

Recorder. Sabbath

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERNE-SS A TRAR. IN ADVANCE

XLIV.-NO. 38.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 2278

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pecially in the form and departments of the brevity, as will fit it for the average reader, recommendations:

1. That the words "Seventh-day Baptist," in bold-faced type, be added to the heading. If no better place can be found for it, it might take the place of the present Scripture motto.

2. That the form of the paper be changed, at the beginning of the next volume, to a sixteen-page paper, similar in size and style month, and into the specific contests that to the Sunday School Times.

3. That when the change in form shall be effected, the following departments be maintained, averaging about one page to each department: Editorial, Missionary, Sabbath Reform, Woman's Work, Educational, Historical, Temperance, Sabbath School, Home News, Current News, Correspondence, Miscellany.

table until the Board could get at some general expression of opinion, on the part of those most interested, concerning the proposed changes. It was therefore agreed to incorporate them in the Annual Report, and thus place the proposed changes before the Society, and all who are interested, for con sideration. In the opinion of the Board, whatever expenses such changes would incur all such issues upon Biblical grounds. at the outset, would be fully cancelled within two years, by saving the money now paid for folding and other labors.

THE OUTLOOK.

During the past year, the Outlook has aimed to deal more than formerly with those phases of the Sabbath reform question which have appeared in prevalent discussions. At the same time it has continued its work original research in the line of history, both direct and collateral, and has thus retained that element of special value which has marked it from the beginning. The Board find great satisfaction in the fact that, however much the opinions of critics may differ from those set forth in our publications, the accuracy and value of the work done by them has been universally recognized. With the changing attitude of the public mind, the consideration of current discussions, as they arise, will continue to increase in importance. In view of this fact, the editors of the Outlook desire to consummate a plan which has been in mind some years. whereby the representative men of the different denominations will be interviewed, and their opinions sought concerning the different phases of all Sabbath reform movements. The correspondence hitherto, while being voluminous, is confined to two or three lines of thought, many correspondents presenting essentially the same questions, criticisms and theories. These correspondents are not necessarily representative men in their denominations, and hence the greater value of the plan which is proposed for the coming year. In a reform like that in which we are engaged, the most accurate conclusions are reached, only when there is a systematic investigation, and a wide-spread knowledge concerning the views of those who control public opinion. It is believed that the results of such a system of interviewing would be very valuable, perhaps even more valuable than anything which has yet been attained in the work of the Outlook. THE LIGHT OF HOME. As will be seen by the report of the Woman's Board to the Executive Board of this Society the plan suggested in the last annual report, of procuring a new and selected list of names for the Light of Home. has been fully entered upon and is already well advanced. The importance of this step will be apparent to all, when they consider that the members of the W. C. T. U. represent the most earnest, high-minded and energetic Christian workers among the women of the 15 United States. Since the National Union, through its Superintendent, by the issuing of leaflets addressed to Sabbath-keepers, and by various references to them, has practically invited us to enter that field, and since, by entering it, we shall be able to present the truth to those most likely to be interested in the Sabbath question, the Board feel that this movement is not only in the right direction, but that it will give to the Light of Home

relative to several desired improvements, es- Sabbath, in such contrasts and with such RECORDER. These suggestions were referred | without burdening its pages with copious to a special committee, which committee sub- | references, or with such original research as sequently reported, making the following characterizes the pages of the Outlook. each paper being fitted to a specific class of read-

ers, while yet they have many things in common.

Let it then be kept in mind that the future plans, with reference to the Ontlook, aim to utilize the results already attained, while the paper will enter more directly into the consideration of issues as they arise, month by may appear in the successive movements with reference to the Sabbath and Sunday. The broad foundation which has been already laid, and the great number of ultimate facts which have been brought forth, form a firm of boys in the first three years of manhood. basis for future action. , By its work, hitherto, the Outlook has not only cleared the field of much rubbish, but has set in order the essential truths and facts connected with fret, or "take him down." When he was These recommendations were laid on the Sabbath reform in such a way as to make

the practical phases which may arise. The experience already attained in connection with the Light of Home shows that in this calling the attention of readers to the plain statements of the Bible with reference to the

BOGERS FAMILY BRUNION.

The third annual reunion of the descend ants of Ethan and Sally Rogers was held August 21, 1888, at the residence of R. S Langworthy, of Brookfield, Madison Co., ment of boys from fourteen to seventeen. N. Y. Soon after the guests were assembled

the year the Board has received suggestions present the truth and error. concerning the than he ever saw before. or will ever see or some captive to whom it brought cheer in again.

> the inquisitive to the analytic age, from boyfrom fourteen to seventeen years of age. characteristics of boys at this age. Germany is making a close study of children under three years of age. Volumes have been printed recording, with great minuteness, observations of children in those early months. There has been enough written about the child under three months old to make a large book; indeed, the observations

their mates or their impudence to their seniors. You can never study a boy and see two or three years old, you did not scold them available, and peculiarly applicable in him for tumbling down, for being awkward, for talking silly, for calling father "Dan" or mother "Sue." You thought his baby talk cunning, and his use of the first name questions he gives information, volunteers and joy.—Christian Inquirer. Sabbath, and to the importance of settling advice, challenges the wisdom of his seniors,

contradicts freely, and lords it over his juniors. This is disagreeable, but it would not be so to us if we viewed it as we do the things he says and does at three years of age. These are the "first three years of man-hood." It would astonish us could we know how much of the intemperance, profligacy, aimlessness and heartlessness of men is born from the misunderstanding and mistreat A lady once appealed to me to know what the trouble was with her boy. She was widow, the lad was fourteen. He had been an ideal boy in her estimation until about six month before, when he began to "goito the the past year had made in their ranks were bad," became snappish, irritable, impatient feelingly mentioned, and many a tear of of all restraint, wanted to come and go as he pleased. Her pet, the loving little fellow, grew suddenly boisterous, repelling all her tender caresses. When I suggested that the trouble was probably with her rather than with the child, she grew quite indignant amusements or in social chat, until again but when a little later, she called to him so it could be heard all through the house and upon the street, "Baby, baby, come here a minute, darling !" I was able to convince her that she, and not the boy, 'needed treatment A boy has a perfect right to rebel when he s "darlinged" by his mother at the age of fourteen. There is a robust form for almost every boy's name, and it is cruel to call him Sammie, Frankie, Joey, not to mention Baby and Bubbie, when there are such hearty names as Sam, Frank, Joe, Dan, Will, and Ned. It is very well to lay the blame for all intemperance upon the saloon, but some day we shall find that all our stupidity in dealing with boys is largely responsible for the disposition that makes drunkards.-Golden

his cell. To such a one it suggests great Thus a boy, transformed as by magic from families in nature, and it may also stand related by some scientific law to the gleam hood to amateur manhood, sees the world as of distant stars and the splendor of the he never can again. He will not know a crystal in the mine. The pleasure a man

tenth part as much, relatively, at fifty as at derives from outward objects depends not on fifteen. Improve every opportunity to study those objects but on the man himself. No boys, to watch them singly or in groups, matter how beautiful and grand the outward scene if a man has not the soul to enjoy it, There is no need so great to-day as a and on the other hand the cultivated can knowledge, based upon observation. of the draw the deepest pleasure from the scantiest sources. It is not a greater wealth of external objects we need, but an increased ability to enjoy what we have. One's poverty is often not in his purse, but in his soul.

Men have been unhappy in the midst of every worldly blessing. Those who yielded power, those who had troops of friends, those who had every item of external prosof the first ten days of childhood would do perity that the heart could wish, have it. This is all well, in its way but there is repeated the exclamation of the ancient infinitely greater need of careful observation voluptuary, that all was vanity. On the other hand, men who were in penury, who Do not get vexed at their rudeness with were racked with disease, who had been deprived by death of their leved ones, who were caluminated and despised, who were him as he is if you allow yourself to ecold, immured in dungeons, who were " destitute, afflicted, tormented," have had their souls bathed in lofty cheer, and in the midnight of adversity they "sang praises unto God." What is the lesson? It is this, that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," of his seniors amusing. Now the things you that his true welfare depends not on his field it will not be less valuable, especially in dislike at fourteen bear the same relation to outward circumstances, but on his inward his manhood that the things you like at three state. If we are made what we should be in bear to his childhood. Instead of asking ourselves, our lives will be filled with light

A PLEASANT SUBPRISE.

The following item clipped from the Milton, Wis., Telephone, will be interesting to many of the readers of the RECORDER.

Chas. W. Cornwall and wife were made the happy victims of a pleasant surprise on Thursday evening last, Aug. 30th, at their home in Milton. It had been just forty years that day since these two persons were married by Eld. N. V. Hull, in Alleghany county, New York. They were enjoying this fortieth anniversary of their marriage quietly in their home. when along in the evening, utterly to their surprise, some fifty of their relatives and friends came flocking in one after another to wish them much joy. The children, Marshall Cornwall and wife, and Frank Summerbell and wife were cognizant of what was going on, and had provided a most generous allowance of refreshments, cake, fruit and lemonade; and never before nor since did lemonade taste so good. It was a warm night. An elegant dinner-set and tea set of chinaware, and a beautiful album were donated by the friends, and a set of silver teaspoons were given by the children. The presentation of these gifts was accompanied with a little speech on behalf of the donors by their pastor, to which was made a happy response by Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall. All had a good time and came home feeling happier and leaving the descon and his wife still happier than before.

There has been no material change during the year in the circulation of the RECORDER. There seems to be an increasing desire that

bountiful repast was served, after which a short history of the family was read, with etters from absent members. The changes sympathy with the sflicted was shed.

When these interesting exercises were over and new officers were elected, the company separated to enjoy themselves in various called together to test the merits of some delicious ice cream.

of the family direct; six connected by marriage. Of the four children living, three were present: Mrs. Sarah A. Williams, of Brookfield, Mrs. J. D. Bogers, of Oxford, and Mrs. C. T. Rogers, of Preston, the sum of whose united ages was 233 years. Mr. Nathan Rogers, of Preston, who was absent, was 75 years of age. Those present from distance were: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Rogers and son, Mr. De Ver Rogers and sister Rosalie, and Mrs. C. T. Rogers, of Preston, Mrs. Louiss J. Rogers and daughter Estelle, of Illinois, Mrs. Louiss R. Churchill and daughter, of lows, and C. T. Rogers, of New Jersey. The reunion was adjourned to meet with the

president elect, Geo. H. Rogers, of Preston,

THE BOY.

Unmannerty Manliness.

BY REV. A. R. WINSHIP.

being know so much relatively as at fifteen.

visit, and in the first hours of his visit.

Every traveler knows that his first visit to a

it does afterward. A friend of mine, who

did not realize that he was near-righted,

August 21, 1889.

most important years.

THE WORLD'S WAY AND CHRIST'S WAY.

Worldliness thinks that the only measure of a man's prosperity lies in the improvement of his outward condition. It assumes understanding of heretofore, those deliberthat if he can become rich and powerful, or ate coolnesses which spoil family life. becan gain high social position, then his hap- cause we no longer hear those sharp, rude piness is secured. But Christ's teaching that a man's well-being comes through a sweeter. change in his inward condition, his character. It says that if a man's soul is made right, then, whatever his outward condition, whom the prophet speaks, who remove the he will still have a glorious life, an existence stones from the road, lest they should bruise There comes a time in a boys life when he to be desired. The world says to man, Your the feet of travelers.

stops asking questions. He would not admit | circumstances must be improved. Christ | there was anything he did not know for the says, Ye must be born again, your character another-she chooses it, saying, with a sweet world. There is no diagnising the fact that | must be made anew.

Turning to the one item of riches, it is this is a disagreeable period in his life. It is almost as much as life is worth to live with | easy to see that a man's happiness depends | presents herself for it, simply, with the joysuch a boy at such a time; but it is the not on the amount of his money, but on his ous manner of one who finds her happines grandest period of his life. These are the capacity to enjoy what it will obtain. Of in so doing.

what use is it that he can purchase famous We frequently say to a self-important youth | paintings if he cannot enjoy pictures, or that | unknown hand? How many little joys proof fifteen : "You will know more when you he can procare tackets to the Philharmonic duced for another, without her ever having are fifty." This is rank heresy, mischiev- if he cannot appreciate music ? It is of mentioned to any one the happiness which little advantage to him that he can travel if ous, if not malicious. Nover does a human he never heard of those people that are buried in Westminster Abbey, and knows It was Emerson, I think, who said that one should write of a country upon his first not what happened at Marathon. As uncultivated rich man will derive less rational enjoyment from his millions than will an

place means many times as much per minute | educated person from very small means. ent persons. Take for instance a roadside gratitade, so sweet, simple and natural in went to an oculist for treatment for weak flower. To one it is merely a weed. To what she does. But who will tell the thorne eyes, and found that he needed to have eye another it is a striking object because of its that have torn her hand, the pain, her heart glasses adapted to his sight. It was his senior peculiarly beautiful coloring. The latter is has endured? And yet she is always smilling. year in Harvard, and he has told me, with also charmed by the artistic outline of its Have you never seen her at work, the keen relish, of the joy of the first day there- petals and by the grace of its movement as angel of little secrifices?

THE ANGEL OF LITTLE SACRIFICES.

Have you ever seen her work? Have you never, at least, felt her influence? . In every Christian family God has placed the angel of little merifices, trying to remove all the thorns, to lighten all the burdens, to share all the fatigues. We feel that she is with us because we no longer experience that misis words which wound so deeply, and life is

The angel of little sacrifices has received from heaven the mission of those angels of

There is a place less commodious than mile. "How comfortable I am here!"

There is some work to be done, and she

How many oversights, repaid by this one they would give her!

Does a dispute arise? She knows how to settle it by a pleasant word that wounds no one, and falls upon the alight disturbande like a ray of sunlight upon a cloud.

Should she hear of two hearts enstranged she has always new means of remniting them, An object may be very different to differ- without their being able to show her any

after; of the revelation it was to him, nota- it waves upon its stalk. And then it may On earth she is called a mother, a friend,



THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 20, 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, Ashaway, R. I.

FORTY SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Forty-sixth Anniversary of the Missionary Society was held with the First Brookfield Church, Leonardsville, N. Y., August 23, 1888. Devotional exercises were conducted by Nathan Wardner. After reading from the second chapter of Acts, the hymn, "Come we that love the Lord," was sung. Bro. Wardner, in his remarks, said that the conversions of Pentecost followed a prayer-meeting of ten days, and that there must have been a real and necessary connection between the two. After prayers by several brethren, "Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung, and these services were closed.

With Wm. L. Clarke in the chair, an anthem, "Rejoice, rejoice, rejoice in the Lord." was sung. L. R. Swinney read from Matthew, 28th chapter, and prayer was offered by Theo. L. Gardiner. Singing, "The morning light is breaking." Opening address by the chairman, on "Reasons for Obeying the Last Command of the Risen Christ." Hoping to print this address in full, we will give no outline here. Concluding the address with a short prayer, the hymn, "My faith looks up to Thee," was sung.

The Annual Report of the Board of Man agers was presented by the Corresponding Secretary in a printed form. It was not read, but attention was called to the following summary statement:

China.-3 American missionaries; 2 native preachers; 2 native teachers; 1 Bible woman: 5 other native helpers: 360 sermons and a ldresses; 5 baptisms; 4,220 patients at the to be presented to, the members of the held its own until recently; but several have dispensary; 82 medical visits; 40 surgical operations.

Holland.-1 paid missionary, but really 3

as reported last year, and other property the

In report of last year, I spoke of bequests to the Society that were being contested in the Courts of New York state. Each of these cases has been decided in favor of the Missionary Society, and the amount coming to the Society will be received in due time. These were bequests by wills of John Crandall, Collins Miller, and Phineas C. Burdick.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. CHESTER, Treasurer. WESTERLY, R. I., August 1, 1888. . We have this day examined the accoun of A. L. Chester, Treasurer, with accompanying vouchers, and find the same correct; showing cash balance in his hands, August 1, 1888, of \$1,632 89 of the General Fund, and \$7,486 91 Permanent Fund.

N. H. LANGWORTHY, } Aud. G. T. COLLINS. WESTERLY, R. I., August 5, 1888. SUPPLEMANTARY REPORT. Dr.

Receipts from Aug. 1st to 15th, 549 05-549 05-\$2,181

Bank, Notes..... 1,500 00-\$1,850 00

Cash Balance August 15th...... All Notes and Bills paid to date. \$331 94

The receipts at the Conference, including one half the collections on the Sabbath and First-day were a little over \$500.

Upon a motion to adopt, L. A. Platts and O. U. Whitford spoke of the importance of continued, as well as present, contributions; and expressed their gratitude for the work reported and for the good condition of the treasury.

Geo. B. Utter could not find the same demands could be met, self-supporting grounds of encouragement that the previous churches could be built up. After an earnest speakers had seen. He spoke of the impor- appeal for reinforcements for the Kentucky tance of enabling the Board to carry on its and Southern Illinois field, he spoke of the work without having to hire money; of great struggle he experienced before acceptmanaging finances on business principles; ing the doctrine of Seventh day Baptists and of remembering that exhortation is not | respecting the immutability of God's law. enough. He suggested a plan of raising

speaker referred to the value of files of our

Whitford, both relating to the London Missionary Conference, and being of such interest that we hope to print them for the benefit of our readers.

"Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung; the nominating committee made its report; and then followed three short addresses. A. H. Lewis said that the present results, among China's millions, are scarcely perceptible. It is principally the lower classes that are reached; the masses look on foreigners with contempt; and there are "rice Christians." But these facts should neither discourage us nor cause us to cease our efforts. The best methods of work seemed to him to be furnished by mission schools. By established customs, Mrs. Davis must arrange for the marriage of the girls in our girls' boardingschool; hence the importance of our establishing and maintaining a boys' boardingschool also. He closed by referring to the importance not only of a missionary's general adaptation to the work, but of adaptation to particular places and particular kinds of work.

