

THESABBATHYREOORDER, DECEMMER13, 1888


## 1 wholesome corbection.

In the Reconprn for November 29th, Mis sionary Department, article, " $T_{\text {To }}$ Sides,"
frrst paragraph, for ""wholesome criticism " first paragraph, for " "wholes
read " "mholesale . criticism."

## the cuidich and missions.

Briefly defined, the charch is an organizas tion of persons who believe in Jesus 'Christ
as Lord and Redeemer, and are trying to follow him in love and obedience. The
work of missions is the carrying or the sending, of the gospel of Christ to people
that do not know and love the Lord, especially, to the more needy and remote parts of
our own, and other lands. Churches have sprang out of the spirit and work of mis-
sions. While in Old Testament times there mere manifestations of the real spirit o
missionis, that was morea period of prepa ration, and waiting for greater light and and the seventy, were missionaries. That i to eay, they were sent out among men with mesiages of galvation. The history in th
Actes of the Apoostes is a history of the acts o manl were missionary journeys, resalting in Paul were missionary
the organizaztion and the strengthening
charches, ir Western Asia, and Esaster Europe. As the fruit of missionary enterprise, the gospel went westward throigh
Earope and across the ocean to the New World. And in this land, where Provito rise than are offered in any other natio on the globe, but where, also, man's highest interests are imperilled by ignorance, lawlessness and ungodinees, the obligation
and opportunities of home missions ar correspondingly presing, great, and glori-
ous. Foreign missions and home missions are one in spirit, and inseparable in all plans and parposes that are ingpired and
guided by the Scriptures. And, moved by like noble impalses, devoted men and
women are telling the story of the cross and the blesied news of redemption and healing, home.
I. What are some of the reasons that the charch should faithfally coltivate the mis-
sionary spirit, and zallously seek the promótion of mission work?

1. Men are lost, really lost in sin; and every manns boun is worth more to himseif
than all the world beside. Jesus Christ who through faith in him and by the operation of the Holy Spirit are spiritually recrelife. Bat according to the divine plan, through human instrumentalility.
2. Oar risen Lord commanded that his gospel be prociaimed among all nations and taken out of the ephere of choice, or con-
venience, and become, to all disciples, a question of obedienco. If men ask by what religion, our answer and our justification ando boa. We are missionaries, not of uen neither by man, bat by Jesua Ohrist, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead."

Gratitude should farnish a strong motive and a convincing resson. If we lieving in Jesua, it.ought to be our desire that others should experience the same joye of asivation. If we have drunk of the
water of lifeand felt its renewing power, shall we not tell others how they, too, may come to the heavenly spring, drink, and Our souls feed apon, and our spiritual Shall we not hasten to tell our fellow men ever? This point of viem, alone, is enoogh onn apathy concerning the salvation of men, Genera
pagans. All that is best and brightest in
the national and social life of England and Amerios is due to Christianity. On On this we must build our hopes of foture advance-
ment. That which has lifted us up, and can also elerate the men and women, th India, Africa and the isles of the sea.
by all that the Goldeu Rule can mean logal disciple of him who tanght that rule are we boond to help lift ap the degrade condition. Having one God and Father and being
world is kin.
. Missionary spirit and effort are the sign, the measure and the means of life and
power. Work and grow, be idle and die, is power. Wher. We are chosen of God unto salvaplace among the redeemed and glorified, but that we may go forth and lead others int the kingdom of grace and glory. Nor can charch or denomination expect prosperity and resence and help of our Lord and Master, here must come languishing and death; for it is he tho said, "Go, bring men into
discipleship, baptize and teach them, and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end
of the world." When the Lord sent Mose anto Pharaoh, and to bring Israel out of Egypt, he said "Certainly I will be with
thee." When he told Gideon to go and save Irrael from the hand of the Midianites, bs with thee." Oh, precious promise of the Divine Presence! For as we obediently
go out into the home or foreign field, to ead men out of spiritual bondage, and to
ave them from the power and rale of sin nd satan, we go not alone, and therefor way we go with hope not in fear

Of the Centenary Conference on the Foreign Missions of the World.

After careful and repeated perusal of the papers, und of the verbatim report of the gular accuracy, we have no hesitation in saying that it is the most important contribu-
ion to the church of God in reference to her great commission which has been made since
modern missions began a hundred years The extent, variety, and quality of the papers and speeches have no parallel in simwo private conferences, are full of the mos ot in the methods and internal management ence afford a most important practical con-
tribation to the knowledge tribation to the knowledge of "Compara-
tive religions," and of questions indirectly bearing on misions. The twenty-four
meetings on the ifferent fields of missionary operations in al parts of the world have the advantage of being almost wholly the testi. mony of personal witnesses who could speak
of what they had seen and heard, and the public meetings were addressed by many of
the ablest advocates of missions in Europe
and America. There is sliso mach that is of and America. There is also much that is of
interest, in the way of illustration and inci-
dent, to the preacher and Sabbath school
In preparing the report for publication, the greatest care has been taken, while doing
fuil justice to speakers and writers of papers full justice to apeakers and writers of papers
to make it of real interest and value to the tion, inevitable where such a number of
meeting on the same subject, and many of
them at the same time, have been excluded. them at the same time, have been excluded. The apeeches are given in first person, so as
to pat the reader in the position of a listener.
The type is good, and is varied The type is good, and is varied so as to
facilitate selections in the pernasl, with side notes and a copions index for reference.
Through the liberality of friends Through the liberality of friends and in confidence of a large demand we are able to
offer the reports, for a limited period, to sab
acribers, consisting of two volumes of about geribers, consisting of two volumes of about
日00 pages each, bound in oloth, bevelled
edgen, for a price which would be cheap for edges, for a price which wonld be chieap
any one of the three eets of meeting.
From commanication
 perience in this country, I am constrained at much personal inconvenience, and not a
little risk in my present state of health, to revisit the United States, with a view to pro
mote the extensive circulation of the Repor of the grear Miseionary Conference; which I
regard as ececond only in importance to the regard as' "econd only in inportance to the
Conference itself for. promoting an intelli
gent and enlarged interest in the migions gent and enlarged interest in the missions of
the ohurokes. In this country the demands
for the Report are all that could be desired. Trree thoupand copies have been ordered by
subscribers before the work is isened, abscriberr before the work is isBued,
circumitance altogether anprecedented.
As no one was authorised to take th As no one was anthorised to take the
repponsibility of acting for Mibdionary So
cieties in Anerica, as I have been for the


 mmittees in London and New York; pre-
suming on your kind co-operation, from my past expelience of your generous treatment
The Report is got up with the greatest care
regardless of either labor or expense, and egardless of either labor or expense, and Although all useless repetition and ex
traneous matter has been carefully excladed it fills two large 8vo. volumes of more than nterest.
Missionary Societies ordering them in quan tities on the following terms, carriage free,
in order that all societies may be put on as favorable terms as those in New York, and,
but for the duty, the same as in London. 18t.-Two vols., on thick paper for.......... ${ }_{\text {thin }} 15100$ As those on thin paper are for mission-
aries abroad, they must not form more than one half of the order.
Althoagh it is only by large orders being
sent that expenses can be corered, no limit
is fixed as a minimum With society will send an order proportioned to
ohe extent of its operations. Societies in his country of even secoud and third rate o income have ordered them by the hundred
for the members of their committees and I need not aay that as my stay must be
imited. an early answer will be a great
James Johisston, Editor.
Exeter Hall, London, November, 1888 .
The importance and value of the above As will be seen we are able to make still Corresponding Secretary, A. E: Main,
Ashaway, R.I., has received orders for several copies; but he hopes to receive many more.
Make your pastors a Christmas present Make your pastors a Chistmas present
this valuable work on missions.

## from d. p. Landow

Again I have visited my native place for a few days. Though I found there much oppo-
sition from my relatives, yet I am satisfied. found there one soul ready to receive the gospel truth, and that is my very brother,
who had a desire for the teachings of Christ year ago. ILast summer, when I visited ny relatives at the first time, I could not
 after the spirit as well as after the flesh. religion, but I could not stop there any onger; so I took him with me while I am order, in the hours of leisure', to give him My work here in this part is going on quite nicely, in conversing about the Redeemer of Israel, and in distributing New Testaments and the Hebrew paper. I found a good many who read the Hebrew paper with great deWho read the Hebrew paper with great detentively. A very learned Jew, after I ex-
planed for him the order for the services the Sabbath; school, etc., he said, quite as tonished: Ah, if you would not believe in three gods, I would like your people more
than some of the Jewish, and I would soon join such a society. They think of us Chris tians that we believe in three gods. It is
very hard for a Jew to comprehend the belief in the Trinity,
some Hebrews in Rou ntend to go back there for a little while, be canse there is one family, that I mentioned n my previous letters, that
We are having here very cold weather now storms a
ered with ice
Ciontrow, Galicia; Nov. 11, 1888.

## soutie bn missouri.

Bro. A. S. Holderby reports 8 weeks labor; 5 preaching places; 19 sermons; con
gregations of $50 ; 14$ prayer-meetings; 10 visits; the diatribation of 100 pages of tracts and four additions by baptism.

