numberless | the honest, respectable classes for their supsufferings which morphia, chloral, bromide, now cocaine, and a host of insidious poisons, are the active agents in producing.-London | through their means control the ignorant

lar hebetude, which soon becomes burden | non-enactment of legislation! some, unless the stimulation be renewed and prolonged by a fresh cigarette.

sequence of the use of tobacco in any form action is setting in rapidly against the in early life. Let all boys who use tobacco domination of the saloon in politics.—*Toledo* understand this; they can never hope to be | Blade. come men. They will grow old, and prema turely old, but true manly development and vigor they can never attain; and for their chances of success as students and scholars even the mild use of tobacco impairs them, and the persistent use wholly destroys them. Never before the age of twenty one is reached

should tobacco be indulged in, and its use might be more wisely delayed until the body has become fully and completely developed. Parents should see to it, and, if necessary, laws should be enacted that this rule be strictly enforced. There is an awful responsibility here which all should feel, and do their utmost to stay the degeneration of our youth, which is threatened by this, one of the greatest curses known to us-the to

ABBOGANCE OF THE SALOON.

The gravest problem in municipal government is to secure honest and economical growing cities are obliged to spend very large sums for public improvements of various anxious to have a hand in the business. For, somehow, there has grown up a false code of honesty in the public mind; the thief who

steals outright from a private citizen is condemned and punished. while he who steals from the treasury, through cunning contracts, sharp practice in bidding, and other schemes unfortunately far too familiar, suffers no

cipal injury comes from the paper containing law by the rum power, so fully is it recog- feres both with the proper performance of the tobacco. This is not true. In cigarette | nized, that it is even made an argument | their functions and with nutrition. smoking the vapor is inhaled, and coming in against the enactment of restrictive laws. contact with the delicate mucous membrane | The most oft-reiterated plea against restrict- the action of alcohol on the blood. For of the air passages, its active properties are ive laws is: "Oh, you can't enforce the Harley has found that, even in the small at once absorbed, and produce an immediate law!" Things have come to a sad pass, served at each point. The relative length of effect, which can be perceived to the tips of indeed, in this land, when a class of the the days, as measured by the movements of the fingers. The succeeding sensation is community has become so defiant that citi one of ennui malaise, indolence and muscu- | zens give its lawlessness as a reason for the | important functions, namely, the function

The rum power is one of the two parties responsible for this state of things. The It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that other is the people themselves. They have to absorb oxygen, but to exhale carbonic boys who are persistent cigarette smokers been playing the role of cowards in this acid, and that, too, in the same way (though do not reach perfect maturity. Their growth, struggle, and have allowed the infernal both physically and intellectually, is retard- | tyranny of the rum power full swing. It is ed. Their nervous system is but imperfectly time for an awakening, and we are glad to on the blood nerve-pabulum may be thought developed; digestion, sight, and other im- see the signs of its coming. The rum portant functions are seriously impaired- power has gotten too arrogant. It has Irritability of the heart is one common con. driven things with too high a hand. A re-



At home and at school the boys should be taught the natural effect of alcohol upon the processes of human life; first, they should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital forces or to the vital tissues-that it never enters into the elements of structure; second, that it disturbs the operations of the brain, and that the mind can get no help from it that is to be relied upon; third, that alcohol inflames the baser passions, and debases the feelings; fourth, that an appetite for drink is certainly formed in those that use it, which destroys the health, injures the character, and in millions of instances becomes ruinous to fortunes, and to all the high interests of the soul fifth, that crime and pauperism are directly caused by alcohol. So long as \$2,000,000

are daily spent for drink in England, and \$20. 000,000 per day in the United States, leav morphia, chloral, bromide of potassium, or administration. Our great and rapidly ing little else to show for its cost but diseased stomachs, degraded homes, destroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggravated crime, the boys should understand the spent, there we may be sure we will find men facts about alcohol, and be able to act upon l them.

THE INFLUENCE OF MODEBATE DRINKING O HEALTH.

Under the title of "The Influence of 'Nipping' upon Health," Dr. Harley, the English hepatologist and nephrologist, dis-

The nerves also suffer indirectly through proportion of five per cent, alcohol "exerts a powerful chemical effect on blood, so powerful as to entirely derange one of its most of respiration. The alcohol seems to act like an asphyxiant, inasmuch as it not alone diminishes the power of the red corpuscles to a somewhat less extent) as morphia does. This peculiar chemical action of the alcohol to give a reasonable explanation of the paralyzing action of alcohol upon the nervous system, seeing that oxidation is the motor of all vital action, and in direct proportion to its activity, are the manifestations of life accelerated or retarded. Every breath we draw, every movement we perform, every thought we think, is but the outcome of the transformation of matter under the influence of oxygen. If, then, it be true, as above shown, that alcohol possesses the power of preventing the constituents of the blood from being properly oxidized, and thereby fitted for the purposes of nutrition, it is easy to account for its producing a chain of neurotic symptoms terminating in coma and

Education.

death."-Medical Record.

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

WHAT TO READ WHEN THE DAY IS OVER.

It is wise at night to read-but for a few minutes-some books which will compose and soothe the mind; which will bring us face to face with the true facts of life, death, and eternity; which will make us remember that man doth not live by bread alone; which will give us before we sleep a few thoughts worthy of a Christian man with an immortal soul in him. And, thank God, no one need to go far to find such books. I do not mean merely religious books, excellent as they are in these days; I mean any books which help to make us better, and wiser, and soberer, and more charitable persons; any books which will teach us to dispise what is vulgar and mean, foul and cruel, and to love cusses in the January number of the Provin- what is noble and high minded, pure and just. In our own English lang read by hundreds books which will tell us of all virtue and of all praise; the stories of good and brave men and women; of gallant and heroic actions; of deeds which we ourselves should be proud of doing; of persons whom we feel to be better, wiser, nobler, than we are ourselves.—Canon Kingsley.

THE NITE BOX.

l now, have we each a plan in making ferings? Some, by their own conn, deposit only chance mites which for noment have no other demand upon Many, doubtless, have a plan. A from the east said to me, "How do estern ladies furnish your mite boxes?" y, just as you Methodist women of the o, I suppose, pinch it out of our pin-y, largely." Then I told her of one and she put into her box all the three pieces that came into her possession. added, her sweet benevolent face made el that she lets not her left hand know her right doeth. She, from down by tlantic, whose great heaving bosom olizes infinite beneficence, raised her in consternation and exclaimed, "My ence would not allow me to do that, a as no right to give her husband poor!" earth and the fulness thereof, are r my husband's nor yours." I said the Lord's." "Here is my missionary bution," said a timid school girl to our city pastors. "By walking when d I have saved it from my street car She handed over a sum adequate to the blush many a half-hearted church er who loves stores and stocks, acres ank accounts more than souls, Heaven ned. That young lady had a plan. low a mother in one of our rural diswho gathers her little ones about nd consults with them about the economies which executed, shall the contents of the missionary She takes their suggestions as far as cable, and thus educates them in systethoughtful giving. Johnny says, at no butter next week;" little Harry, ugar on my oatmeal mush, mamma, no one but mamma knows the extent secrifice; and Mary says, "I'll have sert with my dinner." Then father other and all say, "No deesert next we will keep merry company and our offerings, and baby Harry shall collector.'

tle four year old neighbor put her nto my door one sunny morning, with eeting: "I'se come to tell you papa me a little, round silver money norning to buy somethin' nice." and what did Daisy buy?" I said. dese!" "A big golden orange, it "" "Mamma said if I buy an orange y money right up, but if I put it in is mis nary box it will grow and grow

WILSON, N. C., April 1, 1888. questions and answers from Smith's Geography, pages 77, 78:

How long is the sun in going from the equator to either tropic, and returning to the equator again? Six months.

What then must be the length of days and nights at the poles? Six months of continual day and six months of continual night; that is, one day and one night in the whole year.

Where are the longest days one month in length? In about 67° north or south lati tude

Where are the longest days and nights about two months each? In about 70° north or south latitude.

Where are they four months? In about 80° north or south latitude.

Please tell me what day in the week is regarded as sacred time or Sabbath or Sunday. in the above named latitudes. How many Sabbaths or Supdays do they have in a solar year.

Yours enquiringly,

THOMAS JEFFERSON EATMON.

We have not a copy of "Smith's Geogra- "The smoker, who draws the greatest amount law-breaking, because they know the power

CIGABETTE SMOKING IN YOUTH.

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. The | dangerous classes. number of young men who smoke cigarettes At that time we should not have dared to office of any kind. If he can not be defeat-smoke in public before the age of twenty-one. The times have changed now, and overthrown at the polls. Hence, men who in their hearts resent the tyranny, are neverintroduction of cigarettes seems partly ac- theless compelled by their own political amcountable for this change. A little cigarette, bition to keep silent, and even if they do is probably due to the fact that less alcohol filled with mild tobacco, which lasts only a not do the bidding of the rum power will reaches them than the former. Neverthefew minutes, appears harmless enough. But not actively oppose it, knowing that the less, alcohol is, in part, eliminated through the very ease with which these bits of paper knell of their aspirations will be struck by those emunctories, and Harley claims to have can be lighted and smoked adds considerably the first show of opposition on their own to the tendency to indulge to excess. Then, part. too, young men and boys, with vigorous and partly developed bodies, do not feel the bad effects of tobacco, which nevertheless, will become clearly apparent. The saloonists gible reasons, however, that we, as yet, posseventually tell on the vitality of the nervous and their allies have to centralized their ess for alcohol, disordering the renal funcsystem, and, feeling no immediate bad power, and are so conscious of their strength, tion exist in the fact of its elimination effects, they smoke on ad infinitum. The that in many of our cities they bid defiance causing extra work; and that alcohol indangers, are, then, first, the early age at to all law, wherever it may interfere with creases the renal circulation elsewhere, and which it is taken up; second, the liability to their schemes of profit and plunder. They no doubt at the same time causes a corresexcess; and third, the bad custom of inhal- are willing that all inwashall be strictly en. ponding increase in the diameter of the ing the smoke. These are dangers super- forced except thee which concern them- renal blood-vessels by engorgement, and conadded to those attendant on the ordinary use selves. They segard themselves as a priviof tobacco, which should be carefully con- leged class at abeve and beyond all law. tissues." sidered by all medical men.

port; they know that this would be unavailing. But they turn to the saloons, and and degraded and the distinctively vicious among those representing all the other inclasses of the community-classes whose dustries combined. numerical strength would not be so great were it not for the saloons themselves. Rum | the kidneys, the heart, and the nervous sysis the parent of poverty, ignorance, vice and | tem become most frequently affected in mod-Our greatest danger now seems to be from | degradation; and when the saloon flourishes | erate imbibers. Dr. Harley says that "it is not the excess of cigarette smoking, says the most, there we find the greatest number of difficult to understand why the liver, of all

This has gone on until the dangers of this simple process of distillation. growing supremacy of the rum power has There is not a liquor law upon the statute Of that most pernicious fashion of inhaling books of any state or any city that they will cigarette smoke the London Lancet says: not disregard. They feel secure in their

cial Medical Journal, the injurious effects of drinking alcoholic beverages "in moderation.' He says that the majority of men are moderate drinkers, and, as a consequence, most of one's patients belong to this class. Dr. Harley is right in stating that the effects known to physicians. But his other statecan only be accepted in the qualified sense of "comparatively little." Be this as it may, the figures published by him, as taken from Report of the Treasurer of Alfred University for the registrar general's report, are certainly rather staggering. Comparing the mortality tables of men exposed to the temptation' of It has become common for men who are frequent "nipping" with those of men not the proportion of liver diseases." For it would appear that the rate of mortality is six times greater among those whose business is practically inseparable from "nipping," than

> It appears further, that, after the liver, organs in the body, should be the most af-

The rum power has not been slow to fected by 'nipping,' when it is remembered is almost startling. It is not only students, recognize the power it thus wields in poli- that almost every drop of alcohol taken into but school boys in their teens, who vigorously tics. The men who are rivals for the saloon the stomach is absorbed by the branches of We very well remember that we ourselves power to obtain place, until it has become liver, and has to filter through its tissues, experimented on a "short six" at the age of fully cognizant that it can control municipal ere it can get into the general circulation, sixteen, but this was done in the greatest politics. And it has not been slow to make and by it become distributed to the other seclusion, in the depths of the back pasture, the most of this advantage. No man, as a organs of the body." He also showed, so and several hours were allowed for fumiga. rate, who is known to be an active opponent long ago as 1853, that the mere injection of Printing..... Mr. Editor,—Please read the following tion before calling on our friends and family. of the rum power, can obtain municipal alcohol into the portal vein in dogs is suf-nestions and answers from Smith's Geogra. At that time we should not have dared to office of any kind. If he can not be defeat-

That the kidneys suffer less than the liver. obtained "pure alcohol" from the kidneys of persons who have died intoxicated, by the

According to the author, "The only tansequent pressure on the intervascular

As regards the bad effect of "nipping upon the heart, it consists in inviting disease in the predisposed, as well as in augmenting disease which already exists.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

the quarter ending August 31, 1888.

