Andever, N. Y.

WOODARD, DENTIST, IS MAKING Rubber Plates by a new process. His ewn ion. The best thing out. Send for circular

A. COTTRELL, Breeder of Perchero Horses. Six State Fair premiums out of

Berlin, N. Y.

R. GREEN & SON. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDING Drugs and Paints

New York City.

BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. H. BABCO JR, Pres. 30 Cortlandt St.

M: TITS WORTH, MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specials
Timeworth. 300 Canal St. POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St.

TER, Ja. H. W. FISH. JOS. M. TITSWORTS. Leonardsville, N. Y.

MSTRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER for Steam Engines. TRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y.

Plainfield, N. J.

ERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD. J. F. HUBBARD, Trees TER, Pres.,

TITSWOTHH, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec. Plainfield, N. J. Plainfield, N. J. ular meeting of the Board, at Plainfield, N. second First-day of each month, at S P. W

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BOARD. POTTER, President, Plainfield, N. J., POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., HUBBARD, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J. s for all Denominational Interests solicited

pt payment of all obligations requested. TTER PRESS WORKS. Builders of Printing Preses. POTTER, JR., & Co., - - - Proprietors.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.

Westerly, R. I.

L BARBOUR & CO., No. 1, Bridge Block.

n. denison & co., jawarane. RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES Repairing Solicited.

STILLMAN & SON. MANUFACTURERS OF STILLMAN'S AXLE OIL only axls oil made which is ENTIRELY FREE

gumming substances. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY GE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ot. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly.

MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Sisco, Fla. BT L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.

Chicago, Ill.

DWAY & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS 205 West Madison St. ED. D. ROGERS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, 2884 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av B. COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power.

112 Monroe St.

ry at Westerly, R. I. Milton, Wis.

M. GREEN, DEALER IN Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Salt, Cement, and Building Material.

LTON COLLEGE, Milton, Wis.
The Fall Term opens Aug. 31, 1887. REV. W. C. WHITFORD, D. D., President.

W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Jovelry, Musical Instruments

P. CLARKE. REGISTERED PHARMACIST,
Building, Milton, Wil

Milton Junction, Wis.

T. ROGERS. Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Town Clerk Mice at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.

he Sabbath Becorder,

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. T.

or the first insertion; subsequent insertions in success, 30 cents per inch. Special contracts made with a devertising extensively, or for long terms.

# Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-49 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XLIV.-NO. 7.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1888

WHOLE NO. 2244.

# Sabbath Recorder

Entered as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

CONTENTS. Glimpses of Europe.—No. 13 Shiloh and the General Missionary Society..... Paragraph....
The Chinese and Christianity....

Editorial Paragraphs.....

HOME NEWS.

Talking in Their Sleep.—Poetry..... The Evangelist as a Discouragement.
The Biggest Pile in The World......
Value of Little Things—Poetry..... BUSINESS DIRECTORY.....

> For the Sabbath Recorder: SILENCE.

BY MRS. M. E. H. EVERETT.

"But he answered her not a word." Matt. 15: 23.

From Canaan a mother came, beseeching, Her heart with deepest woe and longing stirred, "Have pity on me, Lord, thou Son of David!" But to her prayer he answered not a word.

So stand we. Lord, in life's dark places, crying Because of woes we cannot heal nor bear; And oft times from thy heart of pity falleth Only great silence on our burning prayer.

Is it to prove our faith? art thou rebuking Our ceaseless worry with thy waiting long? Although we vex thy children with our clamor, Are we to plead importunate and strong?

Or are we rather in new, deep abasement, To ask but crumbs of mercy for our share, Relying on thy tenderness and justice, Not to leave any trusting to despair?

O, high thou art above our apprehension, Yet to the lowliest thou dost condescend, Then, wherefore, when our heart cries out en

GLIMPSES OF EUROPE.—No. 12.

BY PROF. H. M. MAXSON.

POTSDAM

Falleth this awful silence at the end?

Every visitor to Berlin goes out to Potsdam, the site of the famous Sans Souci Palace, and Frederick the Great's favorite residence. It is but a short distance from Berlin, to which it bears about the same relation that Versailles does to Paris. It contains besides the Sans Souci, the Old Palace, the New Palace, the Marble Palace, the private palace of the Emperor, and a number of other fine buildings.

The Emperor's palace is the only palace that we have seen that appeared to have a real "homey" feeling, as if it were really made to live in with comfort. It is somewhat like a modernized castle in appearance, and is very tasty and elegant in all of its apthrough it quite freely, and are always shown the chair made by the Crown Prince, an ordinary "wooden-bottomed arm-chair." This brings out the fact that the princes are taught a trade and are expected to produce some sample of their handiwork. Whether or not this argues a provision for the possibility of not having the opportunity to follow their father's calling, it is a good to his subjects.

The Old Palace was interesting chi efly for the suite of rooms kept as they were when used by Frederick the Great, one of them being a private dining-room with double

what its name implies but is so called be-Berlin, N. Y.; Barzilla F. Randolph, of Piscause it is newer than the Old Palace, was cataway, N. J.; and Abel Burdick, of Alfred, built by Frederick the Great one hundred N. Y. and twenty five years ago. It is very large, and has many elaborately adorned rooms, the finest, the grand saloon, being arranged somewhat in the fashion of a grotto, having its low ceiling, its pillars and walls completely covered with brilliant shells of various kinds beautifully arranged in the form of dolphins, sea-monsters and other fanciful designs; minerals of endless variety and beauty, arranged in bands, squares, diamonds and rings; huge quartz crystals, beautiful emeralds, carnelian, ores of copper, lead and silver, agate and malachite, and others equally fine. I wish we could have had more time to examine it, but the custodian hurried us along.

At the Sans Souci we saw the famous room that Frederick the Great had fitted up for Voltaire, the walls being adorned with pictures of monkeys, parrots, &c., which he told Voltaire were to remind him of his natural characteristics. We also saw the cemetery where he buried the dogs he loved, putting a stone over each grave. In one part of the grounds we had pointed out to us the famous wind-mill which marks the justice of the king who would not expel its owner when he refused to sell.

In the Garrison Church, where the sol diers attend service, we entered the tomb where repose the ashes of the great king. Viewing everything as hastily as we could we still found one day all too short to see the whole of Potsdam.

When we arrived the porter handed us a tin ticket with a number on it, which mystified us a little, but we found it to be the custom to assign hacks by rotation, and this ticket was the number of the one intended for us. Our friend, who went for a hack before he understood it, finally had to come back and get a ticket before he could procure a carriage. By means of a guide-book and a little German, we succeeded in reaching a restaurant where English was spoken. After dinner we visited the picture gallery, which we found interesting, though it did not abound in masterpieces, and had only one or two sculptures of note (Thorwaldsens).

the park, public buildings and the house very fine, having rows and rows of very large, fine buildings, and it seems to be a very active city.

### SHILOH AND THE GENERAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[The following extracts from the records relating | urer's books of the Shiloh Society: to the Seventh-day Baptist General Missionary Society and of the Cumberland County Society will show how this church was identified with the early missionary movements of our people. She is still trying to keep the record good.]

In the year of 1801 a proposition was submitted to the General Meeting of the church es, then assembled at Hopkinton, R. I., to undertake a missionary work upon a larger scale than had been before contemplated The next annual meeting was held at Hop pointments. Visitors are allowed to go kinton, R. I., in 1802. Some of the churches Feb. 16, 1823, paid to Eld, John Green, misreported favorable, others not so favorable, to the proposition. The missionary spirit had taken hold of the people, and the subject was being agitated from time to time. "But no decided action in relation to missions was taken till 1817, when it was resolved that the Conference recommend to all the churches in our fellowship (not already formed) to May 15, 1825, to cash paid per order......\$26 00 form themselves into societies in their viciniexample for the Emperor of Germany to set | ties for the promulgation and spread of the gospel in its purity. And it is also proposed that the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, in their annual sessions, be considered the Central Society of the Seventh-day Baptist Order in America, so far as to delegate walls, and a table so arranged that it could the candidates or persons to be sent on such be sent in with the feast all spread, through missions." A Board of Managers was apa trap-door, so that no servants should be pointed, consisting of Eld. Henry Clark, of Sept. 28. 1828, paid the Missionary near to overhear his private conferences.

The New Palace, which is by no means of Hopkinton, R. I.; Descon John Green, of Danated three Bibles.

At the General Conference held at Berlin. N. Y., September, 1818, "after the adjournment of Conference, the Board of Managers met, and after prayer by Eld. Henry Clark, proceeded to organize by electing Matthew Stillman President of the Board; Amos R. Wells, Assistant; and Abel Burdick, Clerk, Elds. Henry Clark, Matthew Stillman, and Abel Burdick were directed to prepare a constitution, and present the same at the next annual meeting; and Amos R. Wells was appointed missionary to visit New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio." At the next annual meeting of the Board, held at Brookfield, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1819, at the time of the General Conference, the Board unanimously adopted the constitution proposed by the committee. Section 4 reads:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Missionary Societies in the Association to report to this Board, annually, by their representatives, letters, or otherwise, the sum that may be depended upon from them; and if not sent to this Board, that it be kept in readiness and subject to its order.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society of the County of Cumberland, N. J., was organized November, 1816, one year before any decided action was taken in relation to missions by the General Conference, and three years before the resolution was passed, quoted from Sec. 4, above. During those three years, from November, 1816, to November, 1819, the main object of the Society at Shiloh was buying and selling Bibles, and presenting them to those who did not feel able to buy them. From July, 1817, to December, 1819, the Society sold 24 Bibles and donated 9; and, in Early the next morning we took the accordance with the recommendation of the train for Leipsic. Here we found ourselves | Board in Sec. 4, paid to Amos R. Wells, mis- until further orders from the Board." The to attach the careful thought which belongs among strangers indeed, as no one at the sionary, June 25, 1819, \$10, while at Shiloh, Treasurer paid into the hands of S. S. Gris- to, and should always go with, a profession of station could speak a word of English. as he was on his tour to New Jersey, Penn sylvania, Virginia, and Ohio. A short sum- \$30. mary of that missionary tour will be found on page 140, Vol. 1, Nov 3, of the Seventh day Baptist Memorial, a quarterly magazine published in 1852.

In connection with the Conference held at Brookfield, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1819, the Missionary Board, on the 27th of September, appointed Elds. Wm. Satterlee, A. R. Wells, and Wm. B. Maxson missionaries for the ensuing year. A. R. Wells' report of that mission in 1819 and 1820 will be found on pages 183 and 184, Vol. 1, No. 4, of the Memorial. on the plan of each member paying fifty cents crops out where gospel seed reaches such The Shiloh Society under date of Sept. 17, 1820, paid A. R. Wells, missionary, \$10. I We then drove about the city, viewing Conference, held at Piscataway, N. J., Sept. | bers and afterwards withdrew. Why they did | by those within. Living as we do, in a busy, 25, 1820, by a delegate from the Shiloh where Schiller lived. A lack of knowledge | Church. Eld. John Davis, Caleb Sheppard, | as now, they wanted an organization of their of English on the part of the driver and of and Jedediah Davis were delegates from own. Oh, yes, the Shiloh Female Mite So do we become unconsciously and almost un-German on ours, rendered the ride less en- | Shiloh; they were also delegates to the Mis- | ciety was constituted about that time; I pre- | avoidably, entangled with that which dejoyable than it might have been under other sionary Board held at the same time, Sept. circumstances. In its buildings, Leipsic is 25, 1820. See Memorial, Vol. 1, No. 4, pages so we all work for the same object, that of 181 and 182. At this meeting Eld. John helping convert the world. Davis, of Shiloh, was appointed on a mission for three months, to Woodbridgetown, Fayette Co., French Creek, near Meadville, Pa., sionaries to preach the gospel, and there beand Lost Creek and Salem, Virginia.

The following is quoted from the Treas-

March 25, 1821, paid to Eld. John Davis, mis-Jan. 1, 1822, paid to A. R. Wells, missionary, bles and donated seven.

Here ends the Treasurership of Deacon Charles Davis, brother to Deacon Reuben Davis.

David Sheppard was Treasurer from Nov., 1822, to November, 1824.

sionary .......\$ 5 00 Aug. 21, 1823, paid to General Missionary Board by the hands of John Bright... 15 00 14, 1824, paid to Missoinary Board, by

the hands of John Forsythe, for the use

of Lewis A. Davis, missionary...... Sold one Bible and donated six. Reuben F. Randolph was Treasurer from November, 1824, to November, 1827.

Sept. 27, 1826, paid to the General Mission-Lewis A. Davis, by the hands of John

Bright, for the use of missions...... 10 00 2, 1827, paid to the General Missionary Board.....Sold five Bibles and donated four.

vember, 1827, to November, 1830.

Lewis Davis was Treasurer from November, 1830, to November, 1833 Aug. 1831, paid to the General Missionary

"Sept. 1, 1833, at a meeting called by the Board of officers to decide whether the Soci ety should disband or not; carried by vote that it should continue to be a society."

Board.. ....\$10 00

Sept. 11, 1833, paid to Joel Green, Treas, pro tem. of the General Missionary Society\$10 06 Dr. George Tomlinson was Treasurer from Novomber, 1833, to November, 1839.

Officers for the ensuing year: Eld. John Davis, President; Eld. Samuel Davis (his brother), Vice President; Enos F. Randolph, 2d Vice President; George Tomlinson, M. D., Treasurer; David A. F. Randolph, Secretary; John Bright, Corresponding Secretary, Rees Ayars, John Swinney. Charles F. Randolph, Assistants.

May, 1884, paid to the Cor. Sec., to aid the correspondence with American Chris-

Swinney, to be appropriated to the Gen-Aug. 28, 1837, paid to the S. D. B. Mission-

Dec., 1838, paid to aid in the promotion of Christianity among the Jews...... 10 00 Donated four Bibles

Enoch J. Davis was Treasurer from Nov.

Dec. 27, 1840, paid to aid the promotion of Christianity among the Jews... \$20 00 "March 13, 1842, the Society ordered that the funds on hand and all that is collected be paid to Sherman S. Griswold, to go into the hands of the General Missionary Society,

ciety according to the Treasurer's book. There were expenses of the Society, and money paid out not mentioned here. About stony ground, but that he continued to sow, this time, 1842, the present General Missionary Society organized on a broader basis, and with a more extensive plan of operations in the missionary work.

The Cumberland County Seventh-day benefits to be derived from a genuine revival Baptist Missionary Society at Shiloh had done a good work for its time. It was formed yearly as long as they were members of the so I am at a loss to know, unless it was then, sume that will account for it; no difference,

The time had come when there should be greater effort put forth for sending out mising a demand for more funds, another plan was adopted to raise the money by circulatthrough the Society to collect what he could. Eld. Gillette generally attended to that matter while he was pastor at Shiloh. seemed to be too exacting, and did not succeed but two or three years; the church then adopted the envelope system for raising money for the Missionary and Tract Societies, and helping the poor. The last three or four years the church expenses, the Missionary, Tract and poor funds have been raised by the envelope system to be collected monthly. month, at the prayer and conference meeting, a collection is taken especially for the China It will be seen by the foregoing that the

fathers of the Shiloh Church, and mothers | sinner when they see Christians willing to too, have had an interest in spreading the gospel and building up Christ's kingdom on earth; and the young people have taken an active part since the envelope system was adopted. It is highly necessary that the young should be brought into the harness, John T. Davis was Treasurer from No- for on them depends the future of the church. The fathers and the mothers are passing it as free from excitement as possible, that \$10 00 "over the river" one by one. Only four of its results might be permanent. ... 10 00 those who were members of the Shiloh Missionary Society are now hving. One is in his Hopkingon, R. I., February, 1888.

eighty-third year, two in their eightieth year, and the other in his seventy-third. Thus we are admonished that,

Our "days are gliding swiftly by, And" we, though "pilgrim strangers, Would not detain them as they fly. Those hours of toil and danger. For oh, we stand on Jordan's strand, Our friends are passing over, And just before, the shining shore We may almost discover.

"We'll gird our loins, my brethren dear; Our heavenly home discerning, Our absent Lord has left us word, Let every lamp be burning."

MICAJAH AYARS. Shiloh, N. J., Jan. 24, 1888.

#### DO WE NEED REVIVALS?

When we take into consideration the degree of excitement which is often connected with revival meetings, when we watch the reaction which follows them, as our ears are made to tingle by hearing the name of God profaned, and our fellowmen slandered by the same lips which have been so loud in speaking the praises of God, the question sometime arises, Under what circumstances, and to what extent are revivals useful? and not infrequently we hear it said that they do more harm than good.

But before we pass our judgment upon any question, it is necessary to take all the evidence in the case and carefully weigh it in an impartial balance.