## соптвитер ттыя.

The Indian census shows that the native hristians are increasing
as the general population.
The number of Jews in
ne world is est mated by the Hebrew Annual at 6,500,000
of these, 300,000 are in Palestine. The larg eat digpersions are in Rusia, which contain
$2,550,000$, of whom 766.000 are in Rusian Toland; in Anetria-Hangary, 1, 645,000
Tarkibh Empire, 300,$000 ;$ Roumania, 265, Tarkish
000 Uni
200,090 .
"The hero misionary places the heathen,
to whom he goes as Ohrist's ambaseador, in to whom he goes as Christ's ambassador, in
that corner of his heart where other men
place their families, P -Robert N. Cust, An examination and analysis of the contri-
butions of the five great missionary societies, taised during the pazt difty years, brings out
the fact that, when a lares amm has been
raised for a special object, the income of suceeding years has not suffered in consequence
The Greek Ohristians of Ohicago are to
rect a church edifice, the third in the coan.
Pensilva near Liskéard, conising 1,400
bstainers out of a mining population of Of 900 inquests held yearly by Dr. Hardicke, coroner for Central Midalesex, one
alf are due to strong drink. There is a true dignity in manual service,
d daily labor, in the commonest employments, if they are directed by high motives;
and this sets the seal of greatness on our lives.
Christ
Christ asks you to honor him in your daily callings, in your every day words and works.
If you are engaged in lawfal occapations, leave them not, but ennoble and
them with high Christian motives.
If we are faithful in our work, if we do it
all in a Christian spirit, and as a work ap-
pointed to us by Christ, and to be done for pointed to us by Christ, and to be done for
his sake, and soo done as to commend our
oly faith to all who see and know ns, then holy faith to all who see and know us, the
our spiritual life is.growing all the while.
"It is not success that sanctifies the

noblest nadertakings do not succeed. We
are thwarted by oome narrow minded ob-
structers standing on the next round of the
ladde structers standing on the next round of the
ladder above us; we are bafled at every turn,
and at length laid aside by poverty, sickness, and at length laid aside by poverty, sickness,
or death. It is not striving that wins; the
race is not.to the swift, nor the battle to
the strong. . the strong. ...Good work, earnest work blessing to the worker, which will follow
him after lifes endless toil and endeavor
to his rest, and what greater work than the
saving of a soul?"- Robert N. Cust, LL. $D$.

## 

 Wis.
of the General Conference, Miss M. F. Bailey, Milton,
Wis

## the missionary trahing sciool

few days ago we made it our pleasure to visit the two Missionary Training Schools in odist stormy days prevented our visiting them as much as we had desired to do, but by what our belief that the work rests apon good ground.
As well may a missionary, candidate b trained for the special work requined of her as for any scholar entering a apecialty to re ing. That broad, basal knowledge of the Word of God, which it is the design to teach in these schools, makes one almost envy thos
who are receiving such culture, even if on who arenot going from the home-field of one' wn little home.
It is not the insufficiency of the Bible itself as a giver of life, nor any lack of faith in as the divine guide, which gives to many a
woman her feeling of inability to haudle the Word of God as a saving power to another but her ignorance of it as a book, in its en tirety. in its parts, in its co-relation of parts
It is one of the most heslthful of the velopmerits in the matter of missionary edu ation, that the training school is now open to missionary candidates. It fits its pupils
to understand the Bible; teaches them how to stady the Bible, how to teach it; how both to receive it and how to give it. The stady in the course of stady. City mision work taken up by the students; this giving them practice in the matter of methods, not by way ol contact: with the subject-class to whom missionary effort should be directed. They tell us that this part of the work is the tes for the student, and, too, that the hand to
hand, and face to face contact with the needy has often developed the missionary from the person who had simply taken the studies and work of the Training School, ae one mean also, by ital cultare. ris find inadar ability on the part of the person, if that ma be the case with her, or it helps to adjust the There are medical lectures, also, for the missionary candidate, these being helpful
all, though they may not be intending to ake up misal mission work, bat who, b cause of isolation from the many helps in th home land, need the more to be self-helpfal
and celf-reliant. Outaide of the ability to
take care of themselves they need such train ing, to be able to help well in the case of th illness of co Taboring missionaries, or in cas nursing and elementary medicine is claimed be of great service to any missionary. There's a class in parliamentary drill, be so often called upon to conduct the basiness meetings, when upon the field." Kinder ten work receives attention
There are also correspondence schools cal oulated to aid those who cannot leave home
rat who could take up the work at home by such a method.
It is the testimony of the workers that the issionary Training sobool a stepping. taken up the stadies of the school with no intention of going to the foreign field; bat
because they would broaden their edacation by making it also stronger and deeper in the
lines indicated by the character of work done in these schools. Blessing already resti apon yet, and they, promise a growing good to in.
dividuals and to mission fielde.

## thaniseling annitebsaby.

The 15th annual seesion of the Ladies was held in the 1st Alfred Church on the evening after Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29,

## 888.

Mrs. L. A. Hall presided and the choir of he charch furnished music. The programme children of recitations and songs by the Mrs. Mary T. Burdick, containing miscellaeous articles of a missionary and benevolent haracter and a report of the yearis work; a an of India to her sisters in America, giving appeal to her Christian sisters of America for the gospel; read by Mrs. Mary G. Baggs; recitation entitled, The Lord's Treasury, by Miss Susie M. Burdick; a recitation by Miss Gertrude Bardick; and the opening of the Misses Edna Bliss, Mary Burdick and Myra singing, "This I did for thee;" then the boxes were opened by two of the young ladies, the amount and the message in each one read by Miss Bliss. There have been forty two
Mores
 The programme was closed by a benediction spoken by one of the girls of the Sabthe pastor closed the exercise of the ovening.
The parts of the children were beantifn and in some cases touching; and the aim of people intelligent in missionary matters and inspire them with faith in the kingdom of Cod, and to awaken benevolence for sending in the lands of idol-worship.
The success of the entertainment. was due largely to the faith
Madelia Stillman.
The following is the report of the year's ork as read by Mrs Burdick This bociety has had the pleasare thie
present year of distributing the following
funds: To the Revs. F. M. Mays and present year of distributing the following
ands: To the Revs. F. M. Mayes and J.
F. Shaw, eech $\$ 10$ for the printing of Miss
Bailey's tract $\$ 5$; to Tract Society $\$ 19$; yearly contribation to Medical mission $\$ 10$
to the Y. P. S. O. E. for Good Words, $\$ 2$, 820 ; to the Treasurer of Woman's Board for
helper for Dr. Swinney, 850 ; to the Jewisi Mission, $835 ;$ to the Randolph missionary
outfit, $\$ 10$. Total receipts $\$ 15316$. Total Mrs. Bardick also read a tribute to the nemory of Mre, Chloe Curtis Whitford from the pen of Mre. Mary C. Sheppard
hich we give.


HuDson Tarcos tells of a young lady who o to the foreign field. For thirty years sh Tas detained by the bed side of a sick mother Then ehe obeyed the call. "What Board
ould bend her oat at that age?" 0, there
was no trouble at all about that-she psid vas no trouble and fruitiul ye

Gabhath
 IHJITICE OF THE MATI The fact that through W. C. T. U., the Illinoi tion, and other agencies, are petitioning Congres
the National Sunday reason for a careful e
provisions of that law. may have the first
give it as follows:
Be it enacted by the Sen
Representatives of the Un
ica in Congress assembled ica in Congress assembled
or corporation, or the age
ploye of any person or
perform or authorize to secular work, labor, or turbance of others;
mercy, and humanity mercy, and humanity
ing person engage in
amueement, or recreat amusement, or recreation
of others on the first day
monly known as the Lor monly known as the Lor
any part thereof, in any



## The practical point wh

 were this section to becon This phrase leaves it to judice of any private incomplaint and claim tha It leaves it equally to th
dice of courts and juries ing what constitates keeper, the case would b
Ohrist's commandment Christ's commandment
Caesar the things that an Caesar the things that an
God the things that are
themmelves they need such train Ciboring missionaries, or in the vies. A practical knowledge of clase in parliamentary drill, b Y say, "our lady missionaries are when upon the field". Kines receives attention
fia those who cannot leave home ch a method. Training Sobool is a stepping mission field. Women has of going to the foreign field; bu it also stronger and deeper in the
sted by the character of work done 10018. Blessing already rests apon
ols, all of which are quite young
iey promise a growing good to ininiseiving anviversab
h annual seasion of the Ladies n the 1st Alfred Church on the
ter Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29,
A. Hull presided and the choir of - furnished music. The programme if the Sabbath-chool, a paper by cles of a missionary and benevolen ia to her sisters in "America, giving
if woman'slifein India and making her Christian sisters of Americ appl; read by Mrs. Mary G. Bagge;
entitled, The Lord's Treasury, b
, 1 entitled, The Lord's Treasury; by Bardick; and the opening of th
ba by Mrs. Belle $G$. Titsworth an dna Bliss, Mary Burdick and Myr,
This exercise was introdnced b "This I did for thee;" then the boxe the message in each one read by There have been forty.two - found to contain was $\$ 3546$ cogramme was closed by a benedic
sen by one of the girls of the Sab
$\qquad$ me cases touching; and the aim of le programme was to make th I to a waken benevolence for sonding
ol into the world both at home and nds of idol-worship


Stillma read by Mre Burdic
has had the pleasare the ng Maye following
and
printing of Mis Medical mieciety $\$ 10$
Good Words, 82
Salomville Church,
Woman's Board Dr. Swinney, wom; to the Jowien ts $\$ 15054$. of Mrs, Chloe Cartis Whitford
pen of Mre. Mary $\mathbf{O}$. Sheppura

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Theot be thy, Wel
Tho isiber, hriend
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And while with those that weep
We also mourn,



Or Thaok till of o young lady tho dof God, when twenty years ola, to abeyed the call. What Board
her ont at that age? O, ther
ble all about that-an
 Jentiof crrice, sho it juthot

Sabbuth \%efform.
 The faut that through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., the Milinois Sabbath Aspocia
tion, and other agenciess thousands of people are petitioning Congress for the pasage of
he National Sunday lam, is safficient
heason for a careful examination of the reason for a careful examination of the
provisions of that law. That our readeri
may have the firat section before them, we may have the first se