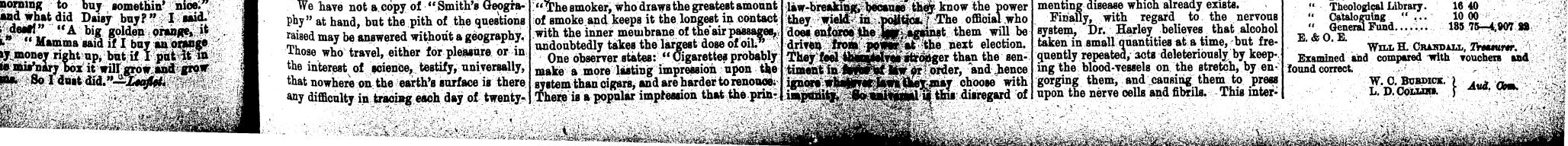
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WILL H. CRANDALL, Treasurer. Examined and compared with vouchers and found correct.



THE SABBATH RECORDER. SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.



4

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.

Torafts, Checks and Money Orders should be mide payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, AGENT.

" CLOSE to my heart I fold each lovely thing The sweet day yields; and not disconsolate, With the calm patience of the woods 1 wait For leaf and blossom when God gives us spring.'

IRA J. ORDWAY, of 205 West Madison Street, Chicago, is the next President of the General Conference.

THE next session of the Conference will be held with the Second Alfred Church, beginning on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in August, 1889.

IT was a pleasure to receive from ou brethren in the South-west, an official com munication, announcing the formation o an Association of Seventh-day Baptist churches with publishing facilities and other appointments which give promise of efficient work. The Conference ordered an official answer to their fraternal message.

THERE is point and directness in the fol lowing paragraph, clipped from an exchange which will be appreciated by our own printers, about this time, if not by our subscribers "Promises and resolutions can't keep the souls and bodies of the printers together; and they can't work unless they are kept together. It takes money to do that. Send us some money.

Among the strange faces seen at the Conference was that of Rev. A. Lawrence, young Baptist clergyman of Massachusetts, who began the observance of the Sabbath a few weeks since, and some of whose letters have appeared in the RECORDER recently. We hope to greet this brother often at our annual gatherings, not as a stranger, but as a brother beloved in the Lord.

Board. It requires now no applogy for having come into existence, and no plea for deepest gratitude to our Heavenly Father, not only its future perpetuity. Its work is its own best vindication. Many thousands of dollars | past year, as seen, first, in the reinforcement of the have already come into the treasuries of our societies which, no doubt, would not have endowment funds of our institutions of learning; reached them but for this agency, and missionary interests have been started and fostered by it, the value of which cannot be estimated.

The report showed advancement in the amount of funds raised by the women of the denomination and in general missionary interest. It also showed valuable assistance rendered to the Tract Society in procuring names for the Light of Home. The secretary having been from home for the past three months had been obliged to prepare the report under some difficulties, and asked time to revise it. We shall be glad to give it in full when it comes to hand.

Rev. A. E. Main was asked to speak of Woman's Work. He said that as the work of God advances new agencies are employed in it. It has been reserved to the present generation to bring out the power of women in carrying forward religious and reformatory work in the world. What they have already done should answer every question and silence all objections. Woman's place in missionary operations has come to be clearly defined and is a most important one. Our own missionary operations are no exceptions in these matters. What can our women do to spread Sabbath truth? They can scatter Sabbath tracts; they can teach the Sabbath truth at home. Mothers can teach their children that it is a high privilege to be loyal to God. They, more than any others, can enforce the duty and the pleasure of keeping God's holy day, and so make it, to their children, a delight. On the home mission fields our women can wield a mighty influence for the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the Sabbath of Jehovah. The Christian homes which our women make and adorn are a powerful testimony to the gospel of Jesus Christ and the work of wo

men. The Mohammedan weeps when a girl is born, and the Chinese feel themselves disgraced at the birth of a girl. To the Christians they say, "Your God is the only one who cares for the girls." Imagine such an assembly as this in a heathen land where a Christian woman presides, where a Christian woman reads the Scriptures, where a Christian woman leads the assembly in prayer! Let it go out that the women of this Conference have devoted themselves to the noble Christian work of elevating the

anniversary of the organization of this faction to the Annual Reports of the Missionary, Education and Tract Societies, holding their sessions for the continuance of their usual prosperity, but for the signal advancement of their interests the China Mssion; second, in the number of graduates of high attainments and the large increase in the and third, in the issue of new and valuable publications treating of subjects cerefully studied by our people, and in the strengthening of the Sabbath movement in this country outside of our denomination. We earnestly solicit our churches to pray more urgently for the Executive Boards of these Societies, and to contribute money more liberally for the prosecution of their work. WHEREAS, Intemperance and the kindred and

consequent vice of social impurity, are to a frightful extent destroying homes and ruining bodies and souls. and

WHEREAS, the liquor traffic is a crime against society and the fruntful source of every other crime, therefore.

Resolved, That total abstinence from the use of al intoxicating beverages is the imperative duty of every individual, and the suppression of the manufacture and sale of such beverages, by law, is the duty of the state.

Resolved, That we deem all legislation against rightful business on Sunday, as unwarrantable from a religious standpoint; and that we protest in the name of religious liberty, against all infringement upon the rights and duties of Sabbath keepers by such legislation. Resolved. That, believing the possession of a place

of meeting to be an essential element of strength to any church, we recommend that all our churches take special collections, or make special contributions on the second Sabbath in September, next, to the Meeting house Fund, in the hands of the Missionary Society, to aid needy courches in the erection of suitable houses of worship.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of ac curacy in our denominational reports and records, we urge upon pastors and church clerks the necessity of sending complete and accurate statistical reports at least two weeks prior to the opening of every Conference.

Resolved, That, in order to secure greater accuracy and also completeness in the list of our delegates we request the Recording Secretary to furnish the churches, each year, a requisite number of blank credential cards.

Resolved, That we hall with appreciation and joy the efforts being made by the people and governments of the United States, Great Britian and France to adjust all international difficulties by means o courts of arbitration instead of the sword.

Resolved, That we recommend to our larger and stronger churches, together with their pastors, that, so far as practicable, they supply with preaching the small and feeble churches that may be within the reach of their aid

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the advisability of holding the sessions of the Conference at some place where delegates, and attendants thereat, may be able to find accommodations at their own expense, and if such a change be deemed advisable to recommend a place which shall be most desirable with reference to means of access, expenses, and convenience for entertainment; which committee shall report at our next annual session.

duction of railroad fare, the thanks of Conference

I. L. Cottrell from 2 Chron. 25: 9. Theme. | ing our efforts, we must enlarge them in -The Lord's power to carry forward his the line of opposition to this first step in own work. Sabbath Reform work is im- the union of church and state. Rev. Mr. portant for a variety of reasons.

1. Because the error of the first-day | Lewis in regard to the appeals to the Catho. Sabbathist is in danger of robbing us of the | lics, giving some incidents in his experience. Sabbath. From Genesis onward through | Rev. J. W. Morton said that the dabbling the Scriptures God has placed his seal upon in politics by the church, was the signal the importance of the Sabbath, and, certainly, of her lowest degradation. There is no in all this history he left no room for doubt authority for the Sabbath save, the fourth as to when the Sabbath occurs. We cannot commandment, and if the Sunday cannot bind the consciences of men to Sabbath be maintained from that it cannot be main. observance save by the Word of God. Civil tained at all. Rev. D. E. Maxson said if the law will not do it; the no-Sabbath theory movements for the union of church and will not do it; the doctrine of one day in state, and the bringing to the movement seven will not do it: none of the theories of | the Catholic element means a shaking up men will do it. Only as Christian men and sifting of the church generally and of come to the Word of God can they be held | the Seventh-day Baptists in particular, it to conscientious obedience.

2. The Sunday error is in danger of de- church. It may do us good. stroving the Word of God itself. The casting away of the Sabbath would cut from the history, the prophecy, the gospels and the epistles of the New Testament, important portions. Besides the specific portions which would thus be cast away the spirit of the Sabbath is ingrained into the whole body

of Scripture, all of which would be made to suffer by this mutilation. But the promise of God (Jer. 31: 31) is that his law shall be renewed in the hearts of his people; and Jesus himself says, "If ye love me keep my commandments," and the apostle says, "His commandments are not griveous." But if one may cut away one portion of the Millons of people to-day in all Christian Word, another may cut away another part, | lands testify to the important relations of and so on until nothing is left. History, this truth to the kingdom of Christ. But however, shows that efforts to destroy the there is only one Sabbath. In this we all Word have proved unavailing, and this is a agree. In the defense of this we must go promise that the whole Word including the | forward with a steady tramp, building up the precious Sabbath, will be vindicated the kingdom of the Lord.

and maintained.

Rev. O. U. Whitford said the Sunday 3. The position in which we are placed fight is to be a mixed one. Leaders of the calls upon us to defend the Sabbath. If, as church will appeal, are appealing, to the we have assumed, we have the truth on this civil law. They will be opposed by indifquestion, and if, as we have also assumed, ferent Christians, by business men, by a godthis truth is an important one, then it is less foreign element, and they will ask, in important that we proclaim it to the the fight, "What is the authority for Sunignorant, to the indifferent and to those day?" In this place we must put in our who oppose themselves to the truth. plea. Bro. Whitford also expressed his 4. The promises and encouragements of approval of the plan for the changes in the

Resolved. That for courtesies received, in the re- God all point to the earnest prosecution of RECORDER. He also spoke of the work in

gret that my wife will not be al Conference with me. Pray that grace to stand for the truth. Yours Fr

EROM A. F. BARBER.

NORWICH, N. Y., AL To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDEE: My heart was thrilled with gr I read in the last RECORDER, the ence of the Baptist minister in M a recent convert to "the Sab Lord," and I do most earnestly be at our coming General Od have ever remembered so grate attendance upon these interest saries, which proved such a hel though I was in a very uncom of mind while there, and ret feeling very much like a conv going from camp-meeting uncor I recognize my improvement of as one of the links in the cha dences which led me into the r hallowed trials of obedience. came out into the clear light of truth in the very way Jesus pr any man will do his will, he shal doctrine." I wish to cong brother on his candid renunci errors of human tradition, and to the solid rock-foundation, w is realized more, the more it is he have the happiness of leading also thus to follow Christ. Tograteful review, being the nint of my first real interest in the the gospel tent where I first h bath truth proclaimed by one isters. With deep humiliation edge that my blind mind, a heart, obstinately rose in rel the unwelcome doctrine. Bu God now that he was fulfillin ful promise, "I will bring the that they know not; I will lead that they have not known; I w ness light before them." A persevering use of "line upon upon precept," which it took of the fog of human tradition sun-light of divine truth, I

Lawrence confirmed the statement of Dr.

will be no new thing in the history of the

Rev. A. McLearn said that the outspoken

position of the enemies of the Sabbath is

hopeful. We know, then, where to strike.

and know what to do. It is compromise

we need to fear. We ought, as a people.

to place ourselves squarely on the truth.

• Rev. A. E. Main spoke particularly to

the young. As a young man he had decided

to keep the Sabbath as a matter of duty:

but he did not feel much interest in Sab.

bath reform movements, because he did not

appreciate the relation of the Sabbath and

the interests of God's kingdom in the world.

consistent with our professions.

Nor the least among the things which contributed to the success of the Conference was the systematic, thorough and generous manner in which the people of Leonardsville and vicinity provided for the entertainment of those who came from abroad. This interchange of hospitality as the Conference passes, year by year, from church to church, from New England to the west, is a very strong bond of fellowship among us.

THERE was one thing which hindered the completeness of the Conference work this year, and that was the tardiness of many of the churches in answering the circular letter of the Corresponding Secretary asking for statistics of the churches, and the failure of many to report at all. Our official reports are worse than useless if they are to be made up in this fashion. Measures were adopted intending to correct these errors in the future, to which we hope earnest heed will be given.