C. W. Threlkeld said that China must be reached from the home land; hence the importance of home work. He came as a worker right from the home field, and spoke of his strong desire to preach to his own friends and neighbors. With growing love for home interests he experiences increasing love for those that are abroad. He bore testimony to the fidelity of the friends at Shepherdville, Ky.; but said all the work on the field was crippled because the demands for labor were so many and so great. If these

Singing, "Just as I am." Jos. W. Morton funds by means of blank forms for pledges, said that the Chicago Church had about from time to time during the year, and where churches, the pledges to be considered good lately joined by letter. About nine-tenths until withdrawn, and to furnish a basis for of the scholars in the Chicago missionworkers, besides Bro. Bakker; only 21 weeks the Board's operations. This need not in- school are of Jewish parentage. These morning the mountain tops were covered of labor, owing to the missionary's illness; terfere with the use of envelopes. The boys and girls have grown more orderly and with mist and the barometer indicated unquiet, and are better behaved everywhere. settled weather. We hesitated about setting "Arabs" and "terrors" have become young out on our journey, but by the time we had ladies and gentlemen. A young man, a completed our arrangements of engaging former scholar, has returned to the school, coolies to carry our luggage and chairshown much interest, sometimes remained bearers for ourselves, the indications for through preaching service, and received and favorable weather were somewhat more read a Hebrew New Testament. Mr. Morton spoke of some of the difficulties in the way of mission work among the Jews. They are afraid and suspicious of us; and disgusted with the methods of some Christian workers. Their minds are poisoned by gross misrepresentations of Jesus. as to his birth, life and character. A girl said that she had been told that Jesus, once a Jew, had turned away to become a Christian. The Jews are asked to keep Sunday and leave former associations. This is all wrong; they only

need to accept Jesus and give up what is

Another address on the London Confer- to these saddles. The irons were so disence was given by the Corresponding Sec-

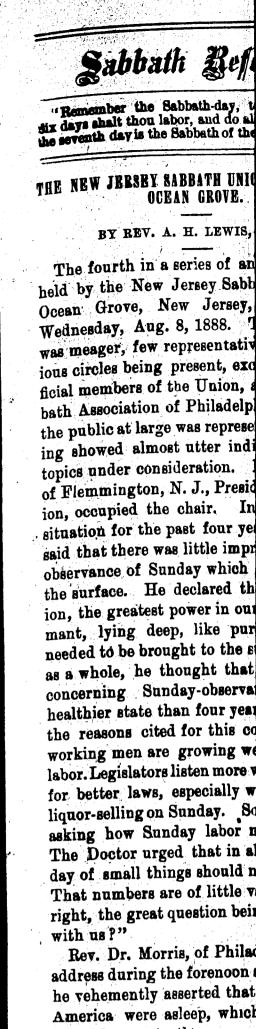
by Thos. R. Williams. The discourse, which we hope to print, set forth the grand opportunities for Christian work in our own beloved land.

With the benediction by the Secretary, closed a most interesting and profitable anniversary of our Missionary Society.

JOUBNEY FROM SHANGHAI TO TAI GHOW.

TAI-CHOW, China, April 30, 1888. Sabbath day I spent in reading th Scriptures and prayer. Sunday morn ing Mr. Williamson having asked m to speak to his native Christians, I preached from the words, "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature. Old things are passed away; behold all things are become new. 2. Cor. 5:17. The attention was quite good, and I was glad to learn that the most I said was understood, although the local dialect here has many peculiarities very different from that of Shanghai. The native pastor preached in the afternoon from the text. "If any man has not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." Rom. 8: 9. had no difficulty in understanding the preacher, and I was much pleased with the spirit in which he dealt with his subject. I was certainly very refreshing to hear one brought from heathenism talk so earnestly and intelligently about the possession of the spirit of Christ. Mr. Williamson informed us that he had nine inquirers whom he expected to examine that day, but owing to the unfavorableness of the weather only two were present. One of these, a woman who, being asked if the really believed in Christ as her Saviour, replied by asking: "Do you think I would walk ten li (between three and four English miles) to come here to-day if] did not believe?" Mr. Williamson has quite a number of out-stations which he visits they have native helpers stationed. He and his wife are the only foreign missionaries living in this city (Vong-Who). Monday promising, and we decided to venture onward. The chairs in which we were to be borne were very different from the usual Sedan chairs. They were made of a high bamboo frame work, having a cloth covering. The seat is arranged for reclining. A part of our bedding was placed in this chair, forming an easy seat, so we were carried along on the shoulders of two men. As I have not been accustomed to riding in chairs, the constant swinging motion was not at first at all agree able; but this was the only way, and we must submit. The weather was cool and cloudy all day, which we regarded as much more favorable than a bright sun. Just at dusk we reached Sen-Ten, sixty li from Vong-Who. This is one of Mr. Williamson's stations. Here we stopped for the night. The next morning the weather was lowery, and although a fine, misty rain was falling, we determined to go on to another city by the name of Ning-hai, a distance of sixty li, where a young man, Rev. Mr. Harrison, a co-laborer of Rev. Mr. Williamson, is located. After an hour or so journeying. the rain entirely ceased, and the weather was all that we could desire. We passed through much beautiful scenery, ever increasingly interesting. We arrived at our place of destination, Ning-hai, at about three o'clock P. M. Mr. Harrison was expecting us, and had provided dinner, which was waiting our arrival. This city, to all outward appearance, is a much more thickly populated city than Vong-Who, and I should judge a place of more thrift in business. We arrived at a time when they were having street theatricals. I can only tell what I saw from the chamber window where we lodged. I have never seen a like performance in any other city since coming to China. It may, however, be a common thing, for all that. One does not see everything, although he may be a long time in the land. But this is what I saw behind the scene. The preparations for the affair were going on in a back street, just behind Mr. Harrison's house. There was a large, heavy The evening meeting opened with a ser- frame work of wood about five feet by eight,

guised as to give them the appearance of retary, and the annual sermon was preached standing with one foot on tiptoe upon a mere point. There were three boys thus arranged, one of them being high up in the air. The whole was illuminated and borne on the shoulders of men through the streets all night. It seemed to me a very dangerous performance as I saw them sway backward and forward. A misstep on the part of the bearers might have capsized the whole thing. A general meeting of the Christians of the various stations of this district, of the China Inland Mission Work, had been arranged to meet at this city. Mr. Williamson and quite a number of the native Christians had come on 'to be present at this gathering. I was invited to talk at the evening service, which I did, speaking from Acts 5:3, "Why hath Satan filled thy heart to lie to the Holy Spirit?" The attendance was good, and those present seemed to be very hopeful of having a profitable time. Having enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Harrison for the night, we, began our journey again. The first thing that took our attention in the morning was the dilapidated condition of the city wall for long distances; the embrasures were all thrown down. Now and then a piece remained to show what had been in the past. Doubtless the destruction was the work of the Tai Pings. As we made our exit from the city gate we descended a winding path around a bluff lying on our right, the whole slope of which was covered with graves, crowded'in as thickly as possible. My friend and I both agreed that we had never seen anything in the form of a cemetery so strik. ing as this one in China. The mountain scenery grows grander and still grander as we proceed. The scene is ever changing in its beauty. One marvels as he sees how the dull phlegmatic Chinaman has brought these rugged slopes under cultivation. The amount of terracing which these mountain sides have undergone is most wonderful. In some places they are terraced almost to the very summit. If the Chinaman is not noted for inventive genius, he is noted for the simplicity with which he does many difficult things. It sometimes seems strange how they are content to go on in the old way of doing things. These terraced fields of all conceivable shapes and sizes were being prepared for the rice as we were passing along. The usual plan seems to be to flood the field with water six or eight inches deep, and then plow it with an ox while the water is still upon it. The American would think this a strange way to cultivate a field for a crop. The harrowing is done in the same way. It is a wonder to me how they can tell where they have harrowed and where they have not. Some of these terraced plots were being sown with rice. The rice is strewn on the surface of the water, sinking down into the mud where through the action of the water and the suulight it soon springs up. It is usually sown very thick, and after it has grown up a few inches high is transplanted to other fields that have been prepared in the same way. It is surprising to notice the amount of water required in the culture of rice. The fields are kept shooded a greater part of the year. We stopped now and then at the resting place, where we usually found a tea shop and a Chinese eating-house. 1 employed the few moments in showing my tracts, and talking to those who gathered about us. I sold a few tracts at almost every place. Many of the fields in the valleys as well as the terraces are covered with growing wheat just in the stage of blossom ing. All wheat is grown from fall sowing. Spring wheat I have never seen in China. As we moved on we came now and then to fields of poppy, cultivated for the manufactture of opium; some of these fields seemed to have been just planted, while others were in bloom. At half-past eleven o'clock our chair-men stopped to get a little luncheon. I improved the opportunity in trying to sell tracts. One old lady, who was keeper of a stand, asked to exchange an egg for a tract. Another wanted to let me have a large, round cake and take a tract as pay. Unfortunate for them I was not just at that time hungry enough to accept their offer. They both. concluded, however, to buy a tract and pay me the cash for it. At twelve and a half o'clock our men halted egain. This time it was for the purpose of smoking opium. We were somewhat annoved at this, for we had stipulated when we engaged the men that they were not to be opiums-mokers, but such stipulations are of little use, as about ninetenths of these chair-bearers are addicted to its use. After a time we were again on our way. We soon ascended a very high elevation. It was too steen for the men to carry us over and, so we walked. The steeper portions are ascended by means of large stone steps. At the top is a resting place, where we sit down for a while before we make our descent, which we found to be very abrupt. It was one continuous series of stone steps



great danger to the cause of form." Healso charged Chri "the greatest cowards on eart those who led in disregarding men of contemptible mold, of cigars, candy, whisky, upon the leisure of Sunda profits. He thought the cl least do as cowardly boys do. yards at night, "whistle, t age up." His remarks wer tic upon churches, and e concerning the real sour for Sunday. In the same f demnation. Dr. Morris con ed States as the greatest " corporation in the world," through its influence all g be destroyed. At the opening of the ev Stevenson, of Philadelph Christian Statesman, disc question under the head duties connected with the declared that God's right require that he be recogni and that this recognition religion; its denial the em He dalled the Sabbath th symbol of God and his rig in the Sabbath were thos and mental culture, and h be lost through the obser bath. Under the third h said: "The recognition of the foundation of all other civil and religious; the be ernment is God's will, and social decay, anarchy, and civil government all foll ing; and unless our own go with the people, cease fro dencies, all must fall in 1 Rev. Mr. Fernley, Sect delphia Association, fol He said, the Bible is th therity and information bath question, and no on and disregard the Sabbal impossibility of a "libe any law. and declared th entire triumph of no-S nent. He made a furi foreigners, who come to inimical to the "America ing of the organisation phia, he said there were eighty-three "personal that aity, which contro 35,000 votes; and that i equal to the Protestant Mr. Reculey emulated second the churche

46 sermons; and badditions, one by captism not including one baptism by Bro. Bakker.

Mission to Jews.-2 workers; 38 weeks of labor: 20 addresses: much personal work: no baptisms, but several adherents.

Home Missions -24 workers, including the Secretary; 612 weeks of labor; 1,31 sermons and addresses; 150 additions-85 by baptism; and 5 churches and 7 Bible schools organized.

Scandinavian Mission.—1 worker; 1 weeks of labor; and 29 sermons.

Total for America.-26 workers; 665 weeks of labor: 1.360 sermons and addresses: 150 additions, 85 by baptism; 5 churches and 7 Bible-schools organized, one church and one school being among colored people in New Orleans.

Total additions on the whole field 160-91 by baptism.

Receipts for the nine months ending June 1, 1887, \$4,919 35; for the same period ending June 1, 1888, \$5,119 56. For later a financial point of view. statements and for details as to receipts and expenditures, see the Treasurer's Report.

It will thus be seen that in respect to workers, labor performed, apparent results. and the state of the treasury, the past year has been one of progress and blessing. We ought to thank the Lord, take new courage, and try to "realize that these are years of great opportunity and great responsibility, years that call for correspondingly great endeavor.

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT. Dr. Balance in Treasury, Septem ber 12, 1887..... \$ 247 35 Receipts by contributions, and income from Bequests and Permanent Fund. Sept. 12, 1887, to Aug. 1. 1888..... 7,197 12 Received on Loans..... 2,800 00-\$10,244 47 Or. Paid salaries and other expenses, from Sept. 12, 1887, to Aug. 1, 1888..... \$7,311 58 Paid on Loans..... 1,300 00-\$8,611 58

Cash Balance in Treasury, Aug. 1, 1888, \$1,632 89 Outstanding Notes against the Society, due in August, \$1,500 00

There is a permanent fund of \$5,393 91, the interest to be used for missions; and one of \$2,093, the interest to be used to aid young men studying for the ministry.

The salaries and expenses of the missionaries upon the home fields, and appropriations to the churches, are paid to June 1, 1888. The salary of Mr. Velthuysen, in Holland, is paid to July 1, 1888. The salaries of Rev. D. H. Davis and Dr. Ella F. Swinney, in China, are paid to January 1, 1889.

Mr. Davis reports. June 1, 1888, that he has in his hands unexpended funds to the man; and expressed himself as hopeful for amount of \$1,066 63, (Mexican dollars.) At the future. that time he had not received the appropriation sent him in June, for school and incidental expenses, \$425 U. S. currency, which, with the premium added, will make his total available funds for those purposes

Minutes and Reports, to be read for the sake of instruction; and directed special attention to an important recommendation in one of the annual reports of the Board, that the Secretary should never be allowed to overshadow the Board of Managers. The Secretary himself would heartily second this solemn voice of warning; for it would be an evil day for our cause, should such an over-

shadowing be permitted. D. E. Maxson expressed gratitude and wonder at God's leadership and blessing, our own efforts have been so feeble and halting. We are encouraged by the report to go forward.

B. F. Chester had a good word to say for the name and standing of the Society, from

Theo. L. Gardiner saw great encouragement in the growth of the work, due to faith in God and in his people during the past ten or twelve years; and pledged him self, as pastor, to stand by the Board.

I. L. Cottrell said, let encouragements, not discouragements, be kept most before our minds and hearts. The state of the treasury is very favorable; but most favorable of all are the conversion on the home and foreign fields. We need more praying and more giving.

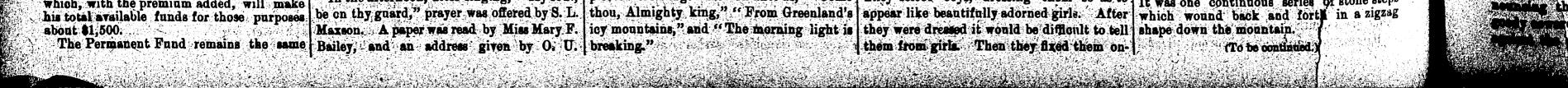
After the adoption of the report and the appointment of a nominating committee, Ch. Th. Lucky gave an address on Jewish missions. In the days of Nehemiah's father there was tribulation, but in the days of Nehemiah comfort. So, said the speaker, comfort comes to me in the work of bring. ing my people to the blessed gospel. Is there hope for Israel? Yes, for Paul teaches so. The prophets foretold the turning of Israel to Christ; and the Word of God must be fulfilled. The greatest good is being accomplished by the Eduth, which goes to many lands, calling on Jews to be faithful to God. He read letters of encouragment from foreign Jews of high standing, and said he felt encouraged by the work the Lord is giving him to do; but he deeply feels the need of more sympathy and greater spiritual support, and asks for prayers and interest. He called attention to the Peculiar People, a Jewish Christian paper in the English language, and to a proposed paper in Ger-

by Wm. C. Daland.

contrary to the gospel. G. H. F. Randolph gave some of the reasons why he and his wife were willing to go out as missionaries to China. The demands of the foreign field are many. and great. The home field needs the blessing of work for heathen lands. God demands this kind of work. The needs, experiences and prospects in the work in China are inviting. It is an open field. The church at home rises with the spirit of foreign missions. There has been a call from the Board, a company of praying men. Expressions of sympathy and interest have been encouraging. God's external command and an internal impulse to go have worked together. Every one of us must feel this call; and every true disciple responds, I "will go." You will all go, in some way. We are not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, the power of God unto the salvation of men everywhere; and we are going to far-away homes to tell them the story of Christ, to homes that have no one to tell them this old and blessed story. Some jewelry from a converted Dane, in New Market, N. J., and a quilt from two sisters at Shiloh, N. J., were presented t the Society.

A request of Bro. Lucky, to be allowed to insert in the Minutes a testimonial of gratitude to Delos C. Burdick, deceased, on behalf of Jewish Christians, was granted; and the meeting closed with benediction by A. H. Lewis.

vice of prayer and praise conducted by W. in the center of which were fastened heavy The meeting closed with the benediction C. Daland. C. W. Threlkeld and W. C. | rods of iron about two inches in diameter. Whitford offered prayer, and the following These irons were bent into a kind of saddle. In the afternoon, after singing, "My soul, pieces were sung: "Return unto us,""Come They select boys, dressing them so as to



THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

Sabbath Reform.

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as to give them the appearance of

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this one in China. The mountain

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

THE NEW JEBSEY SABBATH UNION MEETING OCEAN GROVE.

BY REV. A. H. LEWIS, D. D.

The fourth in a series of annual meetings held by the New Jersey Sabbath Union, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, occurred on Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1888. The attendance was meager, few representative men in religious circles being present, except certain official members of the Union, and of the Sabbath Association of Philadelphia. So far as the public at large was represented, the meeting showed almost utter indifference to the topics under consideration. Rev. Dr. Mott, of Flemmington, N. J., President of the Union, occupied the chair. In reviewing the situation for the past four years, the Doctor said that there was little improvement in the observance of Sunday which appeared upon the surface. He declared that public opinion, the greatest power in our land, was dormant, lying deep, like pure water, which needed to be brought to the surface. Taken as a whole, he thought that public opinion concerning Sunday-observance was in a healthier state than four years ago. Among the reasons cited for this conclusion, were, working men are growing weary of Sunday labor. Legislators listen more willingly to pleas for better laws, especially with reference to liquor-selling on Sunday. Some railroads are asking how Sunday labor may be reduced. The Doctor urged that in all reforms, "the day of small things should not be despised." That numbers are of little value when one is right, the great question being, "Is the Lord with us?"

address during the forenoon session, in which he vehemently asserted that the churches of America were asleep, which fact indicated great danger to the cause of "Sabbath Reform." He also charged Christians with being "the greatest cowards on earth," asserting that those who led in disregarding Sunday, were men of contemptible mold, covetous, sellers of cigars, candy, whisky, etc., who seized upon the leisure of Sunday to amass great profits. He thought the churches might at least do as cowardly boys do, in passing graveyards at night, "whistle, to keep their courage up." His remarks were peculiarly caustic upon churches, and equally superficial concerning the real sources of disregard for Sunday. In the same florid style of condemnation, Dr. Morris condemned the United States as the greatest "Sabbath-breaking corporation in the world," and declared that through its influence all good things would | ble for its actions; that true Americanism does be destroyed. At the opening of the evening session, Dr. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, editor of the Christian Statesman, discussed the Sabbath question under the head of "Rights and duties connected with the Sabbath-day." He declared that God's rights in the Sabbath require that he be recognized and worshiped, and that this recognition is the essence of religion; its denial the essence of irreligion. He called the Sabbath the greatest physical symbol of God and his rights. Man's rights in the Sabbath were those of high spiritual ceptive; that we need, not an eight-hour law and mental culture, and hence nothing could be lost through the observance of the Sab-Under the third head Dr. Stevenson bath. said: "The recognition of the Sabbath lies at the foundation of all other rights, financial, ings which are not "works of necessity or civil and religious; the basis of all true government is God's will, and not man's choice," which they had to "adjourn communion the kitchen or laundry than in the laborasocial decay, anarchy, and the destruction of service in the churches because the deacons civil government all follow Sabbath-breaking; and unless our own government, together | morning," with the people, cease from the present tendencies, all must fall in ruin together. Rev. Mr. Fernley, Secretary of the Philadelphia Association, followed Dr. Morris. He said, the Bible is the source of all authority and information concerning the Sab- | holiday bill, which was obtained in New York, bath question, and no one can be a Christian | through the influence of the clergymen, has and disregard the Sabbath. He showed the impossibility of a "liberal observance" of any law, and declared that the danger of the entire triumph of no-Sabbathism is imminent. He made a furious onslaught upon foreigners, who come to America with views inimical to the "American Sunday." Speaking of the organization of these in Philadelphia, he said there were three hundred and eighty-three "personal liberty" societies in that city, which controlled an aggregate of no value as a foundation for Sabbath-observ-35,000 votes, and that this number was about equal to the Protestant churches in that city. Mr. Fernley emulated Dr. Morris in de-

est cowards on earth."