## 

 tarbance of othersi; works of neeesity,
mercy, and hmanity excepted; nor mhall
sy perran engage in any play, game or


 it be lawful for any perspn or corporatis
reecive pay for rataon or gervice pertorm
rendered in violation of this section. The practical point which would first arise, Were tis beccion to become yaw, turns upo,
the ehrase "to the distorbance of othera"
This phrase eleaves it to the caprice or pre adice of any private individaal to enter
complaint and claim that he is disturbed. It eleszes it equallym to the caprice or proju-
dice of courte and juries to decide conceqn. ing what constitutes a "d disturbance of of
others." Applied to a conscientious Sabbath keeper, the case would be this: He, obeying
Christ's commandment to "Render unto Caegar the things that are Caesar's, and unto
God the things that are Goop'; oboying the
law of Jehorat whioh requires him to rest law of Jehorah whin requires him to rees pany would be sabject to condemanation and
punigmen under the proposed national
las. Thus he would be driven to choose between making himself the sabject of com plaint and trial, whenever any. person might
choose to claim to be disurbed hy his
obedienco nutot the law of God. That a law
of such grave importance shoold thas open the way for the expression of individual
disilike, narrow prejudice, and religiou
bigotry, isaufcient bigotry, is sifficient reason for its condem-
nation. If there be ground for legilation concerning Sunday which shall attect the sround shonld be something more positiv others,"
The American Sentinel shows how anjus and tyrannical such a law may become
reporting a case mhich occurred under
local law of the city of San Francisco. ocal law of the city of San Francisco.
ordinance of that city provided as follow,


 Supprior Court tor a writ of habeas corpus,
clamin that the offene charged ogaing
him did not conatitute a crime, and that the him did not constitute a crime, and that the
ordinanee making guch oction an offone
was invalid and voic, becanee it was un

 Disposing of the quastion, the Judze gave
quitit lenghty rriteo opinion, in which he
pased paseed a Bomomath serere criticism apon the
abardity the oontested ordinance, and
discharged Pape from coustody. Said the Judge: It the order be lam, enforceable by fine
and Impriooment, it is arime to ind
and ine in any conduct, howerer innocent and harm
leas in iteit, and however unconsoioul

 becauge the very thonght of rivalry and
reduction of buainese has a tendenot to
annoy. The pasaing of the mont lonient



 energy. to dispose of his stock, has a tenden
cy to annoy the prominent citizan who hai


THESABBATARECORDER, DECEMBER 13, 1888


 ${ }_{\text {chiminality }}^{\text {cit }}$

It would be impossible ander the workings tion of the National Sunday Bill, to aroia Che resalta arising from caprice, prejudic,
or perronal hatred against Sabbath-keepere
A few similar cases have arisen nuder exis ing laws, notably in the state of Pennaylvania, and the resalt has slways been nuffaror
able to conibientions Sabbath-keepers While, therefore, the bill seems to be harm-
less and does not in any pecific way interfere
with the rights of Sabbath keepers, this fandamental provision in the firtat section
makes it the possible and effectual agen
through which proscription, and religiou intolerance would wo
National law.
This fact is the more apparent when it This tact is the more apparent when it is
remembered that tuere is no civil, or nooial
orimininalitity inovoved in working puon Son-
day, nor any sin when tested by the Bible. obedience to tod, or disobedience, for the
ote
dise gake of compliance with a civil law.
Neither are the Sabbath-keepers of the
United States people of sach attainmente United States people of such attainmenta,
or with such a bistori as makes it just to to
crase them with the ignorant orb bigoted in in
a matter oi Sabbath-obervance. Even their enenies commend the high conscientionsaness
which has for centurien led them to the
practical disabilities associated with ssbbathpractical disabinities asaciated with Ssabbatb ivil legiilation. The proposed legislation is much more eserere, and it is poosible that
it would become far more prosoriptive and
unjust than any Sanday legiglation aince the period of Paritan rule.
Those who are petitioning Congress : the passage of this petitioning a masg mas, at lieast
do not apprehend its trae nature, neithe
 the bill, and plan concorning ite altimate
reanlts, zo designed, we do not attempt say. If they had no such ultimate design,
the first section of the bill was drafted with little thought, and in a manner so carelogs as
to be nnworthy anch a document. In
religions proseription, all history show that the ultimate parpose is either concealed is History shows also, thar the power an once incorporated in civil, eppecieglly
ontional law, is productive of practieal hartfal persecation, when the earlier friende aspected its existence.

## secolabiantion on sompif.

Rev. George Leon Walker, D. D., preach ing betore the American Heco Mibionary toga, N. Y., made some significant state ction on the part of the masees concerning Sanday. Among other thinge, he aiid:













 required under the most favorable circum
stances for his gradation. The college
curriculn curriculum makes no provision for a young
man to complete his course and suppor
himseif by manual labor at the same timime. There can be buat one reanult, graduation
means to him eight years of study and ioork
ingtes stead of forr years of stady. If he goes
the seminary after gradatation he has
fore him four yearg of rork and stady in. before him four years of work and study. inhave thas been spent in preparation which
might have been accomplished in one half
the time with a little jadicions help. Beneficiary ministerial education thive gain to the cause of Chrigt. ABsaning
that the stadent whose-prepqation requiris
ix years without the necesity of self-bup.
 requires twelve years (and the assamption I
think is a fair one) we have a net gain of six years of active service in ithe a ninisistry on thine
credit side of beneficiary education. Two young men enter, the Freshman Class at the
same time, one a beneficiary (from whaterer source) the other, literally, working his way;
by the time the latter enters upon his life Work the former will have had six years of
experience in his work, and the charch six Oar charches can make no more economi
oal invegtment than by giving liberal contribations to the work of ministerial educh
ion.-Central Baptist.

## Wemperance.

## +2"

THE BIGHT PLACB FOB I BLLOON
Where is the right place for a ealoon? ionable mercantile establishments, What other kinds of business are likely to be helped
by the proximity of gin mills. Let ome one name them. Is it. the baker, the tailor,
the ahdemaker, the butcher, the milliner, the
bookseller? Do any of these find it of any particular advantage to their trade to have a
groge seller come and open ap a shop beeide
them? What surroundinge are necessary in them? What surroundings are necessary in
order to justify the opening of resorts for
loafers, of drunkard-mills of dens for the loafers, of drunkard-mills, of dens for the
propagaion of vice and crime? Whatneigh
Whe bornoods saal be selected for the estabish-
ment of place for the debancment of men,
for the deatraction of families, for the mat,
ing of paupers and felons? Which is the ing of paupers and felons? Which is the
Forst, to open a saloon within two hindrid feet of charch or school, or to open one
next door to a home, in front of a home, over
a home or under a home? What is there hat should make a grog shop a stench in the
nostrils of the public on one street, and a
weet-smeling savor on another? What
 erfal cannot endure the prewenceco of the prog--
shop, will they hel to thrait them on the poor, will weak help to thruat them on the the tenement diatricte
the homes of those already deap - $\begin{aligned} & \text { poor } \\ & \text { pove } \\ & \text { port }\end{aligned}$
 we shonld like
York Observer


THESABEATIT RECORDER, DEOEMBER13, 1888


Ilited Centre, N. Y., Fitth-day, Dee. 18, 1888.



Reprrence to the monthly statements of RefRexce the Missionary Society will December there was received on the Charch
Building Furd the suni of $\$ 360$ 65. This Building Fand the sum of $\$ 360$. 65 . This
rate ought to be continned throughout the year, without infringlog upon our regular
contribations to the Misionary and Tract Societies.

Is a New England conference 774 persons contributed, by the tithing system, for relig. ions parposes, from September 1,188, ,
September $30,1888-13$ monthg-the edm of 49,30515 ; an average of 41202 each.
This shows what can be done when the people have a mided and a heart to work, and
when they go about it in a systematic and business like
At a meeting of Sabbath-keepers at Adelll
Iowa, Oct. 8, 1888, a Serenth-day Baptist Iowa, Oct. 8, 1888, a Seventh-day Baptist
Church was organized, with the following
as charter members : S. S. Coon, Henry H. as charter members: S. S. Coon, Henry H.
Marble, Alice M. Marble, Mattie A. Marble, Andree J. Coon, and TThomas F. Marble.
A constitution and the Articles of Faith and Covenant found in the Serenth-day Baptist Hand Book were adopted. Brother S. S.
Coon was elected moderator for the business meetings, and was chosen to serve as pastor, tion; Brother Henry H. Marble was chosen deacon, and was called to ordination for
that service; and. Brother Thomaie F . Mar ble was elected clerk. Thas another ligh
is kindled on the prairies of Iowa. May ite rays grow more and more brigtt, showing
the path of galvation and truth to many a weary traveler.

IT is a pleasure to note the benevolen
uses to which men of princely fortunes pu their vast wealth. Last week we spoke o of poor and needy Jews in Galicia, Anstria, and only a few weeks ago we noted th magnificent gift of Daniel Hand to the
American Misionary' Asociation for the South. More munificent than eithel these is the gift of saiah V. Williamson, Philadelphia, for the giving. the poor boys
of thaty free education in the mechanic trades. The sum given is $\$ 5,000,000$, which
it is anderstood is only a beginning of what Mr. Williamson proposes to do. The tra tees estimate that the entire bequest will not
be less than $\$ 12,000,000$. Mr. Williamson is 87 years old, and is a large owner in some of the iron works of his native state. Such
benefactions, and their number is constantly incresaing, go far to ward dispelling the notion necessarily niggardly

for worship. That it found a place in the
mediæval and modern reiigions service needs oo argument. An element of worghip, so nearly univerisal as this appears to be, hmparticular sect or denomination of people, must be well adapted to the purposes, of wor
ship. he feelings of joy and thankrgiving findexpression. The happy heart sings. We as urally
with b Oar poets sing of the beanteons, glad spring time; but all their descriptions of this glad charms, if there should be eliminated from tinkling bells of the contented flocks. So in the higher realms of experience, a great joy
comes into the soul, and forthwith it break out in song. It was the mission of Jesus the world to bring joy and gladness into the
world; and when he came his coming was an event of tor and there was no more fitting medium through which to make known at once the
event, and the joy of it, than the song of the event, and the joy of it, than the song of the
heavenly host praising God, and saying "Pesce or earth, good will to men; glory to God in the highest." In like manner, when
the loving Saviour is revealed in any humble the loving Saviour is revealed in any humble soul, what
never tell?
2. The song service is also a powerfal
agency through which the heart is reached and drawn into the way of obedience. The history of every revival of religion will bea Many a man, who has been long convinced that he ought to be a Christian, but who has
refused to yield the affections of his heart pelled to yield under the strong in com pelled to yield under the strong impulse o
sacred song. The "preached word" has convinced his judgment, but the word put
into the sweet persuasiveness of song, and sung to him, has carried the citadel of his of the Lord Jesua Christ.
3. Sacred song is the true point of anity among people of different theological views
and denominational affinities. The hymns, found in almost all the hymn-books of all the
different charches, are selected from the differen shades of doctrinal views and religious practices, from the earliest days of the Christian
charch to the present time. There is absolately no other class of Ohristian literature that approsches this, for general acceptance lustrate this thought. There is probably no question in all the history of theological discnssion, on which the diversity of opinion ass been so pronounced, and apparently so versy between Calvin and Armenius, repre enting the absolute $\quad$ overeignty of God, on on the other. Nearly one hundred and fifty on either side, in two of the most famons hym writers the church has ever produced ne of them cave us the hymn "Rock o Ages, cleft for me," snd the other, "Jesus,
Lover of My. Soul," and we are sure it wool be impossible for the most acute theologian came from the heart of him vho had a Oal vanistic head, and which from the heart that Christian people are mitich nearer together than their dogmatic controversies would seem prayer of our Lord for his disciples, "That me, and I in thee, that they also may be one
in as," is not yet to be realized through the blessed agency of