While it is true that this falling away from the Christian profession and returning to the weak and beggarly elements of the world carries with it a most terrible influence, while we can but admit that we often find those who seem at such times to be moved rather by the tide of popular influence than wold, from March 20, 1842 to October, 1842, religion, yet we should not overlook the fact that in the lesson taught by the Parable of This is the last payment made by the So- | the Sower he did not cease to sow broadcast even though some of the seed fell among thorns, some by the wayside, and some on knowing that there was good ground which must and would receive some of the precious seed, and bring forth a bountiful harvest.

In looking at the question "what are the

of religion, we must not overlook the numerous ways in which this bountiful harvest ground as is conducive to its expansion and Society. When the Society was organized growth. It is not confined to those outside presume this was carried to the General some of the Mothers in Israel became mem- of the church, but is as often needed and felt bustling world, amid the excitements and allurements incident to such a life, how often presses us in our religious life. We find ourselves living on a low plane, from which we would gladly rise, but have not the power to do so. The prayers which we utter for freedom seem to have lost their power, and we can sing, "What precious hours we once enjoyed, how sweet their memory still." much more appropriately than the words: "Sweet the moments, rich in blessing, which before the cross I spend." Little foxes have entered ing a subscription, or some person going in and done serious injury which we cannot repair. Troubles and feuds often arise between individuals, in families, in communities and in the church, which often hold wellmeaning souls down with such a grasp that Afterward the church adopted the plan of they cannot escape the blighting power and taxing the male members to raise the funds effect upon their religious life. Not that for the Missionary and Tract Societies. That | they wish to turn their back upon the cause of Christ, but they are almost bound hand and foot without the power of releasing themselves. It is at such times as these that we need the genuine revival spirit, with its warm, melting and refining powers, so that these differences of feeling may be melted away, so that the scales of selfishness may so fall from all eyes that all can see themselves just as they are, and can forgive as they would be forgiven, and thus open the way for the un-8 00 The evening after the first Sixth-day in each godly by letting the power of the gospel so shine that others seeing its good effects may be led to glorify God.

We then urge that revivals are needed at times for the good of both Christians and the ungodly. It moves the ungodly and the see and confess their faults. And Christians, who may have become depressed for various reasons, some of which may be beyond their control, are often aroused and quickened as they hear the prayer of the unconverted as no other power could move them. And thus a great two-fold good is accomplished. Hence, we should pray for and welcome the genuine revival spirit, but we should desire

A. A. LANGWORTHY.

The Corresponding Secretary having temporarily changed his place of residence, all communications not designed for the Treasurer should be addressed, until further notice, A. E. Main, Sisco, Putnam Co., Fla. Regular quarterly meet ings of the Board are held on the second Wednesday in December, March, June and September; and ample time should be allowed for business matters to reach the Board through the Secretary.

### A PRAYER.

BY HAZEL.

"Methinks it will be indeed an exceeding joy to have had even the smallest part in the blessed work of giving the gospel to the needlest of earth."

Mrs. E. E. Baldwin, in January Friend.

> Some little part, O Lord, give me; Thou know'st I cannot share The toils of laborers in far fields,— Thou dost not call me there.

But, Lord, I love thee, and thy work Of saving souls who live In darkness, and know not the light That thou alone canst give.

Standing within that blessed light, I fain would send some ray To show to weary, wayworn hearts The path to endless day.

Show me, O Lord, and help me seize Each opportunity,
If thereby I may lead some soul To light, and peace, and thee.

-Heathen Women's Friend.

ELD. RUTLEDGE, of Elk Creek, Mo., though not now a missionary of the Board, writes: "I have done more mission work in the last three months, and with better success, than during any other three months in the last two years; and am glad to inform you that the Sabbath question has come to the front, and conversions to the Sabbath are of almost daily occurrence, all over the country. I hope and pray for the peace and prosperity of the Lord's Zion."

### THE CHINESE AND CHRSTIANITY.

Mr. Tong, a converted Chinaman, now studying in Brooklyn, New York, for life in the missionary work, recently addressed a been made by the Imperial Government. has a corps of street scavengers. There is and New Testaments, first in Hebrew and with our hopes and prayers; then sweet to a large audience in the Stewart Street
Baptist Church, in Providence, R. I. He
spoke for nearly half an hour, using remarkably good English. He said that the time
was rapidly approaching when the Chinese
would be a converted nation. Forty years
ago there were not more than six converted

a large audience in the Stewart Street
Conservative and slow to move, it has, not
water laid on, supplied by an English waterthen in Russian, "the hearers stood each
with standing, taken a forward step which
works company; a public carriage service to
officials of the Chinese Empire, calling their
ago there were not more than six converts

and New Testaments, first in Hebrew and
then in Russian, "the hearers stood each
with book in hand silently following him.
Was company; a public carriage service to
officials of the Chinese Empire, calling their
ago there were not more than six converted
and New Testaments, first in Hebrew and
then in Russian, "the hearers stood each
with standing, taken a forward step which
works company; a public carriage service to
One of them would make signs of intelliworld is become the kingdom of our Lord
officials of the Chinese Empire, calling their
ago there were not more than six converts
ago there were not more than six converts
ago there work of Original Statements, first in Hebrew and
then in Russian, "the hearers stood each
with book in hand silently following him.
One of them would make signs of intelliworks company; a public carriage service to
One of them would make signs of intelliand Hows, organized in 1882, by a
company having a capital of £20,000; and it
plants the in Russian, "the hearers stood each
with standing, taken a forward step which
works company is public carriage service to
One of them would make signs of intelliworld is become the kingdom of our Lord
officials of the Chinese
world is become the kingdom of our Lord
officials of the Chinese world in 1883, bors would say
officials of the Chinese world in 1883, bors would say
officials of the Chinese service to
offici ago there were not more than six converts future is to be taken towards their work with paper of first-class quality. in the whole empire of China, while now and towards native converts to Christianity. Jesus Christ in the presence of their counand if the increase is as rapid in the future as it has been in the past, there is no doubt about China's future. It is human nature for men to look for gain everywhere, and the Chinese come to this country for that reason. In China this country is called Golden Hills, and it is commonly said that gold and silver is loose in the streets and is strewn over the hills, and that the Americans do not know the value of it. For that reason the Chinese come here to get some of the precious metals before the Americans find out their value. Most of the China- not withstand transforming Western forces." men who come here are farmers' sons, who do not like to toil in the fields, but prefer to it be said, "China is on the move." seek their fortune. Some of them are successful and write home for their friends to come here, while others have no luck and write back regretting that they ever came. But God plans for them, and they not only into the great family of nations. gather wealth here, but receive something more precious than gold and silver, the abundant blessing of God, and are taught tion is to-day actually touching our own how to find Christ. The question now | shores. comes, Are the Americans willing to take the responsibility God has given them? Providence as anywhere, for the Chinese are not now your antipodes but your neighbors, and those here are more susceptible than one. the others. You may not always see the good done at once, for the Chinese are nataccept it and are converted. Some ask what Great Middle Empire, and consider all the pressing need of China to-day." they themselves can do better work of all John: kinds, hence they are surprised when they

considered beneath the men, and are never educated. Skeptics say that the American women who teach the Chinese are enthusiasts. but it is these noble women who are going to elevate the women of China. Then again it is said that the Chinese are a stationary nation, forty centuries old. while America, only one-fortieth as old, is far ahead of them in everything. This is true in some ways, but the English were not so anxious to improve until the introduction of Christianity; the Anglo-Saxons were not much of a nation until the religion of Jesus was spread among them. In the last forty years China has made wonderful me is, How is this life to imparted to this strides forward. She has her railroads now | dead mass? and her navy of ironclads, and the sooner the people embrace Christianity the sooner lay not so much in what they did and said China will rival the United States. The as in the presence of Christ in them and Emperor has promised protection to all who with them. They saw with the eyes of both in area and population. Suburbs are with." Ever after this they used to come in wish to teach and preach the gospel in his Christ, felt with his heart, and worked with springing up round about and extending, during the Bible lessons, asking questions, realms, and what a glorious thing it will his energies. They were nothing; Christ was notably on the western side. And as Herr and speaking out their thoughts like so many be if the converted men go home from here, not with gold and silver, not to say that tumphing in their personal lives. Their entire the number of dwellings to have "probably From Heathen Woman's Friend. they have been troubled with corrupt politicians; but with the religion of Christ; and then when China becomes a Christian country her people will rise up and call America | midst of men as embodiments of supernatural | and serious disadvantages. - Spectator, in

was asked to tell something of his work in breaking up New York gambling dens. He and under their vitalizing touch dead souls related the story in brief, saying that the started into life. The Spirit had taken hold of Chinese pay a police captain of a precient the highest faculties of their nature, and was \$200 a week to be let alone, and the police | working with them according to his will. will do nothing to arrest them. A body of the converted Chinese had formed what was known as the anti-gambling body, and with the aid of Anthony Comstock had broken up the dens several times, and were still at work. They had the desire of their countrymen to gamble to contend against, but the greatest hindrance was the police, who would aid the gamblers. The Chinese sports had offered \$5,000 to any one who would assassinate him [Mr. Tong], but he should continue his work as long as he could.—Providence Journal.

#### CHINA.

The present condition of the Chinese Empire cannot but excite the deepest interest. Religious and political forces of a mighty sort are acting upon the government; the days of her isolation and exclusiveness are nearly ended, and the wedges have already entered that must ultimately open up ancient China.

full, we cannot but think, with many bles- it is called, is postively palatial. It is well distributing Hebrew Testaments. During ing army marches by, either to enlist in the sings to the Chinese people, has recently paved, lighted, and-incredible enough- the reading" by Rabinowitch, from the Old ranks or to furnish supplies, to follow them tian religion teaches men to do right, and should, therefore, be respected.

probable that every viceroy in the eighteen provinces has received official and positive instructions on the subject.

Four years ago the British Minister at Pekin, the late Sir Harry Parkes, wrote:

said China is on the move, even China can-

Now surely is not the time for indifference or despair, but rather for downright earnestness and daring enterprise. China has been opened in spite of herself, and been forced magazines. North and south of the town is sent by twenty-five Jewish men who have

face of the globe, and the wave of emigra-

to take their place among the civilized na-You can work for the Master just as well in | tions of the earth, not as a cypher, but as a | It is being converted into quite an earthly | brethren." real factor; and it is for us to consider whether | paradise, one vast orange grove, region of that factor shall be a Christian or a pagan orchards and fruit-gardens.

The Rev. J. J. Turner writes:

most of all is needed in China just now is the small scale, of course. It is so changed that Missions. urally slow and conservative, believing that most of all is needed in China just now is the small scale, of course. It is so changed that whatever their ancestors did is right and living voice of the earnest gospel preacher. Herr Schick, the government surveyor of buildings declares he did not recognize the proper for them. The chief inducement for who, in the market place, in the street, by buildings, declares he did not recognize the the Chinamen to come to Sunday school is the wayside, and in the homes of the peo- place when he revisited it in 1880. to learn the English language, for it aids ple, will tell them in their own language them in their business; but if they are told clearly, plainly, lovingly and earnestly, the the story of Christ again and again, though wondrous story of the cross of Christ. come once again a center for trade. There get the older women to lend a listening ear; at first they think it blasphemy, they finally Books are all very well in their place, but is the nucleus of a new town rising, inhabit- they always had a thousand and one excuses the people do not understand them. Schools ed by Moslem immigrants from Boznia and ready for keeping away from their lessons; good it does to convert Chinamen, for they have their place, and so has science, I sup- Herzegovina; a custom-house is built, and a they were "too old to learn," their "intellects are gone in a day or two; but the converted pose; but oh for a few men who would de- line of steamers will call there regularly. were too thick," etc.; but, so far as I could Chinamen go home and are the best workers vote their whole strength to the great work In the larger towns of the interior, the see, there was really nothing but their invetfor the Master's cause. The Chinese know of preaching the gospel to the people; believ- note of progress has been struck, and all erate love of gambling that made them very little about what is going on in other ing fully that by it God has promised to are in a state of transition. countries. They call their country the save the nations. This, I am confident, is

come here to find you do everything better is both legally and practically open to the be said of Tiberias and Nazareth. than they do. There are plenty of Cath- gospel. There are able, earnest, and devot-

courage, and full of faith in the ultimate increase in the number of those who appear commanded a view of the veranda, and triumph of the gospel, most of us feel that to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. there is something wanting. We want more | The order of things in Jerusalem, too, is "She is singing something that we can un. men; but there is a higher want. We need very different from what it was only a few derstand!" one of them exclaimed, and by. more perfect methods of operation; but there | years ago, and the change the Holy City is is a need more vital and pressing still. I gradually undergoing strikes every traveler into the room. Verse after verse was sung feel in my inmost soul that our pressing | who has revisited the place after an interval need is a baptism of divine power; and I can of eight or ten seasons. Whole quarters add, from certain knowledge, that most of have been rebuilt, sanitation is cared for, our missionaries in China feel as I do. China the streets are well lighted, clocks are placed is dead-terribly dead. Our plans and organizations can do but little for that great no longer closed at sundown, to the incon- would gladden any preacher's heart! Some people. They need life. Christ came to give life; and the all absorbing question with tradespeople. The tanneries and slaughter- ed, the players were asked what had become

"The secret of the success of the apostles everything. Christ was living, breathing, and Schick, the government surveyor, estimates little children, and seeking hard to learn, nature being replete with his life, their spirits | trebled" in five-and-twenty years, some idea bathed in his light, and their souls kindled may be formed of the rate at which Syria is with the fires of his love, they moved in the making progress, notwithstanding many power. They spoke with the demonstration of | Gospel in All Lands. After a hymn had been sung, Mr. Tong the Spirit; when they came in contact with men, a mysterious energy went out of them;

> "This is what missionaries must be if India, China, and Japan are ever to be moved through them; this is what we must all be if God's will is ever to be accomplished in us and through us."—The Missionary Herald.

### MATERIAL PROGRESS IN SYRIA.

The towns are increasing in size and popu- strengthened by the recent experiences of lation, imports and exports are steadily ris. | the Anti-Semitic movement." Mr. Schöning, trade is passing from the hands of berger writes: "The Jews in Kischineff Europeans into those of the native mer- have now accepted the fact that there is chants, and the fellahin are beginning to in the midst of them a Jewish synagogue in invest money in cattle-rearing. In the which one of their brethren, of unblemished larger seaports the signs of material growth | character and eminent gifts, proclaims every are especially striking.

the last five-and-twenty years, and is prac- closely crowded, a few of them old, most of tically a new city, built partly in the West- middle age, very many youths, and a few A new departure, full of significance, and man architect. The European quarter, as quietly about a little dark man offering and possession." Let us arise ere the conquer-

there were not less than 45,000 who confess On the strength of this decree, the heads of port, with about fifteen or twenty thousand The Rev. E. H. Leitner, of Constantinople, provinces and high mandarins have issued residents, Beirut has grown in a quarter of says: "I counted 150 present who were trymen, and 150,000 attend service each proclamations to the people, calling on them a century to a thriving European entrepot, hanging spell bound on the lips of Rabinoweek. The work is as firm as it is extensive, to live at peace with Christian missionaries having a population of over eighty thousand, witch; no wonder, for the man and his work and converts, and explaining that the Chris- and this in spite of the fact that there is no are born of the Spirit. Through all there harbor, and vessels have to anchor in the open | rang the one note, 'Not I, but Christ in me.'" roadstead. The shipping touching at Bierut | Hundreds of these Jews now believe in the These proclamations have been published has grown, in the same five and twenty Messiah. Sunday they celebrate and keep in so many parts of China that it seems years, from 100 vessels of 30,000 tons to holy for the Lord's sake. Saturday, the nearly 400 steamers and 3,500 sailing vessels, Jewish Sabbath, is to them a day for miswith a tonnage of 400,000 gross.