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Dr. Knowles, editor of the Pearl of Days, and Secretary of the New Jersey Sabbath Union, read a somewhat lengthy report from Mrs. Bateham, Superintendent of the Sabbath Obsevance department of the N.W.C.T. U., in which several important facts were read "a rough draft of the First Public Deliverance of the National Sabbath Committee," which is made up of representative men of the age, of the leading denominations, its organization having been initiated by the National Methodist Conference in April last Since this paper was but an imperfect draft, it will be given to the public at a later day.

Col. Elliot H. Sheppard, proprietor of the Mail and Express, an evening paper of New York, which has taken a commendable stand on moral and religious matters, made a thoughtful address in the evening. He premised that it is an infinite honor to be permitted to work with God in any great reform, an honor which sets aside all personal considerations and choices. He spoke concerning Sabbath-keeping, as related to the business interests of the country, especially railroads. These he believed were intimately connected with the highest welfare of the land, and as such, they "ought to observe Rev. Dr. Morris, of Philadelphia, made an | the Sabbath." Mr. Sheppard based the obligation to observe Sunday upon the fourth commandment, and urged that those great corporations, telegraph companies, and others, taught their employees to steal, by compelling them to disobey the Sabbath law. Less brilliant than some others, Mr. Sheppard's address was weighty with thought, and strong in earnestness and candor. Aside

per cent of the men in Philadelphia dared the ground that Sunday-keeping is a religious be hers' fully and freely. She should be the sign a remonstrance against Sunday liquor- duty, and must be based upon the fourth selling. He cited a town near Philadelphia, commandment of the Decalogue. In this it in which twenty-five cigar shops were open | represents a small minority of the Christian on Sunday, and among the officers of four sentiment in the United States. None of churches not a single man was found will- the speakers at the late meeting uttered any ing to stand up against this Sunday-selling. thought which could suggest even the sus-With an inconsistency equalled only by the picion that the observance of Sunday is not general superficialness of his remarks, Mr. based upon the fourth commandment of the Fernley closed by declaring that in spite of Decalogue. In the use of the term Sabbath all these evils, "the good time is already for Sunday, in making the Decalogue the here," and that we are not to wait for it to basis of authority, this meeting struck one come. A strange sort of "good time" that note. To assume such a position and argue must be, in which Christians "are the great- | therefrom, is an easy matter; to defend such

a position as the basis of argument, is quite another matter. Any one who is familiar with the state of the public mind knows

that this position is believed by none outside the churches, and by few who are church members; hence, however earnest and devout the efforts of men like those who represent will continue to be superficial and ineffectual, until they renew the struggle concerning the fundamental question, and convince the American people of the divine authority for of such "Sabbath reform" as was urged at the late meeting fall powerless upon those based. Sooner or later, this form of seeking to save Sunday from desecration and worldliness must be given up. The public, with its strong no-Sabbath tendencies, will smile at conclusions drawn from unfounded claims concerning the divine authority of Sunday. Great facts are not removed by being ignored, and the greatest practical fact in connection with the disregard of Sunday in the United States, as in Europe, is that the masses do not believe it to be divinely ordained. Even those who believe that the fourth commandment is, in some sense binding, in a majority of cases do not believe that it has any application to Sunday. No one familiar with men like Dr. Mott and Dr. Knowles, representative officers of the New Jersey Union, can doubt their earnestness. And since, by their repeated public utterances, these men are committed to the doctrine of a religious basis for Sunday-observance, under the authority of the fourth commandment, it is impossible that they should continue their work without attempting the re-examination and restatement of those fundamental principles. which, up to this time, they have assumed to be true. They must either prove the claim that Sunday is sacred under the fourth commandment, or find that their efforts are like the Pope's bull against the comet. Failing to prove this proposition true, only two results are possible: one, the acceptance of the "Sabbath according to the commandment," instead of the Sunday, according to tradition; the other, to drift into the great no Sabbath tide, and float out into the sea of holidayism, against the waves of which they have only the sandy barrier of tradition, and weak civil law. Meanwhile, the firm granite foundations of Sinai invite all who would honor

God and keep his commandments to safety

Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get

wisdom; and with all thy getting get understand-

"WOMEN WHO GO TO COLLEGE."

Under the above title Arthur' Gilman

writes in the September Century : "I have

been told, even in cultivated, intellectual

circles, that a young woman had better be in

wives and mothers.' The finger of scorn

has been lightly pointed at the mentally cul-

unable to cook and scrub, who cannot make

persons forget with surprising facility all the

cases, of women who neglect the kitchen to

indulge in the love sick sentimentality to

which they have been trained; who think

too much of possible matrimonial chances

to endanger them by scrubbing, or by giving ground for the suspicion that they

cultivate any other faculty than the power

to apostrophize the moonlight and to long

for a lover. They do not care to remember

that it is no whit better to wither under the

the sensibilities like a bookworm, or grow

it-to stop its progress in one way as in anoth-

er. The danger is in going to extremes.

The mass of men choose the golden mean,

and we may trust women to avoid extrava-

gance in the pursuit of learning. We may

and ought to give her every help in the di-

rection of life that her brothers possess. It

mince-pie or a plum-pudding. Such

God, which abideth forever.

judge herself of how far she should go in exploring the mysteries of nature and of liked him. Even the children used to folscience.

"It is not a question of putting all our girls through college; it is not even a question of their being taught in the same institions and classes with men when they go to college. The form in which women shall be taught and the subjects that they shall study are of minor importance at the moment, and time will settle them in a natural way. The great desideratum is that they be given the collegiate education when they need it, and that they be the judges of their own needs."

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE IN BEADING.

In this busy age there is, to the mass mankind, but a limited amount of time for the cultivation of the mind and heart. The claims of the physical nature are not only constantly pressed upon the attention, but they are rigidly enforced. Even though we would, we cannot disregard them, and when brought out. In the evening, Dr. Knowles the New Jersey Union may be, their work their demands have been met, but little time remains to be devoted to the intellectual and moral nature. It is of vital importance, then, that this time should be faithfully and wisely improved; and this is likely to depend not so much upon the amount as upon Sunday-observance. All pleadings in favor the character of our reading. The mass of American people have at their command sufficient time, if it were wisely improved, to give them a high degree of moral and 'inmen who do not believe in the underlying tellectual culture. But this end is secured, propositions upon which the pleading is not by reading the daily newspapers and the popular novel, but by the reading and study of good books. A knowledge of current events is of such importance that we cannot afford to neglect it, and for this we must look to the newspapers. The time that is cigarette-smokers had an interesting test of required for it is well spent. But beyond | strength in the Senate to-day, and the cigarthis the time devoted to the daily papers is ettes were defeated. Strangely enough, the very much worse than wasted. Where the vote was divided almost strictly on party mind is occupied for a considerable time lines, the Republicans, ranging themselves every day in reading, it sinks or rises to a solidly in opposition to the paper cigar and level with what is read. It is strengthened the Democrats, with the exception of Senor enfeebled as its reading is adapted to pro- ators Brown and Harris, putting themselves mote one or the other of these ends. But a on record in its favor. Some of the Senconstant dwelling upon the trifles or upon ators who paid little or no attention to what the narratives of the insignificant events question they were voting upon, which iswith which the daily paper is, to a great not at all unusual with them, did not know extent, necessarily filled, is certain to dwarf that there was a trial of strength between and enfeeble the understanding and the the cigarette and its enemies, but such was daily absorbing of the sickening details of the fact. Senator Chase opened the warfare the crimes and accidents is a dissipation | by presenting a petition signed by 267 phywhich unfits the mind for any healthful ex- sicians, including the most prominent ones ercise, and is in the highest degree unfriendly in the city, urging the passage of the bill to its normal development. It not only oc- making it unlawful for anyone to supply cupies the time that should be devoted to cigarettes or tobacco in any form to boys reading, that is, adapted to furnish intellect- under 16 years of age. Mr. Chase took ual culture, but it unfits the mind for any occasion to dwell with great emphasis upon exercise that is adapted to this end. Intel- the terrible results of the habit of cigarette

"A very generous man. Stephen was Always visited the sick. The old people all low him on the streets."

3

"A good man, indeed, I said," indifferently.

- ". Yes, he had only one fault."
- "What was that?" I asked.
- "Only intemperance."
- "Did it harm him?"

"Yes, somewhat. He didn't seem to have any power to resist it at last. He got behindhand and had to mortgage his farm, and finally had to sell it. His wife died on account of the reverse-kind of crushed, disappointed. Then his children turned out badly. His intemperance seemed to mortify them, and take away their spirit. He had to leave politics, 'twouldn't do, you see. Then we had to set him aside from the church; and at last his habits brought on paralysis, and we had to take him to the poor-house. He died there—only forty five. Poor man, he had only one fault."

"Only one fault!" The ship had only one leak, but it sank.

"Only one fault!" The temple had but one decaying pillar, but it fell.

"Only one fault!" Home gone. wife lost. family ruined, honor forfeited, social and religious privileges abandoned; broken health, poverty, paralysis and the poor-house. One fault, only one!"-Selected.

THE CIGABETTE IN CONGRESS.

DISCUSSION OF THE USE OF OIGARETTES BY

A Washington dispatch of April 23d, says: The friends and enemies of cigarettes and lectual culture, in any proper sense, is sim- smoking, which, according to the testimony ply impossible to any one who devotes a large of doctors everywhere, is rapidly sucking the part of his time, for this purpose, to the life blood out of the growing youth of this country. Senator Chase said -the question Intellectual nerve, like physical, comes of was as important as any now before Congress, and that the people might read for Record. Senator Stewart, who is fast becoming one of the most frequent talkers in from Florida, emphatically endorsed all that Senator Chase had said, and added his testimony to that of the physicians. Senator Harris loudly objected to the printing of the matter in the Record. Senator Chase then begged to have it printed as a public document, that the parents of growing boys emoking. Mr. Harris objected to this also, and when the Chair said he thought Mr. Senator called for a division. Every Republican voted with Chase against the cigarette, and every Democrat, except Brown, with cigarette won, and the warning of the physicians will be printed for public distribution

able shapes and sizes were being preor the rice as we were passing along, ual plan seems to be to floed the field ater six or eight inches deep, and then with an ox while the water is still t. The American would think this a way to cultivate a field for a crop. rrowing is done in the same way. It nder to me how they can tell where we harrowed and where they have not. t these terraced plots were being sown ce. The rice is strewn on the surface water, sinking down into the mud through the action of the water and ulight it soon springs up. It is sown very thick, and sfter it has up a few inches high is transplanted r fields that have been prepared in the ay. It is surprising to notice the of water required in the culture of The fields are kept aflooded a greater the year. We stopped now and then esting place, where we usually found op and a Chinese eating-house. I ed the few moments in showing my and talking to those who gathered s. I sold a few tracts at almost lace. Many of the fields in the valwell as the terraces are covered with g wheat just in the stage of blossom Il wheat is grown from fall sowing. wheat I have never seen in China. noved on we came now and then to poppy, cultivated for the manufactopium; some of these fields seemed to en just planted, while others were in At half-past eleven o'clock our en stopped to get a little luncheon. I d the opportunity in trying to sell One old lady, who was keeper of a wked to exchange an egg for a tract. r wanted to let me have a large, round d take a tract as pay. Unfortunate n I was not just at that time hungry to accept their offer. They both ed, however, to buy a tract and pay cash for it. At twelve and a ball our men halted again. This time it the purpose of smoking opium. We mewhat annoyed at this, for we had ed when we engaged the men that re not to be opiums-mokers, but such ions are of little use. as about pive-I these chair-bearers are addicted to After a time we were sgain on our We soon ascended a very high slevat was too steep for the men to carry and, so we walked. The steeper porseconded by means of large stone At the top is a resting place, where own for a while before we make out which we found to be very abrapt. to continuous series of formations

from its false application of the fourth commandment to Sunday, his address was one of great value. He showed that the printing of Sunday newspapers was demanded by Christian men, and that, in some instances at least, the publishers of these papers would gladly cease from such business if the Ohristian public would permit it.

Col. Sheppard was followed by Rev. W. F. Crafts, who spoke concerning "Sabbathkeeping as related to the labor problem." He asserted that the nation was morally responsinot say, "America for Americans, but America for all who are obedient to God and walk in the ways of righteousness." He claimed that each individual was responsible for the "Sabbath-breaking" on the part of the nation; as for instance in the post-office department, which is kept open because the public demands it. He said that of 105,000 employees in the postal department of the United States, about 100,000 were kept at Sunday work; that legislation thus far, concerning the labor question, was inefficient and defor each day, but a law restricting all busi ness to six days in the week; that one and a half millions of people in the United States are accustomed to work upon Sunday in callmercy," and cited a Western mining town in were all at work in the mines on Sunday

Mr. Crafts urged the importance of secur. | tivated mothers and daughters who are ing the passage of the Blair Sunday bill now before Congress, and stated that already four millions of petitioners have asked for the passage of that bill; that the Saturday halfproved atterly worthless, so far as affecting Sunday-observance, that "not one less train had been run to pleasure resorts on Sunday. nor had one vacant seat in the churches been occupied, as the result of the half-holiday movement;" that Christians ought to boycott Sunday railroads, Sunday newspapers. and the like, thus compelling obedience. In closing, he declared that civil law, ecclesiastical law, and apostolic memory, were all of ance, and that "Sinaitic granite" was the only foundation on which the hopes of Sabbath reform could rest.

The New Jersey Sabbath Union, and the is no longer coubtful, it is plain, that I made no answer; I was tired, and goody cowards," who were afraid to stand up half dozen men, more or less, who constitute whatever other rights woman should have, watched the people disperse, leaving the sex-

daily paper or to the ordinary story. vigorous and healthful exercise. It is the result of contact with minds of a higher themselves what eminent physicians say of order, or of a more mature development. the deadly work being done by the cigarette, It comes of reaching upward to something he moved that the petition be printed in the above us, of exerting to the uttermost the strength already attained. But this exercise is found only in the reading and study the Senate, not excepting the senior Senator of the best books, and these constitute a small class of the literature of any language. The books that any person can afford to read are a very small proportion only of the issues of the modern press.

The practical lesson of this subject is very plain: Have a few good books and read them with care. Keep them where they can | might see the evils of the habit of cigarettebe conveniently taken up, and improve, in their reading, the moments that would otherwise be wasted. Read -with care and Chase's motion was carried, the Tennessee and rest upon the eternal law, the Word of reflection. Make an earnest effort to comprehend the truth. If the book contains nothing that requires an effort, it is of very little value as a means of intellectual culture, | Harris in its favor. The opponents of the and if it does, and you make no effort to grasp it, you are essentially wasting your time in the reading. Increase of intellectual by the Senators.-American Analyst. strength, as we have seen, comes of the earnest putting forth of the strength already attained. Where there is no effort, then, there is no development of the intellectual powers. In order that it may be of the greatest benefit, reading must be not mere diversion, but earnest work. There must be thoughtful study of the subject-continued reflection upon the truth presented! The man who early determines to read only the tory or a class-room of a college. 'Women | best books, and perseveres in reading after should be trained,' such persons say, 'to be this manner, becomes in due time an educated man .- S. W. Presbyterian

Temperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.

"At last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

ONE FAULT.

I was riding through a country town in Vermont, when I noticed a concourse of people in a church-yard, encircling an opengrave. It was a warm day, and I had tivate a fondness for 'gash,' than to dry up ridden ten miles; so I drew the reins under trial, it was seen to be a tremendous mistake. some trees, to allow the horse to rest. Presently a villager came toward me, and I said, "There is a funeral to day in your ever befallen England. But as it helped to rigid and priggish as a pedant. It is as bad to stunt human nature as to over-stimulate town?"

"Yes-Stephen. He was one of the largest-hearted men I ever knew. He had great abilities. We sent him to the Legislature three times. They thought of nomisadly, "Stephen had only one fault."

WINE IS A MOCKER.

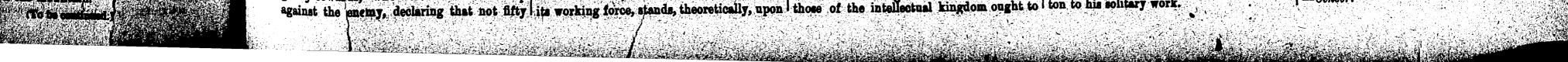
The unnatural and impossible proposition -the ridiculous falsehood-that the use of wine or beer decreases the use of stronger liquors, or diminishes drunkenness and crime, needs refuting every morning, just as do all other false pretenses made by the poisoners of men.*

France consumes nearly thirty-nine gallons of wine per capita, about forty times more than any other nation, and uses the largest quantity of spirits per head. She is also becoming a large consumer of beer, and drunkenness is increasing so rapidly that her wine-drinking legislators are declaring it a public danger which must be attended to.

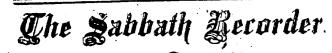
England, in 1830, tried to substitute beer for strong liquors, and licensed many thousands of beer shops, to induce people to quit drinking gin. The result was a larger consumption of spirits and all the filthy drunkenness on beer added to the former hideous stock.

Good men, in those dark days, believed the "beer act" was to be a grand conservator of morality and sobriety, but after a year's nounced as the greatest calamity that had pay a government revenue, like spirits, tobacco, and opium, there has never been any attempt to repeal or amend it in the interest of the public welfare.

In the early days of wine-making, in Calnating him for Governor. But," he added ifornia, the argument was used that wine would supplant whisky and diminish intenperance; but in a few years most men con-



SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888 THE



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

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THERE is work for one and all-Do it now. Hear the Master to thee call-Do it now. Lead the young, the weak, the old, Woo the strong, the brave, the bold, To the tender Shepherd's fold-Do it now

THE argument which used to be made against foreign missions, that the expense is too great and the results are too meager for the labor bestowed, can no longer be made. A careful statistician estimates that the increase in membership in heathen lands is thirty times greater than at home, in proportion to the number of ministers employed, although the tests of discipleship are of the most trying nature.

LAST week we gave a brief account of the farewell services held at the First Alfred church with Brother and Sister Randolph, missionaries elect to China. This week they begin their journey across the continent, intending to spend Sabbath, 22d inst., at North Loup, Neb., and on the 29th to sail for Yokohama, Japan, thence to Shanghai, China. Many prayers will follow them across the trackless deep, and into their new home and field of labor.

Some of our readers have made practical use, during the past year, of the Inductive Studies of the Old Testament as published in the Old Testament Student. Such persons will be pleased to learn that a similar course of Inductive Studies on the New Testament is to be introduced this year into the Student. These studies, forty in number, are to be based upon the Gospel by Mark. That the first half of our Sabbath school lessons for 1889 are taken from this book, will make these studies still more valuable.

2.40 per cent. This indicates that, of the growing spirit of conscienceless lawlessness, proportion larger than their numbers, to the ed evil. people of moderate means. In this country,

well off' much more rapidly. This fact is a gratifying one and is worth noticing."