Conference and the Societies, held in the six days from August 22d to 27th inclusive, there were numerous board meetings, conferences of women, gatherings of young people, etc. All this was made possible by the provision for dinat least one-half of the noon hour for such **D**868. opportunity to renew old acquaintances and form new ones in the social chats, which the pleasant summer weather and the genial effort to build their house of worship. shade of the maples in the beautiful church vard invited. If any one went to Leonardsville with any doubts about the best way to arrange for the noon refreshments, we are sure that they went away convinced that the Leonardsville people had found it.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The evening of the first day of Conference was given to the report of the Woman's Board, and to some exercises appropriate to the theme of the report. After the meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. W. C. Daland took charge of the exercises.

down-trodden women of heathen lands. The entire evening, devoted to this service, was full of instruction and encouragement.

SECOND DAY.

The second day of the General Conference was given mainly to the hearing of reports; to the disposing of routine business, and to the transaction of sundry items of business necessary to the work of the body.

A paper was read by Miss Jessie F. Briggs on the Y. P. S. C. E. movement, which will be found in another column of this issue. A resolution was offered and a committee was appointed looking to the incorporation of young people's work in the work of this Conference.

On the recommendation of the committee on petitions the next session of the Confer-

ence is to be held with the Second Alfred. BESIDES the eighteen regular sessions of Church; and it was decided, for the better accommodation of teachers and students, to continue to hold the sessions in August. Four new churches, viz. The Cumber land church, of Fayeteville, N. C., the Beau regard Church, at Beauregard, Miss., the Friend Ohurch, at Friend, Kan., and ner on the ground near the church, leaving the Copen Church, in Braxton county, West Virginia, were welcomed to member-Those who had no occasion to partici- ship in the Conference; and the church pate in these informal gatherings found ample of Pleasant Grove, Dakota, formerly Flandreau, was commended to the sympathy of the churches in their

> Attention is called to the following list of resolutions adopted by the conference and indicating the drift of the afternoon session:

Resolved: That the large attendance of our young people at this Conference, and the interest manifest ed by them in the work of the Societies, are hope ful indications of future denominational growth, and that we recognize the value of young people's organizations as auxiliaries to church work; and that we recommend that a suitable time during the session of the Conference, be placed at the disposal of the young people.

Resolved, That we hereby express our apprecia-tion of the work of the Woman's Executive Board and our sense of its importance; and, also, that in view of needed and purposed enlargement, the time has come when the Secretary of the Board should devote her entire time to the work. We therefore Miss Susie Burdick read the Scriptures, and recommend that the Woman's Executive Board question, this being one of the weakest too, is coquetting with the Roman Catholics,

are due to the Central Vermont Railroad and to Mr. Frank B. Cilley, Agt., Boston, Mass., to Mr. P. H. Cole, ticket agent at Milton Junction, Wis., and to the following railroad companies—Delaware, Lack-awana & Western, New York, Lake Erie & West-ern, New York Central & Hudson River, Nisgara Short Line, and Chicago and North-western. We also express our hearty appreciation of the systematic, thorough and cordial manner in which the friends of Leonardsville and of the Second Brookfield and West Edmeston Churches have provided for the comfo ts of delegates and visitors.

Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of the generous and extensive reports of our meetings by the Utica daily papers and do return the thanks of this Conference for the same.

The business of the session having been nearly completed in the afternoon, the evening of the last day was devoted to exer cises of a nature to relieve the tension of hard work and continuous thought upon great and important subjects. Rev. W. C. Daland gave several organ selections, the choir sang several anthems and Miss Anna Titsworth, of Plainfield, gave some select readings. Following this the President of the Conference led in an "experience meeting," in which many pleasant and precious testimonies were borne to the excellence of this session of the General Conference and of the accompanying societies. Tender and earnest prayers were, from time to time, offered for especial objects as they were presented; and thus Two or three years ago he inquired of a amid prayers and praise and earnest Christian testimony the seventy for the session of the Seventh day Baptist General Conference came to its close. 1.13 30

TRACT SOCIETY.

MOBNING SESSION,

Vice president, Rev. A. B. Prentice, presided, in the absence of the president, Charles Potter. In the opening of the session Bro. Prentice said the work of this society, more than that of any other, distinguishes us from other peoples. We do not disparage the work of other societies, but rather would we magnify it, not only for the advancement of that work, but for the strength of our Sabbath Reform work. An army drawn up in battle array receiving reinforcements, does not mass them upon

the strong points, but upon the weak points. We, as a people are, in some sense, re inforcements in the army of the Lord. Com-

ing to the front with the general spirit of the Lord's servants, it is not only appropriate but necessary that the force we represent should be massed on the Sabbath their energy. The National Association, near future.

this work. To embrace the truth and defend it will involve many sacrifices of money, influence, and social standing. But the words of our text voice the promises of God, "The Lord is able to give thee much more than this." There are many sacrifices to be made, but to sacrifice for truth is a pleasure which we ought to eagerly embrace. To stand alone, with truth and God, is an honor and a privilege for which we should be specially thankful. Many are hearing the truth and sacrificing for it, coming to the truth, and steadily maintaining it. Thus the promises of God and the gathering of the fruits of our labor, are combining to bid us be encouraged and go forward faithfully in this our God given work.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first order of the afternoon was the annual report of the Board. As this will appear in sections, from time to time, in abstract of it in this connection.

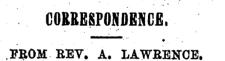
On motion to adopt the report, Rev. Mr. Lawrence, a Baptist minister from Charlemont, Mass., who has recently embraced the Sabbath was asked to give some of his experiences with reference to the Sabbath. observance, and found that there was no Scriptural ground for such observance.

But he dismissed the subject. This summer commandment, about the second Sabbath weeks ago creating considerable excitement. He had told his people that they must either accept the Sabbath, or impeach the Word of God and their own position as

Baptists. Rev. A. H. Lewis said that the movements outside of ourselves, mentioned in the report, are far more significant than any found in similar reports in former years, it, and said that I ought to be tarred and especially the efforts to stop the running feathered for preaching it. He has done of Sunday trains and the transportation of has special reference to this. Religious demovement, and the National Reform Asso-W. C. T. U. are working for it with all

Holland encouragingly. C. D. Potter said we are the only people prepared to meet the crisis on the Sabbath question with the truth, in the manner in which it ought to be done.

Communications.



CHABLEMONT, Mass., Aug. 12, 1888. Dear Brother,-Your kind letter was received in due time and I am very grateful for the help it affords me at the present time. When I last wrote I had not any knowledge what would be the action of the church in the matter. I now know what their action is. They are divided; a part desire to continue my pastorate, and the other wishes it the RECORDER, we will not try to give any to cease. They want me to come back to the old tradition of Sunday as the Sabbath. I told them that I could not do that, as it would be going contrary to the Word of God. I suppose according to their decision and my position upon the Sabbath question, today closes my labors as their pastor. I told them that they would have to impeach their learned minister the ground for Sunday own belief if they attempted to prove that I was not a true Baptist. I also asked them to investigate the subject and determine whether I am right or wrong, according to the Word an Outlook came into his hands answering of God. They said they did not want to some questions which he had been asking, investigate it for themselves. The good After a few weeks he made up his mind to sister whom I wrote about in my last keep it, and so began to obey the fourth letter said at the close of the service: "Well, I won't pay anything more in July last. Very soon he decided to for his support after such a sermon as preach on the subject, which he did two that." The family to which she belongs are the heaviest payers toward the support of the church. She has done all she could to get the leading men to do the same, and as a consequence she has persuaded them not to allow me the use of the church unless 1 will give up my belief in the truth. A Methodist man who was at church last Sunday and heard the sermon was very angry about

more to make people think upon the subject, Sunday mails. The bill of Senator Blair than to stop their thinking. Well, I am glad of the truth and I shall cling to it, and nominations have pledged themselves to this | do what I can to help others to believe it. My wife has been investigating the subject ciation and the Sabbath department of the more the last week than at any time previous, and I believe she will also embrace it in the

I expect to spend next Sabbath with the

years, before the practical acc truth, the sheaves will yet t It is doubtless true that peop as the good sister at Clarkvi "hard to convert," but I reje power, blessing the means up plish a thorough work. I permitted a fresh proof of truth in interviews with brother. At first he was ver views, having "studied the Sabbath thoroughly," and objections, dwelling especiall that "time had been so ofte could know nothing of whe came, "It makes no differen him the tracts "Who change and "The lost time questi returned them his opinionat place to a meek and earnest ad of the facts he had been exam there could be no loss of tim every objection on that point and could only plead, for d prevailing customs, and con of business interests. Als an excuse! Let us all unite that divine power shall ring tones through the minds an fessed Christians, the words they so generally give to si first the kingdom of God a ness, and all these thing unto you," which I have p experience.

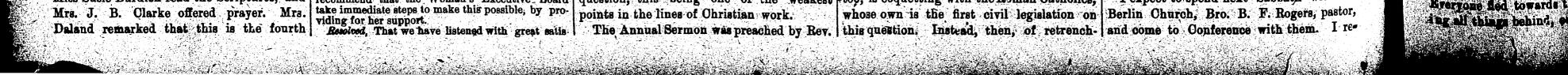
to all, "Let us labor on with

age, for though, as in the case

conviction may be working in

FROM J. P. LAN

DORNA WATEA, Buncowino, Dear Brother.-This wisited, in the last few d plague, a more serious on wrote you about. Last Wed rain: the rain was very W was quite dry. But the re of blessings. The river D the middle of the town so of it are the buildings of t that day of the rain the r and wider so that its wate the town; the whole place small sea, and the house islands. It was a terrib bridges over the river we buildings, as barns, st were going on the river a



efforts, we must enlarge them in of opposition to this first step in n of church and state. Rev. Mr. e confirmed the statement of Dr. regard to the appeals to the Cathoing some incidents in his experience. W. Morton said that the dabbling cs by the church, was the signal owest degradation. There is no y for the Sabbath save- the fourth idment, and if the Sunday cannot tained from that it cannot be maint all. Rev. D. E. Maxson said if the ints for the union of church and ad the bringing to the movement holic element means a shaking up ing of the church generally and of enth-day Baptists in particular, it no new thing in the history of the It may do us good.

A. McLearn said that the outspoken of the enemies of the Sabbath is We know, then, where to strike. w what to do. It is compromise to fear. We ought, as a people, ourselves squarely on the truth, nt with our professions.

A. E. Main spoke particularly to ing. As a young man he had decided the Sabbath as a matter, of duty; did not feel much interest in Sabform movements, because he did not ate the relation of the Sabbath and prests of God's kingdom in the world. of people to-day in all Christian estify to the important relations of ath to the kingdom of Christ. But sonly one Sabbath. In this we all In the defense of this we must go with a steady tramp, building up gdom of the Lord.

O. U. Whitford said the Sunday to be a mixed one. Leaders of the will appeal, are appealing, to the w. They will be opposed by indif-Christians, by business men, by a godreign element, and they will ask, in ht, "What is the authority for Sun-In this place we must put in our Bro. Whitford also expressed his al of the plan for the changes in the DER. He also spoke of the work in d encouragingly. . Potter said we are the only people ed to meet the crisis on the Sabbath on with the truth, in the manner in it ought to be done.

SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888. THE

gret that my wife will not be able to attend Conference with me. Pray that I may have grace to stand for the truth. Yours Fraternally.

EROM A. F. BARBER,

NORWICH, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1888. To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER:

My heart was thrilled with grateful joy as I read in the last RECORDER, the correspondence of the Baptist minister in Massachusetts, a recent convert to "the Sabbath of the Lord," and I do most earnestly hope he may he at our coming General Conference. I have ever remembered so gratefully my first attendance upon these interesting anniversaries, which proved such a help to me. although I was in a very uncomfortable state of mind while there, and returned home feeling very much like a convicted sinner going from camp-meeting unconverted. But I recognize my improvement of this privilege as one of the links in the chain of Providences which led me into the rich joys and hallowed trials of obedience. And I soon came out into the clear light of this precious truth in the very way Jesus prescribed, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine." I wish to congratulate this brother on his candid renunciation of the errors of human tradition, and welcome him to the solid rock-foundation, whose stability is realized more, the more it is tested. May he have the happiness of leading his friends also thus to follow Christ. To-day has been a grateful review, being the ninth anniversary of my first real interest in the preaching at the gospel tent where I first heard the Sabbath truth proclaimed by one of God's ministers. With deep humiliation I acknowl edge that my blind mind, and self-willed heart, obstinately rose in rebellion against the unwelcome doctrine. But how I bless God now that he was fulfilling his wonderful promise, "I will bring the blind by a way that they know not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known; I will make darkness light before them." As I recall the persevering use of "line upon line, precept upon precept," which it took to lead me out we find the gate of the inner court was kept he rose on the first. We acknowledge Mark of the fog of human tradition into the clear shut on the six working days, but on the 15: 42 and Lev. 23: 54 was the day before

ence did not last but one day and one night. On the day following the water subsided, and the people got back to their houses. The damage at this place only amounted to the first day of the feast of unleavened bread, 100,000 florins (\$40,000).