> late years in and about Jaffa, the most witch himself writes, September 28, 1887: southerly seaport of Syria. The changes in "At length it may with positive truth be said China is on the move, even China cannot withstand transforming Western forces." this ancient and interesting little town are different places to Kischineff to hear, instead rounded it, after the primitive Eastern fash of their liturgies and dead prayers, the words of spirit and life of our Lord, which up to admit of an extension of the area I preach before all the congregation of available for building; and numbers of new Israel with great quietness, no one making houses have been erected, many of imposing me afraid. From the city of Warsaw there style and size, to say nothing of depots and is come a wise and honorable man, who is quite a series of suburbs, substantially built | come to the faith of Christ through Isaiah They are spreading themselves over all the by Arab immigrants from Upper Egypt, 53, who desire to join our community. who are settling in Syria and Palestine. Also from a town in the government Kiev And it is noted, too, that the houses have there is come a respectable man, desiring to glass windows, a thing unheard of twenty | take upon his shoulders the yoke of Messiah's One thing is certain, the Chinese are going years ago. The country round about Jaffa gospel, which is easy and light, and preach it take their place among the civilized natis even more changed than the port itself. afterwards to the multitude of his Jewish

> Carmel, has roused from its torpor, and in this movement, of which, strictly speak-"I am more than ever convinced that what | gone in for building and rebuilding,—on a | ing, he is the true Author."—Friend of

other nations barbarians, and think that In the burning words of the Rev. Griffith The streets were formerly impassable in they played, they recounted to each other, "I am glad to be able to report that China clean, passable at any time. The same may heard during their lives; such gossip! it

Nablous-the ancient Shechem where you have heard it. The game, meanwhile, olics in China, too many in fact, for the country. The reason for this is that it is the images, which are considered the gods of the foreigners by the Chinese. Christianity has done much to elevate the social position of the Chinese women, for they are

on many public buildings, and the gates are An enthusiastic congregation like that venience of residents and the hindrance of time after, when the same zenana was visithouses have been removed to a distance, and of their cards, and they replied: "Don't men. outside the walls of the ancient enclosure a tion them to us again! It was all very well "new Jerusalem" is slowly rising, that at the to gamble when we did not know any better: present rate of growth will in a few years but now we see our folly, and we have given quite overshadow the old city, exceeding it | the cards to the little children to build houses

#### JEWISH MISSIONS.

A deeply interesting account of Rabinowitch, a Jewish lawyer in South Russia, who was converted to Christ through reading the New Testament, and of the Jewish movement towards Christianity which he has originated, is given in Word and Work for November 11. "A crisis," says Dr. Adolph Saphir, "is evidently approaching. Talmudism, and the attempt to modernize Judaism, and to reduce it to rationalistic. deism, have both failed and proved themselves to be without vitality, and yet the Evidence of progress is seen on every side. | national consciousness has been roused and Sabbath that Jesus is the Messiah promised Beirut, for example, would hardly be known to their fathers, and the Saviour of the for the same place by travelers of the last world." Rev. A. Venetianer, of Rohrbach, generation were they to revisit it now. It has says of this Christian synagogue: "The quadrupled in extent and population within room was full; here sat, there stood, men ern style, under the supervision of a Ger- | soldiers in uniform. Among them passed | thought 'all these search the Scriptures From a squalid and unsavory Eastern diligently whether these things be so." sion work, as on ordinary working days the No less marked is the progress made of Jews cannot so easily come to listen. Rabino-

"Just now, during the Jewish solemn

In Siberia, and Hungary also, Jews are being brought to Christ by his gospel. Pro-Haifa, the little port at the foot of Mount | fessor Delitzch says: "The hand of God is

### ZENANA WORK.

Bethlehem has been almost entirely relin one of the verandas or balconies, cards built, and improved out of all knowledge, and small coin were before them, and as winter; now they are paved and telerably with great glee, all the gossip they had ever would have made your hearts ache could

there began to sing a hymn in Bengali. and by the cards were dropped; they all came still they wanted more. Sometimes an English hymn was asked for, and translating that gave one an opportunity of preaching Christ to them. Oh, how they listened!

CHINA, with her immense population of over one-fifth of the race, is yielding, after stubborn resistance, to the advances of Western enterprise, if the report be true that Americans are about to engage in telegraph, telephone, and railway operations there, with the sanction of the Emperor. The introduction of our rapid means of transit and communication into that great inert mass of humanity must quicken its thoughts and activities immensely, and in time make China more receptive to the gospel that has given the West its civilization. Secretary Clark of the American Board expresses the conviction that in this vast "empire lies the greatest missionary problem of the immediate future."

THE great danger and anxiety for all Christian hearts to-day is, lest we may awake to the finished triumph of this glorious work, in this world or the hereafter, and find that it has gone on by us, beyond us. and without us; that we have no right to join in the shout of triumph, that we cannot rejoice that any of the countless throng from the far lands was redeemed through any labor, or in answer to any prayer, of ours, and by so much we are debarred from sharing in our Redeemer's joy, when "he shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied." The victory is sure and near. We can see the prophecy fulfilling: "He shall receive the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts in January.

•	
Received through Woman's Board	
from the ladies of Waterford	
Church, M. M	
Sabbath school, Berlin, N. Y 15 00	
Second Alfred Church 12 04	
Eli B. Ayers, Dodge Centre, Minn.,	
H. M	
H. M. \$6 00 Eli B. Ayers, Dodge Centre, Minn.,	
C. M	
C. M	
T M 9 00 19 00	
J. M 3 00—12 00	
J. M	
ria., towards 11. Mr. of Mrs.	
Mary A. Rogers 11 22	
Nortonville Church \$ 3 75	
"Sabbath school, towards	
L. M., of Russel J. Maxson. 15 00-18 75	
D. N. Newton, Sec., Fayett-ville,	
N. C	
Second Brookfield Church \$ 5 34	
Sabbath-school 18 15	
Edward E. Whitford 4 00	
Martha J. Babcock 1 00	
Wm. C. Whitford, R. of C. M 5 00-33 49	
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Coon, Republic-	
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Coon, Republican City, Neb., C. M. 200	
Mr. and Mrs. Giles Ellis, Dodge Cen-	
tre. Minn	
I. T Rogers Evenutor Milton Tune	
tion, interest on notes, Abel G.	
Burdick estate, for Ministerial	
Fund \$49 45	
Principal of one note, in cash 8 00-57 45	
Lincklaen Sabbath school, C. M 481	
Southampton Church	
The Ladies' Evangelical Society, Al-	
fred Centre, N. Y., M. M 10 00	
Mrs. Content Potter, Alfred, N. Y. 20 00	
First Brookfield Church, G. F \$ 6 57	
" Hol. M 50	
" Sabbath school, G. F. 3 68-10 75	
Faring Sabhath school G F 4 28 49	
C. M 18 63—47 12	
The Ladies' Aid Society of Second	
Proceeded Observe to make T	
Brookfield Church to make L. M. Mrs. Eslie L. Rogers 25 00	
The state of the s	
Little Genesee Sabbath school, G. F., \$18 75	
Timaly class, D. M 10 00 No .	
Y. P. S. C. E., of West Hallock, Ill.,	
$\mathbf{H}$ . $\mathbf{M}$	
The Woman's Missionary Society, of	
North Loup, Neb., C. M 15 00	
DeRuyter Church 7 43	
\$406 81	
Balance December 31, 1887 90 47	

A. L. CHESTER, Treasurer. WESTERLY, R. I., Jan. 31, 1888.

Payments in January.....

Balance in Treasury Jan. 31, 1888...

E. & O. E.

P. S.—All receipts, for Missionary Society will be acknowledged through the RECORDER every month, which, with the endorsement of the Treasurer upon all checks, drafts, money orders, postal

### Sabbath Befo

Remember the Sabbath-day, to Six days shalt thou labor, and do all the seventh day is the Sabbath of the

WE clip the following from a ber of the Central New Jersey lished at Plainfield, N. J.:

Rev. Dr. Lewis, of this city, Monday, to the Baptist Minis ence of New York City, a pape bath question as viewed from th of the Seventh day Baptist C said to have been an admirable Dr. Lewis afterward allowed th to fire questions at him for twe He was ready for the emerger prised the brethren by his read replies.

### THE SABBATH SACRIFIC

There are some very pertine cal questions for Seventh day following extracts from Re Macfie, in "The Sabbath of th What is a consistent Christi

has to choose between money Sabbath work, and rest on without it? Certainly he ou remunerative employment, thou itself, should for a time, be end the plea of his tempter admissi of conscience and before the tr the church would never have ors, and Christ would seem u demanding that we should l than home, kindred, and life. tles "rejoiced that they were thy to suffer shame for his na sake, they firmly opposed a brated in thousands of splene multitudes of their disciples g and imprisonment, why she worldly prospects, uncertain him? Why should manufa chants, and railway direct gain, triumph over him?

Under this head the Chris publishes a report of a meeti held in the city of Chicago, r as follows:

At a meeting of Protestant city on Monday the 28th u how to overcome the prevale ecration, Rev. Dr. C. E. Ms able address at the Elgin S tion was one of the features of presented several papers. T to be presented to the meeti gelical Alliance at Washing with the recommendation th before Congress by a comp

Alliance meeting. The first paper said that b desecration there would be anarchists in this country. union among the church peo demon of Sabbath desecrat posed plan strikes at every now indulged it on the Sal ministers propose to petition act laws first to dispense w mails and holding post office Sabbath. The paper is ad House of Representatives says: "The telegraph is no mit all important news, and is no absolute necessity for i the Sabbath. Consequently mails on that day is in v

The next paper is address ors of the railroads of the U says: "The increased rate and transportation, as con used in the days of our fat tiplied the facilities of des that there is no necessity o more than six days in a therefore, all work done on of necessity and mercy, is i state laws, so that if a com openly ignores statute law surprised when a communit low their example."

A paper to the directors says: "The electric forces our telegraphs have broug the world into close proxi fore there is no more neces ing business by telegraph than there is for people to

The last paper is address tors of the public press of and says that "the Sabba line between Christianity that it is the bulwark that tian civilization against a every influence that tend power of the Sabbath ove science endangers the stab lican institutions; that th lishing and selling newsp bath is in open violation We, therefore, respectful discontinue the publication on the Sabbath."

We have not deemed it in this connection extract referred to in the forego drift of the whole matter dicated in the words of th proposed plan strikes at e

ed a view of the veranda, and an to sing a hymn in Bengali. nging something that we can unone of them exclaimed, and by. e cards were dropped; they all came om. Verse after verse was sung, wanted more. Sometimes an ymn was asked for, and translating one an opportunity of preaching them. Oh, how they listened? usiastic congregation like that dden any preacher's heart! Some when the same zenana was visitayers were asked what had become rds, and they replied: "Don't men-to us again! It was all very well when we did not know any better: ve see our folly, and we have given to the little children to build houses ver after this they used to come in e Bible lessons, asking questions, ing out their thoughts like so many iren, and seeking hard to learn.—
then Woman's Friend.

with her immense population of ifth of the race, is yielding, after resistance, to the advances of enterprise, if the report be true ricans are about to engage in teleelephone, and railway operations i the sanction of the Emperor. The on of our rapid means of transit and pation into that great inert mass of must quicken its thoughts and acmensely, and in time make China ptive to the gospel that has given its civilization. Secretary Clark of rican Board expresses the convicin this vast "empire lies the greatonary problem of the immediate

reat danger and anxiety for all hearts to-day is, lest we may awake hished triumph of this glorious this world or the hereafter, and it has gone on by us, beyond us, ut us; that we have no right to e shout of triumph, that we canthat any of the countless throng far lands was redeemed through or in answer to any prayer, of by so much we are debarred from our Redeemer's joy, when "he of the travail of his soul and shall d." The victory is sure and near.
the the prophecy fulfilling: "He
we the heathen for his inheritance, ttermost parts of the earth for his

." Let us arise ere the conquermarches by, either to enlist in the o furnish supplies, to follow them hopes and prayers; then sweet to e the angelic anthem, as they shall lleluia, for the kingdom of this ecome the kingdom of our Lord Christ!"-Rev. J. C. Fernald, in fissionary Magazine.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Receipts in January. through Woman's Board the ladies of Waterford ool, Berlin, N. Y..... rs. Dodge Centre, Monn., s. C. B. Rogers, Daytona, towards L. M. of Mrs. A. Rogers.
Church. \$ 3 75 Sabbath school, towards I., of Russel J. Maxson. 15 00-18 75 wton, Sec., Fayett ville. okfield Church ..... \$ 5 34 Sabbath-school... 18 15 Whitford.... ty, Neb., C. M.... s. Giles Ellis, Dodge Ceninn. s, Executor, Milton Junc-25-00 interest on notes, Abel G. ick estate, for Ministerial one note, in cash. 849 45 abbath school, C. M .... n Church... n Church. Evangelical Society, Alentre, N. Y., M. M..... t Potter, Alfred, N. Y.. Hol. M. 50 Sabbath school, G. F. 3 68—10.75 ath school, G. F. 18 68—47 12 C. M..... Aid Society of Second

., of West Hallock, Ill., s Missionary Society, of Loup, Neb., C. M.... ember 31, 1887..... reasury Jan. 31, 1888...

field Church to make L.

Primary class, S. M...

se Sabbath school, G. F., \$18 75

A. L. CHESTER, Treasurer. R. I., Jan. 31, 1888. receipts, for Missionary Society will edged through the RECORDER every b, with the endorsement of the Treaschecks, drafts, money orders, postal-istered letters, will be considered a upt for the money unless especially reof person sending the same is which will be cacerfully forwarden key wine to yet or or oral sense is the

Sabbath Beform.

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

WE clip the following from a recent number of the Central New Jersey Times, published at Plainfield, N. J.:

Rev. Dr. Lewis, of this city, presented on, Monday, to the Baptist Ministers' Conference of New York City, a paper on the Sab bath question as viewed from the stand-point of the Seventh day Baptist Church. It is said to have been an admirable presentation. Dr. Lewis afterward allowed the clergymen to fire questions at him for twenty minutes. He was ready for the emergency, and surprised the brethren by his ready and pointed

### THE SABBATH SACRIFICE:

There are some very pertinent and practical questions for Seventh day Baptists in the following extracts from Rev. Wm. G. Macfie, in "The Sabbath of the Lord:" What is a consistent Christian to do if he

has to choose between money with constant Sabbath work, and rest on the Sabbath itself, should for a time, be endangered. Were the plea of his tempter admissible in the court of conscience and before the tribunal of God. the church would never have had confessors, and Christ would seem unreasonable in demanding that we should love him more than home, kindred, and life. If the apostles "rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name," if, for his sake, they firmly opposed a worship, celebrated in thousands of splendid temples, if multitudes of their disciples gloried in bonds and imprisonment, why should we prefer worldly prospects, uncertain at the best, to him? Why should manufacturers, merchants, and railway directors, greedy of gain, triumph over him?

#### SABBATH REFORM.

Under this head the Christian Cynosure publishes a report of a meeting of ministers, held in the city of Chicago, not long since, as follows:

At a meeting of Protestant pastors in this city on Monday the 28th ult., to consider able address at the Elgin Sabbath convention was one of the features of that meeting, presented several papers. They were voted to be presented to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Washington last week, with the recommendation that they be laid before Congress by a committee from that Alliance meeting.

The first paper said that but for Sabbathdesecration there would be no such class as anarchists in this country. It called for a demon of Sabbath desecration. The proplan strikes at every form of labor now indulged it on the Sabbath day. The ministers propose to petition Congress to enact laws first to dispense with carrying the mails and holding post offices open on the Sabbath. The paper is addressed to the House of Representatives assembled, and says: "The telegraph is now used to transmit all important news, and therefore there is no absolute necessity for running mails on the Sabbath. Consequently the running of mails on that day is in violation of state

The next paper is addressed to the directors of the railroads of the United States, and says: "The increased rate of speed of travel and transportation, as compared with that used in the days of our fathers, has so multiplied the facilities of despatching business that there is no necessity of running trains more than six days in a week, and that, therefore, all work done on Sabbath, except of necessity and mercy, is in violation of our low their example."

our telegraphs have brought the people of the world into close proximity, and therefore there is no more necessity for transact ing business by telegraph on the Sabbath than there is for people to keep their stores

The last paper is addressed to the proprie tors of the public press of the United States, and says that "the Sabbath is the dividing line between Christianity and heathenism; every influence that tends to weaken the power of the Sabbath over the public conscience endangers the stability of our republican institutions; that the business of publishing and selling newspapers on the Sab- his reputation to a large extent in Europe. discontinue the publication of newspapers

drift of the whole matter is sufficiently indicated in the words of the Cynosure, "The proposed plan strikes at every form of labor valuable purchases and collections for the now indulged in on the Sabbath-day." library of the new university, but gained the Colombia. now indulged in on the Sabbath-day." library of the new university, but gained the Colombia.

stated in the words, "The ministers propose be it observed, is the first move, which implies that after this point is gained they will ask for laws prohibiting other forms of soground is covered. Is not the spectacle a sorry one, when a company of Protestant, gospel ministers seek to stay what they call tides of irreligion by appeals to civil law? proper functions in respect to religious matters than to grant the request of these revermission of preaching the Word of God, than in thus petitioning for human laws to maintain as a sacred institution that which has no authority in the Word of God. To your Bibles, oh ye men of God! Accept and gives you; teach the church to reverence that Word and enforce, first upon religious remunerative employment, though subsistence with a "Thus saith the Lord;" then you can talk to sinners about the sin of Sabbath breaking, with appeals to a law infinitely above any which Congress can enact.

### Education.

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

### ASA GRAY.

Prof. Asa Gray died at his home in the Botanic Gardens, Cambridge, Mass., on Monday evening, Jan. 30th. He had been unconscious since Thursday, and helpless for more than a month.