## an intrbegyue cask.

A case of considerable general interest is United States, from the courts of the state of New York. This case is one in which suit is brought by the trustees of Cornell left to the University, principally for library parposes, by the
Mc Graw-Fiske.
To underatand the nature of this case will be necessary to review a little the fact sity. In July, 1862, Congress granted to each State 30,000 acres of land for every Senator the income from said lands to be applied for
tactics, to teach such branches of learning as
are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes If the several pursaits and professions of has used by any college may be pat, into college, but not into baildings of any kin If the lands or any portion of them are sold only the income from the investment used of lands falling to the use of the state of New York under this grant of Congress wa 990,000 acres, making a foundation for as granted for a corporation to be located at Ithaca, N. Y., to be known as the Cornell
University. The provisions of the charter, defining the purpose and work of the instita tion, were such as to entitle it to the use of
this magnificent grant of Congress, which was accordingly conferred upon it. One the conditions of the charter was that the
institution should, at no time, hold more than $\$ 3,000,000$ worth of property. Ezra 00 at its founding, from which beneficence it nore his name. This sam was soon raised $\$ 1,000,000$ by further gifts of Mr ore than $\$ 1,000,000$ by further gifts of M
Cornell, supplemented by liberal contribu tions from other men hese benefactors of the institation
John McGraw, whose daughter, Mrs. Jenn MoGraw. Fiske, bequeathed to the Universit inning of this article, which bequest is no the sabject of litigation
With this preliminary statement; the fol Time, made by a recent number of the Utics Herala, wil be the eeter understood
The charter of the University, at the
time of Mrs. Fiske's death, permitted it to "take and hold" property to the amount o
$\$ 3,000,000$, and no more. The will was con tested on the ground that the holdings
the corporation were at the limit at the dat Mrs. Fiske's death. The Surrogate of
Tompkins county sustained the will and the
University's power to inherit under it. The general term of the supreme court, in an
oxhanastive opinion by Judge Merwin, re
versed the Surrogate's the estate must go to thie heirs at law. I
determining the value of the University
posessiong the general term included the
 t $\$ 69,683$. The court of appeals accepts throng
mg th
hold"
Fiske.
418
 hey constitute a trast of which it is the
beneficiary. It can kell them and invert the
proceedr, but cannot apply the proceeds to

rust for educational purposes, the income
only of which was to belong absolutiely to he institation to which the state might assign them, Cornell will yet posse
cortune left to it by Mrs. Fiske.
The question which thus goes to the imple question of law, involving the inter pretation of the act of Congress of 1862 . The decision will be looked for with interest, not only by the parties to this suit bat by
every institution in the United States which may have the good fortune to be a beneficiary ander this act.

## Eammuniratians.

## 

Ministerial Oonference and Qaarterly Meetand like every other event in the world, come Wis., were no exception to the rule, but, in some respects, were a little different from
similar ones heretofore held. In the first place, some of the pastors, whom we are acnd we missed them ming but were content, knowing that they were elsewhere doing work for the canse where, perhäps, it was needed more. In the second place, Brother Harry, who embraced the Bible Sab bath about a year ago, residing then at Love
land, Oolorado, and serving two Baptist charches as pastor, being now on his way aside to stop a fer daye to visit Seventh day Baptists, of whom he had heard, bat whom Baptists, of whom he had heard, bat whom
in its services, preaching on Sabbath morn
ing. The impresion he has lett, both from private and pablic intercourse, is that of a the Lord.
Another feature of special interest at this meeting was a session, on First-day after noon, conice of the Yo young people, unde
the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which consisted o xcellent papers upon the different phases of ferent members; a question box, and the or ganization of a "Local Union" of the socieeting, for the parposes of mutual help and ncouragament.
It is expected that some portion of the ill be occupied quarterly meetings, hereafter, e think, in the right direction. The grea need of our times is a thorough consecratio all our workers, both old and young.
The following programme was adopted for the next meeting of the Ministerial Oonfer The subjects on the last programme but not preExegesis of Rom. 14: 6,6 and Col. $2:$ W. B. West.
Do the Scriptures teach that there are to be two res
urrections, frst of the tirhteous. second of the
wicked, which will be one thousand yeara apart?

S. H. Babcock, Secretary.

the ministéblal conference of the west GRN AAsSOCIATION.

This Conference held a session at the Second Alfred Charch, beginning on the
evening of December 3d, and continuing through the next day. The opening dis"arse was preached by 0 . S. Mills, on
"Prayer," from Lake $11: 1$, "Lord teach us
o pray." The sabject was treated ander to pray." The sabject was treated under
three divisions; 1st, Thanksgiving and
Praise; 2d, Conession; After the sermon the theme was freely disDaring the session of the day following L. C. Rogers read a paper on the "Design of the Book of Revelation," a copy of which James Summberbell presented a papor on Palpit Exchange8;" "Leo. W. Hills pre-
sented a paper on the "Leson taught by
the Book of Ecclesiastes;" and H. D. Olarke, as substitnte for Geo. P. Kenyon, Three brethren,-J. Clarke, H. B. Jeewis, ship and a committee was appointed to procure a new record book and transfer to it the constitution and by-laws, and a revised list
of members. It is hoped that new life may be given to the Conference, and that it may $\substack{\text { go inge } \\ \text { moone }}$
session 18 to be held at the Charch in Richbarg, March 25, 1889, at 7 P. M., and the following programme has

 4. Bible doctrine of "unpardonable sin," ". Burdiak.
5. The prominent characeristics of of the model
preacher of the Word of God, in order of their im.

## 

Is Christ, the God-man, omnipresent i. in preson?
T. R. Wilime.
Rormand

of the 16 th centary. and anto the rest in Thyatir have not this doctrine (of the
which have not known t Satan, as they speak: "I will po
other burden. But that w other burden. But that
already, hold fast till I come." The fifth address, to the
points out that "nominal which followed the reformatio remain, which are ready.
not found thy work per The The sixth address, to the adelphia, covers 19th cen
period of moral and relig
period when the door of period when the door of
opened widest. "Behold, I thee an open door, and no m
$3: 8$. It marks, too, "the : 8. It marise, too, "the "Try, them that d merl patience" Who endure trials, p
holy law and Sabbath. holy the sixth address the Ohristian age
one, it contains

## coming of Christ:

## ly; hold that fast man take thy cro

Revign of th; far from it; but the leading he Chr he book, evidently, is to conduct charch history, from the close of the sacred thence on past the milleanium and the last This gives to the book of Revelation a deeply prophetical character. It has, however, in
the introduction and elsewhere, a fow plain historical sta.
saint John, the divine, as the title declares; but of Jesus Ohrist, which God gave unt him, to show unto his servants things which
must shortly come to pass; and he sent and signified it by hisangel unto his servant John. ompanion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the isle
that is called Patmos, for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Ohrist."

John was in vision in the Lordly day, called to him, and bade him write in a book What he saw, and send it to the seven charches which are in Asia; these churches,
standing for all the churches of the Christian age, seven being hare, as elsewhere in totality. Christ's last discourses with his disciples, as the event of his death drew near, were largely apon his second coming,
and upon the events which in chronological order led to this coming. So is it here in
this last of all his communications. If we accept the more commonly received oplnion late as 95 or 97 A. D., then Christ had been in heaven and glory over sizty years since his ascension._ John, the last one living of the
twelve Apostles, is now soon to close his earthly career; with his death, sll theocratic fnnctions on earth will cease, for the Apostles
have no successors. So Christ now steps to the front once more, and by his angel sends a last thrilling message to the churches and to the world. The whole period is first gone and in ohronological order.
The first address, to the charch at Ephe-
sus, belongs to the apostolic sage. "Thon hast tried them which say they are apostles
The design of tae boof or revilation.
 Each separate book in the sacred Script ntirely independent one, the second links
to all the rest. The book of Revelation no exception to the facts here stated. It nd yet it stands with the other books in the it completes the general design of revelation. The Bible would be incomplete with-
out it. It is like the calyx of a flower; the horls and pistils are set in it, and hel ogether by its gentle pressure.
th, and
voice of the seven thunders, 10:4) shat ap or thea, as were some of Dane bulflled nto me, sea cy of this book, for the time is at hand.