On the evening after the Sabbath, September 15th, Prof. John Fryer, of Shanghai, China, gave a lecture in the University ness persuits, are full of rush, competition Chapel, at Alfred, on "The Chinese Popular and strife. Men are in haste to become rich, or that he is driven to his course by circum Notion of Purgatory." He said that the average Chinaman believes in a future state of rewards and punishments, in which the means creates demands for luxuries, of inequalities experienced in this life are somehow to be adjusted. This future state is lo- | joyment of such things, by those who have | cated under the surface of the earth, in which | the means to support them, create and | the souls of men pass, at will, as a bird flies | foster the ambition on the part of others through the air, or as a fish swims in water. to possess them, until there is a general According to his conception, the punish- scramble for the acquisition of money and ment suffered, by the sinner is not only | the things which money will buy. Now it is proportioned to the degree of his guilt, but a law of our entire being that we cannot be there is also a sort of fitness in the kind of wholly occupied with directly opposite the punishment. Thus the man who has things at the same time. Therefore, in so taken his own life is compelled to repeat the far as men allow themselves to be swept of time, etc. The Chinaman knows nothing possessions, they allow themselves to be about the resurrection of the dead; but at swept away from the pursuit of the heavenly death the spirit of the man passes out of the treasures. We are required to provide for our body and enters into the first apartment of bodily wants; and it is right that we should ready to be returned to the earth again, mitted to our care, as well as to provide for either in the human form, in the form of an their actual necessities. It is not easy to animal, a bird, a fish, a reptile, or an insect, determine just where these end and where from original paintings, the points brought | tendency, of the times is toward worldly hands of Prof. Fryer, is certainly a very in-

WHAT IS THE CAUSE!

teresting and suggestive one.

Christ in the world; they are a prevailing creased nearly twenty (19.26) per cent, while the number over \$5,000 has decreased | spirit of worldliness, on the one hand, and a

increase of the natural wealth, the greater on the other. Other peoples than our own part goes not to the wealthy few but, in a feel the dwarfing power of this double head-

1. The New Testament clearly recognizes also, while many of the rich are indeed a difference between the spirit of Christ and growing richer, the poor are becoming the spirit of the world and warns against the danger of being overcome by the world. "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, found in the popular theology of the times, the love of the Father is not in him." This is

the key note. The times, among men of busimate increase. The possession of abundant various sorts, and the possession and enprocess day after day, for an indefinite length along by this general rush for worldly hades, and from thence passes on until he is look after the comfort of those who are comaccording to the life he has lived. The luxuries and unnecessary indulgences begin. Chinaman lays great stress upon this doc- Or if one knows, it is not easy to stop at the trine and dwells with minuteness of detail dividing line. There are many questions upon the scenes of woe endured by the arising at this point which it is not the purwicked, in the unseen world. The lecture pose of this article to discuss. All we are was illustrated with steriopticon, showing, saying now is, that the tendency, the strong forward in the lecture. The subject, in the pursuits and enjoyments. These things lay their hands upon our physical energies, de-

mand our constant thought and too often absorb our affections. Time and money and energy are all laid under constant tribute to the gratification of the insatiable demand to

heart and a life consecrated to God and his

service.

But Seventh day Baptists are, in a very peculiar way, subject to these influences. With many of us, the inconveniences and business losses of keeping the Seventh-day seem a great barrier to the business successes which, under the tendencies of the times, we are anxious to make; and many yield to the pressure. If we seek for an excuse that shall ease a lingering conscience, one is easily which allows almost anything in human conduct provided only a man can persuade himself that he is conscientious in what he does often too much in haste to wait for legiti- stances over which he has no control. Being affected, as we are, by these adverse tenden. cies in this peculiar way, it is peculiarly important that we seek the remedy with full purpose of heart. No people in the world have greater need of personal holiness, and steadfast obedience to the Word of God,

Communications.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

than have Seventh-day Baptists.

BY J. D. SPICER.

One of the resolutions passed at the late session of the Conference indicates that our denomination is waking up to the importance of duly recognizing the worth, to us, of our young people. This is a subject of vital consequence, and yet one that has been too often overlooked.

the young, the interest manifested by them in the work of the Societies, and the pas- sit at the table of the Lord, and take the sasage of the resolutions referred to are certainly "hopeful indications of future de. yet it is sin, it is that which God hates and denominational growth." That our churches should more fully appreciate the value to settle the final destiny of all-men. What of this element of growth and strength, no shall a man give in exchange for his soul? one who will give the matter a candid Neither philosophy, science nor skepticism thought can reasonably doubt.

and to the Conference, we should discard all the kingdoms of the world; but repent-

activity, let us by our prayers and our counsels, and our money, if need be, assist them in every laudable endeavor to advance the kingdom of Christ.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sep. 10, 1888.

PBEACH THE CROSS.

BY REV. R. TREWARTHA, D. D.

The rage of many ministers for popularity, taxing every scheming brain and busy hand, using every worldly policy to devise new interpretations of doctrine and discipline to please the itching ears and gratify the morbid tastes of an unconverted church and unbelieving world, is all wrong. If this energy were consecrated to the cross of Christ, what glory would shine and spread over our sin-cursed world.

Ministers in the days of old, went about preaching Christ and him crucified, they lived and labored to convince and convert a world lying in sin; we labor to enjoy the world, They laid up treasure in heaven; we lay it up on easth. They improved their talents; we bury ours. They suffered persecution and imprisonment, yet they gloried in the cross: while we glory in following the fashions of the world. They were full of the Holy Ghost; we are full of vanity and pride. The line of demarkation that divides the church from the world is almost obliterated by its conformity to the world in its maxims and customs.

We may trifle with these things; but rest assured, God will not, Christ will not, angels will not, good men and women will not; such are all anxious for a revival of experimental religion. Cover sin The report of so large an attendance of as you may, the covering is too narrow to wrap (hide) yourself in it. You may even cred emblems of Christ's death and passion, will punish. Therefore, preach the cross; it is can answer the inquiry. Philosophy may In appointing delegates to our Associations put a man on Pisgah's top, and show him

their new homes west of the Mis But I was much interested in the and thought that some time I sh visit Kansas. Nearly eleven y In June, 1868, I was attending the North-Western Association Wis., as delegate from the West It was there announced tion. A. F. Randolph had passed from and toils of earth, leaving the Pa without a pastor. At once it me that I might be the person vacancy. Eld. James Bailey, missionary at that time, seeme pressed in the same way, and about it. The result was that the pastorate of the church at and on Sabbath, Nov. 28, 1868 my first sermon in Kansas. having been organized in Augu but little more than five years became the pastor. The mem bered thirty, twenty female a members. Mrs. Wheeler and creased the number to thirty then, was the human basis on v and begin aggressive work. first things we attended to was tant business. In the organiz church only a covenant had and subscribed to. It now see adopt a constitution and by-la the time for annual and quar meetings, election of officers, et regulations with very little s serve your church in its busit About this time also, the S adopted a constitution and by with slight alteration, are still vou. Thus did we endeavou the cords which had already b and to strengthen the stakes ready been driven. We we build for endurance. God efforts, and granted a graciou ligion. On First-day, Jan. commenced a series of meeting sulted in great good. Th heads of families, were renew life and united themselves wit First-day, February 7th, it wa to baptize twelve willing can baptizing was done in the St about two and one-half miles

lage of Pardee. This caused

distance of from four to six m

very little frost in the ground

were very heavy with mud.

wagon was a heavy farm wag

was considerably swoolen and

cold by reason of a recent rail

with it the melting snow.

was done in accordance with

of the blessed Master. No

red. No one was injured

But there was great joy in the

happy company. Eld. Ja

A NEW magazine, to be called the Home-Maker, will make it first appearance in October, and will be issued monthly thereafter, under the editorial management of Marion Harland, and published by the Home-Maker Company. It is the object of the magazine to treat of all subjects involved in making and keeping the home. As the home is composed of old and young together, it wil be the aim of the managers to make it in teresting to all. Subscription price, \$2 year. Offices, 24 West 23d St., New York

A LETTER from Bro. D. H. Davis, mis sionary at Shanghai, China, informs us o the death of one of the twin boys who, ten months before, came to brighten and bless their China home. Though so far from friends and native land, Brother and Sister Davis have found warm sympathizing friends in China, and many in the home-land wil sorrow with them in this their first great sorrow, while the Father of us all hears the cry of his children wherever they lift to him the voice of pleading in simple faith and humble submission.

THE whole country was greatly shocked last week to hear of the death in New York | City, by yellow fever, of the astronomer, York early in the week. There were, His death is a great loss to the cause of popular science.

growing richer and the poor, poorer." But very best of machinery and methods.

The statistics of our churches for a few years past, imperfect as they have been, have been sufficient to show, with measurable certainty, that in the older communities our churches are not increasing in size and strength, but are rather falling off in numbers; that, if we are making material

numerical gains, it is along the frontiers, whither some of the members of our older churches are migrating, and where new adherents are gained to the truth we represent in the world; and that the natural accessions from our own families make up, largely, the increase of the older churches, which is barely sufficient to counterbalance our losses by death, removal, and apostasy. In other words, except for our growth upon the frontiers, we are doing scarcely more than holding our own. If we were to ask for the cause of this state of things we should, doubtless, receive a great variety of answers. Some would say, that we do not have enough of denominational teaching in our paper and our pulpits, and that, consequently, our people, old and young together, are ignorant of our beliefs. This class of persons would have us revive the old time debating methods of treating these subjects, especially the Sabbath question. Others, equally sincere and equally anxious for the prosperity of the cause we represent, would tell us that we have too much denominationalism in our public teachings already, that we are too narrow in our views and, consequently, in our efforts.

Now, we do not find the solution in either the one or the other of these views. When however, no cases of the dreadful disease in and maintaining our Sabbath doctrines are that part of the state, and the true character | far superior to any we have ever before emof his sickness was not suspected until it was ployed. On the other hand, our treatment beyond control. Prof. Proctor was born in of this subject in its connections with other Chelsea, England, and was 51 years of age. | great doctrines which we hold can, by no kind of candor and fairness, be called narrow.

If, as the figures would seem to indicate, THE Christian Inquirer, of a recent date, there is really some element of weakness makes the following statements, which we among us, it lies deeper than any mere commend to the consideration of those who question of methods. If the fundamental complain of capital and bewail the hard lot conditions are right, we shall grow and of the American workmen. "It has often prosper in spite of mistaken methods; but if been said in late years that ' the rich were | these are wrong we cannot thrive with the faith and practice, to personal love and loy-

have and to enjoy; and the more one gets, the more he seems to want. It is not for us to say who is to be blamed for this state of things, nor how far Christian people could withstand the sweep of this tide if they would. It is clearly and unmistakably the tendency of the times, and as clearly and unmistakably it chills and dwarfs Christian life. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." 2. The church, as to the statement of doctrinal beliefs, and consequently as to her practices, is in a state of transition. Old forms of statement are giving place to new, made necessary by the tendencies to free and independent thinking which characterize this age. Here, again, the tendency is to laxity of faith and consequently to laxity of morals as well. According to the "New Theology," sin is not so very bad a thing after all, as it has been represented as being, and consequently the work of Christ as the Saviour of sinners, is proportionately belittled; the difference between a life of holiness and the former life of sinfulness is reduced to a comparatively small matter, and conversion becomes a matter of personal choice, with no very great importance attaching to the decisions a man makes, one way or the other. Concerning God in his relations to sinning men (whatever that may mean), it is taught that he is too benevolent and merciful to punish sin; and concerning man it is taught that he is too good to be punished. Under such a tendency of human thought the law of God loses its grip on the consciences of men as their rule of conduct, and the demands of personal holiness as opposed to a we dropped from our denominational paper life of sin comes to be comparatively mean-Richard A. Proctor, which occurred on the long discussions which involved replies ingless. We do not, of course, say that all Wednesday evening, September 12th. The and rejoinders almost interminably, and of these results have yet been reached, but Professor had a summer home at Oaklawn, which usually became personal boxing such are the tendencies. Nor do we say Florida, from which place he came to New matches, we made a great advance move. that the church as a body, or by any large of Christ, and to strengthen them for life's ment; and our present methods of advocating majorities, has adopted these views. It is, however, impossible that she should not feel, and feel keenly, the pressure of such easy going, coscienceless tendencies.

> Thus the increasingly absorbing demands of the world, on the one hand, and loose; soulless religious teaching on the other hand, combine to sap the life of the church, These are facts which we are coming to machinery for church extension and mainlies in a return to the Word of God for our Christian activity and advancement.

the too prevalent custom of selecting only the paston, a deacon or two, and whoever else may happen to be going to these gatherings. The prime idea of appointing a delegate to any body is, that we may be Jerusalem above. Of himself Christ says, properly represented in that body, and that all business pretaining to our mutual interests may be properly and conscientiously transacted. Hence in making these selections, it becomes our obvious duty to recognize the value of this younger element of

strength in our churches, and appoint one or more by whom it shall be suitably represented, and thus the interest of the cause in general be enhanced. Such a recognition not only strengthens those who are appointed, but it increases the sense of religious duty and obligation resting upon all in carrying forward the various lines of work. One o the pleasantest and most profitable recollections in the writer's experience was his appointment as a delegate to one of our Associations during the first year of his Christian life. The feeling that the general interest was his interest, and the sense of individual responsibility has never since, been more strongly felt than at that session. Many who may read these lines will call to mind similar experiences in their own lives, the remembrance of which, and the feeling that their readiness to "lend a hand" had been thus recognized by their brethren, have been at times a source of strength and encouragement when otherwise they may have fallen into the "slough of despond." The time has been when some of our

pastors, and many leading church members, have looked with distrust upon our Young Men's Christian Associations and other organizations of young Christians, whose aim has been to call out the youth of the land, to increase their interest in 'the cause work for him. But the undisputed success of many of these agencies during the last few years bears unmistakable evidence of their great value in bringing the young into early active service, and thus not only greatly benefiting the individuals, but adding also to the working force of our churches.

in spite of all her multiplied agencies and realize more and more, and the man who today speaks lightly of these instrumentalities, tenance. As we have already said, other or refuses to give them proper aid, not only

As a denomination we need to make the ders, S. P. Griffin, Bro. Joshua Wheelality to Jesus Christ and his will, and to very best possible use of all the working er and others, to move to the territory of

ance of past misconduct, and faith in the atoning efficacy of Christ's death, keeping the commandments (Decalogue) inviolate, are the only certificate of admittance into the New "No man cometh unto the Father but by me. I am the way, the truth and life." Oh! let our hearts reply, "O, Lamb of God, we come."

PROPOSED COLONY NEAB BEAUBEGABD, MISSIS-SIPPI.

Rev. R. B. Hewitt has been here for a few days, unfolding his plan with reference to a Seventh-day Baptist colony in Southern Mississippi, to become a headquarters for our interest and work in the South. The description he gives of the climate, soil, position and facilities for almost every inland industry, should receive candid consideration by our people, in view of the fact that so many are emigrating and will emigrate; and also in view of the fact that the Southern States bid fair to become the most promising field for home mission work among us. It would seem that he has selected as favorable a location for the purpose as exists, all things considered.

Bro. Hewitt proposes to visit several of our Eastern societies in hope of securing sufficient encouragement to make it a success. About a dozen families are expected to move thither this fall from Cartwright, Chicago, and Farina.

To me, its promise of success, if followed up, seems greater than anything I have yet heard talked of. I hope, ere long, to see N. WARDNER. for myself. MILTON JUNCTION, Wis., Sept., 1888.

THE YEARS OF MY PASTORATE.

From Rev. S. R. Wheeler to the Nortonville, Kan., (formerly Pardee) Seventh-day Baptist Church, Christian salutation Dear Brethren and Sisters in Christ,-You purpose to celebrate your 25th anniversary as an organized church. This is proper, and I now endeavor to answer your request for a paper concerning my pastorate of your church. First, allow me to relate. some circumstances occurring years before I became your pastor.

From August, 1856, to August, 1857, my home was at my brother Joshua's, churches as well as our own, feel these in- contracts his own influence for good, but near Farmington, Fulton Co., Ill. That fluences and suffer from them. The remedy throws a serious hindrance in the way of was the year when it was discussed and finally decided by Dea., Dennis Saunpresent on that occasion. T added to the church. --- This great gladness, courage and Another revival season in memorable that you will bea mentioning it. During my some time nearly every year work. In the winter of 18 the severe sickness of my ch month with the church a Neb. While laboring there gree of success, I became exc in behalf of my own churc overpowered me one day so tired from the house and p passioned prayer for a reviv the Pardee Church. I rose much relieved, and feeling surely hear my prayer. Jan. 25, 1876, we commence ings in a few days thereafter from my memorandum wi solemn and unusual time ary 8th, Dea. Dennis Sau 9.30 o'clock. After prayer tired, as was his custom, dropped to sleep and never ease but a cold. Nothing one that that was to be h earth. This was the first. ber of our church since th postorate, more than seven whole community was shoe

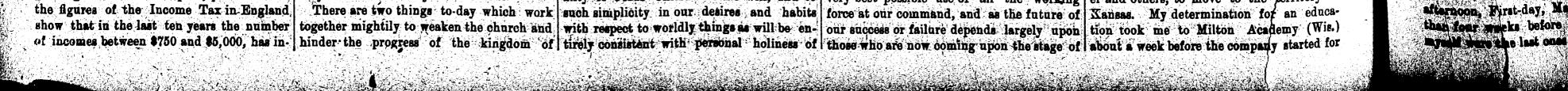
cepted for baptism, which the next day. Sabbath, h istered the communion Des. Saunders had alread Spencer Burdick was upo He died the next day abo rhoon, First-day, Ma

we felt that God was speal

meetings continued. We

ing and prayer. Fifth-da

were received into the chu



THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888

the Pope.

children.

C. M. .

Eunice A. Davis, G. F..

A Friend, G. F.

ing friendly tribes at Massowah.

The Pope has instructed the papal nun-

cios abroad to organize congresses similar to

the Frieburg congress to pronounce in favor

of the restoration of the temporal power of

A fire broke out in the coal bunkers of the

steamer Pembroke Castle, plying between Southampton and Cape Town. Ten coolies

were smothered to death by the coal gas and

An Ottawa dispatch says, in consequence

of fears that retaliation will be carried into

effect, preparations are reported to be com-

plete for stopping all winter shipments of cargoes from England by way of New York,

Boston and Portland, and making them through Halifak and St. John.

ering the price of bread the bakers of St.

Denis, France, have closed their shops. The

working people, becoming incensed, plun-

dered some of the shops, and a few have

been reopened. Great excitement prevails.

Late advices from the northwest report

great suffering and many deaths from star-

vation among the Indians of the Canadian

northwest territories. From the Peace River

district several cases of carnibalism are re-

ported, where, to save their own lives, heads

of families have killed and eaten their

MISSIONABY SOULETY.

Receipts in August.

G. M.....

Prayer-meetings,

......

10 00

12 50

2 59

5 00

Welton Sabbath school.....

Hartsville, Ladies' Aid Society..... Mrs. A. M. Graham, Leonardsville, N.Y.,

upon L. M. to be named... Rev. A. H. Lewis and wife, Plainfield, N. J., R. of C. M.....

Many arrests have been made.

In consequence of a municipal decree low-

let us by our prayers and our s, and our money, if need be, assist every laudable endeavor to advance gdom of Christ. FIELD, N. J., Sep. 10, 1888.