Dr. Gray was born at Paris, N. Y., Nov 18, 1810. He took the degree of M. D. at Fairfield Medical School, in 1831, but never practiced medicine. After a short time spent in teaching some branches of natura history in a private school in Utica, he was induced, through correspondence with Dr. Torrey, of New York, a professor of chemistry but more widely known as a botanist, to how to overcome the prevalent Sabbath des- accept, in 1833, a position in his laboratory, and a little later that of curator in the Lyce um of Natural History. By Dr. Torrey's man, has been describing, in Lend-a- no room for debate. To say that a sentiment side, he began a career of ceaseless botanical hand, the schools of Bogota, the capital of is contrary to common sense makes it neces-

union among the church people to down the gave a good account of what was known of vegetable physiology, and of the department | mass service. The religious ceremony lasts | don Observer's opinion of Justice Stephen. in which Mr. Gray was more interested, about half an hour. Then they march into If a man is responsible for a criminal act, botanical classification. Although the young the school-room! This first session continues he is equally responsible for the successive ities of the day, he was happy in after years mission of an hour for the second breakfast, in finding that these expressions of his youth needed but little change. His "Botanical meat, boiled potatoes, fried plantains, fried ways the legitimate object of inquiry what Text-Book" was published in 1842; and eggs, and rich, thick chocolate—not a suitawith this we may refer to the educational ble meal for a student. books written by him, which comprise a long list: "How Plants Grow" (1858), "How Plants Behave" (1875), "The Lessons" (1857), a new edition of "The Elements" (1887), and the "Text Book," issued during the past year, which is a revised edition of and Garden Botany" (1868). His "Man- ending with cakes, jelly and preserves. ual" is probably the best known, as it must have been in the hands of every American botanist since the time of its publication. | they remain until seven, and then go home | to choose the least of the three evils, elected openly ignores statute laws we need not be in 1848, but of this but two volumes have been Such a lengthened period of confinement had got drunk, he committed both the other surprised when a community of laborers fol. published, which, even in their unfinished would soon kill the boys, if there were not crimes. A paper to the directors of telegraph lines | ical teachers. The great work of his life is | they call study is merely the mindless repeti- | crime while intoxicated has not the excuse says: "The electric forces now utilized by the great "Synoptical Flora," which had its tion of words in a loud voice, as they walk which the Oriental sinner might have offered beginning in Torrey and Gray's "Flora" forty years ago. As iar as published, it outside. consists of a volume of nine hundred and seventy-four pages on the gamopetalous who studies loudest, and therefore those who guilt and innocense of any offense, and if he the resolution favoring constitutional prohibition, but there are other portions have an ambition to stand well in the esti- willfully and deliberately puts into his mouth bition. Before the amendment is submitted be impossible to enumerate the numerous the top of their voices. memoirs and papers which have come from

igan, then just established. He asked for a mouths," says Mrs. Whitman.

With what instrument they propose to strike personal acquaintance of the leading at different forms of Sunday labor is clearly European botanists. He made himself also familiar with the type specimens in the older herbaria, and came back fully equipped for to petition Congress to enact laws first to the work of his life, the examination of the despense with carrying the mails and hold- North American flora, the first volume of ing post-offices open on the Sabbath." This his "Flora" being completed in 1840. He never occupied the chair at Michigan, but in lips Exeter Academy by the late Francis E. 1842 accepted a professership of natural his- Parker will amount to \$110,000. tory in Harvard. The early years of his life in Cambridge were naturally occupied with called Sabbath-desecration, until the whole routine teaching, with appliances which would be regarded as utterly inadequate at the present time; but it was a small beginning, which has led to the better-equipped Botanic Garden and to the establishment of an herbarium. He continued his work as It would hardly be possible for the civil au- an instructor till 1872; but during this time thority to more completely disregard its own he found opportunities for carrying on his proper functions in respect to religious matthe preparation of his educational treatises. and for increasing the popular interest in end petitions; and they could hardly get science. In addition to this, he devoted farther away from their divinely appointed much time to the American Academy, in which he always took the greatest interest.

To the public not merely interested in the science of botany, especially to the religious ident, who died last summer. public, Dr. Gray is well known by his writlings on the relations of science and religion, and upon the Darwinian theory. Darwin, to found schools for Jewish children in Rusreverently observe the Sabbath which it in his letters recently published, refers to Gray as one of the three or four whose judg- olent puposes on record, during the present ment on his theory was of more value to him than that of the world besides, including without it? Certainly he ought to refuse people, the duty of observing the Sabbath, with Gray, Hooker, Lyell, and Huxley. Darwin had been in correspondence with Dr. Gray for years before the publication of University, has been a Representative in Conhim botanical facts bearing upon his hypoth- years old, a graduate of Harvard and a esis; and from the time of the appearance of | nephew of Bancroft, the historian. that volume Dr. Gray was one of the earnest advocates of the theory as a fair working hypothesis. Many residents of Boston and vicinity will recall the earnest discussion before the American Academy, in the years 1860 and 1861, between Dr. Gray and Professor Agassiz on this great question.

Dr. Gray was crowned with diplomas and honors from all the principal universities of Europe, and during the past summer, while traveling in England, received degrees from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. He leaves no children, but a widow, the daughter of the late eminent lawyer, Charles G. Loring, of Boston; and a host of friends in Cambridge and throughout the country will feel that his death has ex- the judgment of Justice Stephen was biased tinguished a bright and cheering light in by the opinion he has often expressed that the world of thought, and has removed a drunkenness increases instead of lessening most cherished and valued friend and companion.—Science.

### SCHOOLS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

An American lady, Mrs. Bernard Whitour namesake, the United States of Colom- sary for one who entertains that sentiment His botanical publications were begun bia. The city has now nearly one hundred to show that he is not a fool, and changes with a description of certain sedges and thousand inhabitants, and, being over eight the issue from the original question to somenewly discovered plants of north-western thousand feet above the level of the sea, it thing entirely different. In this case, how-New York. In 1835 appeared "North enjoys a climate similar to what the climate ever, Justice Stephen, one of the ablest of American Grasses and Sedges," and in the of New England would be if the year con- the English Judges, needs no defense upon following year "The Elements of Botany." sisted of twelve Septembers. The boys of the question of his sanity or his intellectual This last was more than a mere compilation | Bogota go to school at six in the morning, | ability, and the question of whether drunkof the materials available at the time, and after a breakfast of a roll and a cup of coffee. enness should be held to aggravate or miti-

the principles of morphology, histology, or in the nearest parish church, for the early | considered an open one, in spite of the Lonwriter ventured to differ from the author- until ten o'clock, when there is an inter- steps which lead up to that act. It is true

tion at breakfast, but instead one of the what was its purpose. This being so, it is teachers reads aloud from the "Lives of the surely the weakest of pleas for an offender

At eleven the bell rings again, and school tarily delivered himself up to the domination continues until dinner-time, which is three of the demon of drunkenness, and that the "The Lessons." Besides these we may o'clock. The boys now enjoy an interval mention "The Manual of the Botany of the of two hours, during which they have their Northern United States" (1848), of which dinner, a meal that differs from breakfast there were five editions, also "Field, Forest, only in being a little more profuse, and in

condition, have been of great use to botan mitigating circumstances. Much of what up and down in the room, or in a corridor

which have been published in the proceed- mation of their teachers and their friends the enemy which steals away his brains, he to the people at the polls, the legislature ings of the American Academy. It would walk up and down, shouting their lessons at has no moral right, and should have no legal must pass the resolution again next year by

The post-office of Bogota is in a building another. his pen, many of which have been tributary which was formerly an extensive church, to the "Flora." Dr. Gray regarded as his with a large monastery connected with it, and menclature, has invented a name, if not the the prohibitory amendment lately failed, the Wright, and he believed this paper gave him | the serious disturbance of the public.

CLIPPINGS.

The largest university is Oxford, in Engand. I consists of twenty-one colleges and

It is stated that the bequest made to Phil-Forty per cent of all the students at Wil-

twenty-two per cent from Massachusetts. The Trustees of Adelbert College, Cleveland, O., decided to refuse admission to women after the close of the present year.

iams College are from New York, and

Johns Hopkins University publishes seven magazines—one devoted to mathematics, one to chemistry, one to philology, one to science, and three of local interest.

The alumni of Williams College are endeavoring to raise a fund of \$100,000 to erect a memorial building at the college in honor of Dr. Mark Hopkins, its former pres-

donated £2,000,000 sterling, or \$10,000,000 sia. This is the largest donation for benevgeneration.

Horace Davis, who has been practically chosen President of the California State his great book, and had been gathering from gress twice from San Francisco. He is fifty

### Cemperance.

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

### THE PLEA OF DRUNKENNESS.

The London Observer, commenting upon the sentence pronounced on Daniel Doherty, the American who shot and killed Graham, pronounces it monstrous, and declares that the gravity of offenses, a sentiment, says the Observer, which is contrary to common

It is very easy to settle a question by such authoritative expression of opinion. It seems to preclude all argument, and to leave First, they assemble in the school chapel, gate the guilt of an offender may be fairly

was the mental attitude of the offender At boarding-school there is no conversa- before the commission of the crime, and to urge in his own behalf that he had volundemon, and not he, is responsible for the unlawful act.

An Oriental apologue relates that a djinn, or geni, once got a mortal into his power, and gave him his choice whether he would At five o'clock the merciless bell again commit murder, or be guilty of adultery, or summons the boys to the school-room, where get drunk. The unwise mortal, thinking The "Genera of North America" he began for good, making ten hours of school in all. to get drunk; but, says the legend, after he

> The modern drunkard who commits a -that of being subject to the control of a supernatural being. His choice is not The boy is regarded as the best student among three different offenses, but between right, to plead one fault in mitigation of the same vote. Our friends in the Bay

tian civilization against anarchy, and that every influence that tends to weaken the America," published in 1859. This was bers of boys from an adjacent school, strid- and wholly irresistible impulse for intoxi- and some thirty more are getting ready to based on the study of plants collected by ing up and down, roaring their lessons, to cants; but it has become common to call an adopt the same issue at the polls. The batordinary drunkard a dipsomaniac. Never the for state prohibition will be again joined The teachers have another resource against was a term more misapplied. The ordinary ere long; and already the salogn-keepers the tedious length of the school day. As drunkard is no more a dipsomaniac than is tremble for the result. The late convictions We, therefore, respectfully request you to discontinuous the last botanist of the discontinuous the discontinuous the last conviction which was appointment as botanist of the last in their seats of authority, they the usual pickpocket a kleptomaniac, or the of this class in prominent river towns in Wilkes expedition, which was expected to hear the lessons and smoke at the same time. man who set fire to a house in order to plun- lows convinces them that it is time to close start for the South Sea Islands; but delay! Even the boys occasionally indulge in der it and rob its inhabitants a pyromanaic. up in one state. When "Doomed" was We have not deemed it necessary to print in this connection extracts from the papers this time he received an appointment to the smoke continually out of school. "They to dignify his vice with a long name, and to receive a pyromanate. When boomed was after delay, and a change in the plans of the smoking during school hours, though, as a He is a drunkard because he wants to be a written over their doors four years ago, it was written in letters of fire that neither to dignify his vice with a long name, and to men nor devils could put out. One brewer, referred to in the foregoing report. The chair of botany in the University of Mich- are rarely seen without a cigar in their seek to shield him from responsibility for his who began his evil work in Dubuque forty criminal acts behind his own evil conduct, is | years ago, and accumulated a fortune by it year's absence in Europe, which was granted Our schools have their defects, but, upon utter and ridiculous nonsense. Justice from the victims of drink, died a poor man him, during which year he not only made the whole, we are not disposd to change Stephen is right. Drunkenness does add to last week. Prohibition brought at last a

### A CANKER AT THE VITALS.

The battle between man and the saloon rages, and it is likely to increase in intensity till the end comes, because the saloon is an unnatural product in our civilization. Veterans in the contest of to day have witnessed, alternately, success and failure in all the organized movements of temperance people. But there will not be any permanent backward steps in the temperance reform-all signs of the times point forward. There seem to be but two special and wellaimed movements to reach the life of the saloon and destroy it—one by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the other by the temperance political party. Strangely enough the one uses moral and the other proposes legal means; the one is composed biology, one to historical and political wholly of women and the other of men. They are intensely in earnest and moved by a powerful conviction that the American system of saloons must and shall be overthrown. These two organizations are using as their weapons literature and the platform, the ballot and prayer to compass their end. No better agency can be employed for A wealthy Jewish baron of England has the promotion of a just cause. That the atmosphere of our towns and cities is surcharged with temperance electricity is evident from the clashing of political forces and the sensitive condition of society on the issues of total abstinence and prohibition. Temperance seems to be the only great moral problem that looms above our social or political horizon. All else has assumed the quiet of an established order of things: and this order of things is now being almost forbidden in the wild scramble for office. power and patronage, but thoughtful and good men should stop and consider that a canker is eating at the very vitals of the government.—Chautauquan.

### HOW NOT TO DO IT.

One gallon of whisky costs about \$3, and contains on the average 65 ten-cent drinks. Now, if you must drink whisky, buy a gallon, and make your wife the bar-keeper; then, when you are dry, give her ten cents for a drink. When the whisky is gone, she will have, after paying for it, \$3 50 left, and every gallon thereafter will yield the same profit. This money she should put away in the Savings Bank, so that when you have become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, and shunned and despised by every respected person, your wife may have money enough to keep you until your time comes to fill a drunkard's grave.

HOW TO DO IT.

Give up whisky and make your wife your

### JOHN WESLEY ON TEMPERANCE REFORM.

We may not sell anything which tends to mpair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called drams or spirituous liquors. It is true, these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders (although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unskillfulness of the practitioner); therefore such as prepare and sell them for this end only, may keep themselves clear; but who are they? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these: but all who sell them in the common way, to any that will buy, are prisoners general. They murder her majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity nor spare; they drive them to hell like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them: the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them; the curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there! The foundation, the floor, the roof, are stained with blood; and canst thou hope, O thou man of blood. though thou art clothed in purple and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day,canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven, therefore thy name shall be rooted out, like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul; thy memorial shall perish with thee.—Selected.

THE two-thirds vote of both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature last week passed State have now their work laid out for them. Modern science, which runs largely to no- Let every man be true. In Michigan, where

### The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, Feb. 16, 1888.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Editor. REV. E. P. SAUNDERS, Business Manager. REV. A. E. MAIN, D. D., Sisco, Fla., Missionary

Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to REV. A. E MAIN, D. D., Sisco, Putnam Co., Fla.

All other communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance.

Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, AGENT.

A COMMITTEE of experts, including the State Engineer, has recently decided that the stone ceiling in the Assembly Chamber at Albany, in this state, is in imminent danger of falling, and that it must be taken down and rebuilt. The Assembly is, therefore, looking for some other and safer place in which to hold its sessions. It is estimated that it will require all the time from now until next fall to put the chamber in usable condition. The Assembly is now holding its sessions in what is known as the Assembly Parlors.

HERE is a sentence from the pen of Dr. Albert Barnes, which is worthy of careful reading. It should be remembered that Dr. Barnes was a man of careful, judicial habits of mind, and that these words were written before there was any general agitation of this subject, when the terms "prohibition" and "high license" as party shibboleths were as vet uncoined. "A law which assumes that a thing is wrong, and yet tolerates it: which attempts to check and regulate it, without utterly prohibiting it; which aims to derive a revenue from it for the purpose of government; which makes that which is morally wrong legal, is one of those things in human affairs with which the throne of God can have no fellowship." These are not the words of a partisan fanatic. They are words of eternal truth.

PREJUDICE against the Sabbath doctrine sometimes leads people to adopt strange and unscriptural methods of proceedure. There is before us, at this moment, the case of three persons—a man and his wife and their son. who, comparatively recently, embraced the Sabbath. The parents had been leading members of a Baptist church for over forty years, and their son had been, for twelve years, the efficient clerk of the same church. These three worthy Christian people were recently excommunicated from their church, without having any opportunity to be heard in their own defense, for no other reason than that they were conscientiously trying to keep the commandments of God. Has it then come to pass that the Baptist church, whose motto is "the Bible and the Bible only as our rule of faith and practice," cannot hold in its fellowship those who, for a good conscience, try to obey its precepts? It would seem so; and that to get rid of these conscientious members the church adopts the unjust proceeding of inflicting its severest penalties without even the form of a trial! The young man writes to a friend that, since they have embraced the Sabbath truth, all possible pains are taken to ignore or cover up the question. Even the ministers seem afraid to mention the subject, lest they should be asked to give a Biblical reason for their practice of Sunday-keeping. It would be a good thing to turn on the light in that community with some Bible-readings on the subject.