I was to leave this place on the 9th, but | two separate days, the 14th and 15th of the now all the bridges are damaged so that it month, will be, found in Lev. 23: 5-7, and is impossible to leave. Since the 8th we Num. 28: 16-18. In each of these passages, could not get any mail till to day, which is it will be seen, the last verse explains the brought, now, on horseback. I will have to stay here at least till next Sunday, the 19th. I guess you are now preparing for the the 14th. When the promised land is General Conference. Oh how happy I would be if I could attend it and meet my Josh. 5: 10, 11. Is not this proof enough? dear friends, but I hope that the time will come for this, too, for the meantime I wish to be remembered to all friends.

I remain yours very truly.

EXODUS 12, AND CRITICISM.

By taking this chapter without reading other explanatory passages, there are some things a little difficult to understand relating to the passover feast, and days of unleavened bread.

> The lack of giving the word "until" its proper meaning, may have lead many an relating to the resurrection, mean exactly honest mind into doubts, and even serious selves indefinite, let us accept Christ's more difficulty in explaining this, and other Scriptures. We find it here in both a definite, and definite interpretation of that lenght of time, an indefinite sense.

Matt. 12: 40. When the nearly famished 1. Definite. We read in verse 6, "And Egyptian said: "Three days agone I fell ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month." This would be simply to the end of the thirteenth; otherwise the But the above terms may be nearly as defipascal supper would have been eaten on the fifteenth, and the plague and flight occurred on the same day, and contrary to the explicit directions for, and statement of, keeping the second feast, in Num. 9:1-5. The tenth verse simply shows it was not to be left until the morning for food. We find the same use in the twenty-second verse, "and none of you shall go out by the door of the house until the morning." Six times is the expression used in Exod. 16: 19-35, relating to the manna. In Exod. 46: 1, 2,

But thanks to the Lord, this terrible occur- of which the lamb was to be roasted and his interest in the weekly paper Gospel Temeaten," and the rest is correct. The general perance Banner.

and positive proof, that the day of the pascal There are three regular preaching appointsupper, the same day of the crucifixion, and ments, viz.: First Verona, Second Verona and Greenway. Besides preaching twice which was the day of holy convocation, were every Sabbath, and once on First-day, I superintend the First Verona Sabbath-school, which labor, with the additional care and anxiety of a weekly paper, has proved too much for me, so that my health has been latter part of the one last preceding it; the rapidly failing for several months, and it has word first, referring to the 15th and not to become imperative for me to "unload," or become both mentally and physically prostrated.

I have been invited to preach some discourses upon the Sabbath question, which I we certainly are thankful for them; but bepropose doing soon after Conference. As soon as I can obtain a little needed rest and recruit my health a little, we shall commence a series of evening meetings at the Second Church. Regular Sabbath evening prayer

meetings have been kept up at the First Church since Association, though thinly attended on account of the scattered condition of our people. We are looking for a general awakening of religious interest on every part of this field. God grant that the blessing tarry not long. J. B.

VEBONA, N. Y., Aug., 13, 1888.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1888. sick," we believe he means three days and It was believed that the present week three nights, when we read 1 Sam. 30: 12. would be a blank in the record of the House of Representatives, from a legislative standnite as that of Christ, for if he rose from point, because of the difficulty attending all the dead on the last minute or second of the efforts to secure, not only the presence, but seventy-two hours, it was in three days, and the continuous attendance of a quorum. on the third day, while one moment later Congress, or rather all that was left of it, would have been after three days. The had a great deal of fun on Monday morning, writer says, "The gospel of Mark not only while Speaker Carlisle was submitting telesays explicitly, that Jesus was crucified on grams from absent members asking to be Friday, but that he rose from the dead on further excused. One telegram, from Mr. Sunday." Here we understand what is McKinley, read : "Telegram received. My meant. but not understanding Greek, we wife is very sick, and cannot come. Please nents, persecuted by its enemies, betrayed, fail to find any Bible proof that he was cruhave leave extended." "I move," said Repcified on the sixth day of the week, or that resentative E. B. Taylor, "that the leave of the gentleman's wife be extended!" The read-

opinion which, in his message, he now expresses in regard to the retaliation act." During the last week the District of Columbia authorities have swooped down on 110 bar keepers, whose licenses had been refused, and closed their places of business. The committee of the House which has been engaged in the investigation of the importation of pauper and contract labor in New York and Boston, have returned. The committee has been unanimous in every conclusion. More evidence will be taken pefore the report is made.

Б

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

More than eighteen centuries have elapsed since the first missionaries of the cross, in obedience to the command of their Divine Master, began the glorious work, which has been continued ever since, of carrying the Gospel of Christ to a world estranged from God and lost in sin. God had revealed no purpose to save any except those who should believe on his Son. Hence, salvation was possible only through the Lord Jesus Christ Firmly convinced of this great truth, feeling the great responsibility resting upon them, and with hearts all aglow with love to God and their fellow-men, these heralds of salvation went boldly forth, proclaiming the glad tidings to the Gentiles. Others have taken up and carried on the unfinished work until to day "the good tidings of great joy" have been published in every land.

What progress has Christianity made during these centuries? Out of a total population of 1,410,000,000, but 410,000,000, it is estimated, live to day in Christian lands. There are 1,000,000,000 human beings in heathen lands dying without God and without hope, perhaps, at the rate of 30,000,000 a year. Many timid souls are ready to give up in dispair when they consider the magnitude of the work yet to be done in bringing the gospel to these perishing millions. The faithful servants of the Lord, however, see many reasons for encouragement, and have the assurance that in God's own time "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

1. The rapid growth of Christianity. It would seem that every device has been tried for the destruction of Christianity. Assailed on every side and in every way by its oppolike its founder, by its professed friends, yet to-day we see Christianity the mighty power in the world. We see its followers, in the strength and spirit of their Master, everying of the telegrams caused more smiles than where adding to their numbers, and march-

reached, the language is still definite. See The views of others are often great helps,

fore we accept such as truth, let us try to be sure the Bible does not contradict them in

plain, unmistakable terms.

In the article in the last named RECORDER, we would accept the explanation of Exod. 19:10, 11; Luke 13:32; Acts 10, and 2 Chron. 10: 5, 12, as being indefinite, and including fractional parts of days, the passages show such to be the truth. And as we all agree the expressions, "In three days," "the third day," and "after three days,"

the same length of time, and are in them-

Communications.

COBRESPONDENCE.

FROM REV. A. LAWBENCE.

CHARLEMONT, Mass., Aug. 12, 1888. r Brother,-Your kind letter was rein due time and I am very grateful e help it affords me at the present time. I last wrote I had not any knowledge would be the action of the church in atter. I now know what their action hey are divided; a part desire to conmy pastorate, and the other wishes it e. They want me to come back to d tradition of Sunday at the Sabbath. them that I could not do that, as it be going contrary to the Word of God. pose according to their decision and sition upon the Sabbath question, tooses my labors as their pastor. I told that they would have to impeach their elief if they attempted to prove that I ot a true Baptist. I also asked them to igate the subject and determine whether ight or wrong, according to the Word . They said they' did not want to gate it for themselves. The good whom I wrote about in my last said at the close of the service : I won't pay anything more support after such a sermon as The family to which she belongs are eviest payers toward the support of urch. She has done all she could to ie leading men to do the same, and nsequence she has persuaded them not w me the use of the church unless I e up my belief in the truth. A Methnan who was at church last Sunday ard the sermon was very angry about said that I ought to be tarred and ed for preaching it. He has done o make people think upon the subject, o stop their thinking. Well, I am the truth and I shall cling to it, and t I can to help others to believe it. e has been investigating the subject he last week than at any time previour, elieve she will also embrace it in the tero.

experience.

FROM J. P. LANDOW.

DORNA WATEA, Buncowino, August 13, 1888.

set to spend next Sabbath with the

Sabbath it should be opened, and remain so sun light of divine truth, I feel like saying to all, "Let us labor on with renewed couruntil the evening. Verses, 14 and 28 have age, for though, as in the case of the brother. conviction may be working in the mind for was to be eaten with unleavened bread (v.8), years, before the practical acceptance of the as a natural consequence, according to certruth, the sheaves will yet be gathered in. tain reasons given in the latter part of verse It is doubtless true that people generally are. 39, but by direct command thereafter. V. as the good sister at Clarkville said of me, 18, and Num. 9: 11.

" hard to convert," but I rejoice that divine 2. Indefinite. The fifteenth verse reads. power, blessing the means used, can accom-"seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread; plish a thorough work. I have just been even the first day ye shall put away leaven permitted a fresh proof of the power of out of your houses, for whosoever eateth truth in interviews with a Presbyterian leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from brother. At first he was very decided in his Israel." Here "until" includes the seventh views, having "studied the subject of the Sabbath thoroughly," and made the usual day the same as it does the twenty-first in objections, dwelling especially upon the idea verse 18. The first day, mentioned twice in that "time had been so often lost that we the verse quoted, means the fourteenth of the month. The putting away leaven out | in these days." V. 19, "Concerning Jesus could know nothing of when the Sabbath came, "It makes no difference," etc. I lent of their houses (thereafter) was preparing him the tracts "Who changed the Sabbath," for the fifteenth. The princes also began and "The lost time question." When he their preparation on the same day. Exod. 45: 21, 22. Naturally enough, verse sixteen returned them his opinionated air had given place to a meek and earnest acknowledgement starts out with the first day of the passover of the facts he had been examining. He said feast (Lev. 22: 1, Isa. 13: 1, 2), after leaven there could be no loss of time, admitted that was put away, it was the fifteenth, a holy every objection on that point was removed, convocation the same as the twenty-first. and could only plead, for disobedience, the Why they should keep this general feast, the prevailing customs, and consequent sacrifice first day being a Sabbath of rest, is given in of business interests. Alas for so flimsy an excuse! Let us all unite in earnest prayer (the fourteenth), was their deliverance." that divine power shall ring in unmistakable Just seven days, according to verse nineteen, tones through the minds and hearts of prono leaven was to be found in their houses; fessed Christians, the words of Jesus which a farther proof that it was put away on the they so generally give to sinners, "Seek ye fourteenth, and that the word, "until," in first the kingdom of God and his righteousthis connection, includes the first and the ness, and all these things shall be added seventh days of unleavened bread.

unto you," which I have proved by blessed A thorough investigation of this chapter, ular. according to both text and context, was Brought on by reading an article in the SAB-BATH RECORDER, of March 10, 1887, claimed to be "the theory of the harmonists." We As the Son and Father are one, so the will is will give only two short paragraphs from a unity. Why should we not be of the same Dear Brother.-This place has been that. when see the destruction of 1. "Our Lord ate the passover at the legal visited, in the last few days, with another time. on the evening before the crucifixion plague, a more serious one than the last I wrote you about. Last Wednesday it began to | day, according to the explicit statement of the first three Gospels." All right so far. rain; the rain was very welcome because it 2. "Therefore, according to these Gospels, was quite dry. But the rain was not a rain Christ was crucified on the great day of the of blessings. The river Dorna runs through feast, the passover Sabbath." This, we the middle of the town so that on both sides think not true, but will offer proof further of it are the buildings of the town. During

that day of the rain the river became larger on. and wider so that its waters spread over all In RECORDER of April 5, 1888, is found the town; the whole place seemed to be a the same error, in the following expression: small sea, and the houses therein as small "The first of the seven days, in the evening (beginning) of which the lamb was to be are well attended, and we expect soon to be islands. It was a terrible sight. All the bridges over the river were torn away; whole roasted and eaten, was the great or high day | able to report baptisms at the Second Church. buildings, as barns, shops, stables, etc., of the feast, a day of holy convocation, a Our people are especially rejoicing just now were going on the river as vessels on the sea. sabbath, in which no servile work, but the in the prospect that their pastor will here-

the Sabbath; but claim that Sabbath was the same that Mark 16:1 says was past when the direct reference to the pascal feast. This Marys brought the spices (new translation), and therefore cannot be identical with the one mentioned in Luke 23: 56, and Matt. 28:1. The first was past while the second was yet to come. Luke simply leaves out of verse fifty-six, many things which others have stated during the time Ohrist lay in the

> tomb. About the journey to Emmans. one writer claims the two disciples declare that to and crucified. Luke. 24: 20. But we find the conversation was a general one covering more than this. V. 14, "And they talked together of all these things which had happened." V. 18, "which are come to pass of Nazareth." The setting of the guard next day, Matt. 27: 62, certainly was one. That day made three full days, since they were all completed. This is what we claim. No iron-bound interpretation can apply to every circumstance. As a rule, each passage with its context is its best interpreter. Let the circumstances and connection determine whether an expression is definite or indefinite. Having arranged the last chapter of I am convinced that they, as a whole, comprise a plain, straightforward and uncontradictory story of the resurrection; and that each writer should have the credit of mean-

ing just what he says in nearly every partic-

Brethren, if we are true Chrstians, if it is our greatest desire to know and do God's will, can we not get together on these things? mind?