PBEACH THE CROSS.

Y REV. R. TREWARTHA, D. D.

age of many ministers for popularity. every scheming brain and busy hand. very worldly policy to devise new interns of doctrine and discipline to please ing ears and gratify the morbid tastes inconverted church and unbelieving all wrong. If this energy were con-I to the cross of Christ, what glory hine and spread over our sin-cursed

iters in the days of old, went about ng Christ and him crucified, they lived ored to convince and convert a world a sin; we labor to enjoy the world. id up treasure in heaven; we lay it up h. They improved their talents; we irs. They suffered persecution and nment, yet they gloried in the cross; e glory in following the fashions of rld. They were full of the Holy we are full of vanity and pride. The demarkation that divides the church ne world is almost obliterated by its nity to the world in its maxims and

nay trifle with these things; but rest God will not, Christ will not, will not, good men and women ot; such are all anxious for a ref experimental religion. Cover sin may, the covering is too narrow to nide) yourself in it. You may even he table of the Lord, and take the saablems of Christ's death and passion, s sin, it is that which God hates and nish. Therefore, preach the cross; it is e the final destiny of all-men. What man give in exchange for his soul? r philosophy, science nor skepticism swer the inquiry. Philosophy may man on Pisgah's top, and show him kingdoms of the world; but repentpast misconduct, and faith in the efficacy of Christ's death, keeping the ndmente (Decalogue) inviolate, are the rtificate of admittance into the New em above. Of himself Christ says, nan cometh unto the Father but by am the way, the truth and life." t our hearts reply, "O. Lamb of God. 0."

their new homes west of the Missouri River. But I was much interested in the movement, and thought that some time I should surely visit Kansas. Nearly eleven years passed. the North-Western Association at Milton, Wis., as delegate from the Western Associa-It was there announced that Eld. A. tion. A. F. Randolph had passed from the scenes and toils of earth, leaving the Pardee Church without a pastor. At once it occurred to me that I might be the person to fill the vacancy. Eld. James Bailey, the Western missionary at that time, seemed to be impressed in the same way, and spoke to me about it. The result was that I resigned the pastorate of the church at Hebron, Pa., and on Sabbath, Nov. 28, 1868, I preached my first sermon in Kansas. The church having been organized in August, 1863, was but little more than five years old when I became the pastor. The membership numbered thirty, twenty female and ten male members. Mrs. Wheeler and myself increased the number to thirty-two. This. then, was the human basis on which to stand and begin aggressive work. Among the first things we attended to was some important business. In the organization of the church only a covenant had been adopted and subscribed to. It now seemed best to adopt a constitution and by-laws specifying the time for annual and quarterly business meetings, election of officers, etc., etc. These regulations with very little alteration still serve your church in its business capacity. About this time also, the Sabbath-school adopted a constitution and by-laws, which, with slight alteration, are still in force with you. Thus did we endeavor to lengthen the cords which had already been stretched, and to strengthen the stakes which had already been driven. We were anxious to build for endurance. God blessed our efforts, and granted a gracious revival of religion. On First-day, Jan. 17, 1869, we commenced a series of meetings which resulted in great good. Three brethren, heads of families, were renewed in religious life and united themselves with us; and on

of that occassion are very distinct in my mind. Bro. Burdick carried in his hand the shovel with which he had just placed the last clods In June, 1868, I was attending a session of upon the grave of Dea. Saunders. Little did either of us think that that same shovel was so soon to be used by other hands to open the earth for the mortal remains of him who now held it. Sabbath, March 18th, E. H. Burdick was received into the church by letter; three were received for baptism, and brethren O. W. Babcock and S. P. Griffin were chosen as deacons to take up the work laid down by brethren Saunders and Burdick. Sabbath, March 25th, the three received the week before were baptized and the especial work for the time closed. But it is beyond the power of pen or tongue to describe the scenes or the events of those seven weeks, while eternity alone can reveal the ultimate results. What wailings and tears for departed friends; and yet, what calm faith in the promises of God! What conflict of soul and sorrow for sin; and yet, what battles were gained and what shouts of victory arose! The occurrences of those few weeks seem to me now among the most momentous of all that happened during my pastorate. Yet so far as I was concerned, I always think of that revival of religion as being born in a stable. For it seemed to me in answer to that prayer offered in Bro. Dennis Ayers' horse-stable at Long Branch, Neb.

God graciously blessed us from time to time with revivals. But I must not take the time to speak of them particularly. Suffice it to say that our children and others were brought into the fold in numbers, more than filling the ranks of those who passed from us by death and in other ways, so that the church was always on the gain. But it was not always bright and joyous. I call to mind times of deep anxiety, sometimes be cause of apparent indifference and sometimes because of dark clouds threatening a storm which would break in fury and scatter the church to the four winds. - Without doubt, Satan desired to sift us as wheat, and it seemed sometimes as though he was about to do it. But prayer prevailed. The storms First-day, February 7th, it was my pleasure passed, not without serious damage to indito baptize twelve willing candidates. The viduals, but always leaving the church combaptizing was done in the Stranger Creek, paritively undisturbed. about two and one-half miles east of the vil-By common understanding my pastorate lage of Pardee. This caused us to travel the is reckoned as beginning Oct. 1, 1868, distance of from four to six miles. There was although I did not reach Kansas till some very little frost in the ground, and the roads weeks later. My resignation as pastor took were very heavy with mud. I think every effect January 1, 1882, thus making the wagon was a heavy farm wagon. The stream pastorate cover thirteen and one-fourth years. was considerably swoolen and the water very Being absent on a missionary tour in Nebrascold by reason of a recent rain carrying along ka and western Kansas, my farewell serwith it the melting snow. But the work mon was not preached till Sabbath, January was done in accordance with the commission 28. 1882. By reason of constant missionary of the blessed Master. No accident occurwork for three years, and poor health for red. No one was injured by the exposure. two years following, my residence with you But there was great joy in the hearts of that continued five and one-fourth years after the happy company. Eld. James Bailey was close of the pastorate. Thus I was identipresent on that occasion. Thus were fifteen fied with the church for eighteen and one-half added to the church. This revival gave us years. During these years how the scenes great gladness, courage and strength. changed. Men and women grew old. Some lost much of vigor and power of endurance. Another revival season in after years is so Others failed altogether and passed through memorable that you will bear with me while the portals of the silent tomb. Boys and mentioning it. During my pastorate I spent girls became thoughtful men and women. some time nearly every year in missionary beads of families and responsible and cheer work. In the winter of 1875-6 just after ful burden-bearers in church and state, while the severe sickness of my children, I spent a babes advanced to be young men and women month with the church at Long Branch, to occupy the places of those who had thus Neb. While laboring there with some depassed on. During this period I rejoiced gree of success, I became exceedingly anxious with you over your new born children, rein behalf of my own church. This feeling joiced with you again as these children were overpowered me one day so much that I reborn the second time, becoming members of tired from the house and poured out an imthe kingdom of God, rejoiced with you when passioned prayer for a revival of religion in the marriage bells called the happy companies the Pardee Church. I rose from my kneed to your homes, mourned with you when any much relieved, and feeling that God would faltered from the straight paths of Christian surely hear my prayer. Reaching home living, mourned with you when loved ones Jan. 25, 1876, we commenced a series of meetwere racked with pain and scorched with ings in a few days thereafter. Some items fever, and mourned with you when death from my memorandum will show what a came and the last sad rites were performed solemn and unusual time we had. Februover your fathers and mothers, your sons and ary 8th, Dea. Dennis Saunders died about your daughters. 9.30 o'clock. After prayer with his wife he re-Toward the close of my pastorate, active tired, as was his custom, about 8 o'clock, dropped to sleep and never awoke. No dismeasures were taken to erect a house of worease but a cold. Nothing to suggest to any ship. For some years this work had been one that that was to be his last night on talked about and sometimes it was not only earth. This was the first death of a mem- in my thoughts by day but in my dreams at ber of our church since the beginning of my | night. Though God had granted to us such postorate, more than seven years before. The gracious seasons in that humble school-house, whole community was shocked. As a church | yet it seemed as though it would be pleasant | account of the sickness of our dear brother to retire to a house erected for, and dedicated | Threlkeld, who has been suffering from a we felt that God was speaking to us. The to the service of God. But more than this. It severe attack of dysentery for the last thirmeetings continued. We held a day of fasting and prayer. Fifth-day, March 2d, five seemed to me that until a meeting-house teen days. He is quite ill, but we all have was built, the church could hardly be conwere received into the church, and two accepted for baptism, which was administered | sidered permanently established, but was in | danger of passing away as so many Western the next day. Sabbath, March 4th, adminchurch organizations have done. Moreover, I istered the communion without a deacon. believed that a house of worship would attract indeed. We trust, however, that the crisis Des. Saunders had already gone and Dea. immigration, thereby enlarging the mem- is past, and that in a reasonably short time Spencer Burdick was upon his death bed. He died the next day about 4 o'clock in the bership, and that the church should become he will be on his feet again.

grave of Bro. Saunders. The walk and talk of God it would seem best for me to retire. our meetings are spirited and devo The house was built and those results did | There is a fine opportunity to do goo follow. Although not your pastor when the house was completed, it afforded me great pleasure to be present at its dedication on Sabbath, June 23, 1883, to offer the dedicatory prayer on that occasion, to preach in it from time to time, and to worship in it during my continued stay with you.

It is a great satisfaction to know that, notwithstanding all my frailties and failings which I keenly feel, God did bless my labors so that the time of my pastorate with you

will ever be looked back upon as a time of peace and prosperity. In the face of all discouragements and forebodings, the church became strong and established. It is not reasonable to suppose that I shall ever be so closely identified with the growth and establishment of any other church, or that I shall do as much work for any other church and society as I have done for yours. Yet I hope to be a faithful and efficient minister to the end of the race. For this I ask your prayers. And surely it is my prayer that the Nortonville Church may stand through the years and years of oncoming generations, throwing out an undimmed Christian light, pointing the sinner to the Lamb of God for salvation, and guiding all who profess the name of Christ to that perfect law which was proclaimed by the voice of Jehovah amidst the thunderings and lightnings of Mount Sinai.

Your brother in Christ in hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ the Saviour of men. S. R. WHEELER.

DODGE CENTRE, Dodge Co., Minn., Aug. 7, 1888.

THE TBACT SOCIETY.

BOARD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tract Board was held in the Seventh-day Baptist church, Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 9, 1888, at 2 P. M.

Vice-President, I. D. Titsworth, presiding. Prayer by Ch. Th. Lucky. Thirteen members and three visitors pres-

The mniutes of the last regular meeting, Pasturage is scant, and streams and and of three special meetings, were read, after | which usually give abundant water are dried | Lincklaen Church..... which the minutes of the Annual Session, up.

	and the second	
our meetings are snighted and depotional	First Westerly Church	6 40
our meetings are spirited and devotional.	Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J., G. M.	25 00
There is a fine opportunity to do good. We	Charles Potter, "	25 00
have a large class of very intelligent and	sent by them to J. P. Landow	20 00 5 85
interesting young people. Our Sabbath-	E. R. Pope, Treas. Memorial Board	35 51
school is doing good work and is well attend-	Second Verons Church \$1 50	2 00
ed. We are all hopeful of the future, and	" " Sabbath school 50- Hebron, Pa., Sabbath school, S. M. S	4 50
most earnestly pray that we may not be dis	Greenmanville Church	19 78
appointed.	Mrs. W. J. Davis, New Market, N. J.	5 00
We are having beautiful weather, with	Adams Church, Adams, N. Y \$21 44 Mrs. Grace Lindsey, Adams, N.Y., 3 00	
frequent and refreshing showers. The mills	Band of Hope, """"	
that were stopped for a few weeks for repairs	S. M. S	27 67
are in active operation, and everything moves	Wm. C. Burdick, Alfred Centre, N. Y., R. of C. M.	100.00
in the usual order. A. McLEARN.	Receipts per G. Velthuysen:	
	Haarlem Church, C. M.	20 00
September 12, 1888.	Southampton Church, West Hal-	
	lock, Ill \$ 7 00 Southampton Sabath school, West	a da ser pro-
Condensed Rews.	Hallock, Ill	*
	John G. Spicer, West Hallock,	AH A A
	Ill., to complete L. M 18 00- Mrs. Rebecca Langworthy, Westerly,	27 00
Domestie.	R. I., R. of C. M.	5 00
A Blackfoot Indian recently covered a dis-	New Market Church	14 00
tance of ninety miles per day, for four days,	Mrs. Nathan Rogers, Preston, N. Y Benj. W. Crandall, Hope Valley, R. I.,	5 00
on foot, and his sole diet was dried beef.	H. M	5 00
The heavy purchase of United States bonds	Plainfield Church.	49 04
last week caused a marked decline in the	Joseph H. Potter, Westerly, R. I., R. of C. M., to make L M. Mrs. E. A.	
treasury surplus, which fell from \$110,000,-	Witter	25 00
000 to \$103,950,000.	Miss Dr. Ella F. Swinney, Shanghai	6 00
It has rained at Staunton, Va., for twelve	Rockville, Ladies' Benevolent Speiety Farina Church	10,00
days in succession. The wheat in stacks is	West Hallock Y, P S. C. E.	5 00
sprouting and is much damaged. Clover	E. Albert Ling, Wood Lake, Wis., M.M.	5 00
seed is seriously injured.	Otselic Church. Woman's Ex. Board, G. F \$25 00	4 75
The amount received Sept. 14th, by Mayor	1 · · · · M. M 25 00	•
Hewitt, of New York, for the Jacksonville	6 50	
sufferers, was \$1,201, making a grand total	""" S. M. S 4 00 "" " J. M 1 00—	61 50
of \$29,201.		01 00
President Harris, of the Northern Pacific	" " S, M. S 4 00-	9 00
Railway, says he will resign the Presidency		5 00
in favor of T. F. Ames, but will remain as Chairman of the Board of Directors.	H. D. Babcock, Leonardsville, N. Y Hearlem Church, C. M	100 00 20 50
	Mrs. J. Y. Wilson, Dunellen, N. J., B.	
A gentleman, who refused to give his name, entered the Mayor's office in New York re-		1 00 1 58
cently, and left a check for \$12,200 for the	Collection at Conference	184 21
relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Jack-	Jadies' Guild, Milton Junction, Wis., H.M.	5 00
sonville	Cumberland Church, Fayetteville, N. C. Mrs. Betsey Kingsbury, Rushford, N. Y.	2 25
It is stated, upon medical authority, that		1 00
readers should refrain from dampening their	Estate, M. J. L. Berjamin	10 00
fingers in turning over the leaves of library		
books, as this is a sure way to attract any stray		
bacilli that may be lurking around.	C. M 10 00-	
The long continued drouth in Michigan is	Mrs. S. C. Stevens, Clifford, Pa	1 00 10 00
causing great loss to farmers, especially in		10 00
Wayne, Oakland and Macombe counties.	Mrs I C Bowen Marlhoro N I	1 00
The corn, of which there was an unusually	Hannah Wheeler, """	1 00
heavy average this season, is burned and	1 - 11 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 10 - 13 - 10 - 13 - 10 - 13 - 10 - 13 - 10 - 10	18 00
shriveled, with ears only partly matured.	Miss Emily Maxson, Mystic, Conn	5 00
Pasturage is scant, and streams and springs	West Edmeston Church	2 75

BD COLONY NEAR BEAUBEGARD, MISSIS-**SIPPI**.

R. B. Hewitt has been here for a few nfolding his plan with reference to a n-day Baptist colony in Southern ippi, to become a headquarters for our and work in the South. The den he gives of the climate, soil, posid facilities for almost every inland y, should receive candid consideration people, in view of the fact that so re emigrating and will emigrate; and view of 'the fact that the Southern bid fair to become the most promising r home mission work among us. It seem that he has selected as favorable tion for the purpose as exists, all considered.

Hewitt proposes to visit several of stern societies in hope of securing nt encouragement to make it a success. a dozen families are expected to move this fall from Cartwright, Chicago, rina.

e, its promise of success, if followed me greater than anything I have yet alked of. I hope, ere long, to see elf. N. WARDNER. JUNCTION, Wis., Sept., 1888.

THE YEARS OF MY PASTORATE.

. S. R. Wheeler to the Nortonville, Kan., (formerly Seventh-day Baptist Church, Christian salutation Brethren and Sisters in Christ,urpose to celebrate your 25th annias an organized church. This is and I now endeavor to answer your for a paper concerning my pastorate church. First, allow me to relate roumstances occurring years before I your pastor.

August, 1856. to August. 1857, me was at my brother Joshua's, armington, Fulton Co., Ill. That e year when it was discussed and decided by Dea. Dennis Saun-P. Griffin, Bro. Joshus Wheelothers, to move to the territory of at Leonardsville, which were referred to the Board for approval, were read and adopted. The Treasurer reported that the terms of

the contract for the sale of the Diana Hubbard property, in DeRuyter, N. Y., were being carried out as originally proposed, though by another party than the one first contract-

ing. The committee on Eld. McLearn's tract reported progress, with the expectation of a full report at next meeting. Correspondence was presented as follows: From O. W. Pearson, in reference to work among the Scandinavians.

From J. B. Clarke, about our publications, also about future work Bro. Clarke was instructed to spend his time, for the present in the Western Association, in the interests of the Society.

From G. Velthuysen, about the Light of Home.

From A. M. Rockwells, Goldsboro, N. C. giving some account of the denominational matters. Upon motion this was referred to the Missionary Society.

Voted, to authorize our General Agent to six seamen who tried to rescue them were mail to the religious press of the country | nearly suffocated. The fire was extinguished. 100 volumes each of Rev. J. Bailey's Sabbath Commentary, and Rev. A. H. Lewis' Biblical Teachings, Vol. 1.

The proposition to publish in tract form the "story" re-published in the Peculiar People, from the Eduth, was referred to L. E. Livermore and W. C. Daland, with power. The Treasurer reported: Cash on hand, General Fund, \$669 33; cash on hand, Hebrew paper, \$190 17; and bills bue to the amount of \$515 35, which were ordered paid. The minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned. REC. SEC.

Home Hews.

Bhode Island. ROCKVILLE.