WE give our readers, in another column. an article from the pen of Mrs. Fryer, descriptive of the Great Chinese Wall, in which we are sure all will be interested, both because of the interesting nature of the subject and because of the personal interest we all feel in the writer. In a private note, Mrs. Fryer makes some references to her own personal relations to the work of enlightening, elevating and Christianizing the people of the Celestial Empire, which to us are far more interesting than the description of the Great Wall, much as we enjoy that. To break down the walls of ignorance, supersti. purer and sweeter, and the world will be tion, prejudice and sin, which keep the people of China from the knowledge of God and from the salvation of Jesus Christ, is a greater, and a thousand times more glorious. work than the building of a wall of stone around the entire Empire. Not wishing selfishly to enjoy the little glimpse of her personal relations to this mighty work, which Mrs. Fryer's letter gives us, we venture to make some extracts from it for the benefit of our readers. The pamphlets to which reference is made show how largely.

"Carmina Sanctorum, or Hymns and Songs of Praise, edited by the Reverend Doctors Hitchcock, Eddy and Schaff, and an editorial staff of clergymen and musicians; published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 111, 113 William Street, New York, and 263, which reference is made show how largely 265 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

of which the letter speaks:

to the work which keeps coming to us, for both foreigners and natives. I will send you band's high position among the Chinese (third degree) admits me to the homes of all I am becoming better and better acquainted lady except myself. I am thankful for this a great responsibility also. Oh, that I may am teaching knitting and crotcheting to some of them and they are delighted to have something to do besides their fine embroidery. Every lady, however grand, is supposed to make her own tiny embroidered shoes. This afternoon I have been to visit Lady Nieh, who lives across the way, and there saw some of the finest tea-pots, drinking cups, curtain loopers, wash-basins, fruit | every way, a good book. picks, key chains and many other things, I have ever seen. All were in solid silver, and had been made to order for the Viceroy's family at Nankin. Lady Nieh is sister of the Marquis Tsing, former minister to England for nine years, and niece of the Viceroy. She is intelligent and sweet, an only wife, and seems very happy in her family with her four little sons and one daughter. She is a devout Buddhist, and fasts several days in each month, but is beginning, little by of praise, which is the proper spirit of all little, to ask me what foreigners believe in regard to spiritual things. In several of the official's families there are two or three wives, and in such cases, some or all of them are unhappy and wretched. Most of them drown their sorrow and jealousies to a large extent by stupefying themselves with tobacco and opium, so there is little hope of

to see their "Christmas tree" the other day when the home presents were distributed to the bright eyes and smiling faces that watched eagerly for them.

doing anything for them.

The pair of new boys make a fine addition to the mission."

THE charity that "thinketh no evil" is one of the finest, and perhaps one of the rarest, Christian virtues. If all Christians could look upon every act of doubtful purport in such a way as to give the actor the benefit of the doubt, and if every good deed could have credit for the purest of motives, what a power it would give the church over the hearts of sinning men to bring them to Christ! Here is an example of that malice which, because of its own depravity, thinks only some hidden, sinister motive can account for any act of charity which it cannot appreciexcellent character, by the merest chance, are set, which in so many instances are given porary supply of food until more permanent | not, of course, pass indiscriminate judgmade for her. In a few days the young hymns," so called; but the fact that collecman found his simple act of kindness served | tions of these succeed and supersede each up to the public, through several of the other in rapid succession is evidence that local papers, strongly seasoned with the they cannot fill the place in the worship of sensational intimation that the most impure and unholy motives were the prompters of his apparently charitable deed. A more cruel thrust than that it would be difficult to conceive of; and yet, in some form or other, are we not all of us too fond of thinking that pride, or selfishness in some of its many varieties, is at the bottom of much that passes for virtue in others? Suppose that, instead of this, we all try, in every possible place, a liberal application of that sweet "charity that thinketh no evil." Our own hearts and lives will be many fold

### CARMINA SANCTORUM.\*

the better for it.

For many years, efforts have been made by various persons to combine hymns and tunes in a popular and convenient form for general use in public worship. .These efforts

Mr. Fryer is connected with the educational have been more or less satisfactory according will not grow old and stale before they are pig-tailed men and boys, and tiny-booted movements of the Empire and the noble to the taste of those who have made use of stand which he has taken upon such moral their compilations, and the uses to which questions as the use of alcoholic drinks, they were devoted. In several instances the opium and tobacco; and how Mrs. Fryer is effort to insert all the old standard hymns finding abundance of work as Secretary of and tunes, and also the many new the Shanghai Branch of the World's W. C. pieces which are being rapidly multiplied, T. U., besides the multiplied opportunities has resulted in a book so large as to be heavy and awkward to handle, and, from "I am glad to tell you we are all in usual the lack of sufficient indexing, burdensome health, and very busy. There seems no end to the minister or leader in making his selections. The smaller books, for the most part, have been abridged editions of these some pamphlets which will give you a very larger works, and have borne the evidence small idea of what we are doing. My hus- of this abridgement in a general fragmentary character. In spite of these defects, these hymn and tune books have done much toward the high officials around us. Each month revolutionizing and reforming the service of praise in our churches. One of the latest, with the ladies who know no other foreign and, in our judgment, one of the very best, of these musical productions is Carmina great privilege of visiting them, but feel it | Sanctorum, or Hymns and Songs of Praise, edited by the reverend Doctors Hitchcock, win some of them, to higher, better living! Eddy and Schaff. The book is convenient in size and comprehensive in its table of contents, containing 746 hymns, 452 tunes, 43 chants, 21 doxologies, an arrangement of the Psalms and other poetical portions of the Scriptures for responsive readings, with complete indices, etc. To these excellences the book-maker has added some good work in the line of his art, and so given us, in

This whole matter of general congregational singing is one the importance of which it would be difficult to overestimate. The service of song appears to have been one of the oldest and most universal forms of public worship; and this would seem to suggest that it is that form of worship truest to nature, the one best adapted to express the soul's adoration of its divine Lord, the proper vehicle for the expression of the spirit of heaven is at hand," Mat. 10:7. All this Jehovah's worshipers. We believe in the church organ with its masterful voicings of the grand harmonies of the universe; we believe in the church choir with its skillful renderings of those anthems of praise which, in some form, have given wings to the spirit of worship in the hearts of God's people since the days of Moses, and David, and Isaiah. The organ and the choir may Mr. Davis' people are all well. We went do much, in the opening services of the church, toward calming the troubled spirit of heaven is at hand." With this underand putting it in a worshipful attitude for the entire service, while as leaders and helps in the general praise service of the congregation, they are indispensable; but the true brought into loving, loyal, obedient sub- steps leading up to its top, and walked thereconception and use of the service of song is not reached until the whole congregation, with heart and voice, join in it. In all nonritualistic churches it is about the only service in which all may audibly join, and for this reason it should be more generally encouraged and cultivated than it is.

> a part of the worship of the sanctuary, it is world. necessary that the hymns selected should be worshipful, breathing the spirit of praise, the sanctuary that the service of song demands. When, therefore, the learning and piety of such men as the late President Hitchcock, of Union Seminary, and Doctors Schaff and Eddy are supplemented by the musical learning and taste of men skilled in the art and science of music, in the production of a hymn and tune book for the use of public worship, a service is rendered to the church which it would be difficult to esti-

he sang, "Let the people praise thee, oh both in Europe and America. God, let all the people praise thee," is posheart are adopted and joined, as in holy wed-

sufficiently familiar to the congregation to women and girls, then so strange in pictures. be sung "with the spirit and with the un- but who have since become as familiar, and derstanding." Whatever shall help to bring many of them as dear, as were my early us such a collection, and to prepare our friends. hearts to receive and use it worthily, may be welcomed as an evangelizing agency bearing on its face divine credentials.

### Dommunications.

THE KINGDOM.

BY J. B. FURROW.

Outline of Bible reading presented at the Seventh day Baptist church at Garwin, Iowa, at the regular Sabbath service.

The subject which I am to present, "When was the kingdom of God set up?" is too large and my advantages are too limited to make the subject as clear as I wish; but I have selected several passages of Scripture which to my mind seem sufficient. I think Jesus used the term "Kingdom of heaven," "Kingdom of God." to denote what we sometimes call the dispensation of grace, and the heavenly state. That dispensation began when Jesus came into the world. It will continue Nankow, we proceeded from thence the reuntil our earthly condition is changed for the heavenly. Then the kingdom, begun here, will be carried on in its fullness and completeness forever. John the Baptist emphasized his exhortations with the statement that the "Kingdom of heaven is at hand (Mat. 3:2), which was not true, if that kingdom is still something entirely future. When Jesus began preaching, he emphasized his utterances with the same startling an nouncement, "The Kingdom of heaven is at hand." Mat. 4:17. Jesus instructed his disciples to go and preach, saying, "The Kingdom | found a resting place for the night in one of was done nearly 1900 years ago, and was in- north China is noted. After a hasty breaktended to be a motive to repentance, to the fast from our well-supplied lunch basket, men of that time. How could it be such, and a rolling up of the blankets which had if the kingdom is still in the future? But if we understand it to be the reign of grace, begun with the ministry of Jesus, into the bles- Wall, which we had only seen in the gloamsings of which any man might enter, through | ing on the day before. It was all gilded and repentance and faith, then it is proper to glorified by the morning sun, and never use the language of John and of Jesus as a shall I forget the first impression that it motive to repentance to every succeeding made upon my mind. Every stone and generation. "Repent ye, for the kingdom brick seemed to stand out from it as a mestanding, the petition in the Lord's prayer, human toils and privations of more than "Thy kingdom come," is always in order, 2,000 years ago! Those were sublime moments and is a petition that all men may be as we mounted the somewhat dilapidated mission to the will of Christ-a most com- on for nearly a mile. The air was clear and prehensive and appropriate prayer. With rarified, and the skies the deepest azure I this interpretation agrees Paul's definition, had ever seen. Not a house, nor hut, nor "For the kingdom of God is not meat or drink; but righteousness, and peace and joy There was nothing to break the stillness in the Holy Ghost." Rom. 14:17. Jesus. reply to the Pharisees (Luke 17:20,21), But in order that this service may be truly shows beyond controversy that the kingdom a service of praise, that it may be genuinely of God was something then present in the

interesting subject you can find by means of sheep or camels as they entered the Pass on and these must be wedded to tunes which a good reference Bible. A kingdom requires their journey from their native Mongolian breath the same spirit; for the tune speaks a king—Jesus is king. A kingdom requires to the cultured ear as the hymn speaks to subjects—loyal Christian hearts are subthe pious heart. The sentimental jingles jects. A kingdom implies laws from the ate. In a certain city, a young mechanic of and the popular catch tunes to which they king to his subjects—his word is our law. A kingdom has a territory in which the subfound at his boarding place a poor, helpless, to the public, will please for a time, but jects live, over which the king rules. His and friendless woman. Out of the purest they can never inspire and uplift the worship- kingdom is in the whole earth wherever picked up some small bleached snall shells, sympathy for her distress he paid for rooms | er, as it is the province of the standard | loyal loving souls are. Jesus' kingdom is an | which are still treasured as souvenirs of for her for a month, and gave her a tem- | Christian hymns and tunes to do. We do | everlasting kingdom. That which our king has begun in the hearts and lives of those and satisfactory arrangements could be ment upon all modern, popular, "gospel who love him here, he will carry on in perfection in the world to come, in which all hearts will be completely and sweetly subdued to him.

### THE GREAT WALL.

BY MRS. LIZZIE NELSON FRYER.

I notice in one of our periodicals an 'urgent request to people in China who have seen the Great Wall to write out an account | seem that there could have been no obstacle of it, and send to some of the home papers, too great for those builders to overcome. in order to contradict the statements made In all the miles before us not one instance by the Abbe Larrien that no such thing could be seen where they ever varied in their exists except as a myth. As this same re-We have no personal interest in the book quest has come to me several times in pri- the almost perpendicular depths of the we are here reviewing; in the subject which vate ways, I wish here again to bear wit. gullies between them. On they persued it brings before us, we have a profound in- ness to what I have seen of it, notwithstand. their almost impossible task, and to-day, terest. When the spirit of the Psalmist as ing the recent discussions on the subject after the lapse of more than two thousand

I recollect that the fact of the existence of of what perservance could do. To us in our sessed by the church, then will the worship of this vast Empire itself was impressed upon day it seems also to stand as the most stuthe sanctuary have a far deeper meaning to my childhood's mind from the geography pendous monument of folly ever thought most pepole than it now has; and that time can lessons learned about the immense propor. out by human brains and executed by human never come until hymns which fittly voice the tions of the Great Wall. Fancy also in hands. To me it surpassed all preconceived deepest experiences, the sweetest hopes, and I those days connected the long, yellow legged | ideas of its greatness, and I could easily the highest inspirations of the Christian "Shanghai" fowls that ran about our barn understand how it could be called one of yard in some mysterious way with this the "wonders of the world." lock, to tunes that are worthy companions wonderful Wall, and caused them to be The great Dr. Johnson is said to have re-

On coming to China, it was no small dis-

appointment to learn that the Great Wall is nearly a thousand miles distant from Shanghai, and that comparatively few people even here had had an opportunity of visiting it. Accordingly, it was no small pleasure and surprise to have the privilege, a little more than two years ago, of a trip to the north of China with my husband, and there with him to visit that stupendous monument of by-gone human toil and skill. We spent the greater part of a day upon the Wall itself, and I there wrote in my journal what was afterward sent to the RECORDER. This was not done, however, until after as much information as possible had been gained from those who had several times visited the place themselves, and had taken more exact measurements than we had been able to do.

We saw the Great Wall at what is known as the Nankow Pass, about fifty miles beyond Peking. Having left our mule-carts at the entrance to this Pass, in the little town of maining fifteen miles with mule-litter and donkeys over one of the most rugged and winding pathways imaginable, and in some places between mountains of solid rock whose sides nearly touched together overhead. It was just at nightfall when we emerged from the labyrinths of the Pass and found ourselves within one of the gateways. and under one of the towers of the Great Wall itself. Here there was only time for a moment's pause before going on a mile or more to the nearest town beyond, where was those bare, dreary, dirty inns, for which served for beds, we set out early on the next morning to retrace our steps up to the Great morial of the past, and as a link back to the human habitation of any kind was near. save the footfalls of our men and their mules and donkeys in the Pass below. In mounting up the parts of the Wall where it goes over the steep hillsides, we would now and then hear the faint tinkling of bells, and sit Other passages of Scripture on this very down to rest and watch the long droves of plains. They were to be driven over the very pathways we had with so much difficulty and pleasure traversed on the day before, and on to their destination, the great metropolis of China. Here and there I gathered a tiny purple or red wall-flower, and that bright October day. On we pressed our way toward the highest peak in sight. Over its very summit this great serpent-like structure bent its form only to descend on the other side into a deep gully, and then rise again over another and another peak until in the far-off distance it looked like a mere dark line laid over them. All around the scenery was wild and grand. From the tower on the summit where we rested, as we looked either to the east, north or south, we could see scores of cone like peaks with deep, sharp ravines between them. It would course because of the height of the hills or years, the Great Wall stands as a monument

of such hymns. Such hymns and tunes continual reminders of the almond eyed, marked that it would be an honor for any

man to say his grendfather had Great Wall. To be thus privileged days of rapid traveling cannot be c honor; but let it be whispered, hower to have brought home three of its bricks through the Nankow Pass, thing not soon to be forgotten by th had the charge of them. Two of th fastened on the back of one of our p keys, while the third was packed wi culty in the already overcrowde One is to be given to President Aller museum at Alfred, if we are ever for enough to get it there. The Great Wall where we saw it,

one of the best parts known, is from

to thirty feet high, about twentywide at the base, and fifteen or mor top. It is built like other walls of of two thick walls with earth or rock in between them. The lower part of huge blocks of granite, firmly gether, while the superstructure is laid in mortar. These bricks are of ish blue color, and are generally a teen inches long, by eight in width or more in thickness. On the M side it is a few feet higher than on t and has embrasures on the top, w smooth on the China side. It is pa large, square bricks, thus forming a lent road on the top. Where it n steep it is built in terraces, and its r is laid in steps, so that its proport preserved in a wonderful manner and there at intervals, doubtless de on the slope of the ground, are towe either against or upon the Wall. seemed as we walked through th large roofless rooms with holes for on their four sides. Near these tow were sometimes long, dark flights steps leading down to an opening Wall on the China side. Here in trouble the Chinese soldiers could and down and increase or dimini numbers without the knowledge enemy. Where we saw it the Wall very good state of preservation, a higher and wider than in many r important from a military point Indeed in some parts of its long fifteen hundred miles, it is said to the appearance of only an immense We came upon a slab o were cut some characters which my copied. They referred to the rep the Wall in that place, four hu more years ago. There have always been many co

as to why this Wall was built, s seeing it, to me its construction has more useless than before. Surely few countries in all the world the has so thoroughly separated as she l from the countries to the north. the few openings that she herself vided, there never could have been sion in this part of the Empire rocky peaks must ever remain a human footsteps. There are some pose it to have been constructed in fully settle the boundary lines China and the countries to the Others again believe it was built the vanity of one of the cruelest tyrannical emperors that ever disg throne of China. It is said that a centage of the able-bodied men in pire were employed for a long years in its construction. The exacted from them, and perhaps i under the pressure of task-master supposed the pyramids of Egypt v SHANGHAI, China, January, 1888.