VALLEY CENTRE, Cal, Aug. 16, 1888.

THE VERONA FIELD.

There is nothing particularly discouraging, but some things to cause us to hope for brighter days, on this interesting field. Pastor and people are working together in entire harmony, and we hope that the spirit of brotherly love and a Christ-like charity is on the increase among us. Our preaching services

sympathy, and from the many pleas of sick- | ing forward as a mighty host-"terrible as ness, Representative Breckinridge thought an army with banners" to the conquest of the world for Christ. that the whole country outside of Washing-

ton must be very unhealthy. The most interesting episode occurred when the Speaker laid before the house the requests of Messrs Hovey and Matson, the rival candidates for the Governorship of Indiana, for fifteen days. "on account of important business." The 000 in Christian lands-more than doubled requests caused a laugh, and the Speaker in 80 years.

proceeded to make the formal request for unanimous consent. "I object," said Mr. be the third day since he was condemned O'Neill of Missouri. The other members looked surprised, and there was blank astonishment on Mr. Matson's face. "I object," continued Mr. O'Neill, "on the ground that the house should not grant any more leaves for political reasons, after having lately revoked all leaves." Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersev, thought that the Indiana campaign | tion. Christianity has increased in British had been fought long enough on the floor of | India during the last decade 30 per cent. the House, and he favored transferring the contest to Indiana. He therefore moved that the leaves be granted, which motion pre- Bengal, says: "In my judgment Christian. vailed. On the 25th, telegrams were sent to missionaries have done more real and lasting absentees demanding their attendance. About fifteen of these failed of delivery. More than a dozen telegraphed to have their leaves extended on account of sickness. Fifty verse seventeen, "for in this self-same day | Matthew and Mark and the last two of Luke | or sixty sent word they would start to Washand John, into the form of a harmony, ac- ington at once, and the rest appeared in cording to the natural wording of them all, the house that morning. The telegrams sent out were paid for by the Government, but the replies of the members were at their own expense.

> The President's message to Congress on the fisheries question, requesting further power to retaliate upon Canada, was the sen-

sation of the week at the capitol. Almost without exception the democrats endorse the president's position, while the republicans criticise it severely. Speaking of the charge generally made against President Cleveland, that he has suddenly taken a new position on the Canadian question, Mr. Crain, of Texas, who was a member of the House committee on foreign affairs in the last Congress, said : "It is exactly the position he took two years ago, said Mr. Crain, when the subject of a retaliation act was engaging the attention of both house of Con-

gress. Everyone remembers that there were two retaliation bills-a house bill and a senate bill. The house bill was a thoroughly comprehensive, non-intercourse measure. The senate bill was the weak milk and water measure that became a law. and is the retaliation act of March 3, 1887, that is being so much talked about. I remember very distinctly that the president then expressed to

In the year A. D. 100 there were 500,000

Christians. In the year 1000 there were 50.000,000 in Christian lands. In the year 1500 there were 100,000,000-doubled in 500 years. In the year 1800 there we 200,. 000,000 in Christian lands-doubled in 300 years. In the year 1880 there were 410,000.-

And the progress is growing more and more rapid. Can any system of heathenism, even though it existed centuries before Christ. show such a marvelous advance?

Less than 100 years ago the directors of the East India Company declared that "The sending of Christian missionaries into our Eastern possessions is the maddest, most expensive, most unwarrantable project that was ever proposed by a lunatic enthusiast." Nevertheless, in spite of this solemn declarawhile Mohammedanism has advanced during the same period but 10 per cent. And Sir Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of good to the people of India than all the other agencies combined."

2. The promises of God. Is not the Word of God full of assurances that "all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God?" Has not God promised the heathen to his Son for an inheritance? And is it possible for his lightest word of promise to fail? Did not the Seer of Patmos, as he looked down the ages, see "a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, standing before the throne and before the Lamb?" But what of our responsibility and duty with regard to the unsaved? There are, besides the thousands of unevangelized in Christendom 1,000,000,000 souls starving for the bread of life. Christ says to every follower of his, "Give ye them to est." One billion souls are perishing for the water of life. And to every one of his disciples the Master says, "Give ye them to drink." What shall be the response?-Presbyterian Observer.

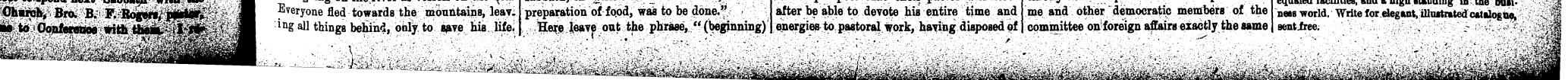
Books and Magazines.

Among the first of the September magazines to reach our table is Our Little Men and Women, from D. Lothrop Company, Boston. The full page ill us trations are an especial feature of this magazine. those in the September number being especially fine. The reading matter, adapted to the understanding and capacity of the little people, is interesting and instructive.

Go To The Best In America

Every wide awake young man from the country now flads it profitable to take a short, practical business course and should select the best school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo. N. Y.,-founded in 1854-has the best course, unequaled facilities, and a high standing in the busi-

S. F. RANDOLPH.



THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

Miscellany.

8

THE SONGS OF HOME.

BY EMMA-SMULLEB CARTER.

The world is full of wondrous song, We pause to hearken, and we hear. Forever sounding, far or near, Those sweet vibrations, soft or strong. Yet sweeter sound, and far more dear Than to the outward sense can come, Is memory's music, soft and clear, That rings upon the inward ear, The loved, old songs of home.

We catch the music of the May, The tender voice of bird or breeze, That trembles tuneful through the trees, And faint and sweet from far away The mingled murmur of the seas. Yet sweeter, dearer far than these, Though sirens sang across the foam, Are echoed through life's silences, The loved, old songs of home.

The old, old tunes, the sweet old words That lips grown silent loved to sing. How close around the heart they cling, Smiting its truest, tenderest chords. Let all the world with music ring, Where'er we rest, where'er we roam; Not one can touch so sweet a string, Or to the heart such rapture bring As those loved songs of home. —Ill. Christian Weekly.

THE YOUNG GEOLOGIST.

BY SYDNEY DAYRE.

"Look here, boys!" said Ed Winters, taking something out of his pocket.

It was recess, and a number of boys on the school-ground gathered around him to see what he held in his hand.

"Don't joggle," he said, as some of them pressed too near his elbows. "You'll make me spill some."

"Oh, its only some of his miserable little stones!" said one of those who looked into to marbles and "one o' cat."

But others looked eagerly at the small things which Ed held up one by one for their inspection.

"I found all these coming through the wash-out by the old bridge last night," he said. "See, this is a crinoid."

"And what a fine one!" exclaimed Jack March. "What else did you find?"

a tiny branch.

such collections as ours."

And he felt sorrier at seeing the look of real things.—Christian Register. disappointment which fell over his face as, with a peremptory "Come on!" Ed started out on the walk with a look which discouraged Jack's intention of asking the stranger to accompany him.

"Would you like to go out to Dry Run with me?" asked Jack of Will a day or two afterward. "It's a real good place for specimens, if you like such things.'

"Oh, I do very much! I'd be very glad to go, thank you," said Will, brightening

up. "We'll go, then. You stop in for me tomorrow, for our house is on the way there; and I'll show you something I found the other day."

Will stopped, and looked with great delight at a stone bearing the impress of a fern leaf, every delicate stem and frond being distinctly marked. He also looked over the things in Jack's cabinet, remarking upon many of them in a way which led Jack to guess that the small boy knew more of such things than Ed had imagined.

The walk proved a very enjoyable one. Jack showed his friend a place where he and Ed had some time before discovered had immediately declared that they would after having secured all they could possibly want, they had covered up the remainder. But Jack now led the way to it, with a little flush of inward shame at the remembrance of the selfish policy which had prompted the concealment, and gave Will valuable help in getting some fine pieces.

Will returned home as twilight gathered, with a glow of delight on his face, and of stones, fossils and petrifactions.

"It's too dark to see things well now," his hand; and several of the boys went back he said, as he wished Jack good-bye at his gate; "but come over to-morrow when its good light, and I'll show you my collection." "Yes, I will," said Jack.

"You see," said Will, "as I came from a are very different from yours.

terest. "Perhaps, if you've got duplicates of anything, you'll be willing to trade with "Here's some coral," he said, holding up me for something. That's the way we boy's do."

Oh, what a cabinet!" exclaimed Jack,

that, no one anywhere about here will have belonging to some one else, and his heart sank with a weight of bitter envy and anger bringing one, asked how it differed; for were made to suffer. He found out about the Jack felt sorry for Will, not having shared as he felt himself forced to realize that he they not both round? Elsie said it was a cruel dog-fights and cock fights. He saw Ed's grudge against him for a way the never could hope to have a collection which slice cut out of the middle of a ball? But that often when horses had grown too old to homesick boy had of talking lovingly and would equal that of the boy whom he had Bertha said no, because you could put your work they were turned out to starve along eagerly of the home he had left behind. set down as knowing nothing about such finger through the ring. Then Alfred said the road sides; or when they became lame or

THE LITTLE-ABMY.

There's a funny little army Clad in armor silver-bright; Though it stands in warlike columns, Yet 'tis never known to fight. Very sharp these little soldiers. Always useful, night or day— People think it quite an honor To be called as neat as they.

Often missed when they are needed, Though they don't march to and fro; It has ever been a puzzle To determine where they go. Only pins upon a cushion, Vet be very proud we might Were we, like this little army, Always useful, neat and bright. -Good Times.

THE BOSE-WINDOW.

No wonder that Wilfred was a lonely child, with no brother or sister to play with. And no wonder that the little fellow would so often steal away to the entry-window, some large fragments of petrified wood. Ed and, with his chin upon the broad sill watch the clouds that sailed slowly by, or keep the discovery to themselves; and so, the doves that cooed to each other under the eaves of the great cathedral; or that the cathedral itself should have become a famil iar object, with its graceful bell-tower, its solid buttresses, and its great rose-window over the chancel. He had traced its curves and circles, so many times that it seemed before him wherever he looked. But why long and so wearily. was it that when he went out to walk with nurse, she always hurried him by the open pockets and bag well loaded with varieties door-way, and would never let him go in to afterwards, when he had become a famous society, and was empowered to prosecute see the other side of the big window? And why did mamma always sigh and say that

the cathedral was papa's tomb? One day his mamma came up into the entry hall and found little Wilfred in his favorite position, with his chin upon the window-sill, looking out at the great cathedifferent part of the country, my specimens dral. But tears were standing in his eyes, and the little voice faltered, as he said "I suppose so," said Jack, with great in- "Please, mamma, tell me about the rosewindow and why the cathedral is papa's tomb?"

So mamma took the little head in her lap, and as she stroked the soft light curls, she story to illustrate the teacher's method. "Is this coral?" asked a rather smaller "I guess so," said Will, with a smile. thought of a time when another head, tired

game. The teacher thought so too, and other ways in which domestic animals were it was only the edge of the round slice. thought looked somewhat like an hour-glass. Then the position of the half rings was rea table-top.

"Now," said the teacher, "I will give just what you please.'

with rings, as she said : " Can't you make | for beating their horses, or for not feeding something, too ?"

Immediately the thought of the roseren about their spiders and croquet-fields and ladies, and very active agents they are, I the great cathedral.

beautiful a form; but the mamma silently the hard-worked hack horses of the small brushed away a tear, as she thought how cities where she lived. She could never see this little child, by these simple means, had a set of horse ribs staring at her but she found that for which his papa had sought so stopped her own carriage to inquire of the

at the Kindergarten. But long years duty-for she was the agent of Mr. Bergh's designer, he would often kiss his mother's those who ill-treated animals. I never heard pale cheek and say : "It has all come of the of her doing this, however. She had a very ring exercises at the Kindergarten."-Church | pleasant way of saying what she had to say, Union.