We do not claim to be master of the boo take thy crown." Laodiceans, marks the las period of lukermness in
3: 14-19. This correepond
scriptions of the "last daye the seven addresses, the pron has come even to the door. pletes the
sixth chapter, to wh
The opening of the serpn se gives a viem of seven succes haman history, beginning in
does the first series, with the and so reaching on downward
Ohrist's second coming. WW Of the seventh seal, seven tra of the seventaps $8,9,10$. 1
sound. Che
wision the revelator is intro an open door in heaven.
looved, and behold, a door looked, and behold, a door
heaven." 4:1. Now, wh Revelation will tarn largely $\mathfrak{a}$ that the heaven here apoken heaven of heavens Where
clory; it is not the true and ways first in our thought there, either white, red, blad lions or other beasta; nor birds, not even birds of Par
stones of a talent's weight; in the heaven of dragons; with demons and dragons; wonders, such as med. To wf
tor, as here depicted.
was John admitted ? Sui War John admitted ? Sun
aerial, or the astral, for thi serial, or the astral, for th We not conclude, then, tha
the apocalyptic heaven? A the apocalypho
by the vieions, and for the
revelation ? And that, the revelation ? And that, the
real or sabstantial existence real or substan of the vision
of trapery of has an atmosphere all of its ly, the thinge of earth and seen throngh trance migned effect, They stood in
relation to the actual an phenomenon known as thi
the physical facts thereb mirage gives us a viev but they are projected i
often inverted, or otherwit

## OF tie booi of bevelation.

 rate book in the sacred Scriptpendent one, the second liok
reat. The book of Revelation
rest reat. The book of Revelation
on to the facts here stated. It
oique in design and structur pique in design and atructure,
ande with the other borks in the
ago of faith; and more than thie thy of faith; and more than thie,
the genera deign of revela-
Bible would be incomplete withslike the calys of a flower; the
piatile are set in it, ind held its gentle prossure,." The book bok
on is a proftable study; for rronounced upon him that read-
pon them that hear the wordo of cy, 1: 3. They are not (save the
eiven thundere, $10: 4$ ) shat ap
se as were some of Daniel's viisions,
evelations began to be fulfilled
were uttered. "And he saith were attered. "And he saith
al not the ayyingi of the proph.,
book, for the time is at hand."
pt claim to be master of the boo
on; far from it; but the leading on; far from it; bat the leading
he book, evidently, is to conduct an reader along the pathway of of
ory, from the close of the हaced
te second coming of Christ, and ast the milleanium and the last
to the new heavens and earth. the book of hevenenation a a deeply
Roly
haracter. It has, however, in tion and elsewhere, a faw plain the divne,' as the title delarees;
Christ, which God gave unto ow anto his servants things which
cly come to pass and he sent and ly come to pass; and he sent and
by his angel unnto his servant $J$ ohn.
John. John . Who am your brother, and
in tribulation, and in the king
and
. of Jesus Ohrist, was in the ible
Patmos, for the word of God,
testimony of Jesua Christ,"
it vibion in the Lordy day, rreat roice, the Alpha and Omega,
him, and bade him write in a book san, and send it to the seren
thich are in Asia; these churches, or all the churches of the Chries,
oven being here, as elserhere in the number of completeness,
Christ's last discourrees with hi as the erent of his death drew
largely upon his second coming, the events which in chronological
to thiicomming. So is it here in ore commonly received opptinion 97 A. D., then Christ had been and glory over sirty yeara since hig
John; the last one living of the postles, is now soon to close, his
reer; with his death, all theocratic
on earth will ceace, or the
 nd by his angel sends The whole period is firts gone
The to ological order:
address, to the church at Epho-
to the apostolic age. "Thou $m$ which any they are poposten
2:2. Now there conld be it there was not the conanine eo at the ame covers the sacceeding pariod, of in
receations ander the
Roman receations ander the Roman em.
T Thou halt have tribulation ten 0), a clear historical reference rt the long period of the dark th began with Conatantine and the hurgh and stata.. Satan then hhe
hrone within the pale of proteaed

## on dwe 2: 13.

arth addres, to the church in in
covera the Reformation period, vith the attempted reformation Bat the charge still stood
" Thou sufferest that eoman "Thon safferese thill momod mbolic term for for that momana
of the 16th centary. "Bat unto yon i say
and anto the rest in Thyatira, as many as hare not this doctrine (of the papacy) and
mhich have not known the depths of which have not known the depths on
Satan, st they speak: " "I will put upon you n other burden. But that which ye have
already, hold fasst till I come." $2: 244,25$. The fifth adaress, to the eharch in Sardiis,
points out that "nominal Christianits," which followed the reformation period. "BB
watchul and strengthen the things which watchaul and strengthen the things which
remain, which are ready to die; for $I$ ihave
not found thy work perfect before God,"

The sixth address, to the church in Philadelphia, covers 19th centary work-th
perio of moral and religious retorms,
period when the door of opportnnity period of moral and religious reforms,
period ซhen the door of opportunity
opened widest. " Behold, I have set befor ean open door, and no man can shut it. It marks, too, "the hour of tempta
which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell apon the earth." $\mathrm{\nabla} .10$ "The word of my patience" applies to thos
who endure triall, patiently keep God" holy law and Sabbath. See Rev. 14: 12
As the sixth addross marke that period of the Christian age which is next to the la
one, it contains what 18 most appropriate to this fact, the announcement of the soo
coming of Christ. "Behold, I come quick
ly; hold that fast which thou hast, that no
ly; hold that fast which thoo hast, that no
man take thy crown." $3: 11$. Tne seventh address, to the church of the
 3: 1-5; 4: 1-4, 1 Tim. 4: 11,2 , Matt. $14: 12$,
2 Peter $3: 3,1$ John $2: 18$. In this last
the has come even to the door. "Behold,
stand at the door and knock," This com pletes the first series of prophetio periods
and symbols. The next begins with the sisth chapter, to whieh the fourth and fift
are an introduction.
The oponing of the seren seals of the book -the book of destiny and of prophecy-
gives a ivee of seven successive periods haman history, beginning in like manner a
doee the first eries, with the apostolic age and so reaching on downward to the time Christ's second coming. With. the opening
of the seventh seal, seiven trumpets begin to vision the revelator is introduced throigh
an open door in heaeren. "After this I an open door in heaven. "After this
looked, and behold, door was opened in
hthis? Our interpretation of the book of
Revelation will turn largely upon our answer to this question. It will be evident to mo heaven of hieavens where God dwells glory; it is not the true and real heaven al
ways first in our thought when the word heaven is mentioned, for there are no horses
there either wite, red, black or pale; nor lions or other beastas; nor eagles or other birdd, not eren birds of Paradise; not hail-
stones of a talent's meight; nor is there war
, stones of a taients migiens, angels. fighting
in the heaven of heaveng
with demons and dragons; nor other great
and monders, such as met the eye of the revela tor, as here depicted.
was John admitted ? Surely, not to the aerial, or the astral, for there are no such
wonders there as are here deecribed. Must we not conclude, then, that it was simply
the apocalyptic hearen? A heaven created
. by the visions, and for the purposes of thi
revelation? And that, therefore, it has no real or sabstantial existence, that it is a part of the drapery of the visions themselves, and
ly, the things of earth and heaven are here
geen thriongh trance light and are for deseen through trance light and are for de-
signed effect; strangely siltered and commingled. They stood in about the same relation to the actual and real, that the
phenomenon known as the mirage does to the physical facts thereby imaged. The mirage gives us a view of earthly things,
bat they are projected into the eky, and Often inverted, or otherwise diggaised. The
apocalypse is a donble mirage; the thing of apocaly ppe is a dooble mirage; the things or
earth and Aky here meet and mingle. Here are mountaing, and here, too, are jagper
thrones, myriads of angels and myriads of men; seas of glass, and of glase mingled with
free; eeas of blood; sune, moons and stars, such as belong to no celestial spheres; altara, incense, answering voices, clanging trump. tas vast armies of horsemen, emarthquake,
mighty wind, Amoking pits, waters bitter as wormwood, and beaste nulike any that erer inhabited sea or land. There is noth-
ing, we may venture to say, taking the ing, we may venture to say, taking the
Whole series of the deseriptions together, allype; nothing in earth, air or aky, Now, all these thinge mean comething but thes
mean this, that they are not to be inter
preted as actual historical facti, or as verit They
They give us as a first teaching this: In he unfolding and mataring of God's purworlds are deeply ingomption, and clooely conJined, viz, heaven and earth. In the
ual observation and experiences of life, see one of these worlds immediately, the apooalypse, these two world are ase sen spiritual trance seen in all the mysteries of aspiritual trance, now meeting, now ming.
ling, now separated, now inverted, now
trangese now traniposed, now in juxtaposition, until, at early a normal and correct appearance and eelation. Compare $1: 7$ with $20: 11$. We
know too little, as yet, of paychological phenomena, or the laws pertaining thereto, to
be in fall sympathy with much of this symbolic canguage, and yet the book is not
sealed book. These visions give us as a second teaching this: The affiairg of human redemption ad-
vance by a regular and orderly succession, Thus, the book with seven seals is opened, Leal by seal, and each seal marks a chros
logical advance. . When the first seal pened ( $6: 1,2$ a a white horse, emblem
victory, is seen, and the rider goes forth victory, is seen, and the rider goes forth picture of the early triumphs of the gospel. At the opening of the second seal, a red
horse appears, symbol of bloody wats and in the addresses to the seven charches o Asia; a view of Pagan Rome persecatiug the
Christians. As famine, distress and death gtarally follow wars, so all this is indicated y the appearance of the black and of th
pale, after the red horse. So the opening o the fifth and sixth seals, which follow, bring
the march of events down to the last days of judgment and death; and who shall be he five chapters which follow ( $\%-11$ ) evi of it is evidently unfulalied prophecy, pecially that included in the sounding of the seven trumpets by the seven angels. There
is here, however, be it observed, the ordering of eventis by álike regular saccession as in opening of the seven seal
The third and last series of symbols, hich, like the two preceding series now noticed, covers the whole period of the gos-
pel dispensation, in chronological ordor,
beginning with the twelfth chapter and end. g withg with the twelth chapter and end twelfth chapter, the theocratic charch,
which, in its traveling grace, gave Christ, the God-man, to the world,' is here charac
terized as a great wonder in heaven-the apocalyptic heaven-and is aymbolized as a
woman clothed with the sun, the moon ander her feet, and a crown of twelve star apon her head. Her child is to rule all na
tions with a rod of iron, and is canght up t God and to his throne; but the church is persecated by the dragon, until, in the pro
fessed conversion of Constantine, the Roman Emperor, in the 4th century, the earth flood of pagan persecation; then the wrath of the dragon made war upon the "remnant"
f the seed, the faithfal few, who rejected
the union of church and state, and refused o become papists. Rev. 12: 15-1\%. Chap
ter thirteen marks the rise of pagan and papal Rome, and their concarrent preva-
lence, under the symbol of a beast with sence, under the symbol of a beast with ing supported by another beast evidently, the oivil or state powers, these
claiming first, to respect religion, and secondly, to uphold the charch of God- horns, but exercising this anthority and power through the dragon's month This image is explained, chapter 17: 7-18 powerg, that once sapported the papacy worldly estate. The her dominion an chapters fifteen and sixteen are evidently
yet fature, as are the seven thanders of th preceding eeries. "The eighteenth chapte discusses more fally the fall of Babylon, a Tne ninoteenth chapter marks the final and universal reign of the Lord God omnipotent King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The
twentieth chapter notes the binding of Satan and the reigning of the baints for a thons is get (v. 11) and from before the face him seated thereon, the earth and the hea ons flee away, and there is'found no place fo them. But s new heaven and anew earth
follow. Ohape 21, 22 , Then the
cease from troabling, and the weary are a
rest. Here is seen the great and the holy city, the new Jerusalem, with jasper walls
and foundations garnished with all manner of precious stones, each gate a pearl and it
streets of pare gold. "And I saw no tem ple therein, for the Lord God Almighty an city had no need of the sun, neither of th did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light saved shall walk in the light of it. And th for there shall be no night there. And they shall bring the glory and the honor of the inter into it anything that defileth, neithe whatsoever worketh abomination, or, mak
ath a lie, but they that are written in the Thas it may be seen that the design the book of Revélation, as an' independent but, also to cheer and comfort. In its rela canon, it justifies the prophecies of the Old Testament, especially those of Daniel an Isaiah, and is in complete harmony with th here much that is new and original, an
hence not to be found elsewhere in Scrip hence not to be found elsewhere in Scrip.
ture. Of this charscter are the blessings 14: 13; 16: 15; 19: 9; 20: 6; 22: 7; 22: 1 cribed to Christ, especially in the first:chap
 chapter, describing the apocalyptic thron
and its surroundings, is quiet unlike any vision elsewhere, relating to the same gen
eral subject, viz., Christ's universal domin aints is also here set forth with a clearness of vision, and a fulness nowhere else to be
found. $7: 9-17 ; 19: 1,6-9 ; 21: 1-4.24-27$; that overcome, found in the addresses to th charches, seven in number, are the strong
est and brightest among the many "exceeding great and precious promises" found
elsewhere. And how invaluable are the last ten verses of the book of Revelation, being words, solemn words, earnest words, they come to us echoing down along the drift o commandments is the direct path to th tree of life, to the gates of the eternal city,
and throwing out one last, sweet, loving nvitation to partake of the water of life
freely. The graphic announcement of Christ's soon coming, when all these signs
are fulfilled, almost constrains as to look up are fulfilled, almost constrains ns to look up
and listen, as though we might hear in the "Surely I come quickly, Amen. Even so "ome, Lord Jesua."