MRS. TACY COLLINS.

Mrs. TACY A. COLLINS, widow Benjamin F. Collins, was born Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 30th ber, 1823, and died February 2, 1 home of her daughter, Mrs. Alic in St. Peter, Minn., where she Milton, Wis., in March, 1887. fered for nearly a year from para complication of other bodily dis when death came it was to reliev great sufferings and to transpor

we trust, to her home in Paradise She was the daughter of Elder Lois Babcock, who were the parer children, only three of whom are Mrs. Lucy Vincent. Mrs. Lois 1 Mrs. Hannah Hamilton. Sister ( a profession of religion when sh thirteen years of age, was marrie Collins in 1840, who died in 186 to this Western country in 1845 Albion, Wis., and in 1854 move which was her home until within previous to har decease. She w of the church at Milton at the men and boys, and tiny booted girls, then so strange in pictures ve since become as familiar, and iem as dear, as were my early

ng to China, it was no small disit to learn that the Great Wall thousand miles distant from and that comparatively few people ad had an opportunity of visitcordingly, it was no small pleasure to have the privilege, a little more ars ago, of a trip to the north of my husband, and there with t that stupendous monument of man toil and skill. We spent part of a day upon the Wall there wrote in my journal what rd sent to the RECORDER. This e, however, until after as much as possible had been gained from and several times visited the place and had taken more exact meas-

an we had been able to do he Great Wall at what is known ow Pass, about fifty miles beyond aving left our mule-carts at the this Pass, in the little town of proceeded from thence the reteen miles with mule-litter and r one of the most rugged and thways imaginable, and in some veen mountains of solid rock nearly touched together overwas just at nightfall when we m the labyrinths of the Pass and lves within one of the gateways. ne of the towers of the Great Here there was only time for a

ause before going on a mile or nearest town beyond, where was ing place for the night in one of dreary, dirty inns, for which is noted. After a hasty breakur well-supplied lunch basket. g up of the blankets which had eds, we set out early on the next retrace our steps up to the Great we had only seen in the gloamay before. It was all gilded and the morning sun, and never et the first impression that it my mind. Every stone and ed to stand out from it as a mee past, and as a link back to the and privations of more than go! Those were sublime moments nted the somewhat dilapidated g up to its top, and walked therea mile. The air was clear and the skies the deepest azure I n. Not a house, nor hut, nor itation of any kind was near. nothing to break the stillness falls of our men and their mules in the Pass below. In mountarts of the Wall where it goes p hillsides, we would now and e faint tinkling of bells, and sit and watch the long droves of els as they entered the Pass on y from their native Mongolian by were to be driven over the

vs we had with so much difficulure traversed on the day before, eir destination, the great mehina. Here and there I gathpurple or red wall-flower. and ome small bleached snail shells. still treasured as souvenirs of October day. On we pressed ard the highest peak, in sight. summit this great serpent like nt its form only to descend on e into a deep guily, and then ver another and another peak ar-off distance it looked like a ne laid over them. All around was wild and grand. From the summit where we rested, as ther to the east, north or south, scores of cone like peaks with

les before us not one instance where they ever varied in their se of the height of the hills or perpendicular depths of the cen them. On they persued impossible task, and to-day, of more than two thousand eat Wall stands as a monument

ravines between them. It would

ere could have been no obstacle

those builders to overcome.

prvance could do. To us in our also to stand as the most stunument of folly ever thought n brains and executed by human me it surpassed all preconceived greatness, and I could easily how it could be called one of s of the world."

Ur. Johnson is said to have at-

days of rapid traveling cannot be called an honor; but let it be whispered, however, that to have brought home three of its immense bricks through the Nankow Pass, is something not soon to be forgotten by those who had the charge of them. Two of these were fastened on the back of one of our poor donkeys, while the third was packed with difficulty in the already overcrowded litter. One is to be given to President Allen for the museum at Alfred, if we are ever fortunate enough to get it there.

The Great Wall where we saw it, which is to thirty feet high, about twenty-five feet wide at the base, and fifteen or more at the top. It is built like other walls of China, of two thick walls with earth or rocks filled in between them. The lower part is made of huge tlocks of granite, firmly put together, while the superstructure is of brick laid in mortar. These bricks are of a greyish blue color, and are generally about fifteen inches long, by eight in width and four or more in thickness. On the Mongolian side it is a few feet higher than on the other, and has embrasures on the top, while it is smooth on the China side. It is paved with large, square bricks, thus forming an excellent road on the top. Where it mounts a steep it is built in terraces, and its pavement is laid in steps, so that its proportions are preserved in a wonderful manner. Here and there at intervals, doubtless depending on the slope of the ground, are towers built either against or upon the Wall. These seemed as we walked through them like large roofless rooms with holes for windows on their four sides. Near these towers there were sometimes long, dark flights of stone steps leading down to an opening in the Wall on the China side. Here in times of trouble the Chinese soldiers could pass up and down and increase or diminish their numbers without the knowledge of the enemy. Where we saw it the Wall was in a very good state of preservation, and it is higher and wider than in many parts less important from a military point of view. Indeed in some parts of its long course of fifteen hundred miles, it is said to present the appearance of only an immerse heap of stones. We came upon a slab on which were cut some characters which my husband copied. They referred to the repairing of the Wall in that place, four hundred or more years ago.

There have always been many conjectures as to why this Wall was built, and since seeing it, to me its construction has seemed more useless than before. Surely there are few countries in all the world that nature has so thoroughly separated as she has China from the countries to the north. Except in the few openings that she herself has provided, there never could have been an invasion in this part of the Empire. Those rocky peaks must ever remain a barrier to human footsteps. There are some who suppose it to have been constructed in order to fully settle the boundary lines between Uhina and the countries to the north. Others again believe it was built to gratify the vanity of one of the cruelest and most tyrannical emperors that ever disgraced the throne of China. It is said that a large percentage of the able-bodied men in the Empire were employed for a long period of years in its construction. The labor was exacted from them, and perhaps it was built under the pressure of task-masters, as it is supposed the pyramids of Egypt were raised. SHANGHAI, China, January, 1888.

### MRS. TACY COLLINS.

Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 30th of Novemin St. Peter, Minn., where she went from Milton, Wis., in March, 1887. She had suffered for nearly a vear from paralysis, with a

we trust, to her home in Paradise. She was the daughter of Elder Daniel and Lois Babcock, who were the parents of eleven children, only three of whom are now living: Mrs. Lucy Vincent, Mrs. Lois Maxson and Mrs. Hannah Hamilton. Sister Collins made

man to say his grendfather had seen the death. When in health she was quite active Great Wall. To be thus privileged in these in the church and society, was very familiar with her Bible, and had been an efficient teacher in the Sabbath-school for many years. She seemed to have a very quick perception and correct and comprehensive understanding of Bible truths.

but one of whom survive to mourn their loss her. They will take pleasure in remembering her as one of the most devoted mothers. Their names are as follows: Mrs. Lois Greenman; Mrs. Mary Snyder, deceased; Walter Collins; Daniel Collins, M. D.; Rudolph Colone of the best parts known, is from twenty lins; Frank Collins; Mrs. Alice Johnson, and Wm. Collins. A step mother survives the deceased, "Aunt Deborah," as we familiarly call her, the widow of Elder Daniel Babcock.

> The remains of Sister Collins were brought to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Greenman, at Milton Junction, Wis., the son-inafternoon, the 4th inst., conducted by Pres-Church, and were interred in our beautiful village cemetery. Precious is the memory of a Christian mother.

### " WHY STAND YE HERE ALL THE DAY IDLE ?"

MILTON. Wis., Feb. 9, 1888.

Does this question apply to most Christians of to-day? "Why, no," one says, "there never was so much said, or written of Christ, as now." Just so. No doubt these idlers talked most of the time in the market, but that was not going into the vineyard, and engaging in hard work for the master! "But," you say, "they went when asked." Yes, and in this ready willingness lay their reward. But has he not asked you to leave off your talking, and waiting, by the way, and go directly into the work of "dividing the meat in due season?" and necessary for the salvation of the church, most despondent and discouraged. are lagging along, knowing that the "thief" My friend and brother, whoever you may in, and ripen up the vineyard for the Mas-

Here is a warning for the church; a driven by the fierce wind of duty. thief does not come to the hovel, but to the the ungodly?

The comforts of body, and the refinements of taste are not made uppermost with one who has a great work to perform. The Saviour did not this way, and is his servant, the church, above her Master? If Christians knew that three years from now their Mrs. TACY A. COLLINS, widow of Doctor homes would be places to be fearful in, to Benjamin F. Collins, was born in Alfred, tremble in for "looking after the things that are coming upon the earth," would ber, 1823, and died February 2, 1888, at the they be content to live delicately? or would something that would abide? Some men put all their means into saloons, and then set tables free, trusting confidently in Satan complication of other bodily disorders, and to give them reward. How many Chriswhen death came it was to relieve her from tians are doing one-half this, to save men's great sufferings and to transport her spirit, souls—trusting confidently in Christ, not to fail pecuniarily or spiritually? The saloonkeeper walks erect and talks erect; but has the Christian sufficient confidence in his God to

even doubt. Are we still behind Enoch of | rious work of winning the world to Christ. four thousand years ago, who believed that "God is a rewarder of them that diligently | spiritual friend, Geo. E. Tomlinson, for the seek him?" He looked after the seeking, encouragement received by letters from his and trusted God for the rewarding, and he hand, as also out of a love for all those who about the middle of last week. He was manhad not heard him say that he "cared for would engage in the most precious work of ager of the Orange W. Judd Co., and was a She was the mother of eight children, all even sparrows," and was "more tender than the ministry, I would seek to encourage you member of the Quarantine Board. earthly parents," and "knoweth that we have by these words. In all the experiences which and, so far as she followed Christ, to follow need of these things." Must we go back may be yours; in all the struggles and doubts four thousand years for faith, or go on up through which you may pass; keep your into that faith which "overcometh the hearts soft toward God, that they may be world?" Christians, like Peter, are day by susceptible to the influences of his Divine day sinking beneath the waves, instead of Spirit. And as the beautiful flower, springbuilding up a bulwark of strength against ing up by your pathway, lifts its open face Satan: and vet we are told to "take the toward heaven that it may be refreshed by kingdom," to" judge the world, even angels," the falling dew and gentle shower, so keep "to overcome the nations, even as Christ your spirits open toward God, that they may received of the Father," "to overcome our be refreshed with the inbreathings of his dienemies by the word that proceedeth out of vine mind. The work to which you feel our mouth;" in short, we are to be the "bat- called is indeed a great work, and it is a tle axe" of the Lord. Are we so? It is the glorious work also, a work which, though law and daughter, where appropriate funeral laying hold of the promises that is to give bringing to the laborer much of privation services were held, in the presence of a large the "divine life" to do these things, and yet and self-sacrificing toil, nevertheless, brings company of relatives and friends, on Sabbath | we do not believe the promises as we should. | the richest of rewards. The more fully you ident Whitford and the pastor of the Milton is our tithe-money to establish and maintain the preaching of the Word by which these for imperfections in your own self or failure promises could be so presented as to bring | in the work, the less of doubting will there faith to the hearers, and then printed and | be, and the more sweet will be the service. sent broadcast to bring faith to the readers? Remember, "the harvest truly is great, Who of us, like the disciples of old, are will- but the laborers are few," and press on to ing to give all our "might, mind and gather some sheaves of the golden harvest. strength" to "dividing this meat in due season," to pray, study, write and talk to- the blessings of God may attend you in the gether, going out and coming in, in the strength of union, gleaning and pruning vour various fields of labor, I remain

for the Master. MRS. N. A. BRIGHTMAN. 3207 COTTAGE GROVE AVE., Chicago, Ill.

### A WORD OF COUNSEL.

Having had for a long time a desire to send a friendly communication to the young men preparing for, and contemplating, the ministry, I have thought to make this communihas he not promised the full pay—" blessed | cation through the medium of the RECORDER, is that servant, whom when he cometh, he in order that it might reach all, and, if possishall find so doing." The day is far spent, | ble, give encouragement to some struggling and we, professing to have truths absolutely | heart in the hour when, perchance, it may be

will come, and the "snare" will be laid, be, I have so recently passed through all the and that the "hour of temptation" draweth | struggles of soul and mind consequent upon near, while we are still lagging, instead of chosing the life of the ministry, that they pruning the wines with an explanation of are fresh in memory, and would gladly help these truths, that the sunshine may come you, if possible, over the shoals, and safely past the treacherous reefs which lie along the coasts, near which your bark is now being

Do not be discouraged or disheartened in mansion, to gather precious things. The you cannot always sufficiently understand snare is not laid for lizzards, but for larger the phenomena of your own being or analyze and better game. Men are tried by tempta- | the causes of the various emotions that postion who have some inclination not to give | sess your soul; emotions which, if compared way, instead of those who have no purpose day with day, are so contradictory that you to excel. Now this proving time is drawing | are staggered, and many times hesitate to upon us. If two thousand years ago we take another step in the way of preparation, were entering upon the "end of the days," | lest it shall finally be revealed that the sense when only four thousand years had expired, | of duty under which you have been acting. mathematically speaking, must we not be is more due to the caprice of your own heart near the terminus to day? And if just over | than to the behest of heaven resting upon it there is a snare laid to trip up unwary you. Remember, that as in the marriage refeet, they who explain it to the world will | lation there are often mingled with the bright save the most souls, for, "in vain is a snare | happy days of life, many days of midnight | laid in sight of any bird." The message is darkness through which the heart struggles to the church, because "judgment shall on, before it has gained that knowledge and first begin at the house of God;" and if she | mastery of self, by which the two lives thus is not watching and praying lest she be united are blended into one harmonious caught in this snare, what shall we hope for | unity, so the soul attracted to God and united with him through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, is often called to pass through much | be brought into the fold. of shadow and struggle of soul, before it becomes so fully purified from the dross of selfishness that it may come into the full enjoyment and perfect peace of this unity between the Divine and human. So sharp is the conflict of thought upon many of the doctrines of the Bible, so dogmatic is much of the instruction received in the class-room, that the undeveloped mind, the sensitive home of her daughter, Mrs. Alice Johnson, they "stir themselves up" to lay hold on spirit of the young and inquiring student often finds itself drifting out upon the sea of skepticism, if not almost swamped in the whirlpool of infidelity.

My brother, while all these things will come to you and will grate more or less upon your sensitive soul, fear not the threatening storm, but remember him who, walking upon the wave, gave utterance to those blessed words, "It is I, be not afraid," and by a sinthus inspire him? Doubting and fearing | gle sentence stilled, not only the tempest does not give the carriage of calm confidence | which beat upon the bosom of Galilee, but and strength. Perhaps when there is a that still greater tempest of anxious thought of the church at Milton at the time of her volume and was killed.

On account of poor health, I wish to sell my farm, four miles south of the convertion adopted the constitution.

At Memphis, Tenn., Will Summerville, and spring of eight every south of a series for severs, and a spring of each every and capped the constitution.

At Memphis, Tenn., Will summerville, and spring of a creat, nea

Added to this want of restful confidence, is its, you may go forth to the grand and glo-

Out of gratitude to my former pastor and But faith cometh by hearing; then where are able to throw your whole soul into the work, without thought of reward or grieving

> Wishing for your success, and praying that work of preparation, and go with you into

Your friend. E. A. WITTER.

NIANTIC, R. I., Feb. 2, 1888.

### Home Hews.

New York. BERLIN.

Our Sabbath-school held its annual con-

cert, followed by an oyster supper, on Dec. 27th. The net proceeds to the school amounted to thirty-two dollars and seventeen of the Principals of Schools of the American Insticents. Nearly the same officers were chosen by the school at our annual election as served during the past year. Our Superintendent

The singing in our church is being much improved by the chorister, Arthur E. K. Greene, who is an energetic young man, and takes hold of the work with marked in-

It has been hoped by some of the members that an extra effort would be made this winter for a revival of religion in our midst, but no such effort has yet been made. hope the time is not far distant when we shall be revived. If each one of us could but realize the necessity of working while it is yet day, we are sure the work would make better advancements. Let us remember that, 'The night cometh when no man can work."

### Rhode Island.

FIRST WESTERLY.