Since returning from Conference we have been unable to get much over our field on good hopes of his recovery. Everything is Little Genesee Ladies' Benevolent Soc., being done for his comfort that can be done. but the case is a very stubborn one, and yields to the best medical treatment very slowly Sbiloh Church, G. F..... \$29 71

	The starmon Alma which arrived in New	
	The steamer Alps, which arrived in New	" " " C. M 1 58 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
	York Sept. 10th, from the West Indies, struck) " H. M 15-
	a cyclone on Sept. 2d, and everything was	Mrs. Jane Manson, Marion, Ia.,
1		C. M \$5 00
	washed from her decks, boats stove in, the	C. M
	cabins were flooded and the vessel narrowly	G. M 5 00-
	escaped foundering. Chief Steward Grad-	Mrs. J. B. Cottrell, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
·	nows was swept overboard and lost. It is	Ezra Crandall, Milton, Wis., R. of C. M.,
		Mrs. Lester Crandall, Ashaway, R. I.,
	believed the cyclone has gone far to the east-	C. M
	ward.	Mrs. Harriet Edwards, Ceres,
		N. Y., C. M
	Foreign.	Mrs. Harriet Edwards, Ceres,
	Floods in the south of Spain have caused	N. Y., H. M 5 00-
		Sale of China Tracts.
	the loss of many lives and done enormous	Deaf O F Grandall Norr Havan Conn
	damage to property.	Prof. C. E. Crandall, New Haven, Conn.,
	Eight persons have been killed and five	R. of C. M.
	1 1912 10 persons nave been kined and hvo	Rev. H. D. Clarke, Independence, N. Y.,
	injured by the explosion of a threshing ma-	to apply upon L. M. Mabel A.
	chine at Ciron, department of Indrea, France.	Clarke.
	It is reported that an expedition of 25,000	The King's Children, Leonardsville, N.Y.
	It is reported that an expedicion of 23,000	S. M. S.
,	men will be sent against King John of Abys-	
	sinia in November. The Italians are arm-	La superior de la companya de la companya de la 🖇
		Relance Cash July Slat

\$1,067 68 Balance Cash July 31st..... 1,632 89 Cash Balance Sept. 1, 1888 \$671 86 E. & O. E. A. L. CHESTER, Treasurer.

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WESTERLY, R. I., Sept. 1, 1888.



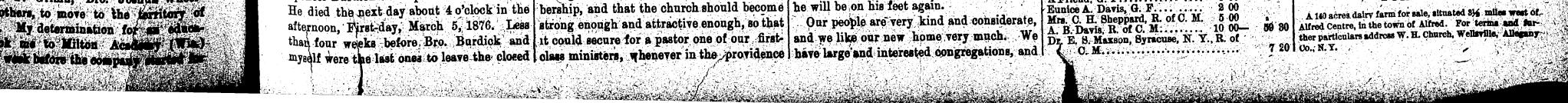
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomenees. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competi tion with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cens. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. 11 67 New York.

DESIREABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated opposite the First Verona Seventh-day Baptist church, and recently occupied by Thomas Perry, (deceased). 10:00 For particulars (address, CHARLES P. MAXSON, New London, N.Y.

FOR SALE

A 140 acres dairy farm for sale, situated 31/2 miles west of.



THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

Miscellany.

6

GOD GBANT I MAY NOT LIVE IN VAIN.

BYREV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D.

God grant I may not live in vain, Some useless part fulfilling; Like water, gathered not again, Which careless hand is spilling.

May I but add my being's force To that eternal river Which has in God's own love its source. And flows to him forever.

Some Christian song may I but write, And to his altar bring it; Some hymn of praise to Christ indite. And after ages sing it.

To some lost soul the gospel preach, Give him kind exhortation; Some little child the way may teach, And bring it to salvation.

By some lone couch may breath a prayer, Or send some tender token To save the tempted from despair. Or bind the heart that's broken.

That me, at last, my Lord may know, And give me recognition, Because I walked with him below, And kept the great commission. -S. S. Times.

"WHAT WAS LOST WAS FOUND."

A TRUE STORY.

On the very verge of a bank overlooking a little stream in Onio is perched a diminutive frame house. Seen in front, it is an ordinary cottage; looked at from the rear, its height is more than doubled by the appearance of a lower story which, apparently, is hewn from the solid rock of the hill. Nature gave the foundation of the dwelling, and a rather primitive art has supplied the rest. Even the acre of ground attached has been wrested by hard toil from the wilderness. The stones that covered it of old now form terraces and walls; while ragweed and purslane have given way long since to vegetables or flowers, fruit trees and vines. Order and simplicity, in fine, characterize the little place.

Here dwells an old couple whose lives have known as great vicissitude as the spot of ground that supports their home. In common, they have a "history," while Uncle of an "ancestry"-fact always noteworthy, whether that ancestry be villainous or grand. nuff. Now's my turn." And many of us are proud of our pedigree, 'nuff. Now's my turn." with less reason to justify our pride than that you are in the low and dusky kitchen the branches of the old elm. (Now's my turn." with less reason to justify our pride than the transmission of recompense; but presses, the strips first having been treated the bin without any suggestion of recompense; but presses, the strips first having been treated the bin without any suggestion of recompense; but presses, the strips first having been treated the bin without any suggestion of recompense; but presses, the strips first having been treated the bin without any suggestion of recompense; but presses, the strips first having been treated the bin without any suggestion of recompense. Uncle Denning could claim. His father had been a native African chief, kidnapped to this country, and sold as a slave. Certain kingly characteristics remained with him, however, in his fallen estate, and procured him better: treatment than other slaves experienced. He was intractable, fierce, and possessed of immense strength. His first master struck him once; but none ever re peated the blow, with such savage and instant violence was it resented. His features were Indian rather than Negro, a characteristic transmitted to his son. After a long captivity this caged panther breathed his last in the service he detested. An ancestor certainly to be proud of !-As for Aunt Ellen, who must have been quite pretty in her earlier days, she had no ancestry to speak of, and was born, as she likes to relate. "in ole F'ginny, an' lived dar, mos'ly, till ole Marster ran away. He p'r'aps you'll give me sumffin' to eat.' truly did, chile--'twasn't we run off ! The Union men came nigh an' nigher, an' at last ole Marster was took wid a scare, an' went it wasn't we run off !" Uncle Denning and Aunt Ellen, who were servants on adjoining plantations, very natcourse of a long and fairly happy life became | got up a tol'able supper. the parents of eighteen children. Some of these children died young; others were lost more cruelly, six being sold at one time, without an hour's warning. This happened about five years before our civil war broke out. The father was away; the poor mother ran frantically up and down the long piazza, appealing to the master himself. She tragedy, recalling how, at her appeal, "ole every thing bout yo' chillun." he say, 'Hang you, no ! You can't go a dey didn't. I don't b'lieve you know any self to the possession of his new riches. piece wid 'em, an' you can't keep one of de mo' than de res'.' 'Hush, Ellen ! hush, my poor soul ! Come |'peared like he knew mos' everfing we'd ever away wid me.' She took me off to her room, arms.' Of Uncle Denning's escape with his family to the Union lines- an escape, facilitated by this same kind mistress and her son-of the recovery, one by one, of several children that had been sold, nothing can be told here. We will pass instead to the crowning incitheir long drama of lost and found. Of the six "lost" children, Richard was, well !' he say. eleven at the time of his sale. From the day

In reality, however, he was following his master's fortunas until he could effect his escape to the Union camp. He then became body servant to an officer, and accompanied him after the war to his Eastern home; and being a bright lad was much made of. In time he went to England with him, then to France, then to Italy, where some effort was made to he say, 'I am yo' son, Richard Denning !' educate him for the Roman Catholic priesthood, that he might become a missionary among his own people. Inborn Methodism. was too strong, however, to be conquered by any accident of training, and he returned to America to preach the gospel after good old and children died. Being now slone in the mother,' say he, 'I am.' An' I asked him house this afternoon. Leastways, I guess world, as he supposed-all inquiries for his again, an' he still say 'Yes.' An' den-I | you did, for I found it as soon as you had parents having failed of result—he changed | lifted him' way up in my arms [N. B. his name. An aged colored woman, also | The sons weighs 160 pounds and Uncle Denalone in the world, had a tiny property, but ning says that she not only lifted, but carno one to care for her old age. She there | ried him around the room], an' I say : 'I do fore adopted the young minister, and soon | b'lieve I'll brak ev'ry bone in yo' body, 'cause dying, left him her small savings. The Rev. Richard Denning was now the Rev. Richard | "Den I hugged him, an' kissed him, till

Pond-a change of identity which had an he say : 'O, moder don't kill me !' Den I amusing result.

near by, who was closely examining him. changed names. The stranger knew at once | ends her tale. that Uncle Denning must be his father; but the name of Richard Pond bore no particular meaning to Uncle Denning; and the child of eleven, even if he had not been supposed dead, was lost in the full-grown man. in and he must leave for his appointment. his newly-made acquaintance to visit him, something about the children yet un- sorrow was turned to joy.-Independent. found.

About a week after this curious meeting, the son, who seemed to control his emotions admirably, appeared, according to promise. It was almost evening when he reached the house, and Aunt Ellen had just got back from a day's work with a family near by. Up to this point, when visitors inquire, Uncle Denning tells the story, Aunt Ellen, boy?" meanwhile, sitting mute beside him; but no

"" Oh, no, he isn't,' he say. 'An he'll eat many a chicken fer yo' yet.

'mighty 'specious like, all't once. 'Tell yo' Rose Villa, a dusty walk of two miles. Richard Denning's dead !'

"He laughed kind a low a while, an' den he got up an' stood right 'fo' us. 'Father,' Den he turn to me, an' he say : 'Mother, I had to fight against temptation all the way. am yo' son, Richard, what's all alive.'

"I looked at him. My heart (holding out as Jack, with a red face, came up and held both hands a foot in front of her) swelled out the bill he had been tightly clasping ever out dat big. I felt as if I mus' choke. I went up to him, an looked him in de face. yo' keep me on the tenterhook so long !'

ran down de stair, an' cried. An' den I In the fall of 1884 Uncle Denning was one | rared, an' jumped, an' I hollered. Tell vo,' day called by business to a large town some chile, de heart in me was so big dat ef I ten miles from home. As he sat waiting in hadn't hollered I'd a burst. (0, Lord !' I it back." the railroad station he noticed a colored man, | say, 'dat I live to see this day ! O, my blessed Redeemer! O, my Jesus!"' And with By mutual impulse they approached each the tears streaming down her face, not withother, got into conversation, and finally ex- out tears from those who listen, Aunt Ellen

does it scant justice? No idea can be given | things, and sell them at the picnic they in words, of the dramatic force, the fire of always have out at Glen Rock on the Fourth her narration. She looks at times like the of July, and then I could make money dusky prophetess of her race; and her tones, enough for the books; but when I found as your ultimate destiny will doubtless be to So they chatted until the stranger's train was now the lowest audible, now rising to a pierc- this money, I thought I was sure of the ing cry, hold the listener motionless, spell- books anyhow," But before parting Uncle Denning invited | bound. Put a scene, an actor, like this on and the invitation was accepted, the stranger | a drama in private life, yet we all can rejoice saying that he thought he could tell him | in that the lost was found and that long

BY MINNIE E. KENNEY.

"Can you get us a glass of water, my

Jack started as if he had been shot when sooner does he say, "'Bout evening, one | this request awoke him from the revery in night, I see that stranger at the gate"-no which he had been plunged. He was perched Denning possesses the additional distinction sooner does he say this than Aunt Ellen on the top of one of the high old-fashioned lays a warning finger on his knee, and says : gate-posts, so lost in thought that he had "Stop right dar now, Denning. Dat's not noticed the carriage rolling rapidly along reward for his long, hot walk, and he was the dusty road until it came to a sudden not disappointed when he started home which outs them into proper size for the

tones at last; and Jack swung himself down with a look of determination, recovered his ""How yo' know I hab chicken ?' I say, | dilapidated headgear, and started off for

> The summer afternoon was drawing to a close, as Jack opened the iron gate, and walked slowly up the graveled walk. He was hot and dusty, 'and tired too; for he had The family were sitting on the front porch,

since he left home.

"Here's your money, sir. You dropped Methodist fashion. He married; but his wife | 'Are yo' my son Richar'?' I say. 'Yes, it when the carriage stopped in front of our gone."

> There was a peculiar expression upon the gentleman's face as he glanced at the bill. "And so you took this long walk to return lost property," he said, looking keenly at

"No, sir!" confessed Jack bravely. "I better of it. I was just wanting some

"What did you want it for?" the gentleman asked, not unkindly.

"I wanted to get some books, so I could go to school next term," answered Jack. 'I thought this afternoon, if I could only This is but the outline of her story, and get a dollar I would get some candies and

"And so you brought this back, thinking the stage-both would be famous. It is only that you could have bought your books with home. Mary A. Allen, M. D., Ithaca, it?"

"Yes, sir!" Jack answered.

"Look here, my boy, this bill is/worth no more to you or to any one else than a bit of blank paper. It is only an advertisement in the form of a bill; see," and in small type in the center of the note, Jack read the advertisement of a clothing-dealer. "I suppose Clarence dropped it; he had a pocketful of it this morning."

Jack's heart gave a quick throb as he istened. What if he had yielded to temptation, and bartered away his honesty for that worthless paper! Would it not have been a poor bargain, nay, would it not have been a poor bargain even if it had been worth five dollars? Jack did not expect any "Yes, sir," he answered, scrambling it was an agreeable suprise to him, when, just before the day of the picnic, he received an irresistible basket for customers at Glen Rock; and when he had fairly earned the coveted books, he never looked at them without rejoicing that that he had conquered the temptation which had so strongly assailed him.-S. S. Times.

But what is the use of a girl's learning a business when the chances are that she will get married and never have an oppor. tunity of following the vocation which has cost her so much time and labor? To main. tain her self-respect, if for nothing else.

Why should you live an aimless life? The world needs workers; why not be one of them? If you have a talent-and who has not-why not cultivate it so as to make it of avail to you? Why not be ambitious to do something, and to do it well? The time you put upon it will not be lost, for it will develop you; it will make you stronger, more worthy of living.

> "True worth is in being, not seeming: In doing each day that goes by Some little good, not in the dreaming Of great things to do by-and-by.

Learn a trade, a profession, a business. Find your work and make a place for your. self in the world. Then, if you are promoted Jack; "did you start as soon as you found to the dignity of wifehood and motherhood. and must lay aside your less important business, you will not be less worthy, less -I meant to keep it first, but then I thought | the woman, nor less the mother. The very knowledge that you can support yourself money so bad that it was awful hard to bring | will, perhaps; relieve you of much dreadful foreboding. Many a women has found use for her skilled hands in the support of an invalid husband and helpless children. Then, too, I think it will make you more careful in the choice of a husband. You will not be planning to marry for wealth or a home, and can afford to wait till you can marry for love. You will think more of yourself, thus demand more of the man whom you honor with your heart and hand, and. marry, no matter what other vocation you may choose, be sure and obtain a practical knowledge of all the duties of woman in the N. Y.

DIMES, HOW COUNTED AND MADE.

The United States Mint in San Francisco is said to be the largest of the kind in the world. Just at the present time there is a lively demand for silver dimes, and two of the money presses have been for some time running exclusively on this coin. The demand is so great that these machines are not even stopped on Sunday. The process of dime-making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine,

LOVE DIES NOT. The sun shines out for a day or two.

And the heart of the seed awakes a And then the skies are no longer blue And then come shadows, and cloud Pitiless rains that have their way, Hour after hour. day after day; And, oh, 'tis a comfort to me and you That love fades not as the sunbeams d

Stars go out in the quiet sky; Sunbeams fade and the moonbeams Buds of beauty bloom but to die; All the fountains of pleasure fail; Rain and sleet on our bowers descend Song and sunshine must have an end But wherever our home, wherever ou Tis a comfort to know that love dies -Joser

WAIT AND SEE.

"I never let bairns or fools ures until they are done," said tist to me once, quoting a fami of his countrymen. We are all b in God's sight, and we sadly pla regard to his providential deal artist is willing to have a jud nounced on painting or statu work is completed, so our Heave bids us possess our souls in "What I do thou knowest n thou shalt know hereafter." W and see. This world is but the school, in which character is on under the chisel; exhibition da in another world. God's hand l colors very often; his chisel cut trial of our faith is joyous, b nevertheless, afterward it may eternal weight of glory.

I stood one evening beside the of a lovely daughter of one of m six months she had been in a severe suffering. The picture now. One of the last touches it one Sabbath morning, whe girl murmured on her bed of had hoped to spend this Sabbath Why she was lying helpless o while her class had need of he bath-school, why these parents to go the rest of the way with mystery that they or I cannot has befallen them has befallen n the past. God only lets us a dences "in part," and then them as through a glass darkl pleasantest room in our house i a hospital; why that coffin was c specter, up our stairway; why t that empty crib is unpressed that income on which so many pended is dried up; why this an was broken, our poor, blind, a cannot understand. God keeps his own secrets; al he vouchasfes now, is, "All this gether for good to them that lo patient and rebellious as we we cannot displace God's has canvass. There is no help for until the picture is completed. colors he is laying into our live fully somber, but by-and by in t light of the last day, they m back-ground on which faith an trust and victorious strength w in the hues of golden glory. and see. It is not from the assaults of o or from the skeptical pages of t Strausses or Spencers, that the on our faith cometh. It is fro mysterious permission of Provi are oftenest in danger of making of faith. We not only turn c dark, but, like fools, we doubt will ever again be daylight. it is good to bring in the l blessed passage of Psa. 30:5, " endure for a night, but joy d morning." The original Hebre forcible; it literally reads : "1 time sorrow lodgeth, but at 1 cometh shouting.' A great deal of our work in night-work. Weary with row get frightened by the appa Master, and cry_out, "It is a he reveals himself in the word of good cheer: be not afraid." of every discovery of new truth terprise of benevolence, of ev reform, of almost every revival of long working, waiting s through sensons of discours history of Palissy the potter i thousand times over. The le missionary, every pastor, every every sorely tried child of G heaven-taught words : "I wait and in his word do I hope : m for the Lord more than they the morning."

JACK'S TEMPTATION.

that you are in the low and dusky kitchen, speaking in her curiously hushed yet eager only glass that the modest home afforded.

"When I went up to de front do' to see what dat noise was, dar was Denning and a stranger man sitting in de po'ch. I was tired out with my work, and my patience mos' gone, too. Dar now, I say to myself, dar's anoder person come round fer his lodgin' a imposin' on us 'cause we's too good. law ! he didn't seem to mind dat nohow-he had so much 'surance an' he aeted right's if he b'longed here. Pretty soon he say, Let's go into de house whar' we can talk to our ease, mo'; an' I'm tol'able hungry,

"My land ! I say to myself, yo' tink a been done gone away all day, an' Denning he's away quick to the other side of the river, to been keeping bach's hall, an' I dunno if the rebels. Think of dat. No, no, chile; dar's anything in de cup board or not. 'Den I wish you'd see,' he say. My land I thinks to myself again, and was morn'n in two minds bout doing it, Howsoeber, I urally fell in love, soon married, and in the tuk my ole bones down the stair, at las', an'

see him so ramagious, an' at las' I says : whistle of delight and incredulity. imploring help from first one, then another, You'd better get done eatin', sometime, an' and finally in a burst of wild supplication, tell us about chillun matters, ef you know he had been wishing so earnestly for some

ning, an' say : "Who is it? Who is dis its owner. vere man?' But he jes' shuk his head. 'I dunno, no mo''n de dead,' he say.

'come up sta'rs, an' I tell you mo''bout de so!" chillun matters.' So we sat down in the room,' an' he tole things, an' tole 'em, till I dent of these checkered lives-the climax in | say : 'I do b'lieve yo's de debbil.' At dis, he laughed right out. 'Well, well, well,

"I was mad' nuff at dis, an' to stop his he was led down the road into another 'surance I say : 'Oh, come; now, yo've dug slavery, until two years ago, his parents dat well deep 'nuff to fall in, an' bury up yo'

with the firelight now and then throwing a down from his perch in red confusion; and red gleam on the rough stone walls. Uncle in a few minutes he had drawn a bucket of a large box of confections, which furnished Denning, drawn back into the shadow, sits cool water from the old moss-grown well, mute now in his turn, and Aunt Ellon is and brought some to the carriage in the

Jack shyly shuffled his bare feet in the hot sand while he waited for the glass, only giving one swift glance at the occupants of the carriage-an old lady, with white. soft curls framing her kindly face, a gentleman. and a boy about Jack's own size, but as different from the sturdy, bare-legged, sunlodgin' a imposin' on us cause we's too good burned boy as a daintily clad, delicate in-natur'd. I was pretty short with 'im; but valid could be.