Henry Ward Beecher certainly owed debt of gratitude to his teacher in mathemat ics, not only for the knowledge acquired through his tuition, but for lessons tend ing to strength of character. He tells this

injured so that they could not walk, they The teacher now gave each child a half were dragged through the streets with ring, and asked them to hold it in the left | broken legs or mortal wounds, instead of hand with the ends pointing up, then down being shot and put out of their misery. He to the right, and then to the left hand side. saw that poultry while yet alive were plucked saw that poultry while yet alive were plucked This half ring was then placed beside the of their feathers, and that calves and sheep whole ring, and another half ring given so that were being, carried to market suffered as to make two whole rings. Alfred said unnecessary pain. Each one of the poor they looked like a pair of eye-glasses, or cart little beasties had his four legs tied together, wheels. Then the half last put down was then they were all piled in the wagon or car, placed on the opposite side of the whole one on top of the other, any way they hap. ring, making a figure each side, which he pened to come, and so they were all jolted off to market, crying with pain all the way. When Henry Bergh became a man he found versed, making a form which Bertha called out that many good men and women like himself did not want to have the animals suffer; so he, and other men, started a society you some more rings, and you may make to stop cruelty to animals. The society set to work and had some good laws passed Again Wilfred wished himself in mamma's which forbid cruelty to animals, and which lap; but she looked over with a smile, just | punish those who are cruel. Many thousand as the teacher placed before him a box filled | men have been fined or otherwise punished

them enough, or for overloading them. Boys and men are also punished for maltreat. window flashed into his mind; he could see | ing dogs and cats. The Society for the Pre. every curve and circle plainly; so by the time vention of Cruelty to Animals has its agents the teacher had talked with the other child- in nearly every place. Sometimes these are dolly's wagon, Wilfred was all ready to knew a very nice lady who owned beautiful explain that this was papa's rose-window in horses, of which she was very fond. She not only looked after the comfort of her own fine The teacher looked pleased to see so animals, but took a genuine interest in all driver what kept his horses so thin. She This was the first of many days for Wilfred | had a right to do this-indeed it was her

and so nobody took offense at her criticism. Did you ever see a train of cars loaded with cattle or sheep for the city market? How mournful is the lowing of the beasts when the train stops! It seems as if the sad creatures knew that they would never again gambol and frisk in the fields, but that the very next day they are to be killed and hung up in the butcher stalls. But these animals are not uncomfortable; each one has plenty of good air to breathe, and can stand up on his own He was sent to the blackboard, and went, feet in the cage, and when he is hungry an attendant gives him food and drink. Henry "That lesson must be learned," said the | Bergh's society looks after all the great cattle trains that come thundering over our west-On the morning of March 12, 1888, a day New York for a generation to come, as a day on which the great blizzard began, Henry Bergh passed quietly away at the age of sixtyfive. His was a life that was not in vain, for the world was the better for his living in it. Sometimes boys and girls have a society "It was tough for a green boy," says to promote kindness to animals, and the promised in the Bible, "when they shall not "I hesitated, and then went back to the not hurt or destroy in all My holy moun-

THE HOLY CHILD.

The story of the infancy of Jes precious legacy to mankind. The who do not understand its spiritual significance, or comp moral greatness of its humiliation would therefore willingly remo unworthy interpolation, from t the gospel. They seem to have feelings in regard to this hum origin which the ancient Jews h the meanness of his birth and prevented his countrymen from his divine character which r prophet without honor among caused them to be offended in son of Joseph, the carpenter. weakness and helplessness of Chr is the stone of stumbling, and ro with their modern representa cannot blend the child-like and in their conceptions of the prefer to look away from the scenes in the stable of Bethleh cottage at Nazareth, to the so consecrated by the higher glory suffering, from the thirty years tion to the three years of fulfille Others, for purposes of sup

order to place the child in subo the mother, attach an undue in the infancy of Jesus. The popu of the Roman Catholics is not th man, Christ crucified and ri child Jesus in the mother's holy mother and the holy child centres of faith. The earthly take the place of the spirit heavenly, and the imagination excited by human pictures, w the mind to the exclusion of t truths which should appeal to t and the heart.

Thus we find that the wo devoted to the worship of the Child far outnumber in ever paintings those that portray and closing sufferings of the Sa apwards of forty apocryphal go in the early ages of Christia down from generation to gener marvelous vitality, contain leg period of our Lord's infancy to his nineteenth year; legends profitless, utterly at variance revealed of our Lord's early life ter, but testifying to the stron to dwell upon the wonderful Jesus and make it a worship.

The "Latin Infancy," the fancy," the "Gospel of Thoma tory of Joseph," and all the what we might expect of the g were myths instead of true product of human imaginations instead of the calm records of by the Holy Ghost, and they us the silence of the New Te this portion of the earthly life The Evangelists, though me sions with ourselves, tell us o absolutely necessary for us to earlier years of our Lord. The that break the long interval b fancy and baptism, are intende and holier purposes than to gr or minister to a perverted hu Jesus himself never alluded t or referred back any doctrine his birth. His apostles, upon preached the crucified and showing the relations between the father, and proving his dei derful works and words of etel But while guarding against tremes of utter neglect and su oration, the infancy of Jesu lightful and profitable subject tion. It has produced a po sion for good on the hearts of has drawn forth sentiments o kind, and stimulated to action disinterested and self-sacrific in vain did God place in th memories of mankind the ho even as Jesus himself placed the midst of the disciples. the angels say to the shepher is born this day a Saviour, the Lord, and this shall be a ye shall find the babe wrappe clothes and lying in a mange gaze deeper into the wondrot incarnation than in any oth life, and are more conscious, any other time, of the ineffal of this profound humiliation person of the adorable trinity lies about him in his infancy of his God-head flashes the cloud of his human helplessn up with its glory the humbl of his earthly circumstan

boy, who came half shyly near. "That doesn't look like any coral I ever saw."

"Like enough," said Ed, rather con-temptuously. "That's horn coral, and a nice piece, too."

"And this is honey-comb coral." said Jack, taking up another piece.

"Yes," said Ed. "As if he knew any-

"But there's no need of being rough to miration. him," said Jack, looking rather pityingly at Will, who was a stranger and appeared to every door was opened, showing the treasures feel lonely and forlorn among them.

"Oh he seems to like to put on airs because he came.from New York," said Ed.

"It won't hurt him a bit to be snubbed a little. And look here, Jack, what a geode!" taking one from where he had attention. He had never imagined such hidden it in a fence corner. "Let's go beauty of pale hues, delicate shadings, and

"It looks like a splendid one," said Jack, looking round stone without running the coral, such as Jack had never dreamed of. risk of performing a like operation on the heads of any of their companions. Both lot?" he asked. boys were keenly interested in geology, and always on the lookout for specimens.

glances of wistful interest toward the stone, as at length it yielded to continued blows and broke in two.

get a view of the white crystalline interior. 'I never saw one of those before. Are there more of them about here?'

holding it up for Will to see it more easily.

"There's the bell," cried Ed, seizing the pieces of the geode, and running around to the door.

out in the afternoon, " I'm going out to flood last week, and I dare say we can find thing from their completeness. plenty of things."

"I'll go," said Jack. "I want some arrow-heads to exchange with my cousin that lives up near Lake Superior for some ores._ He's going to send a fine lot."

"You'll divide with me, won't you, if he sends duplicates?" asked Ed, anxiously. "Of course. What fine cabinets we'll have after awhile, if we keep on!"

"Yes. indeed. Prof. North says the ground around here is very rich in geological specimens, and that a good many of the things we find are really valuable. I gave him that echinoderm spine I found last year keep.

"Let's ask Will to go," said Jack, observing that the boy was listening to what they said, and seemed eagerly interested.

"No, I shan't," said Ed, in a low tone. "He'd be talking all the time about things had the finest collection in the neighborhe had seen in New York. Anyway, he hood.

as Will introduced him to his room, and opened some small doors, displaying slanting shelves on which the labeled specimens were

arranged with great care. There was nothing remarkable about the neatly finished piece of furniture, with its shelves above and its smaller and larger how he had to sit up long nights, and worked thing about corals!" he added in a lower drawers below; but, in the eyes of the westtone, as Will Carter, the smaller boy, drew ern boy, it was a marvel of grandeur, and a at last, when he had drawn the graceful to one side, a little abashed by his rudeness. thing to be gazed at with longing and ad-

But Jack's wonder was increased when within. One department contained a collection of ores, another of fossils, pieces of conglomerate, and other things dear to the heart of a geologist. But it was a collection of shells which fastened Jack's delighted round behind the school-house and break curious markings. Some of the shells were large, glistening with pearly, silvery lights and shades; while others were dainty enough as the two went where they could feel toler. for a fairy's uses. And there were star-fish ably sure of breaking the uninteresting. and sea-weeds and great branches of white "How did you get such a magnificent

"Oh, easy enough," said Will, evidently pleased with Jack's admiration. "I have

Will followed at a distance, and cast an uncle who travels all over the world, and he brings them to me."

The boys spent a pleasant hour or two over the various things of interest. Will "Oh!" he exclaimed, stepping nearer to explained how his uncle had instructed him as to the proper way of labeling specimens with their scientific names, and showed him some books on the beginnings of studies in "Plenty," said Jack, good naturedly geology and conchology, which he promised to lend to Jack.

"Now come up to the garret with me," said Will, as Jack was about to take leave. "See," he went on, "I have all these "Say," he called to Jack, as school let left; and you can have anything you like." Jack's heart gave a bound at sight of the Dry Run to see what specimens I can find. big box full of treasures similar to those on It's a good time to go after all these storms. | the shelves. He had been thinking to him-The banks were well washed down in that self that Will could not possibly spare any-

"Oh!" exclaimed Jack; "but I haven't got anything that's worth trading for such beauties as these."

"I think you've done that already," said Will, warmly. "Just think of the things yon've helped me to! Now take all you want, and don't be bashful about it, either; for these are just to give away."

It was on Jack's tongue to say, "I should think you'd want to keep them to yourself. so that nobody about here would have the same things.

But a glance at the bright, generous face and I'm going to hunt till I find another to of the younger boy kept back the expression of a selfish spirit, which would surely find no response in his heart. It was easy to perceive that he found a far higher pleasure in making others sharers in the good things which fell to him than in being the boy who

and aching, had lain there, and she had uncertain, soft, full of whimpering. stroked its soft hair.

shine through into the house of God. And weary days to find the right design, until, curves and circles, he was too sick to go about, and could only lie in this very entrywindow and watch the men at work. And when, one day, the great window was set up, the very day that little Wilfred was born, papa was carried out and buried under the floor of the unfinished chancel, with the great window high up over his head.

Mamma again stroked the light hair, and said :-" But this will not do. My little boy has been too much alone, and he must go to school, where he can play with other children, for he is almost five years old." And she kissed the child as she looked at the great church opposite, and thought of fusion. the Wilfred in that house too.

So one bright sunny day, mamma again came up the stairs to take her little Wilfred out to walk. And they went together across the common, by the great cathedral, and down a street, till they came to a pleasantlooking house, with plants and a bird in one window, and more plants and goldfish in the other. They went into this house, and were shown into a bright room, where there were some little children standing in a circle, and playing such a quiet, pretty game! Soon they all went into another room, singing as they went, and mamma and Wilfred followed. The children sat down at two long tables, when the teacher came quite like to go, till mamma said : "Go, darling. I will stay close by."

teacher, who gave her a box full of rings. And pretty soon she had laid before each ameter. Elsie-for this was the little girl's those cowardly boys. name-was very careful to place it on the After Elsie had taken one and sat down, the times, "it is mean and cruel." teacher said : "Now let us see what this is "Yes, and what is wire made of?" But cried the other boys. none of the children could exactly tell this, sion of holes, each time becoming smaller, | clubs to make them go. till at last it was the wire they saw. Then how it was cut into short pieces, and these he once asked an angry driver. were soldered together to make these little

Then mamma told her little boy how his | teacher, in a very quiet tone, but with terripapa had planned the cathedral, all but the ble intensity. All explanations and excuses ern prairies to bring meat to our great cities. great rose-window; and for that he could he trod under foot with utter scornfulnessinvent no pattern worthy to let the light "I want that problem; I don't want any that will be memorable to the inhabitants of reasons why I don't get it," he would say. "I did study it two hours."

"That's nothing to me; I want the lesson You need not study it at all or you may. study it ten hours, just to suit yourself. I want the lesson.'

Beecher, "but it seasoned him. In less members promise not to hurt any dumb than a month I had the most intense sense | beasts, not to rob birds' nests or to shoot of intellectual independence and courage to animals. Do you belong to such a society? defend my recitations. His cold and calm or are you such a society all by yourself! and voice would fall upon me in the midst of a are you helping to bring in the good time demonstration, 'No!'

beginning, and on reaching the same spot tain."-Harper's Young People. again, 'No!' uttered with the tone of conviction, barred my progress.