| obdination of deacon. <br> At the Annual Charch Meeting of the Hartsvilie Seventh:day Baptist Church, by a unanimons vote, Daniel Whitford, was elected to the office of deacon. The ordination services will be held in the Hartsville church, on Tharsday, Dec. 20th, at 11 A. M. <br> D. E: Maxson, Pastor. <br>  | but judging from partial dats it must have been about $\$ 15,000$, a little less than half of it coming to brethren of our charch. The largest shipper sent 513 cases, it is said. The three next largest producers were breth ren of our charch, who shipped and received respectively, 335 cases, ${ }^{\text {§ receipts }} \mathbf{8 9 6 5 ;} 295$ cases, receipts $\$ 800$; and 292 cases, receipts $\$ 794$. <br> We have had beantiful weather since December set in, and the roads are good about here. It freezés a little nights, but does not freeze in the day time. No snow |
| :---: | :---: |
| New York. <br> HORNELLSVILLE. <br> The attendance at our services for the | $\stackrel{\text { yet, except a light liary. }}{\text { Onfudensed enews }}$ | 26. On, Sibbath, Dec. 8th; we had a song

service, in commemoration of the Wesley Centenary. The pastor, after giving a
brief sketch of Mr. Wesley's life, read some ong in the early worship of God. Then Che history of the use of hymns in the
Christian Ohurch was traced to the time of Wesley, and several of Wesley's hymns were tions were sung. Finally, the origin and ge of the modern "Gospel Hymns" ontire service was instructive and enjoyshle Winter has come to us as though it had Ome to stay. Streets are covered with
now, and farmers from the country around are coming to the city with : sleighs and
bells.

Thankggiviug Day proved a very enjoya le, and we tratt, profitable one to th usual hoar of service we listened to an,
excellent eermon by our pastor. This was

## inowed cercises children collectio mised whom nitit is a below epted iving oreve

As a church, we are enjoying very much e earnest labors of our pastor and hi me to us full of zeal for every good work, at crowned with
Decimbie 6,1888

## Rhode Island.

We like the rockville.

## ad.

Affairs are running smothly here. It has rained nearly every Sabbath the past three eeting is neasing, and
The reling is now being hela
interest
nite good. Their new meeting house ave it seated and ready for use
Thanksgiving was observed
congregation met at the church and listened
o an excellent sermon by the pastor, thus
dding to the list of privileges and blessings to be thankful for
opies of the Heilping Hand for the coming year, and we hope to make progress in
Bible study. An entertainment by the school is bein
Christmas.

Domestie.
The first rails on the Duluth \& Winnipeg
Railroad were laid at Cloquet, Minn., last Week.
Work on the battle monument at Benning-

on, Vt , has been stopped for the'winter a
The Railroad Gazette reports 146 accidents
during October, of collisions and fifty- ieight derailments. There
were 120 persons killed. General Tom Pouce, a d darf, who ha
been exhibited in America and Earope, die been exhibited in Amarica and Earope, died
at Cleveland, 0. last week of old age. He
was born in Germany in 1841 . The new Ohicago \& Northern Railroad
bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City has been tested and formally open
traffic. The ridge cost $\$ 1,500,000$. The editor of the Signal, a magazine pub-
lished in New Jersey ayss "There is a
little \$omething which \$ome of our \&ub
\$aribe

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent
The Secretary of the Treasury has sent th
Congress a statement showing that during
the fiscal year ended June 30 th last, the 1000.

## The District of Colambia appropriation bill appropriates $\$ 4,927,193$, being 81,022, , 342 less than the estimatas, of the district 342 less than the estimates of the digtrict commigionerg. For street improvements $\$ 517,000$ is appropriated and for public

 \$517,000 is appropriated and for publicschools $\$ 947,951$.
The Mary J. Drexel home and mother
house of deaconesses, a memorial to the
daughter of the late Francis M. Drexel, wife
of J. D. Lankenen, was dedicated at Phila-
adelphia Dec. 6th, with appropriate cere

Robert Tarner of Ghent, Ky., died a few daye ago. In 1850 he bought two Blaves at
auction and made $\$ 1,800$ by the transaction,
and now his will directs that that amount and now his will directs that that amount
be divided from his estates among the four
Africar churches in Africar churches in Ghent.
Within a radius of fority miles of Rochester,
N. Y., there are more than 1,500 . N. Y., there are more than 1,500 fruit
evaporators, giving emplogment
 Was 30,000,000 pornds, worth at firite cost
W2, 000,000 . A large proportion of the pro. Rer exported. Brown Blackwe in in Rer. Antoinette Brown Blackwe 11, in
paper on the work of women, in the Woman' Congress, held recently in Detroit, said:
"Forty yeara ago none but a few women
thought thought of having any non domestic work,
wile now 3,000,000 women are classiied in work. There are 34,000 iccountants, clerks
and Balgs-women, 275 clergywomen, 75 law-
yers in this number." The largest and finest hosital in the
World has been completed in Baltimore, Md,
after ten after ten years' continous work. It will be
opened with formal opened with formal ceremonies this season.
It bears the name of Johns Hopking, which
has been so widely It bears the name of Johns Hopking, which
has been so widely familiarized in both
hemisphers by the University which he founded, and which is said to be better
known in Europe for original work in
science and edration science and edacation than any other Ameri--
can institution. The new hospital will be mint, in P . Kimball, the director of the of the mint service for the fiscal year ended
June 30 保, states that the
 purchases of seilver were $35,941,507$ standerd
ounces of the
441 ounces of the value at the connage rate of
$\$ 41,822,846$. This involved re.depoists of the
value of $\$ 491,831$ Of the gold deposited $\$ 32$,
006,306 was clasifed 406,306 was classified as of domettic produc.
tion, against $\$ 32,973,02 \%$, in the preceding
year. These figures tend toa reduction of half year. These figares tend to a reduction of half
a million dollars in the production of gold
the United States. The foreign gold ballion deposited aggregated $\$ 21,741,042$, foreign
gold coin $\$ 14,596,885$, a totalof $\$ 36,337,927$,
against $\$ 32,467,840$ in the year preceding. Porcign
The Irish Biahops have sent a letter to
the Pope annonncing their fall adhesion to
the last papal reecript.
The governor of Lithonia, Russia, has
expelled all English Protestant missionaries In all the Japanese Empire with its pop-
alation of $37,000,000$, it is estimated that The English Cabinet Oouncil has decided increase the forces at Suakim.
talions will be sent from Malta.
Lord Sackville, late British Minister at Washngton, has had a long.
Lord Salisbury in London.
The German war ship Carala has captured
slave dhow. The rising among the native long the coast of Zanzibar is increasing. The relations between Germany and Spain
re becoming unpleasant owing to the hostility of Senol Armijo, Spanish minister of
foreign affairs, to the triple alliance The Tories and liberal! $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unioniets of Bir- } \\ & \text { mingham, England, are preparing to give } \\ & \text { Mr. and Mrs. Ohamberlain a public welcome }\end{aligned}$ Ir. and Mrs. Chamberiain a public welcome
diner on their arrival.
A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Zanzibar A despatch to the thageblatt from Zanzibar
moyo and thitht has occurred near Baga-
mit rumod that the GerThe retarns issued by the London Board
of Trade show that the imports during Noof Trade ehow that the imports during No-
vemberincereased, ,370,000 pounde and the
exports 620,000 pounds, as compared with
the same month hast year. A company has been formed with a capital
$\$$ about $\$ 2,000,000$ to undertake the laying about $\$ 2,000,00$ to undertake the laying
of a telegraph cable from Blanc Sablon, at
the Straits of Belle IIle, to a point on the
Ine oast of Scotiand or Ireland.
A number of friends of Naoroji, to whom man," propose to entertain him at a banquet
at the National Liberal Olub, as a a proteot
gainst the language used by Lord Salisbury. Five brigands, oharged with raiding the
Bellova depot in July last, have been tried
and convicted. Three of them were senand nonvicted. Three of them were
tenced to fitcen years penal servitude, o to five years, and one to three years: Daring the last 200 years the Datch have
added 1,00, 000 acres of land to the area of Holland, by reclaiming it from the sea. The
work is still progresing, and it is computed
that eight acres of land are daily restored to that wonderful little coantry.
The French people have initiated a plan, The rench people have initiated a plan,
apon a magnificent scale, for the entennary
celebration of the Revolution of 1789 and
te nations of Earope have, been invited to the nations of Earope have, been invited to
participate, to some extent at leasi, in the
world's fair, or exhibition, sppointod for next jear in Paria.