"Much obliged," and the carriage went on its way again, while Jack turned the silver dime the gentleman had dropped in the glass over and over in his brown hand.

"Oh! if I could only get a dollar some-how," he said, presently. "This is a start toward it, but I know I'll never get the rest heap of yo'self, yo' do ! Well, I say, I've in time. 'Tain't no use trying; I might as well give up at once. Things ain't fair in this world no how. That boy in the carriage has everything he wants, and I can't have anything,"

The usually bright boyish face was wrinkled up into an expression of discontent as Jack compared his lot with that of the little invalid in the carriage, forgetting "'Yo'r supper's ready,' I shouts up de the story of suffering that the crutches told. stair. Den de men-folks come down, an' dis As he turned toward the gate; he saw somestranger, he jes' put into de victuals. thing that looked like a crumpled bit of Gobble, gobble, he went; an' ask'd fer dis green paper lying in the road. Stooping thing an' toder thing as ef de whole was down, he picked it up; and as he opened it his'n. I was pretty well riled, I tell you, to with trembling fingers, he gave a long low

Five dollare! Just at the very time when anything 'bout 'em; but I don't b'lieve yo' money, or the way to earn it. He turned trembles now as she speaks of the long-past | do.' 'Well, I do,' say he. 'I can tell you | two or three somorsaults by way of working off the exuberance of his delight; and then Marster seemed to clean let go of hisself-he "Go 'long now,' I say. 'Dar's a many he perched himself on the gate-post again to was dat mad. He shook his fist at me, an' | said dey knew 'bout de chillun, an' aftah all spread his tressure out, and accustom him-

"I suppose some one in that carriage six. You just shut up dis minute. Ef I "'Oh, yes, I do,' he say. An' den he must have dropped it," he said to himself hear 'nother word, or see you bawlin', I'll began, an' tole us dere ages an' dere names; when he began to reflect upon the manner give you a hundred lashes. Hang you! I whar' dey was borned, what dey looked 'like, in which the bill had so opportunely come will.' Den Missus she was allays kind- an' all 'bout'em. Den he tole us 'bout de into his possession. With this thought broider him handsome slippers on material in a great fright, because outside there was a she put her arms shout me sa' she say; Chesters, an' an' ole Master, de Lloyds-till it came another one that Jack strove instinc- for which he pays, and have them soled at sparrow pecking at the glass, wanting to tively to banish without paying it any heeddone or 'tought, of, way back. Yo' better b'lieve he had no business to keep the money, for it as you would for a pair ready-made, and see the glass, but it saw the sparrow, and evout of sight, an' dar I gried my cry in her I was scairt. I looked 'cross de table to Den- did not belong to him; he must return it to then you will think yourself very dutiful. idently expected every moment to be caught.

> "I won't," Jack said angrily to himself, with a stubborn look on his face. " I found "Come, now,' says de stranger man,' it, and its mine, and I'm going to keep it, of time and money. You will dust the cause of that thin, invisible sheet of glass,

> > "Thief! thief!"

Jack started guiltily. It was only a catbird swaying on the branches of the elm, and looking down at the boy with its inquisitive black eye. Jack flung his brimless hat at it in his irritation.

For a long half hour he sat on the gatepost, while the subbeams filtered down

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

To weary hearts, to mourning homes, God's meekest angel gently comes; No power has he to banish pain, Or give us back our lost again, And yet in tenderest love, our dear And Heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that angel's glance, There's rest in his still countenance! He mocks no grief with idle cheer. Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear: But ills and woes he may not cure He kindly trains us to endure.

Angel of Patience! sent to calm Our fev'rish brows with cooling palm: To lay the storm of hope and fear, And reconcile life's smile and tear; The throbs of wounded pride to still, And make us own our Father's will.

O thou who mournest on thy way, With longings for the close of day, He walks with thee, that angel kind, And gently whispers: "Be resigned; Bear up, bear on; the end shall tell The dear Lord ordereth all things well!" -John G. Whittier.



You would not be surprised if I were to ask your brother what he intends to make of himself, but if I put the query to you perhaps you might open your eyes in astonishment. You expect to go to school until you graduate, and then become a young lady in society, and to have a nice time. Do you intend to go to parties, and to have beautiful strange noise of pecking at the window, and costumes? Who will foot the bills? "Oh, when she got up she saw a butterfly flying papa, of course!" and in return you will em- | backwards and forwards, inside the window, his expense at figures three times as great reach the butterfly. The butterfly did not spare wall space, and crazy quilts for your- it saw the butterfly, and made sure of catchself and friends at an enormous expenditure ing it. Yet, all the while, the butterfly, beparlor furniture and take care of your own | was actually as safe as if it had been miles room, and fancy yourself industrious. You | away from the sparrow. will help the dressmaker plan elaborate gar-

niture for your new dresses, and call it being

with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters. The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses, and . are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of twelve hours.

As the smooth pieces are pressed between the ponderous printing dies, they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper pressed upon a form of type: at the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are cut in its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counter's hands. The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple. copper-colored tray, having raised edges running across its surface at a distance about the exact width of a dime. From the receiver the money is dumped on the board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges.

All these spaces being filled, the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver, and the counter has exactly 1,250 silver dimes, or \$125 on the tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes, and the money is ready for shipment. The dime does not pass through the weigher's hands, as does the coin of a larger denomination. One and one half grains is allowed for variation, or "tolerance," in all silver coins from a dollar down, and the deviatian from the standard in the case of the ten-cent pieces is so trifling that the trouble and expense of weighing coins of this denomination is dispensed with.-Anon.

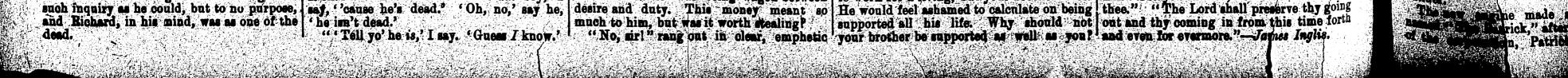
UNSEEN PROTECTION.

A lady was wakened one morning by a You will make banners to hang on every Neither did the sparrow see the glass, though

It is when we forget our Protector that our hearts fail us. Elisha's servant was in great economical. Perhaps you practice the piano fear when he awoke in the morning and saw an hour daily, belong to a reading club, and the city of Dothan encompassed with horses call yourself studious. But what is to be and chariots and a great host; but when his your life work? If called upon to day to eyes were opened at the prayer of the prophearn your own living, is there any one thing et, his fears vanished, for he beheld the heard of him but once. This was early in self.' Den he kind of shuk hisself togeder, through the waving leaves, and fell in shim- you could do so well that some one would mountains full of horses and chariots of fire. the war, when, after a battle, his name appear. and tole mo' things; and at las' he spoke of mering flecks of light upon the brown curls. pay you to do it? You don't expect to have "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose ed as one of the missing. Uncle Denning made Richard. 'Yo' can't tell 'bout dat boy,' I A hard battle was being waged between to work for a living, but your brother does. | mind is stayed on thee; because/he trusteth in erve thy going The Lord shall

OUR FIRST IMPORTED LOG

The first locomotive impo country was bought in Manche of the Stephenson Company, b for the Boston and Lowell B ration. It arrived in this co and, for convenience of trans been stripped as far as possible arrival in Boston was placed o of the Middleeex Oanal Comp to Lowell. With the locor planer and sools for building and as soon as patterns could new locomotive was commence ported machine was put in the Stephenson," it Duildes



THE SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

LOVE DIES NOT.

The sun shines out for a day or two, And the heart of the seed awakes and warms. And then the skies are no longer blue, And then come shadows, and clouds and storm Pitiless rains that have their way, Hour after hour. day after day; And, oh, 'tis a comfort to me and you That love fades not as the sunbeams do!

Stars go out in the quiet sky; Sunbeams fade and the moonbeams pa'e. Buds of beauty bloom but to die; All the fountains of pleasure fail: Rain and sleet on our bowers descend; Song and sunshine must have an end; But wherever our home, wherever our lot, Tis a comfort to know that love dies not. -Josephine Pollard.

WAIT AND SEE.

"I never let bairns or fools see my pictures until they are done," said a Scotch artist to me once, quoting a familiar proverb of his countrymen. We are all but "bairns' in God's sight, and we sadly play the fool in regard to his providential dealings. As no artist is willing to have a judgment pro nounced on painting or statue until the work is completed, so our Heavenly Teacher bids us possess our souls in patience. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." We must wait and see. This world is but the preparatory school, in which character is on the easel or under the chisel; exhibition day will come in another world. God's hand lavs on dark colors very often; his chisel cuts deep. No trial of our faith is joyous, but grievous; eternal weight of glory.

I stood one evening beside the silent form of a lovely daughter of one of my flock. For six months she had been in a chamber of severe suffering. The picture is completed now. One of the last touches was given to it one Sabbath morning, when the dying girl murmured on her bed of pain, "Oh, I had hoped to spend this Sabbath in heaven ! Why she was lying helpless on that bed, while her class had need of her in the Sabbath-school, why these parents are doomed to go the rest of the way without her, is a mystery that they or I cannot solve. What has befallen them has befallen many of us in

the past. God only lets us see his provi-American Analyst. dences "in part," and then we only see and develop naturally, only directing their them as through a glass darkly." Why the growth properly. She has always thrown pleasantest room in our house is turned into them, as far as practicable, upon their own THE BEE AS A SANITARIAN.—It has long a hospital; why that coffin was carried, like a resources; taught them to wait, apon thembeen known that the bee gives great attenspecter, up our stairway; why that pillow in selves, no matter how many servants she had, tion to sanitary matters, not only keeping that empty crib is unpressed to day; why and to construct their own playthings. When that income on which so many mouths de- she returns home after an absence, they await pended is dried up; why this and that staff but one thing-their mother's kiss. Whatwas broken, our poor, blind, aching hearts ever has been brought for them is bestowed cannot understand. when the proper time comes. Nothing excit-God keeps his own secrets; all the answer ing is allowed to them at night, and they go he vouchsafes now, is, "All things work to- to bed and sleep in a wholesome mental state, gether for good to them that love me." Im- that insures restful slumber. They are patient and rebellious as we may be now, taught to love nature, and to feel that there we cannot displace God's hand from the is nothing arrayed so finely as the lily of the canvass. There is no help for us but to wait field, the bees, and the butterflies; that there until the picture is completed. Some of the is nothing so mean as a lie, nor any thing so colors he is laying into our lives are fright- miserable as disobedience; that it is a disgrace fully somber, but by-and by in the revealing to be sick, and that good health, good teeth, light of the last day, they may be only a and good temper come from plain food, plenty back-ground on which faith and submissive of sleep, and being good. trust and victorious strength will stand out In order to thrive, children require a cerin the hues of golden glory. Let us wait tain amount of "letting alone." Supreme faith in the mother, few toys, no finery, and see. It is not from the assaults of open infidelity, plain food, no drugs, and early to bed, are or from the skeptical pages of the Renans or the best means for making them happy .--Strausses or Spencers, that the hardest strain Quiver. on our faith cometh. It is from dark and mysterious permission of Providence that we are oftenest in danger of making shipwreck IF EVER I AM CONVERTED. of faith. We not only turn cowards in the dark, but, like fools, we doubt whether there "If ever I am converted, I think I shall will ever again be daylight. At such times be a Baptist," said a young man, in a someit is good to bring in the lamp of that what flippant manner, to the widow of a blessed passage of Psa. 30:5, "Weeping may Baptist minister. The Christian lady was endure for a night, but joy cometh in the startled and struck with the seemingly caremorning." The original Hebrew is far more less way in which this was uttered. "When forcible; it literally reads : " In the nightyou're converted?" she replied; "and do time sorrow lodgeth, but at the day-dawn you mean to say you are not converted. and cometh shouting." can talk of it in this light way? Not con A great deal of our work in this world is veried? Oh, how dreadful! Not converted. night-work. Weary with rowing, we even Mr. S.? you surprise me. How dare you get frightened by the apparition of the continue to live in this dangerous condition? Master, and cry_out, "It is a ghost !" until Do you know all that it means? Oh, how he reveals himself in the words, "It is I, be awful!" and with these words she proceeded of good cheer; be not afraid." The history to walk with him towards his home. "Do of every discovery of new truth, of every enyou mind my coming in with you[•] a few terprise of benevolence, of every Christian minutes?" she asked. "Not at all," rereform, of almost every revival, is the history plied the young man, with an air of I don'tof long working, waiting and watching care. They went in, and the good lady conthrough seasons of discouragement. The tinued the conversation upon the all imporhistory of Palissy the potter is repeated ten tant topic, especially pointing out to him thousand times over. The lesson 'for every the imminent danger he was in as an unsaved missionary, every pastor, every teacher, and sinner. During all this the young man apevery sorely tried child of God is in these peared as unconcerned as ever, and repeat heaven-taught words : "I wait for the Lord, edly said within himself, "Go on, old lady; and in his word do I hope : my soul waiteth it pleases you, and don't hurt me. As well for the Lord more than they that watch for talk to a brick wall as to talk to me." When the morning." she had finished her say, she somewhat sur prised him by saying, "Do you mind kneel ing with me in prayer?" "Not at all, OUR FIRST IMPORTED LOCOMOTIVE. said he, in the same careless manner. But when he was upon his knees, and the godly The first locomotive imported into this woman was speaking to the Almighty concountry was bought in Manchester, England, cerning him, he thought, "Well, this is a of the Stephenson Company, by Kirk Boott. pretty predicament to be in! Down upon for the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation. It arrived in this country in 1834, my knees, being prayed for by an old and, for convenience of transportation, had woman. How ludicrous!" The prayer been stripped as far as possible, and upon ended, and rising from her knees, she said, "Oh! I do feel so concerned about you, Mr. arrival in Boston was placed on several boats S.; do you mind reading a book on the subof the Middlesex Canal Company and drawn to Lowell. With the locomotive came a ject, if I lend it to you?" "Not at all, quantity of mucus spread over and adherent planer and tools for building locomotives, Mrs. H.," said the young man, in the same off-hand way. A few hours later the old tenacious mucus will interfere, to some exand as soon as patterns could be prepared a saint returned, tired and dusty, and handed | tent, with the direct contact between the 100." new locomotive was commenced. The imported machine was put together, and him "Grace and Truth." "But where have you been for the book, Mrs H.?" "I have you been f

This locomotive was completed three or four promise, I intended reading the book; but extent obilerating the ruge; it thins and days before the Stephenson made its trip. | since you have taken so much trouble about | washes out most of the tenacious mucus; if The Stephenson weighed eight tons, and had | it, I shall read it with additional interest," | increases the fullness of the capillaries of the four wheels, with outside connections. The "Yes; do, do, dear friend!" said she. "It's stomach, directly if the water is warm, and boiler had 113 tubes, which were small and your soul, your soul, I'm so anxious about." indirectly in a reactionary way if it is cold; intended for burning coal; but in using He read the book, and, strange to saywood they became clogged, and in order to no, not strange to say-before he had read clear them out the locomotive was stopped, many chapters, and had come to the part and the fireman cleaned them with a long pointing out that "It is not feeling, but rod. The coach which was used in the trip faith in Christ, that saves," he laid the book was a small affair, with seats upon the side. down, stood up, and said aloud, "Then I'm feeble as to make reaction improbable. We The first trip was made from Lowell in saved! I've been waiting for feeling; I'll wait should not risk it in advanced age, nor in June, 1835, and the distance, 26 miles, to no longer. I'll believe. Boston, made in seventy-seven minutes.

The return trip was made in eighty minutes. | publicly professing his faith in Christ, havwere: Patrick T. Jackson, James F. Bald- resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ, which win, the engineer, Major George Whistler, | salvation was wrought in him by the Holy and associates. Directly after the opening Ghost, and is being worked out by him with fear and trembling. To-day he is to be of the road, "The Patrick" was put on, son" was put in the machine shop and made church over which, years before, the husover by Eli Cooper and others.

Mr. Cooper is now living in Woburn. | presided. Mass., at the age of 84. He was born in Stockport, England, December '16, 1804, and came to this country with his parents in to win souls.-F. E. B., in Sword and 1806. In 1824 he went to Lowell, where he Trowel. learned the machinist's trade, and worked

for the Locks and Canals Company, the Lowell Machine Shop, and the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation.-Scientific American.

Happiness is the natural condition of every nevertheless, afterward it may work out the normal child; and if the small boy or girl has a peculiar faculty for any one thing, it is for self-entertainment, with certain granted conditions of course. One of these is physical freedom and a few rude and simple playthings. Agreeable occupation is as great a necessity for children as for adults, and beyond this, scarcely anything can be contrib-

> said a mother, one day, with a sigh, in despair at her efforts.

friend at her elbow, "and do as a neighbor of mine does." "And how is that?" she asked, dolefully. "Why, she simply lets her children grow

A 82-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. it causes peristalsis of the alimentary tract, wakes it up (so to speak), and gives it a morning exercise and washing. Care must be taken not to give cold water when the circulation, either local or general, is so

the feeble, whether old or young, nor should The next baptismal service found him it be given in local troubles, like chronic gastric catarrh. In these cases it is best to John Barrett was the first conducter and ing participated in the eternal salvation give warm or hot water. Such a time-hon-Eli Cobper, the engineer, The passengers wrought out by the life, death, burial, and ored custom as drinking soup at the beginning of a meal could only have been so persistently adhered to because of its having been found by experience to be the most appropriate time. It does exactly what warm and after running four years "The Stephen- found an honored deacon of that very or hot water, with the addition of salt, does and more, in that it is nutritive and excites

band of this dear, and now glorified, sister the flow of gastric juice.-Dr. Leuf, in Medical News. "Be instant in season and out of seaabove. son." Be zealous for good works. Be wise MATALOGUE OF 1 BOOKS AND TRACTS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY Hoyular Science. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Ser mons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Ward ner, D. D., late missionary at Shanghai, China, subsequent ly engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp POWER OF DYNAMITE-Dynamite is so in stantaneous in its action that a green leaf Paper, 15 cents. can be compressed into the hardest steel be-THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. BY Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M., D. D. Part First, Argument. Part Second, History 16mo. 268 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25. fore it has time to flatten. One of the 'experiments at the United States Torpedo This volume is an earnest and able presentation of the Works was to place some leaves between two Sabbath question, argumentatively and historically. This edition of this work is nearly exhausted ; but it has been reheavy flat pieces of iron, set them on a firm vised by the author, and enlarged, and is published in foundation and see what gun-cotten would three volumes, as follows: do in forcing the iron pieces together. A Vol. 1.—BIBLICAL TRACHINGS CONCERNING THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. Price, in fine muslin, 60 cents. Paper, 30 charge was placed upon them by compressing the gun-cotton into a cylindrical • form cents. 166 pages. First edition almost exhausted. Second edition is about one inch thick and three or four inches G. VELTHUYSEN. process of publication. in diameter, through the center of which a Vol. 11.—A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Price, in muslin, \$1 25. Twenty-five per cent discount to clergymen. 583 hole is made for a cap of fulminate of mercury, by which the gun cotton is exploded. The reaction was so great, from merely portant truths. Vol. 111.—A CRITICAL HISTORY OF SUNDAY LEGISLATION, FROM A. D. 321 TO' 1888 12mo, cloth. Price, \$1 25. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. being exploded in the open air, that one of the iron pieces was driven down upon the other quick enough to catch an impression SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST HAND BOOK .- Containing a History of the leaves before they could escape.-

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TEBMS.