"' The next,' and I sat down in red con-

"He, too, was stopped with 'No!' but went right on, finished, and, as he sat down, was rewarded with, 'Very well.'

as he did, and you said 'No!'

it? It is not enough to know your lesson. You must know that you know it. You does God, the bountiful and provident have learned nothing till you are sure. If all Father, make ready beforehand good things the world says No! your business is to say Yes! and prove it.' "- Youth's Companion.

THE FBIEND OF ANIMALS.

In the year 1823 a boy was born in the fore us like an ancient manuscript which, and said, "Would not you like to come city of New York. When he grew old enough too fragile to bear the touch of a hand, is too? See here is room enough between Ber- to go to school he saw many cruel sights as unrolled by threads that are fastened to the tha and Alfred." But Wilfred did not he passed to and fro through the streets of parchment and slowly draw it open. So the city. Often he saw poor, mangy, half- will the coming year be unfolded by the starved dogs that had no homes; he saw cruel steady strain of the minutes, and reveal Then one of the little girls went up to the boys throwing stones at them, and kicking Gods loving purposes in our behalf. With or beating them, and the kind boy's heart its covenanted dawns and sunsets, its seed. ached to see the beasts suffer so, and he time and its harvests, there are to come unchild a wire ring of about two inches in di- wished he were big enough to thrash all numbered gifts for our individual need, even

table directly before each child, so that the hungry and wretched, and the boys would there is knowledge for the intellect, and joy centre came where two of the lines which tie tin cans to their tails, and chase them for the heart, and fresh, personal evidence divided the tables into squares cross each with clubs and stones and try to kill them. of God's power and faithfulness. Do we other, making four divisions in each ring. "Don't do that," said Henry Bergh some- fear that the impenetrable scroll may con-

and what it is made of." One said wire. good for us! We are bound to have fun!" in the secret record is all in God's hand.

so the teacher explained how iron was dug that they had no strength, or so ill-fed that out of the ground, melted in big furnaces, you could count all their ribs, and yet these cooled into long bars, and how these were poor horses were harnessed to heavy loads. again melted and drawn through a succes- and the drivers would beat the beasts with look to have our Saviour's presence more

"Why do you beat your poor horse so?"

"To make him attend to his own busirings. "And now what are they like ?" | ness, and I'll try a touch of the same treat- cious words of comfort. Therefore, accord One child thought, "Like the top of a ment to you if you don't attend to yours!" ing to God's bidding, and in restful trust in flower-pot," another, "Like the round pic- said the driver, fiercely cracking his whip. God's planning, let us be of good cheer as

LOOK AHEAD!

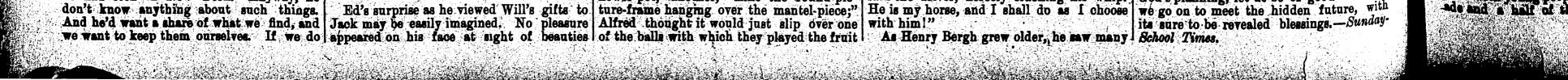
A look ahead ought always to be a hopeful look to a child of God, for in God's service the best things are always yet to come. A generous parent is constantly planning in " Why!" whimpered I, 'I cited it just advance for the benefit of a child of his love; arranging that at a set time a certain pleas-" Why didn't you say Yes! and stick to ure or privilege shall be given, and certain benefits secured to that child. Much more for every child of his love. In the new year many divinely planned blessings are awaiting us, and no lapse of time since their ap. pointment, nor any intervening chance, shall hinder their due appearance for recog-nition and acceptance. The future lies bebeyond our best experiences or anticipations. Sometimes he saw forlorn cats that looked | There is material good in countless forms; tain also unexampled trials for us? That "Hold your tongue! None of you goody- which is set down concerning God's children

writing, and, therefore, is of love. This He saw horses, which were so old or sick thought should give us cheer, even in forebodings of evil. And while it is true that to insure the autumn fruitage, dark days must come meanwhile, we may confidently consciously present to our souls, in the hour of tribulation, than it could be in a brighter hour, and to be enabled to understand in sorrow, as we never could in joy, his prehighest could thus drop to th These are the truths to be this season, and it is in this rejoice to join the whole O in singing our "Gloris in 1 bringing our offerings of go cense and myrrh to the cra

of Bethlehem. -S. W. Pres

BOYS' PRAYER MEI

Between the ages of eight are accessible as at no othe can then be reached colled sentiment among them tu Christian living far more fifteen, when young people to feel their independence break loose from all restrain To capture the boys is to When the work which may done with young people du





THE HOLY CHILD.

The story of the infancy of Jesus is a most | will disappear. Any charge that religion is precious legacy to mankind. There are some effeminate will be disproved. The masculine who do not understand its wonderful strength and business enterprise of the counspiritual significance, or comprehend the try will be in the church. The controlling moral greatness of its humiliation, and who material forces of civilization will become would therefore willingly remove it as an direct allies of Christianity. The Christian unworthy interpolation, from the pages of religion will be shown to be the only agency the gospel. They seem to have the same for developing the highest type of manhood feelings in regard to this humble view of origin which the ancient Jews had. It was and regular-is the most important duty of the meanness of his birth and state which the church. As a rule it is the last underprevented his countrymen from recognizing taken. Through the Sabbath-school, an his divine character which made him a occasional teacher, wise, faithful and conseprophet without honor among them, and crated above the average, is enabled to cover caused them to be offended in him as the the whole field with her pupils, securing both son of Joseph, the carpenter. And so the their conversion and their training in bibi weakness and helplessness of Christ's infancy cal knowledge and spiritual growth. An ocis the stone of stumbling, and rock of offense | casional mission circle, under wise leadership with their modern representatives. They does the same, winning the girls to Christ cannot blend the child-like and the God-like | teaching them to pray together, and to enlist in their conceptions of the Lord. They in personal work for the Master. For the prefer to look away from the humiliating most part, however, the work is sadly negscenes in the stable of Bethlehem and the lected. It demands time and study, wisdom. cottage at Nazareth, to the solemn scenes | patience and spiritual fitness. Yet the reconsecrated by the higher glory of labor and | wards richly repay the expenditure. In no suffering, from the thirty years of prepara- other way can such permanent and satisfac-

tion to the three years of fulfillment. Others, for purposes of superstition, in child take the place of the spiritual and the trusted adviser. heavenly, and the imaginations of men are the mind to the exclusion of those solemn | perience.

truths which should appeal to the conscience | and the heart. Thus we find that the wonders of art

Child far outnumber in every gallery of and closing sufferings of the Saviour. And upwards of forty apocryphal gospels, written ter, but testifying to the strong love of men agement, sympathy and support. to dwell upon the wonderful childhood of Jesus and make it a worship.

what we might expect of the gospels if they

great and shameful disparity between the male and female membership of our churches Work among children-specific, organized

torily results be secured.

Juvenile work can often be delegated to order to place the child in subordination to competent leaders, yet the pastor who ignores the mother, attach an undue importance to or shirks it loses his best hold on the boys the infancy of Jesus. The popular worship | and one of the richest and most profitable of the Roman Catholics is not the full grown pastoral experiences. Every pastor may man, Christ crucified and risen, but the bring himself into such relation to the boys Jesus in the mother's arms. The of his flock, as not only to win their friend. millimeter, having all the mineralogical and holy mother and the holy child are the great ship, confidence and affection, but also to physical characters of the natural emerald. centres of faith. The earthly and carnal make them glad to take him as their most | The longer the operation is continued, the

The writer may be pardoned in saying that dustrielles. excited by human pictures, which occupy he is not theorizing but speaking from ex-

The most direct and helpful means of social and spiritual contact is the boys' prayermeeting, held fortnightly at the parsonage. devoted to the worship of the Madonna and The boys lead in turn. It may be by simply reading a passage of Scripture. This is freely paintings those that portray the mannood discused with the pastor. Instruction and practical suggestions are combined. 'The boys freely ask questions, and as unrestrain in the early ages of Christianity, handed edly talk over special difficulties and tempta down from generation to generation, with a tions met at school, on the playground and a habit of using opium, without his being scotland, which has been widely circulated among the marvelous vitality, contain legends of every elsewhere. At times their voluntary testiperiod of our Lord's infancy and youth up monies approximate a Protestant confessional. to his nineteenth year; legends absurd and | Thus opening their hearts to each other and profitless, utterly at variance with what is to their pastor, these earnest lads are bound revealed of our Lord's early life and charac- together, tacitly at least, for mutual encon

These famaliar conferences make it evi-

dent that their active minds grapple with The "Latin Infancy," the "Arabic In- problems which even older heads cannot fancy," the "Gospel of Thomas," the "His- solve. They need a wise heart and steady tory of Joseph," and all the rest, show us hand to guide them through encompassing will be secured, a metal piece to be attached doubt and perplexities. After a verse of Scripture or other quotation, all kneel in prayer and pray. Whether consciously Christians or not they take their place as Ohristians, and perhaps by God's grace will become such without ever knowing how or when the blessed work was accomplished.

Hoyular Science.

CAST STEEL SHELLS.-The Pittsburg Steel Casting Company has produced at their works a cast steel shell, conical in shape, six inches in diameter at the largest end and tapering to a point two and three quarters inches including the opening at which the cap is placed. It has an elongation of twenty one and one-fourth inches and weighs ninety five pounds, requiring five pounds of powder for a charge, making the total weight one hundred pounds. Fifty pounds of powder will throw the projectile a distance of six and one-half miles, and it will travel at the rate of 2,000 feet per second. The company has received an experimental order for 500 shells, which will be followed by one for 2,000:—Scientific American.

ARTIFICIAL EMERALDS.—At a recent ses sion of the French Academy of Sciences, Mr. Daubree, in behalf of Messrs. Hautefeuille and Perrey, presented an interesting note on the production of emeralds. These learned chemists have succeeded in producing very beautiful crystals of emerald by fusing silica, alumina, and glucina (with traces of oxide of chromium) with acid molybdate, of lithia. The materials were heated to a temperature of from 600° to 700° for fifteen days. There were obtained 15 grammes of small crystals of about a larger the crystals become.—Annales In-

A CIGARETTE ANALYZED.— We clip from an exchange the following result of an analvsis of a cigarette, made recently by a physician: "The tobacco was found to be strongly impregnated with opium, while the wrapper, which was warranted to be rice paper, was proved to be the most ordinary quality of paper, whitened with arsenic. The two poisons combined were present in sufficient quantities to create, in the smoker, aware of it, his craving for which can only clergymen of America. be satisfied by an incessant consumption of cigarettes."

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.—The state of New York has decided to substitute death by electricity instead of hanging, as a means of capital punishment. The apparatus will consist of a chair, to which the criminal to the neck, and metal wristlets. One pole CONCUMION, OB LOBD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis, June 15, 1878. By Rev. N. Wardwill be connected with the wrists. the other with the neck. The current will be supplied with a powerful battary, or a dynamo. An execution by electricity may be something of an improvement over hanging; but the reform required by the civilization of the present day is not refinement in the mode of killing, but an abolishment of capital punishment altogether.-Good Health.