## gtiscellany.

the year's gray halr







## $\rightarrow$ ovicle ire

Everrbbod in the litite riliage knew Unale





 talking to them and tellingsthem of hititith













 the kind. hearted, obiiging poat master had
 amay saying: It will come to minirow.
 the to-me








 children, and he would nevere go; manay nod eave them."

## "Hes; may be mick", may be Bick.

 came in and said: "Uncle
and we can't anderstand
jou como and eee him?", you como and ae him? "
The pootmater closed the store and went Whithe Ike lived. They heard the old man's Uncle ike lived, They heard the old man
foice as ther drew nearr, and atoaling boft
to tne door they looked in. There was to tne door they looked in. There was
stra pallet in one corner. The old ma
lay with his head pillowed on the lap of lay with his head pillowed on the lap of a
little child, while on either side bat another
holding the tired, wrinkled hands. The
children had brought iome flowers, and as

\section*{ <br> |  |
| :---: |
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|  |  |
|  |  | <br> \section*{}}

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Urban and Theo waiting in an ante-room, } \\
& \text { while the lawyer made known his baniness } \\
& \text { abont Urban to the railroad officials, who } \\
& \text { said: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { said: } 0, \text { yes thank you for bringing him. } \\
& \text { The last employe your firm sent was a }
\end{aligned}
$$"Ye, we had better have the doctor,

they all agreed.
Atter a while the doctor came, bat Unclabeging tit", "ill not wake him," the doctor said.
"He is already making the journey to hitany more."
ares of the old man. There was a brigh
smile on the pinched face, and a preased
saticied expression about the eyes that spokesatisfied expresion about the eyes that spok
more eloquantly than any language, of th
bright awakening of theoright awakening of the hereafter.
They buried the old man in the littl
garden among the flowers for since helove80 well to dwell among them. in life, theythought it a fitting place for him to sleep,
and the children brought flowers to put onthe casket and to strew on his grave. "They
were his children," they said, "and it isproper for them to weep for him now." "Poor Uncle Ike," some one said; "he
waited a long time for his son to come back,
nd he never came, after all."
"Yea he came," the postmaster said
"though we did not see him; and he too"t though we did not see him; and he took
the patient, faithful old man away to the
new home he so long waited for, and his boy

riends and comp

Who shall say. it was not so, and that th
old man's patient, waiting was not fully re-
warded? And who knows that he did not ome back to visit his children, the flowers nriends came in the spring to plant flowers
on his grave?-Independent.


## sir, I know nothing of the kind me contrary, while, my friend, $M$ tarr, is temperate, he isn't one of the total kind, There is wine for the guests at Nem Year's, and Urban takes his glass like the

## Excase me, then, but he won't do

and habits are our first requirements."
"He is no drunkard. Perhaps if you
him you will think he has qualifications
great value to you
we desire one who has, been from boyhood
roluntarily abstinent,"
"Very well; Trban Starr is above need of Good morning! Oh, excuse me
or having forgotten another matter; ther here a lad with me-in fact, our own
ofice boy-for whom I've promised to ask
if you've any kind of a place ever coming vacant into which you could pat him with
hope of his fature. We hate to lose him,
for he is trasty, capable, willing, writes for he is trasty, capable, willing,
god hand, is quick at figares."
"Hiow is it on

## Pledge when a charid. on that. Signed the ther took a fira glasg. Regardsa glass of wine with supe <br> stitions horror." "Send him in, if you please; we would

iike to talk with him."
Theo came bact to the lawyer's offlice
radiant with joy, erclaiming, "They say
l'm just the one they want for the place you
m jast the one they want for the place yo
didn't take for Urban. They only langhed
hen I said I feared there was some mistake
Is it all right? Don't Urban want the
station? "It is all right, Theo. Please remember
When you are a railroad president that yo
owe your success in life to me? "
years ago, and The has now a salary of
fifteen hundred dollars, with the love and
confidence of all who know him, while Urban
is intemperate, out of employment, and a
grief to his parents.-Christian Statesmen.


## DOCTRINE OF FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

Salvation is provided. The death of
Christ, after that ery, "My God, my God; Thist, ast thou forsaken me? " has met the
haims of God's justice. Moral and spiritual knowledge, condescension, humiliation, selfpresent advocacy, immaculate example, all,
reach the nderstanding, and appeal to oar reach the nuderstanding, and appeal to our
hearts. The Holy Spirit bringe the sinner to the Saviour. But now comes the mo-
mentous question, what will the great God
do to do to those at death who in a Christian
land have rejected the Saviour, or to those
in heathen lands who have failed of repen. tane toward. God?
Minds of
Mand are turned to this contry and Eng. doctrine of the eothinity of putter,-to the
Many are distarbed that the vienti Md leaders, far back, are so far jostled aside. souls of parishioners, friends are anzious
for friends, rationalists talk out loadly and
defiantly, masses of men put a trine in their mad parpose to escape the pain and sacrifice of immediate repentance.
Spurgeon in his zeal fof doctrine tarns away from his Baplist Union. He says:-
"I will, under no pretense whatever remain
in fellowship with men holding the New
Theology and post mortem Salvation." Rev.

$\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { An } \\ \text { hei } \\ \text { he }}]{ }$ And
pente
hard
And
and



| ne | him, |
| :--- | :--- |
| and |  |
| and |  |
| and |  |
| and a |  |
| as |  |



## in Christian Secretray.

## BE TBIE.



He sebs.
little girl of nine summers came to ask

 Christian?
"Yee, in ?,

##  <br>  <br>  <br> 

## 

 pray."Christia
"I
"I
> know he does, he can't help it;" an


storo or on the tarn, gee that weareliriggis the privilege of every one. We may not
be rich or educated or eloguent and henconot able to give mach, or reach much, of
speak much; but we can live much, and
good linegood tiving is the best:living, the best esad
ing the bets elogqence. The poorets, the
most ignorant, and the youngest can cause
peoppe to see they are changed. They canWe cannot hide a good conversion.
It shines.
It may'make no more noise than a candle,It mas'make no more noise than a candle,
but like a candle it may be seen. Thusern
little boy or girl may be a light.bearer.- a little boy

## "WHICE IS WORSE?

A little girl came in her night-clothes very early one morning to her mother, say.
ing: to steal?

## that both wer, taken by surprise, replied

$\qquad$ thinking a good deal about it, and I think

600D BMOOGH BO I made a bob sled accord "I made a bob sled acco
ons given in my paper," sa,
tulantly, "and it would n't nes given
etulantly, "sand it would
"So I believe," said his
that did $n$ ' work ."
"How do you acc
"How do you
red, curionsly.
ording to the bo
comes out right."

George emiled as he answe
can account for it very easily
you make both the sled and

## you make both the sled and and you did not make them a

## roction

fashing do po "ou man ?" de Yravely omitted dexact oume


## 

## than honat thay the hie his

theye cair
this
his mart


THESABBARH RECORDER, DECEMBER 13, 1888

be true.



## ur sers.


 the pator said:
telle doid does your father think you are
hristian ?"