SIMPLE LIFE FOR CHILDBEN.

uted to the real happiness of a child, "I try so hard to make my children happy,

"Stop trying," exclaimed a practical

es, the strips first having been treated a kind of tallow to prevent their being ched in their passage through the rs. The silver pieces are then put into eder of the printing presses, and are the die by automatic machinery at ate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes turned out in a regular working-day elve hours.

hat is the use of a girl's learning a

when the chances are that sha

t married and never have an oppor.

of following the vocation which has

er so much time and labor? To main-

should you live an aimless life?

orld needs workers; why not be one of

why not cultivate it so as to make it of

o you? Why not be ambitions to do

ning, and to do it well? The time you

on it will not be lost, for it will

p you; it will make you stronger, more

rn a trade, a profession, a business.

your work and make a place for your.

the world. Then, if you are promoted

dignity of wifehood and motherhood.

nust lay aside your less important

ss, you will not be less worthy, less

oman, nor less the mother. The very

edge that you can support yourself

perhaps; relieve you of much dreadful

ding. Many a women has found use

r skilled hands in the support of an

d husband and helpless children.

too, I think it will make you more

I in the choice of a husband. You

ot be planning to marry for wealth or

e, and can afford to wait till you can

for love. You will think more of

elf. thus demand more of the man whom

onor with your heart and hand, and,

ir ultimate destiny will doubtless be to

, no matter what other vocation you

hoose, be sure and obtain a practical

ledge of all the duties of woman in the

-Mary A. Allen, M. D., Ithaca,

United States Mint in San Francisco

1 to be the largest of the kind in the

demand for silver dimes, and two of

oney presses have been for some time

ng exclusively on this coin. The de-

is so great that these machines are

ven stopped on Sunday. The process

ne-making is an interesting one. The

bullion is first melted and run into

ound bars. These in turn are run

gh immense rollers and flattened out

e thickness of the coin. These silver

are then passed through a machine,

h cuts them into proper size for the

Just at the present time there is a

DINBS, HOW COUNTED AND MADE.

True worth is in being, not seeming;

Some little good, not in the dresming

In doing each day that goes by

Of great things to do by-and-by.

v of living.

If you have a talent-and who has

or self-respect, if for nothing else.

the smooth pieces are pressed between onderous printing dies, they receive lettered and figured impression in a ner similar to that of a paper pressed a form of type: at the same time the is expanded in a slight degree, and mall corrugations are cut in its rim. machine drops the completed coin into eiver, and it is ready for the counter's s. The instrument used by the countnot a complicated machine by any is, as one might suppose. It is a simple. er-colored tray, having raised edges ing across its surface at a distance t the exact width of a dime. From the ver the money is dumped on the board ay, and as it is shaken rapidly by the. ter the pieces settle down into the s between the ridges.

l these spaces being filled, the surplus is brushed back into the receiver, and sounter has exactly 1,250 silver dimes, 125 on the tray, which number is red to fill the spaces. The tray is then tied into boxes, and the money is ready hipment. The dime does not page ugh the weigher's hands, as does the of a larger denomination. One and half grains is allowed for variation, or erance," in all silver coins from a dolown, and the deviatian from the standn the case of the ten-cent pieces is 80 ng that the trouble and expense of hing coins of this denomination is dised with.—Anon.

UNSEEN PROTECTION.

lady was wakened one morning by a ge noise of pecking at the window, and she got up she saw a butterfly flying wards and forwards, inside the window, great fright, because outside there was a row pecking at the glass, wanting to a the butterfly. The butterfly did not he glass, but it saw the sparrow, and evtly expected every moment to be caught. her did the sparrow see the glass, though w the butterfly, and made sure of catch-L Yet, all the while, the butterfly, bee of that thin, invisible sheet of glass, actually as safe as if it had been miles from the sparrow.

is when we forget our Protector that our. te fail ns. Elisha's servant was in great when he awoke in the morning and saw sity of Dothan encompassed with horses chariots and a great host; but when his were opened at the prayer of the proph-his fears vanished, for he behald the ntains fall of horses and chariots of are. bon wilt keep him in perfect peace whom a line to the stayed on thee; because he trusteth in

the hive clear and sweet (in a sanitary as well as a saccharine sense), but making proper arrangements for ventilation, even going so far as to maintain a regular sanitary police, whose duty it is to see that a constant current of air-is maintained through the hive, the bees on duty using their wings as fans for the purpose. But the bee is still more profound as a sanitarian. According to the recent researches of the Physiological Society of Berlin, the bee practices antisepsis, as much as the most careful house keeper in the putting up of her cauned fruit. After the honey has been deposited in the cell, and the cell has been carefully closed up, the bee pierces the cover of the cell, and injects into its contents a small quantity of formic acid from its poison bag. This same formic acid, which causes such an unpleasant irritation when injected under the skin, is a very powerful antiseptic, and thus the honey is preserved from fermentation. The presence of formic acid in honey is also an explanation of the fact that honey so con-

stantly disagrees with some persons who are able to eat other forms of sugar without inconvenience.-Good Health

A CHEMICAL WATER LEVEL INDICATOR-A convenient device for indicating the water level in wells, bore holes, etc., is described in the Journal de l'Eclairage du Gaz. It is recommended as a very simple process, and is employed by the engineers of the service of the Ponts et Chaussees for their new tide indicators. It consists in covering a small copper tube, which is the sounding instrument, with a sheet of paper impregnated with a solution of sulphate of iron, rubbing it over when dry with a pad dipped in powdered gall-nut. The paper thus prepared takes, when plunged into water, a very pronounced black tint, in consequence of the reaction of the iron salt upon the tannin, forming ink. It is remarked that this process is susceptible of many modifications, and may find several applications in connection with gas apparatus. It is suggested, for example, that it could be used to record maximum pressures in water gauges, and in other hydraulic appliances employed in gas works. In the case of pressure gauges, to convert an ordinary gauge into a recorder of maxima it would suffice to insert a strip of sensitized paper into the branch communicating with the air. If, in consequence of the capillarity of the paper, the water line indications became a little confused at the end of a prolonged immersion, strips of parchment or parchmentized paper treated in the same way could be used instead of plain paper.--Scientific American.

DRINKING BEFORE MEALS.-In the morn ing the stomach contains a considerable

Scotland, which has been widely circulated among the clergymen of America. Subscriptions to the paper, and contributions to the

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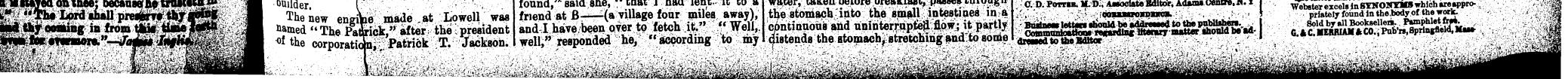
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SABBATH RECORDER, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888 1 N

The Sabbath School.	ars were erected? What arrangements for cleans- ing? What things were hallowed? What minis-	DIED. In Berlin, N. Y., of consumption, Mrs. ESTELLA	reny meeting of the Bournern, Micconsin, Beventh-	SABBATH-DUHOOL BOARD OF GENERAL CONFERENCE.	an a
"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye we eternal life; and they are they which testify of	ters annointed? What should dwell in the taber- nacle? Golden Text? Each heart and home should be a hallowed dwell-	GREENMAN KENDALL, wife of Ellery Kendall, in the 28th year of her age. Thirteen years ago this sister gave her heart to Christ, under the preaching	at Walworth, on Sixth-day, Sept. 28, 1888, at 10 O'clock A M	H. C. COON, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. F. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. Y. E. S. BLISS, Treasurer, Alfred Centre N. Y.	ROLINED DY THE ALERI
INTEBNATIONAL LESSONS, 1888.	ing, where God's law abides, the bread of life sus- tains, the true light shines, and prayer and praise	of Eld. C. M. Lewis, and united with the Berlin Seventh day Baptist Church, where she was punct- ual in her attendance, and faithful in her religious duties till because the	The following programme was arranged for the Ministerial Conference:	THE ALFRED SUN, Published at Alfred Cen- tre, Allegany County, N. Y. Devoted to Uni- versity and local news. Terms: \$1 per year.	VOL. XLIVNO. 39.
THIRD QUARTER. ine 30. God's Covenant with Israel. Ex. 24: 1-12.	ascend through Christ. Lesson VI. Lev. 1: 1-9. "The Burnt Offering."	duties, till her marriage and removal beyond the limits of our society. Her health so far failing her as to render her unable to care for her family, the	The subjects assigned to S. L. Maxson, J. Clarke and R. Trewartha, which were a part of the pro- gramme for the last session, were continued.	Alfred. N. Y.	with Scholastle
uly 7. The Golden Calt. Ex. 32: 15-26. Ily 14. God's Presence Promised. Ex. 33: 12-23. Ily 21. Free Gifts for the Tabernacle. Ex. 35: 20-29.	Mediatorial Sacrifice.	last six months of her life she has been with her mother, Mrs. Darwin Hull, in the village of Berlin, where everything has been done that could be, to	Does the Bible Teach the Post-millenial Coming of Christ? J. W. MORTON.	J. C. BURDICK, WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER AUBORA WATCHES A SPECIALTY.	The Sabbath
19 28. The Tabernacle. Ex. 40: 1-16. ug. 4. The Burnt Offering. Lev. 1: 1-9.	What useful animals were to be voluntarily and wholly offered? What must be the condition of the offering? How would inward unsoundness be de-	make her last days comfortable. As the end ap-	Exposition of the Scripture Lesson Concerning Dives and Lazarus, T. A. SAUNDERS. What day and what time of the day was the	Andover, N. Y.	Entered as second-class mal
ug. 11. The Day of Atonement. Lev. 16: 1-16. .ug. 18 The Feast of Tabernacles. Lev. 23: 83-44. ug. 25. The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire. Num. 9: 15-23.	tected? By what act did the offerer express sinful- ness, and faith in atonement? What promise had	him. She leaves behind, to mourn their loss, a hus- band, two infant children, a mother and a half sister, with a large circle of relatives and friends.	Passover killed; and did Christ and his disciples eat the Passover before the regular time? N. WARDNER.	A. B. WOODARD, DENTIST, IS MAKING Rubber Plates by a new process. His own invention. The best thing out. Send for circular	The Valley Queen Poetry
ept. 1. The Spies sent into Canaan, Num. 13: 17-33. ept. 8. The Unbelief of the People. Num. 14: 1-10. ept. 15. The Smitten Rock Num. 20: 1-13.	he? What mediatorial sacrifice is typified? Gold- en Text? What is our reasonable service? Rom.	Truly her "sun set while it was yet day." B. F. R. In Brookfield. N. Y., July 3, 1888, of apoplexy,	Church music,—our authority for it as an element of religious worship; and what kind of music is most conducive to devotion?	Berlin, N. Y.	American Sabbath Traot Society Worry Our National Flowers A Bit of Good Gospel
opt. 22. Death and Burial of Moses Deut. 34: 1-12. opt. 29. Review Service.	12: 1. We should give our best to God, and atonement is accepted only by the willing, undivided consecra-	Mrs. AMANDA M. BROWN, daughter of Rev. Samuel B. and Lorinda Crandall, and wife of Deacon Mor- gan L. Brown. Mrs. Brown was born Oct. 29,	M. G. STILLMAN. Are we, as a denomination, called upon to do evan- gelical or Bible-school work outside of our	E. R. GREEN & SON. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE Drugs and Paints.	The Ethics of VHILIE LE SICK
ESSON XIV.—OUR ADMONITION FROM SINAI AND THE WANDERINGS.	tion of soul and body. Lesson VII. Lev. 16: 1-16.	1837, and was, at the time of her death. in the fifty- first year of her age. She became a subject of sav- ing grace in carly life, and was baptized by Eld. E.	own denomination and on Sunday if neces- sary? S. H. BABCOCK.	New York-City.	Journey From Shanghai to Tai-Chou Notes from the Loudon Missi insry C BABBATE REPORT. Buck's Theological Dictionary of the
REVIEW SERVICE.	"The Day of Atonement." Once for All.	S. Bailey into the fellowship of the Third Brookfield Seventh day Baptist Church, and afterward became a member of the Second Brookfield Church. After	We hope to see as many from our sister churches and societies as can make it possible to attend.	THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers, GEO. H. BABCOJE, Pres. 30 Cortlandt 81.	Russian Sabbatarians
FROM THE HELPING HAND.	For what irreverence in divine service did the sons of Aaron die? What preparation and offering must the priest make for himself? Why must blood	her marriage she became a member of the First day	Come and see if the Lord will not graciously visit us with his blessing. S. H. BABCOCK, Sec. Min. Con.	R. M. TITS WORTH, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CLOTHING. Oustom Work a Specialty A. L. TITSWORTH, 800 Canal St	English Schools a Half Century Ago The University of Berlin Chippings TEEPERANCE.
For Sabbath-day, September 29, 1888.	be shed? Golden Text. What blood did the priest sprinkle within the veil for the sins of the people?	to be, a true disciple of Christ, and a worthy Chris- tian woman. About two years ago she had the first shock of the disease that caused her death. During	THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services in the Hall of the Royal	A. L. TITSWORTH. 800 Canal St. C. POTTES, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES.	The Liquor-dealer's Creed Willie's Lesson A Temperance Martyr. Items
Golden TextThey are written for our ad- nonition. 1 Cor. 10:11.	from sin, and their foregiveness? What priest en-	these two years she was in very poor health, and	Templars, over the Boston Store (Nast Brothers); entrance between the Boston Store and that of M.	12-& 14 Spruce St. C. Portene, J.B. H. W. FISH. JOS. M. TITSWORTE	EdiroBials. Paragraphs. A Golden Wedding
PLACE.—Show, (1) the journeyings from Sinal to adeah-barnea, thence to Mt. Hor, and by way of	for all?	field to our village, but alas, no change in her con- dition for the better. The husband and two sons are left in loneliness and sorrow in their beau iful,	A. Tuttle, on Main Street, every Sabbath, at 10.30 o'clock A. M. The Sabbath school follows the preaching fervice. Sabbath-keepers spending the		Our Books. Yom Kippur COMMUNICATIONS.
the Red Sea, incompassing Edom to Pisgah; (2) the pute of the spies; (3) the land as viewed by Moses. Jum. 84: 1-3.	the heat many wood atomament and that made and	but now darkened home, mourners indeed, but re- cognizing the Divine hand. An aged mother and surviving sister, in grief and sadness, look up	Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially invited to	A Communication for Strains The start	Descen Daniel S. Remigton The Readiness of the Harvest Opening Fields
PERSONS.—Give brief biograghy of Motes and aron.	Lesson VIII. Lev. 25: 33-44. "The Feast of Tabernacles."	through their tears to the gracious Heavenly Father, casting all their care upon him.		Plainfield, N. J. A MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.	Richard Anthony Proctor A Congregation of Christians which Lessons from an Editor's Valedictor Washington Letter
OUTLINE.	Need of Tent Meetings. What great feasts were to be held each year? At	"The stars shall fale away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years; But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,	agers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held in the vestry of the Pawcatuck Seventh-	C. POTTER, Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas D. E. TITSWOTRH, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.	Hown Naws. Independence, N. Y Adell, Kan.
ACROSTIC.—Our Admonition. Obtaining the inheritance.	what season was the Feast of Tabernacles? How many days did it continue? What religious services were held each day? Coming from all over the na	Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." At Leonardsville, N. Y., Sabbath-day, Aug. 25,	day Baptist church, Westerly, R. I., on First-day, Sept. 16, 1888, at 9.80 o'clock, A. M. A full at-	Plainfield, N. J. Plainfield, N. J. Regular meeting of the Board, at Plainfield, N. J., the second First-day of each month, at 2 P. M	Miscultant Blind.—Poetry Memories
Unhallowed habits. Restoring the covenant.	tion, how were the worshipers to dwell during the feast? Who all were to attend? What would be	1888, after a long illness, Mrs. ALZINA CRANDALL, wife of Mr. Darwin S. Crandall, in the 71st year of her age. Mrs. Crandall was born in Brookfield,	tendance is desired. O. U. WHITFORD, Rec. Sec.	THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BOARD.	Setting Hopes.—Poetry Wonderful Tropical Fruits. Divine Motherly Comfort.—Poetry A Single Ryc. Signing his Name
Acceptable service. Divine indwelling. Mediatorial sacrifice.	the social and religious benefits of such gatherings? Without overburdening resident worshipers, the church should regularly hold, and each member	N. Y., April 2, 1818, and was converted and bap- tized in Brookfield, by Eld. Samuel B. Crandall. She had been a member of the First Brookfield	who will use them in making systematic contribu-	CHAS. POTTER, President, Plainfield, N. J., E. R. POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., J. F. HUBBARD, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.	Multitudes and Individuals Popular Science Catalogue of Publication
Once for all. Need of tent meetings.	faithfully attenc, great gatherings for continued religious services.	Church since March, 1882. Mrs. Crandall was al- ways a faithful and conscientious Christian, a most devoted wife, and a loving and self-sacrificing	tions to either the Tract Society or Missionary So ciety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cen	Gifts for all Denominational Interests solicited. Prompt payment of all obligations requested.	THE SARBATE-SCHOOL Condensed News MARBIAGES AND DEATHS
Indispensable guide. Trial of faith. Increase of sin.	Lesson JX. Num. 9: 15-28. "The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire."	mother. During the last years of her life she was a great sufferer, but her Saviour's call at the last brought rest and peace. Funeral services were held	tre, N. Y.	POTTER PRESS WORKS. Builders of Printing Presses. C. POTTER, JR., & Co., Proprietons	BUSTNESS DIRECTORY
Obtaining living waters. Noblest monuments.	Indispensable Guide. Why did the people need a special guide to the	at her late residence. Leonardsville, N. Y., Aug, 28, 1888, her pastor making brief remarks from Isa. 53: 4, "Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried	Garwin, Iows, requests his correspondents to ad-	W. M. STILLMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.	THE VALLEY Q
INTRODUCTION.	promised land? What was their guide? Why could they know nothing beforehand of their jour-	OUR SOFTOWS." W. C. D. In New Market, N. J., Sept. 2, 1888, SARAH R. ROGEBS, widow of the late David Rogers, aged 79	THE sodress of Eld. C. J. Sindall, until fur-		BY FANNIË E. STIL
1. Drill upon Titles and Golden Texts. 2. De-	incyings is where did they plich their tents, when	vests 10 months and 22 days for remains were	Minnue oto		There dwells in a valley alon