TTELPING HAND Powell, of the Geological Survey, has estimated that, of the arid region, now not susceptible of cultivation, fifteen per cent, or A 32-page quarterly, containing carefully prepared helps on the International Lessons. Conducted by L. A. Platts. Published at the RECORDER office. Price 25 cents a copy per year; 7 cents a quarter. Address all orders to the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, Alfred Centre, N. Y. 150,000 square miles, or an area exceeding that of one half of the land now cultivated in the United States, may be redeemed. At thirty dollars an acre, which is a low estimate of the value of the rich lands of the West, J A THIRTY-TWO PAGE RELIGIOUS QUARTERLY when plentifully supplied with water, this land, which is now worth almost nothing, would have a value of \$2,880,000,000. By comparison, the building of the Pacific Railroad sinks almost into insignificance as a TY. Alfred Centre, N. Y. A. H. LEWIS, D. D., Editor, Plainfield, N. J. C. D. Portres, M. D., Associate Editor, Adams Centre, N. Y. means of adding to the wealth of the nation. -Science. Business letters should be addressed to the publishers, as

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UTLOOK AND SABBATH QUARTERLY.

dant gives him food and drink. Henry h's society looks after all the great cattle s that come thundering over our westprairies to bring meat to our great cities. the morning of March 12, 1888, a day will be memorable to the inhabitants of York for a generation to come, as a day hich the great blizzard began, Henry gh passed quietly away at the age of sixty-His was a life that was not in vain, for world was the better for his living in it. ometimes boys and girls have a society promote kindness to animals, and the abers promise not to hurt any dumb ts, not to rob birds' nests or to shoot nals. Do you belong to such a society? re you such a society all by yourself! and you helping to bring in the good time mised in the Bible, "when they shall not hurt or destroy in all My holy moun-."-Harper's Young People.

ways in which domestic animals were

to suffer. He found out about the

dog-fights and cock fights. He saw

Iten when horses had grown too old to

they were turned out to starve along

ad sides; or when they became lame or

d so that they could not walk, they

dragged through the streets with

n legs or mortal wounds, instead of

shot and put out of their misery. He

at poultry while yet alive were plucked

ir feathers, and that calves and sheep

vere being carried to market suffered

essary pain. Each one of the poor

beasties had his four legs tied together,

they were all piled in the wagon or car.

a top of the other, any way they hap-

to come, and so they were all jolted

market, crying with pain all the way.

en Henry Bergh became a man he found

hat many good men and women like

If did not want to have the animals

; so he, and other men, started a society

p cruelty to animals. The society set

ork and had some good laws passed

a forbid cruelty to animals, and which

h those who are cruel. Many thousand

have been fined or otherwise punished

eating their horses, or for not feeding

enough, or for overloading them.

and men are also punished for maltreat-

ogs and cats. The Society for the Pre-

on of Cruelty to Animals has its agents

arly every place. Sometimes these are

, and very active agents they are. I

a very nice lady who owned beautiful

s, of which she was very fond. She not

looked after the comfort of her own fine

als, but took a genuine interest in all

hard-worked hack horses of the small

where she lived. She could never see

of horse ribs-staring at her but she

ed her own carriage to inquire of the

r what kept his horses so thin. She

right to do this-indeed it was her

-for she was the agent of Mr. Bergh's

ty, and was empowered to prosecute

who ill-treated animals. I never heard

r doing this, however. She had a very

ant way of saying what she had to say,

o nobody took offense at her criticism.

d you ever see a train of cars loaded with

e or sheep for the city market? How

inful is the lowing of the beasts when the

stops! It seems as if the sad creatures

that they would never again gambol

trisk in the fields, but that the very next

they are to be killed and hung up in the

her stalls. But these animals are not

mfortable; each one has plenty of good

breathe, and can stand up on his own

in the cage, and when he is hungry an

LOOK AHRAD!

Look shead ought always to be a hopelook to a child of God, for in God's serthe best things are always yet to come. enerous parent is constantly planning in ance for the benefit of a child of his love; anging that at a set time a certain pleasor privilege shall be given, and certain efits secured to that child. Much more God, the bountiful and provident her, make ready beforehand good things every child of his love. In the new year ny divinely planned blessings are awaitus, and no lapse of time since their apntment, nor any intervening chance, Il hinder their due appearance for recogion and acceptance. The future lies bee us like an ancient manuscript which, fragile to bear the touch of a hand, is colled by threads that are fastened to the chment and slowly draw it open. So I the coming year be unfolded by the dy strain of the minutes, and reveal ds loving purposes in our behalf. With covenanted dawns and sunsets, its seede and its harvests, there are to come unmbered gifts for our individual need, even ond our best experiences or anticipations. ere is material good in countless forms; re is knowledge for the intellect, and joy the heart, and fresh, personal evidence God's power and faithfulness. Do we r that the impenetrable scroll may conalso unexampled trials for us? That ich is set down concerning God's children the secret record is all in God's handting, and, therefore, is of love. This ught should give us cheer, even in forelings of evil. And while it is true that insure the autumn fruitage, dark days st come meanwhile, we may confidently k to have our Saviour's presence more sciously present to our souls, in the hour tribulation, than it could be in a brighter ar, and to be enabled to understand in row, as we never could in joy, his prese words of comfort. Therefore, accordto God's bidding, and in restful trust in d's planning, let us be of good cheer were myths instead of true history, the product of human imaginations and instincts, instead of the calm records of men inspired by the Holy Ghost, and they interpret for us the silence of the New Testament as to this portion of the earthly life of our Lord. The Evangelists, though men of like passions with ourselves, tell us only what it is and holier purposes than to gratify curiosity or minister to a perverted human instinct. Jesus himself never alluded to his infancy, or referred back any doctrine or incident to | mates at the next meeting. his birth. His apostles, upon his ascension, preached the crucified and risen Christ, showing the relations between himself and

the father, and proving his deity by his won-

derful works and words of eternal life. But while guarding against these two extremes of utter neglect and superstitious adoration, the infancy of Jesus is a most delightful and profitable subject of contemplation. It has produced a powerful impression for good on the hearts of thousands. It has drawn forth sentiments of the tenderest kind, and stimulated to actions of the most disinterested and self-sacrificing love. Not in vain did God place in the midst of the memories of mankind the holy child Jesus, even as Jesus himself placed a little child in the midst of the disciples. Not in vain did the angels say to the shepherds, "Unto you is born this day a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord, and this shall be a sign unto you: ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a manger." There we gaze deeper into the wondrous depth of the incarnation than in any other scene of his life, and are more conscious, than at almost any other time, of the ineffable moral beauty of this profound humiliation of the second person of the adorable trinity. Heaven truly lies about him in his infancy. The reality of his God-head flashes through the dark cloud of his human helplessness and lightens up with its glory the humble surroundings of his earthly circumstances. Only the highest could thus drop to the lowest.

These are the truths to be emphasized at this season, and it is in this spirit that we rejoice to join the whole Christian Church in singing our "Gloria in Excelsis," and in bringing our offerings of gold and frankincense and myrrh to the cradle of the babe of Bethlehem. -S. W. Presbuterian.

BOYS' PRAYER MEETINGS.

sentiment among them turned in tavor of would have been too exausted by loss of blood Christian living far more easily than after to recover." break loose from all restraint.

A social hour follows, enlivened by game. absolutely necessary for us to know of the The lad that has a magic lantern brings it earlier years of our Lord. The few glimpses and entertains his fellows, or a new game; that break the long interval between his in- all share the enjoyment of it. Possibly a fancy and baptism, are intended for higher lunch follows. Lunches are not to be dispised as a means of grace.

At an early hour the boys separate, enthusi astic in their plans to have more of their

To say that some, even some of the youngest among them, are delightful Christian is superfluous. Already they show as much real enjoyment in specific Christian work as in their sports, where boyish exuberance and vigor are unbounded.

Every church and its parsonage should, next to the home, be centres of attraction to the young. If made such they will supplant other places of enjoyment where the influences are not ennobling and may be debasing. The grandest thing on earth is to start a child on the way to heaven.-Rev D. M. Pratt. in New York Observer.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER'S CAT.

During the Crimean war, a little cat, reared in his mother's cottage, followed a does not disapprove it, is, it appears, far young French soldier when he left his native surpassed, at least in span, by certain televillage. The lad's heart clung to this small graph cables, which have only their own dumb member of his family, and he gave | weight to bear. In the Madras Presidency, pussy a seat on his knapsack by day on the in India, the River Kistna is crossed by a march, and a corner of his couch at night. She took her meals on her master's knee, and was a general pet in the company.

On the morning that this regiment was first ordered into action, the soldier bade his little cat farewell, and left her in charge of a sick comrade. He had marched about a mile from the camp, when what was his surprise to see, Miss Puss running beside him. He lifted her up on her usual seat, and soon the engagement commenced. Twice did the soldier fall, but the cat clung fast hold. At last a severe wound stretched him bleeding on the field. No sooner did pussy catch sight of the blood flowing from her master, then she seated herself upon his body, and began to lick his wound in the most assiduous manner. Thus she remained for some

ANTAGONISM OF POISONS.—The property alleged to be possessed by certain poisons of counteracting the action of others has been submitted to experimental test by M. Roger and the results reported by him to the Paris Society of Biology (Med. Pr. and Circ., May 23, p. 542) are suggestive of the necessity for caution in accepting some statements that have been made upon this subject. He found that animals succumbed to the effects of a mixture of morphine and atrophine long before the ascertained fatal dose of either drug separately had been reached, and the same observation was made with mixtures of atropine and quinine or quinine and morphine.—Scientific American.

WIDE SPAN CABLES.—The plan for a great suspension bridge across the Hudson River, twenty-seven hundred feet in span, which is now under consideration before a government commission, and will probably be carried into execution if the commission cable swung between supports five thousand and seventy feet apart, and one has just been put up in China, forty-six hundred and forty-eight feet in span. The versed sine of the curve formed by this cable is five hundred and fourteen feet. The whole weight of the suspended portion is only six and one half tons, and the breaking resistance fifteen thousand pounds, so there would seem to be no great difficulty, by building

the supports high enough, in bridging almost any chasm by similar ropes, and establishing footways between them.-Amer. Architect.

THE appropriation of \$250,000 for the pur- 50 " pose of investigating the extent to which the hours, till the surgeon came to the young arid region of the United States can be relad, and had him carried off to the tent of deemed by irrigation, and the segregation of the wounded. When he recovered conscious- of the irrigable lands, and for the selection ness, his first question was, "Shall I live?" of sights for reservoirs, and other hydraulic Between the ages of eight and fifteen boys "Yes, my good fellow," was the surgeon's works, necessary for the storage and utiliza-are accessible as at no other period. They answer, "thanks to your little cat; for if she tion of water for irrigation, and to make the can then be reached collectively, and the had not used her tongue so intelligently you necessary maps, which was attached to the sundry civil appropriation bill by the Senate, will be agreed to by the House. A careful

fifteen, when young people, as a rule, begin You may be sure that pussy was well cared canvass of the members shows that a sufficto feel their independence, and desire to for, and, contrary to all regulations, she was ient number will vote for it, whether the allowed to accompany the young soldier to committee report favorably or otherwise up-To capture the boys is to capture the men. the hospital, where she was regaled with the on it. In authorizing the beginning of this

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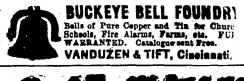
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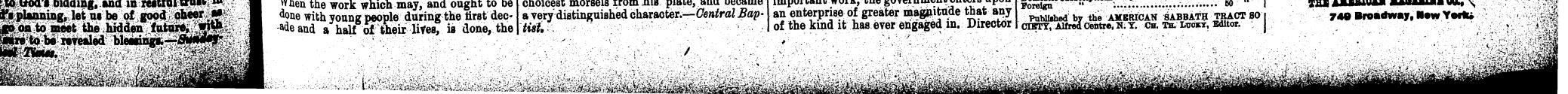
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THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.



reached the promised land, which was to abound in good things. This complaining is very much like

Near Garwin, Ia., Aug. 27, 1888, of congestion of lungs, KATIE, daughter of William and Lillian Richards, sged 1 year, 5 months and 2 days. Little

Sabhath in Hornellsville are especially invited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially wel-

ADDITION All communications, whether on business or for public But it pierced the gloom of my Like a sudden sunbeam's ra

The shadow of doubt hung ov And the burden of pain I be And the voice of Hope I could Though I listened o'er and

But there came a rift in the cr And a face that I knew pass And the smile that I caught w Than the blue of a summer

For it gave me back the sunsh And scattered each somber And my heart rejoiced in the 1 Which that kindly smile had

Only a smile from a friendly 1 On the busy street that day Forgotten as soon as given, p As the douor went her way

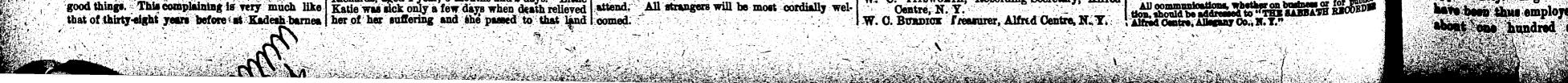
But straight to my heart it w To gild the clouds that wer And I found that of sunshines I also might take my share.

> AMEBICAN SABBATH TR Annual Report of the B

Under this head we shall give portions of the report of the I report is completed.

CANVASSING A Rev. J. B. Clarke has co during the year, and havin time among our newer an his labors have taken on sionary character than 1 has been a very important h Our duty is not only to edge of the truth which we awaken a sense of Chris obey the law of God, to science and encourage better maintenance of With this end in view earnest appeals for minis new and inviting fields the west and south-west directed to visit these loc have been gratefully reco with evidences of divine The cost of maintain been, for salary, \$633 28 total, \$805 73. Some of have been: Collection \$551 77; proceeds from

The agent reports as of the agent has been me character during the yea tion of the Board his effo ed mainly to some of the mission fields in the west has held revival meetin tions and distributed tr opportunity. Eight as



W: C. TITSWORTH, Recording Secretary, Alfred