The work at the First Westerly Church, familiarly known as the "Post Road Church," is growing in interest. The congregation at the Wednesday evening meetings is steadily increasing, and at the last meeting three persons took a stand for Jesus, making a start in the Christian life. We hope the good work has but just begun, for there are many unconverted ones here who ought to

### Condensed Mews.

The January fire loss in the United States aggregated \$16,040,000 against \$11,500,000 Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes died at her

residence on Beacon Street, Boston, Feb. 6th, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. At a meeting of railroad men held recently at Commissioner Fink's office in New York, it was resolved to return to the old

system of export tariff rates on Monday, It is reported that the sugar trust has is sued a \$15,000,000 mortgage on the plants put into the combination by the members,

thus leaving the \$60,000,000 of certificates clear for the purpose of profit. The New York Historical Society has adopted resolutions requesting the Legislature. to provide for a proper celebration of the adoption of the federal constitution by the state,

A Chicago stock company is being formed to remove Libby Prison to that city, to stock it with war relics and open it as a

David W. Judd died at New York, February 6th, of pneumonia. He was taken il

#### Foreign.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will probably reenter the British Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade.

Several sacks containing dynamite have peen discovered hidden in a field near Pressburg, Hungary.

Many arrests have been made in Southern Russia, owing to the discovery of an extensive agrarian movement.

The Morning Post, Daily News and Daily Telegraph, of London, all interpret Prince Bismark's speech in the Reichstag as a reassurance of peace.

London imports during the month of January increased £3,700,000 as compared with the same month last year, and the exports increased £770,000.

It is again reported from San Remo that the Crown Prince experiences difficulty in breathing. The doctors have resolved to resort to tracheology immediately, as further delay might result in suffocation.

The Temps, commenting on the European situation, says that two duties are imposed apon France: first, to arrange her domestic affairs and adopt the budget, second to preserve absolute liberty of action with perfect

#### Books and Magazines.

SCOTCH RITE MASONRY, illustrated, by a Sovereign Grand Commander, 33 degrees. Published by Ezra A. Cook, 7-13 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. To be further noticed.

THE New York Observer Calendar for 1888, is before us. It is printed in beautiful colors, and contains calendar for the year, list of legal holidays, church days, rates of postage, etc. Price, 40 cents.

THE table of contents of the Old Testament Student for February is an attractive one. Special attention is called to the "Inductive Bible Studies" on Jonah. Amos and Hosea. The "Historical Development of the Messianic Idea" is treated in an interesting and instructive way by James Scott, D. D., as is also "The names of Jacob and Joseph in Egypt," by Lysander Dickerman. The Report tute of Hebrew (1887) shows the purpose and scope of the Institute. Other instructive articles, editorials, notes, etc., combine with those mentioned to make an instructive number. \$1 a year, 10 numbers, New Haven, Conn.

A LITTLE volume, 51x7, 115 pp., lies before us, entitled, "Be Strong to Hope." The subtitle, "Courage and Comfort that concern the Ministry of Trouble," more nearly conveys the purpose and scope of the book. There are chapters on Pain, Care, Worry, Tribulation, Suffering, Discipline, and Adjustment. The Author, Rev. Frank S. Child, is a clergyman of large experience as a Christian teacher and counselor, and his book is written in an excellent spirit, though the style sometimes seems a little strained. For example, on page 25-we find this sentence: "This marks out the line of sufferingness;" and on page 85, this: "And flee them to the desert." etc. But these are minor defects, in spite of which the book will do much good. The paper, letter press and binding are excellent, and make the book an attractive one. Price, \$1. The Baker & Taylor Company, 9 Bond Street, New

### FOR MUSICAL PEOPLE

NORTH'S MUSICAL JOURNAL

Is the best Musical Monthly published. Contains 16 to 20 pages of musical literature and 16 pages of new Music in every issue. Every subscriber receives \$2 worth of sheet music selected from our catalogue of publications as a premium, thus the subscriber really receives during the year music which would cost in sheet form not less than \$22, for only \$1. With the February number an instructive serial, <sup>6</sup> Hints on Ballad Singing." by Emma C. serial, "Hints on Ballad Singing." by Khima C.
Hewit, was commenced and will continue several months.
This series of articles is alone worth many times the price of subscription, and is but one of the many valuable features of this popular publication. Only \$1 per year. Specimen Copy 10 Cents.

A PIANO FREE:

mber. For full particulars address

F. A. NORTH & CO., Publishers,
1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST PUBLISHED.

### BE STRONG TO HOPE.

BY REV. FRANK S. CHILD.

16mo, CLOTH. 75 CENTS.

A book of comfort and good cheer for the weary, burdened and depressed: strong and helpful, bringing tranquility to the troubled, and quickening the discouraged into the very mood and power of vic-

"God bless this hearty, wholesome, cheery book." -William Elliot Griffis, D. D.

"I find it a better medicine than that which the doctor brought me."-Prof. Edward North, L. H. D. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by

The Baker & Taylor Co., 740 AND 743 BROADWAY. NEW YORK.

### FOR SALE.

On account of poor health, I wish to sell my farm, four

### Sermons and **Essays**

A SERMON.

BY REV. CLAYTON A. BURDICK.

"Or what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand? Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an embassage, and disireth conditions of peace."—Luke

There is a peculiar phase exhibited in the affairs of the nations of Europe at the present time. The people of what may be termed the great powers of the earth are on seems charged with the electricity of national animosity; threatening murmurs of distant thunder may be heard presaging a storm of cyclone. America knows from experience what war means. She knows its horrors and evils, and she looks upon the by-plays of threatenings going on in Europe with anxiety and concern. She sees Russia and France on the one hand, Austria and Germany on the other, standing looking at each other with a seemingly never-ending hatred depicted upon their faces, and only waiting for the signal to rush at each other with all the ferocity of war's deadly lust. For a while. I say, this is the way it seems to be. Prices fluctuate, trade becomes dull, and every thing betokens the darkness of contest.

But after a little, the cloud passes away, the skies clear of all appearance of a tempest. The distant thunders cease their dismal echoes, and the sun of peace sheds its beams in clouds come, that to us, at this distance, they powers acting in this way has sufficient courplunge all Europe into strife, and, perhaps,

There has lately been one of these warclouds hanging over the nations of Europe, able to cope with the other; or that anew. brought up, as I have said, by the peculiar waters.

to-day are those of our Lord and Saviour while here upon earth, and uttered to a vast | They may have been affected by the subtle concourse of people that were following him, and that he was teaching, as was his custom, the truths of his gospel that he had come to give to the children of men—that glorious gospel of which he was such an exponent and preacher. He had, just previous to this, been partaking of meat at the house of one of the rulers, and had there been teaching | ment and consider whether we are going to those who sat at meat with him. And it is probable that during this time, the people | the impulse of the moment; whether we are outside had been waiting for his reappear- going to strive to hold out against everything ance, so that they might follow him, to hear and as long as we live. Or are we ready to further the words that he had to speak to fall back again into the old ways of sin as soon them. The last teaching that he gave at the as temptations come and fears assail us? table of the ruler before coming out to the people seems to be connected with what he over the sunshine of feeling that envelops us, that he begins his lesson as he does.

one who had exclaimed, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God"\_\_ feast, and he was angry at the scorn used by a tely choses. those whom he had taken great pains to in-

them, the first thing he says to them is, havmy disciple."

ber he told his followers to love one another as he had loved them! But the word hate tiptoe of expectation. One day they seem to | here is used in the same sense that a similar be on the verge of a great war, and the air expression is used in Matthew, which is translated, "Loveth his father and mother more than me, is not worthy of me." And then the Lord somewhat explains this and destruction that would outrival the terrible | the next verse, by carrying the idea that one sweep of the tornado, or the power of the had better stop and consider how he really feels, and how he thinks he will be able to hold out, if he once attempts to build upon the foundation that is offered in Christ. He says therefore in this explanation: "Or what king going to make war against another king sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand. Or else while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an embassage and desireth conditions of peace."

We all of us understand that of those who have once accepted of the Lord as their Saviour, that many do not continue unto the end, but go backward again in the realm of sin and disunion from God, from which the mercy and love of Jehovah seemed to have snatched them. It is sometimes sad to us, joy upon the nations. So often do these it is always so, when we see such an instance as this, and yet it has always been the case appear to be peak a great deal of bombast and | that some, aye, ofttimes many, have gone bluff. Either it is that, or else no one of the back from following the Lord, who have beforetime been earnest and seemingly zealous age to strike the first blow, that would surely | in favor of the one whom they had professed to serve. And we ask the question, Why is weeken forever some of the nations so con- this so? Why is it, that, after men and fident in their powers and resources now, and women have once taken the easy yoke of would be likely to make great changes in the Jesus upon them, they should go back to map of the world. It is indeed a great re- I the burdens of Satan, to be lashed again with sponsibility that rests upon them, and we do the scorpion whip of remorse, and pierced not blame them that they are so backward with the dagger of a guilty conscience? about beginning this strife among them- | There seems to me to be but one explanation, down and consulted with themselves, have that I have taken to-day. I have thought way of truth and life. We know, moreover, that perhaps the kings were consulting as to that there are times when persons are seen to their strength, whether one side would be be carried away by the sentiment of a moment. Persons of certain natures, of emothey were sending embassies of peace, desir- | tional temperaments, appear of times to accept ing to find out the terms therefor. Perhaps of the Lord by having him presented to them waiting for a little time to perfect arrange. but just a little. We do not blame them for ments for war; and, this being the case, I that, but they say to accept him, before they thought that I might make what may be stop to investigate and find out if they are suretermed a war sermon, having had the idea | ly willing, after all, to follow the way that he would lead them. We find this the case with condition of affairs in the nations across the those who come out for Christ in time of great revivals, when they may have been The words that I have chosen for my text | moved to the step by the force of example and contrary to their own expectations. magnetism that may be felt at such times, which may be termed enthusiasm, and they are carried away with it, and when it dies out they think they have lost their religion. Such acceptance as this is not in accord with the will of the Lord at all. He intimates in the text that it is always best to stop a modo this in a full purpose of heart, or just on

As soon as the first cloud of doubt comes in order to a correct acceptance of Jesus, "A certain man"—he said, in answer to they must have just such feelings, just as much enthusiasm. But I do know that we "made a great feast, and sent out his servants | feelings that we are called upon for are feelings at supper-time, to the many that he had invit- of belief, and of repentance, and of love, none ed, for them to come to the supper that he had of which are very noisy. You will find the prepared for them." But they all had excuses follower of the Lord that holds out is one to offer why they could not come. Different | who has counted well the cost, taken the things held them back, so that they would | Lord's side of the story and Satan's, and then

and the lanes of the city "the poor, the the upbuilding of his kingdom. Why not demon that dwells within us to renewed conmaimed, the halt, and the blind." And the leave the dark side of the story out of view? flict, even after it seems that we must have servant said, "Lord, it is done as thou hast There is need only to tell of the peace and conquered him forever—things that excite 1,600 ministers are now under commission, view of the past, that to day our national

hedges and compel them to come in, that my has done so much for poor, lost mankind. house may be filled." That was the parable That is what you need to tell, and that only." uttered just before he commenced teaching | And yet we do not think this is so. We do the multitude. Then when he comes out to think that is the reason why so many who are converted by such preachers as tell only ing in mind the various excuses offered for this side of the case so often seem so little not coming to the feast, "If any man come | changed from the ways of sin that once they to me, and hate not his father and mother held to. They practice the same wickedness and wife and children and brethren and sis- that they used to, and do not seem to have ters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be caught hold of the idea of a new birth, or that things are demanded of them different Queer words, you think, when you remem- from those they once followed. They have only half the truth, have only decided on half of the question. We think the truth should be told, and then leave the hearer to decide between that and error.

We have Christ's example, and that is the

only one that we are of a truth commanded

to follow, for presenting the cloudy side of

the scene. Not that it is darker 'than the bright side is bright. For the glory and comfort of following the Lord is a hundredfold greater than the pleasures of this life. And yet we cannot say that we do not have battles to fight and hard foes to overcome. as we go forward in the Christian journey. When one said to Jesus in the olden days, "Master I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest," the Lord said to him, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." Was not that the dark side of the picture? He told his disciples also that they should have trials and afflictions, should be put in prison and scourged. I say then that we have his example, despite. what men may say, that will not only excuse us when we present the conflicts with which we have to meet here in the world, but it also makes it our duty so to do. Therefore I say we must have battles. There is a strife for us. It must not be expected that we can go through this pilgrimage without the same. Satan is our enemy in truth, although some men would claim him as a friend. He has levied his legions. With pride and pomp sin flings his banners in the air and comes to take us prisoners: lust and vice, selfishness and pride, hate and mammon are his generals, and they are knowing ones. They are acquainted with every avenue of approach to the human soul; they know the weakness of the defenses that we may have; they and it is that of our text; they have not set will lead their followers to just that point where they will be most sure of success not counted the cost of their actions, or else in their vile intents. Oh, my friends, it and it has suggested to my mind the text mayhap they had not started at all in the is not at all easy to walk the way of life, upright before God and our fellows. There is an ambush laid for us here, and one there; here a snare has been placed, there a pitfall. These conflicts decide for us our future. The great battle-ground is in our own hearts; there the forces are in array against each other: there ofttimes they contend and strive for many years for the mastery. I doubt not if we could look into each heart here to day, we would find every one of them had been the scene of such conflicts. Some of them, doubtless, are all ploughed up, and scarred, and defaced by dint of these contending emotions that have swept over them in swift and compact arrays, struggling for proprietorship of that on which they are battling. Unless we give up to Satan, this contest is renewed off and on as long as we live. Our greatest enemy is ourself and the vicious nature with which we are possessed. Things outside may turn in and help, but this is what we have to fight first. It's a civil conflict that we find. We look around us in the world, we see those whom we call friends, and there are those whom we call enemies; these last are those who strive against us and our welfare; they scorn and sneer at our efforts, criticize and condemn everything we do; they speak evil of us to those who do not know us, and give them a bad view of our character. They strive to injure us in every way conceivable in the affairs of life. Yet however much we says afterward, and may show to us why it was | are we then going to fail? Some think that | may fear or dislike them, as a usual thing, our worst enemy is ourself. There have been many battles fought among the children of men; many that have been before the walls are so taught by the Word of God. The only of mighty cities, those that have long defied the cunning and power of their adversaries. There was great Babylon that stood the test of siege from Cyrus so long. Nineveh, also, that it took such power to overthrow. Tyre, before whose gates Alexander of Macedon knocked for thirteen years ere he could gain go forward to take of the good things of decided between the two; and one who has admittance. It took great men to take a the feast. This one and that one prayed to thus meditated, as the Lord here seems to city, and yet, we are taught by the Word of hope, march forward against the evil and be excused. And the servant came and indicate is his will for us to do, is quite apt God that he that subdueth his own soul is wrong that you see about you. It is my showed these things to the master of the to remain on the side that he then deliber. greater than he that taketh a city. That, of hope that every one of you may grasp the itself, shows what a great conflict must be sword of truth and wield it for Jesus' sake. People say, "you do not present the relig- fought, before one can come off victor over May the Holy Spirit so guide and counsel us vite early. Therefore he tells his servant to ion of Christ in beautiful enough colors in his own soul. Things outside move the ingo out quickly, and bring from the streets order to gain converts to his cause and for ward forces to be sure. They arouse the

he said, "Go out into the highways and the beauties of the Lord and Saviour, who over again. But after the battle has been fought and won, how much stronger we are than before.

What are the things, in fact, that the

Christian has to fight against that the world

does not, you ask? Why, the things of the world itself. I do not think that we are called upon to give up anything that is right; I know we are not. By the things of the world I mean those that allure from truth and honesty, those that are the offspring of sin—vicious appetites, and habitss, idolatry in any and every thing. These things of pleasure that allure and tempt to what we know is wrong—these are our enemies that make battle against us and the welfare of our souls. But we must carry on a conflict beyond this. We see the bare face of evil in the world about us; we see his gleaming eyes and enticing actions; we see him springing his net over many and many of our fellows whom we love; we see him snatching them from this way and from that to become his slaves, to entice others, and degrade and ruin themselves. We see them laden with the burdens he has imposed upon them, grievous burdens indeed, that they would gladly rid themselves of, and yet they seem to have lost the power to do so. As we love humanity, and desire to see it made nobler rather than destroyed, desire to see it bettered rather than made worse; so do we desire to do something to relieve them and keep others from the same road of bondage to the evil one. And thus it is that we are led into a conflict against these things and are con- are frauds is no reflection upon the rest, strained to strike as great blows as we can against their continuance and the work that they do. So it is that they fight against us, and place the cross of persecution and calumny and the scourge of an evil tongue some of those not thus favored a little dimiupon us. I think, my friends, you can easily understand how it is that we have oppositions to meet. And yet ask any one who has met such, and see if he does not say the pleasures of truth are greater than those of sin, those of love better than those of hate, those of righteousness better than those of vice.