He ree.",
How ioe he see that? $", ~$







 Thie is the beat evidence of or religion.
hen thoee who work with us in the mill or




A litle girl come in her night-lothef



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | lared, with a look of nnutterable despair rom the window out of which child tarned iewing the world, and made the one bright pot in the picture. She was a dainty, |
| "I made a bob-sled according to the diree tiong given in my paper," said fredpetuluntly, "a and it would n't run."$\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Lennon. "Yoa also made a box telephone, and that didn't work." |  |
|  |  |
| Fred, curiously. "I do everything just ac cording to the book, but somehow nothing comes out right." | , |
|  | he clambered down from her post at the indow, gravely laid her hand on his knee, |
| George smiled as he auswered quiet |  |
|  |  |
|  | did smiled up into his face with \& look so fulil |
|  | ed, certainly not her misanthropic bor. He looked from the baby face |
|  |  |
| What do you mean ?" demanded Frea, ing up. "Dian't I put in everything | the baby hand, then he put his large hite hand over hers, and smiled back at he oonny eves. As she stood beside him |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Father's throne had seen in him a soul in rouble, and came to earth, bringing help ad comfort. The two looked at each other |
| slack; and when I spoke to you about it, you said it was 'good enongh.' <br> "I know that," admitted Fred; "but I |  |
|  |  |
|  | an's softening, softening until the hard |
|  |  |
|  | efiant look wai all er little hand as if to pay her homage in |
|  |  |
| the sled, you made two mistak cross cleat aboat six inches from |  |
|  |  |
| thas interfering with the play o |  |
|  |  |
| a jellow's knackles scraped the ground. The consequence was, that there was no satisfaction in riding on the sled." <br> "And I broke it up," exclaimed Fred, crossly. "It was no good." <br> "It was a'good enough' sled," said |  |
|  | nly word spoken; but it seemed like a enediction, like a real " God be with you." |
|  |  |
|  | And he must bave heard; for the man's ace grew positively beautiful under the restful, trusting expression that stole over |
|  |  |
| George, with a smile. "Instead of being you guessed at some, and made mistakes in others; and to every objection you replied that it was good enough. That generally | resful, trusting expression that stole over Whatever his trouble, it was lightened, |
|  | Whatever his trouble, it was lightened, nd by the smile of one of the ' "little |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | The bank of England is the most extenive banking. institution in the world. 1 proer eight acres. |
| How many" good enough" boys are reading these lines? The boy who sweeps his |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| So is the boy who skims his lessons, or does the home chores in careless fashion. <br> 'Good encugh" boys rarely attain more | The world's m allery of sculpt Rome. |
|  |  |
| they cannot keep it. It is the thorough boy, the careful boy, the exact boy, who makes | Rome. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $33 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and is now in the Doge's Palace, Venice |
| Holding out his hand for the change, John's employer said: <br> "Well, my boy, did you get what I sent |  |
|  |  |
|  | and was thrown across the Danabe in 1529 by the Tarks. |
| " Yes, sir," said John; "and here is the changes but I don't anderstand it. The lemons cost twenty-eight cente, and there's | The largest emerald yet discovered weighs |
|  | 2,980 carats, and is imperial Jewel Ofic |
|  | Ca |
|  | Casel, Germany. 200 feet in air. |
|  |  |
| to be sure it was all right." <br> "Then, perhaps, the clerk | The largest collection of coins, 125,000 in number, is in the cabinet of antiquities, |
|  |  The largest cannon in the wo |
| counted that too. Father said we ways count our change before le store." | Ghent, Belginm. The diameter of the bore is $2 \frac{3}{4}$ feet. |
|  | is $2 \frac{3}{4}$ feet. <br> The largest organ yet manufactured is in |
|  | the |
| " Then how in the world do yo <br> for the missing five cents? <br> pect $m e$ to believe sach a queer | it fills up the whole of one end of the vast edifice and reaches to the roof. It has 500 pipes, some of them 15 inches is |
|  | 5,000 pipes, zome of them 15 inches ${ }^{\text {a }}$ in diameter, and 60 stops. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | off the coast of Norway. It is produced by the meeting of two opposing currents and is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter. |
|  |  |
| inside your coat-8leere? |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | "W, winding stair. |
| tell the oxact truth, whether tis ound wend |  |
|  | taper. |
| out looking farther." <br> At this John's cheeks grew redder th | than the top of the house where we sleep. <br> "And what are you going to do there?" |
|  |  |
|  | Iam. |
| l ought to |  |
|  | we stand here at the entrance to the harbor, |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| can be honest over so small a sum as five cents, whether he is asked questions or not." |  |
|  | to me," |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { cents, Fhe } \\ & - \text { Pansy. } \end{aligned}$ | the lighthouse-for this was a lighthouse |
|  |  |
|  | they were in-he took the little taper, and ready there, with their polished reflectors hahd them. And soon they were burning |
|  |  |
| gaing at the constant down |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| as on the shoes, of the good people of |  |
| The most sullen of all in the venicle was a young man, pro. Over niis face hang a clond, not of | small, it had been the means of kindling the great lights in the top of the lighthonse, and so that the ships far out knew by it wher |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |



## Hapular Science.




CLEANTNG Firs.-Now that the Beason
has arived for zeting out fur granment,
some of our readers will doubtless be glad to





Macirine for Displacing Uoal.-A new
hydraulic coal-getter consists of a steel bar hydraulic coal-getter consists of a steel bar
having cavities containidige eqall rams, which
are forced out by water pressire. The water
is conveyed to the machine by a copper pipe from a force pump. A bore-hole in ifrre
made on the upper part of the working face
of the seam, and the machine inserted in it The upper part of the face is then cat away,
and the pump started. The pressare of the
rams then bring the coal owna fue coal
is not broken in the process, and forteen to
twenty four tons can, it is stated, be dis-
placed at each operation.-American Anal-




## 








## 








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## $\mathrm{O}^{\square}$

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atzen PAGs moxtiily







##  <br> $\mathrm{H}^{1}$  <br> E <br> sinsyss or




## new map



SABBATH COMMENTARY



## Nijumpain

## BUCKEYE BELI FOUMDRY <br>  <br> Moshane Bell Foundry Milin

## The Gabbath School．


 Lesson xil－Ruthe choroe．

## from the helpina maxd．

For Sabbath－cay，December 22， 1888.

 Place．－The land of Moab and Betllehem
Judah．called thus to distinguish it from sonter place by the same name in the tribe of Zebulon．
This place was about six miles south．of Jerasalem．
Here King David was afterrward born，and finally Jeses the Christ，the King of kings．
Prxsoss．The Lord，Naomi，Ruth and the peo． ple of Bethlehem．
Twwe．$\rightarrow$ B． C .1812.



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| In the days when the Judges ruled there was | his native state until 1838 ，when he rempved to |
| famine in the land of Canaan，and a man by the |  |
| din |  |
| Mosb to |  |
| in the land of Canaan．The name of this man＇s |  |
|  |  |
| after a time these sons married two of the Mosbitish girls；one by the name of Orpah and the other Ruth． |  |
|  |  |
| girls，one by the name of Orpab and the other Ruth． |  |
| time longer，Elumelech and his two sons died．Then the mother concluded to return to her home in |  |
| Palestine．At first both the daughters in law fol－ |  |
|  |  |
| their home and their religion．Orpah fnally con sented and returneed，but Ruth replied to the en treaties of her mother－in－law with the words given in the frrst verses of the lesson． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| in the first verses of the lesson． <br> EXPLANATERY＇NOTES |  |
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| Ruth had decided to not only go with her mother－ in－law but to adopt her religion；and become in all |  |
|  |  |
| in－law but to adopt her religion；and become in all respects a devoted and obedient worshiper of Jeho vah．She renounced all family connections，all allegiance to Moab，all relations growing out of |  |
|  |  |
| Mosbitish worahip；that she might enjoy，as long as she lived，the companionship of Naumi．By her character and teaching she had，no doubt，come to |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| be a worshiper of the true God．This shows clearly |  |
| whit realy takes place in our hearts when we be－ come folowers of the Lord Jesus Chist．Ourworldly assoc iations，our false ideas of religion and |  |
|  |  |
| religious obligations，our entire abandonment of all |  |
|  |  |
| is in Christ Jesus．A consecration of one＇s self to Christ forever．＂Nsoimi＂means pleasant，＂Mara＂ |  |
|  |  |
| lose of her hus |  |
| band and children had been so bitter thet ahe could not bear to be called by that name，which only |  |
|  |  |
| brought sad femembrance of the pleasure and joy |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| is evident that Naomi feels that it was wrong for |  |
|  |  |
| her and her husband to leave Bethlehem and go and dwellin Moab．In doing so they had placed their |  |
| family under the Ynfuence of heathen worsbip and |  |
| prectice and titis quite probable that had the hus hand and sons lived the whole fa⿱㇒⿴囗⿱一一⿻儿口一价y would have |  |
|  |  |
| been lost to the true worship of God．This is true of multitudes of lamilies now．They go into places |  |
|  | Books and Matazines |
| it is something with which they have no sympathy， |  |
| and after a time they grow midifferent to religion． and are flially loft．It Seventh－day Baptitata had | Cockie shells and silver bris |
| and tre finaly loat．If seventh－day Baptist had more numerous now than we are．＂Beeing the |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| the Lord bas sent her trouble as an evidence of his ditiplemare．＂And they came to Bethehem at the beginiting of barley harveat．＇．Barligy harvest came |  |
|  |  |
| before the other harventr and was in the spring of the rear． |  |
|  |  |


|  F．Rogers，Mr：Warren C．Breniesstril of Graf ton，N．Y．，and Mibs Maky R Clark，of Pelers burgh． <br> At the home of the bride＇s parents，in Garwin． Iowa，Thurday evening，Nor．29．1888，hy Rev．E． I Socwell，Mr．B．F．Dobson；and Mise NETT DAVIs，both of Garwin． <br> At Lima Centre．Wis．，Nor．28，1888，at the hom <br>  |
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## DIRD．









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$\xlongequal{\text { The December number，now before us，maintaing }}$| Great mistortune． |
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A Great mistortune．
The heavy rains this fall have to aly ruined crops
in some localities and its effect is now being seen
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

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## ought six cans of it，as a prevenitive of dibease the

Mre．E．B．Carlın，Couk＇in Centre，N．Y．，Bays
II have used Sherddan B Powder to make hens las or three years．I know it also keeps them healtby
or I rarely lose one now：My neighbors are getting half enough；one or two tmall packs is not a fair
test．I shall send soon tor six cans，as I get it
cheaper．During an eitht wetks trial using Sheri－
dana＇s Powder，I got from forty hens， 1,207 eggs．





HARPERS YOUNG PEOPLE．


## An enitome of everysthng that in attracitive and


 TEBMS：Postage prepaid，\＄2 Per Year

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Specimen Copy ent on recociptof a too cent tamp．


\％usiness \％irectory．


## Iltred Contre，M．I．




W．W．COON，D．D．B，ALARED CMMRBE， $\mathbf{S}^{\text {II }}$


## A．A．SEANW，JEWRLER



Plainfield， N ．



Ohicago，III

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nice at Alfred Centre，$N$.
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