Sit down then and consult with yourself; look the question over. Are you willing to sacrifice your soul for your flesh? Your ing. Then the evangelist says things which moment? Your peace of mind for the twinges of conscience? Or are you willing to fight the battle for the joy of victory? You have your choice, but you must chose as he ponders the matter. Sometimes the one way or the other. Yet it is disheartening to see how many there are who give up quickly to the enemy. While yet a great way off they send an embassay to him desiring conditions of peace. We know what those conditions are: they are absolute surrender, and thousands are giving up to these demands. It is sad to think that it is so, and yet it is very plain to be seen. Any one gazing out upon the world can see how many there are who are searching for peace with the enemy. Embassies are going back and forth with articles of submission. Yet I hope none who are before me belong to and thus many of the people who rally to

To-day is the last day of the year. Its chances, its moments of opportunity for labor will soon have passed away forever. What does the record show that we have done in that time? Have these conflicts, that I have spoken of, been fought and won? Or have we ignobly surrendered to the enemy and entered into a treaty of peace with him? This is a question whose answer will be either joy or sorrow for us. God grant that it may be joy. But whatever the answer may be, it is already given and cannot professional evangelist comes is, in most now be altered; it has gone on lasting records. The future, however, is before us. The hours of the coming year we may improve. Do not give up the conflict, you who have begun it. You are weak, to be sure, and of vourselves cannot conquer. Yet God is for vou, and through him you can obtain a great victory. Have no thought of asking for conditions of peace, but go forward toward the prize that awaits the true Christian sol-

And you who have not yet decided to take in gold, \$85,000,000 being in bars, and up the armor of the Lord, let the opening year see you do so. I will not deny that there are perils and hard strife, but it is death to delay. Join the army of the Lord, and beneath the cross, the emblem of our for his name's sake.

has aided in planting 3,427 churches, and on the dollar or less. It is amazing, manded, and yet there is room." Then comfort of the faith we hold to; only to tell our selfishness to frenzy and makes the battle 135 preaching in foreign languages.

### Miscellany.

### TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

"You think I am dead." The apple tree said. "Because I have never a leaf to show-Because I stoop, And my branches droop, And the dull gray moss over me grows! But I'm alive in trunk and shoot: The bud of next May

I fold away —
But I pity the withered grass at my root,"

The quick grass said, "Because I have parted with stem and blade! But under the ground I am safe and sound With the snow's thick blanket over me laid. I'm alive and ready to shoot. Shoot the spring of the year Come dancing here— But I pity the flower without branch or root.

"You think I am dead,"

"You think I am dead," A soft voice said, "Because not a branch or root I own: I never have died, But close I hide In a plumy seed that the wind has sown.

Patient I wait through the long winter hours: You will see me again-I shall laugh at you, then Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers!" -Edith M. Thomas, in Western Recorder

#### THE EVANGELIST AS A DISCOURAGEMENT.

We do not mean that he intends to be 80, nor that he is so to the pastor whom he arsists. As a class, evangelists mean to do good, and we believe that as a class they accomplish good. That some of them any more than an occasional hypocrite among ministers is a reflection upon all preachers of the gospel. But the pastors who secure the aid of evangelists are few. and we have thought we could see among nution of ardor and hope, as they study the facts. Let us see. The evangelist sometimes gets a crowd; but it is not, as a rule. because of superior gifts of logic, oratory, or grace. He is inferior in all respects. quite as often as he is superior in all respects. to the pastors whom he assists, and to other pastors about him. Why his crowd? Partly because it has come to be quietly assumed, that, when the evangelist comes, something will be done; which is only another way of saying that until he comes not much will be done; and this is depressdoes things which would subject the pastor to sharp rebuke; but the evangelist is applauded; and the pastor asks, Why are these things so? and is depressed in spirit evangelist is a jester, and the people roar with laughter. He has a stock of sermons and illustrations which he repeats over and over; he has expedients which he employs in the same way; he tells stories of his amazing success at other places, for, being an evangelist, he visits many places. These things "draw," and the pastors, because they are pastors, and abide for months and years, have none of these expedients for securing crowds. Seeing the multitudes, some of the influential people of the church say, "See how this man draws! Oh, if our minister were only like this man!" and they are convinced that a stranger must come before much can be accomplished; the help of the evangelist leave their own minister to toil alone, or, in despair, not to toil at all.

We do not write now to criticise evangel. ists, but to call the attention of the churches to an evil which these specialists are not wholly responsible for. The churches are at fault. There is hardly a church where a revival is not possible, if the people will rally to the support of their own minister, as they would to an itinerant stranger calling himself an evangelist. To cripple the efforts of the pastor by doubt and discouragement is church suicide; and to insist that no revival can be had until the cases, to postpone the revival forever. -Se-

### THE BIGGEST PILE IN THE WORLD.

The United States Treasury to day is a vast bank in metallic money and money metals Probably it has the greatest hoard of precious metals, coined and uncoined, anywhere on the face of the earth—and this is not all gathered in one place. On the 1st of July the Treas. urer of the United States had \$278,000,000 \$215,000,000 of silver, of which less than \$4,000,000 was uncoined. The amount of treasury notes on hand was less than \$30, 000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has been able, by carrying gold bars, to keep down the amount of cash taken from the

monetary circulation to the lower limit. It is amazing when we think of the monetary condition of this country forty years ago, when the supply of both metals was very small; thirty years ago, when money as good as gold was unknown between Pennsyl vania and California; and twenty years ago, when east of the Rocky Mountains not 8 silver piece was visible, and gold was the center of a vast daily speculation, in which THE American Home Missionary Society treasury notes passed current at fifty cents treasury is a vast bullion bank.

### VALUE OF SHALL THINGS.

"Though little I bring," Said the tisy spring,
As it burst from the mighty hill, 'Tis pleasant to know, Wherever I flow, The pastures grow greener still," And the drops of rain,

As they fall on the plain, When parched by the summer heat, Refresh the sweet flowers Which droop in the bowers, And hang their heads at our feet. Though the drops are small, Yet, taking them all.

Each one doing all that it can To fulfill the design Of its Maker divine. What lessons they give unto man! May we strive to fulfill All his righteous will,

Who formed the whole earth by his Creator divine! We would ever be thine. And serve thee, our God and our Lo

### A POOR BARGAIN.

"Don't put your fingers in the d and don't pick at the cake," said Ro

Don't take an apple without le a tree belonging to any one else." Roy was a good little boy in mor but he took no pains to correct h this habit of picking up and pilf small way. And as a bad habit, li many other bad things-and g too-grows very fast, it was not lo he would take an orange or half a de aroons from a dish waiting for desse a marble or a pencil belonging to an came in his way, he would slip i pocket if he was quite sure that would see him. His mother somet to know of his ugly tricks, and him of the sin and meanness of ta thing belonging to another. "Will you go down town and get

lin wool for me, Roy?" asked gra coming into the room. "Yes, ma'am," said Roy. "That's one of the things your

do," said mamma, as he took up

dollar and the bit of paper on wh mother wrote the errand, althou sisted he could remember it with "Two ounces like sample," sai

at the store. "Yes, that's Roy laid down the money. "It

The man put the wool in a which he shoved toward Roy, turned to wait on another custome Roy began looking at the mark

stood in the little round wooden

the coulder. He had never seen his life before. There were comm and potteries and brandies and c agates, and if there is any oth marbles, it was there too. The colors of the rainbow, plain and and shaded and spotted. He felt buying some of them. But he ha weeks saving up his half dollar to ing rod, which he could not do w he was going home with grandn they always fished there. He beg it was very unfair that Mr. Pike keeper, should have so many n he so few. He took one out What a beauty it was with its red stripes, with a delicate twist of b His paper-bag of wool lay near the marble a soft roll on the cou paper had become unfolded and rolled toward it. With another l it actually rolled in—all of itself sure it was none of his doing. quickly to see if Mr. Pike was le no, he was still busy with som There were such lots of marbles. to himself:"What harm could it stay in the bag, as it would Just one, when Mr. Pike had so had never taken anything from

his mother thought good for so n work-trembled as he began fold opening bag. "Let me see," said Mr. Pike, t denly towards him. "I wonder right weight on the wool? ounces, wasn't it?"

fore, and his fingers—the fingers,

"Ye es, sir," stammered Roy. turned red, and he felt hot feet, as Mr. Pike took the b

"Why, I have made a mistake Pike, putting it on the scales. world, I've given you four oun take some out." "Oh, no lasid Roy, in great

ing hold of the bag. How could he bear to see found there? In a moment it fl him that by paying for the extra he could prevent it.

"I-I believe grandmother w lief have four ounces." he said. own half-dollar and offered it to

"That'll be all right," said Ma ping Roy's half-dollar in his cha The poor naughty little boy set h ly together as he went out of th rying his paper bag. His half gone, and with it his fishing-roo tiful bamboo rod with which he ed to astonish all the little co who had nothing but saplings woods. He took out the marble at it as he walked home. It wa than any one of Johnny Pringe no mistaire about that; but he half-dollar for it and he knew it like about the could

### Miscellany.

### TALKING IN THEIR SLEBP.

"You think I am dead," The apple tree said, Because I have never a leaf to show— Because I stoop, And my branches droop, id the dull gray moss over me grows!
I'm al ve in trunk and shoot;

The bud of next May I fold away it I pity the withered grass at my root."

"You think I am dead," The quick grass said, Because I have parted with stem and blade! But under the ground I am safe and sound ith the snow's thick blanket over me laid.

n alive and ready to shoot, Shoot the spring of the year Come dancing hereat I pity the flower without branch or root,"

"You think I am dead," A soft voice said, Because not a branch or root I own:

I never have died, But close I hide a plumy seed that the wind has sown. stient I wait through the long winter hours; You will see me again-

I shall laugh at you, then ut of the eyes of a hundred flowers! -Edith M. Thomas, in Western Recorder.

### IE EVANGELIST AS A DISCOURAGEMENT.

do not mean that he intends to be so. hat he is so to the pastor whom he as-As a class, evangelists mean to do and we believe that as a class they aplish good. That some of them rauds is no reflection upon the rest, more than an occasional hypccrite g ministers is a reflection upon all hers of the gospel. But the pastors secure the aid of evangelists are few, we have thought we could see among of these not thus favored a little dimion of ardor and hope, as they study the Let us see. The evangelist somegets a crowd; but it is not, as a rule, use of superior gifts of logic, oratory, race. He is inferior in all respects, as often as he is superior in all respects. e pastors whom he assists, and to other

ors about him. Why his crowd? y because it has come to be quietly asthat, when the evangelist comes. thing will be done; which is only her way of saying that until he comes nuch will be done; and this is depress-Then the evangelist says things which pastor would not be allowed to say, and things which would subject the pastor harp rebuke; but the evangelist is apded; and the pastor asks. Why are things so? and is depressed in spirit e ponders the matter. Sometimes the gelist is a jester, and the people roar laughter. He has a stock of sermons illustrations which he repeats over and he has expedients which he employs in

same way; he tells stories of his amazuccess at other places, for, being an gelist, he visits many places. These gs "draw," and the pastors, because are pastors, and abide for months and have none of these expedients for ing crowds. Seeing the multitudes, of the influential people of the church "See how this man draws! Oh, if ninister were only like this man!" and are convinced that a stranger must before much can be accomplished; thus many of the people who rally to

selp of the evangelist leave their own ster to toil alone, or, in despair, not to

e do not write now to criticise evangelbut to call the attention of the ches to an evil which these specialists ot wholly responsible for. The churches at fault. There is hardly a church e a revival is not possible, if the people rally to the support of their own minas they would to an itinerant stranger ng himself an evangelist. To cripple fforts of the pastor by doubt and disgement is church suicide: and to inhat no revival can be had until the ssional evangelist comes is, in most

to postpone the revival forever.—Ne-

### THE BIGGEST PILE IN THE WORLD.

e United States Treasury to day is a vast in metallic money and money metals. ably it has the greatest hoard of precious s, coined and uncoined, anywhere on the of the earth—and this is not all gathered e place. On the 1st of July the Treasof the United States had \$278,000,000 old, \$85,000,000 being in bars, and 000,000 of silver, of which less than 0,000 was uncoined. The amount of ary notes on hand was less than \$30, 00. The Secretary of the Treasury een able, by carrying gold bars, to keep the amount of cash taken from the tary circulation to the lower limit. s amazing when we think of the moncondition of this country forty years then the supply of both metals was mall; thirty years ago, when money 4 as gold was unknown between Pennsyland California; and twenty years ago,

east of the Rocky Mountains not

piece was visible, and gold was the

r of a vast daily speculation, in which ary notes passed current at fifty cents

o dollar or less. It is exacting is at the past, that to day our national

er is a vast bullion bank.

VALUE OF SMALL THINGS.

"Though little I bring," Said the tiny spring,
As it burst from the mighty hill, Tis pleasant to know, Wherever I flow, The pastures grow greener still," And the drops of rain,

As they fall on the plain, When parched by the summer heat, Refresh the sweet flowers Which droop in the bowers, And hang their heads at our feet.

Though the drops are small, Yet, taking them all, Each one doing all that it can To fulfill the design Of its Maker divine, What lessons they give unto man!

May we strive to fulfill All his righteous will, Who formed the whole earth by his word! Creator divine! We would ever be thine,

And serve thee, our God and our Lord. -J. R. Robinson.

### A POOR BARGAIN.

"Don't put your fingers in the dish, dear, and don't pick at the cake," said Roy's moth

"Don't take an apple without leave from a tree belonging to any one else."

Roy was a good little boy in most things, but he took no pains to correct himself of this habit of picking up and pilfering in a small way. And as a bad rabit, like a great Roy. many other bad things-and good ones he would take an orange or half a dozen macaroons from a dish waiting for dessert; and if remind you to stand by fair and honest deala marble or a pencil belonging to another boy came in his way, he would slip it into his pocket if he was quite sure that nobody he profited by it, don't you?—Golden Days. would see him. His mother sometimes came to know of his ugly tricks, and talked to him of the sin and meanness of taking anything belonging to another.

"Will you go down town and get some Berlin wool for me, Roy?" asked grandmother, coming into the room.

"Yes, ma'am," said Roy.

"That's one of the things your hands can do," said mamma, as he took up the halfdollar and the bit of paper on which grandmother wrote the errand, although he insisted he could remember it without writ-

"Two ounces like sample," said the man at the store. "Yes, that's right," as five cents an ounce."

which he shoved toward Roy, and then turned to wait on another customer.

Roy began looking at the marbles which buying some of them. But he had been for | "I wish some one had written down the ing rod, which he could not do without; for Lucy. he was going home with grandmother, and | "The things which are written down are paper had become unfolded and the marble somebody happier." rolled toward it. With another little touch quickly to see if Mr. Pike was looking; but | that for me to belong to." no, he was still busy with somebody else. There were such lots of marbles. Roy said society, and get the little girls to join it." to himself: "What harm could it do to let | Just one, when Mr. Pike had so many." He had never taken anything from a store before, and his fingers—the fingers, alas ! which his mother thought good for so much better work-trembled as he began folding up the done."

"Let me see," said Mr. Pike, turning sud- as Jessie spied Aunt Lucy on the piazza, and denly towards him. "I wonder if I got the ran to make her report. right weight on the wool? It was two ounces, wasn't it?"

"Ye es, sir," stammered Roy. His face ing face. turned red, and he felt hot down to his 'Oh, plenty, Aunt Lucy. Why, they feet, as Mr. Pike took the bag from his began the very first thing in the morning. I

"Why, I have made a mistake?" said Mr.

take some out."

wanted pe'ticularly to go down to the pansyHow could he bear to see that marble bed, but I stopped and hunted under the pointment of the Seventh Day. By Rev. J. W. Morton found there? In a moment it flashed upon bushes till I found the buckle."

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SARBATH, in 2 parts. Part First Narrative of Recent Events; Part Second, Divine Appointment of the Seventh Day. By Rev. J. W. Morton formerly Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 66 pp. Paper. 5 cents. him that by paying for the extra two ounces, he could prevent it.

lief have four ounces," he said. He took his wouldn't mind if she knew why I didn't get own half dollar and offered it to Mr. Pike.

"That'll be all right," said Mr. Pike dropping Roy's half-dollar in his change drawer. The poor naughty little boy set his lips tightly together as he went out of the store, carrying his paper bag. His half-dollar was gone, and with it his fishing-rod—the beautiful bamboo rod with which he had expected to astonish all the little country boys, who had nothing but saplings cut in the looked out for the neglected ones how many woods. He took out the marble and looked more little happy girls there would be in the at it as he walked home. It was a finer one world, What next?" than any one of Johnny Pringe's, there was . "Oh—when I came home to dinner I An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath. no mistake about that; but he had paid a went for the pansies, and old Peter was work-

an old box of rubbish standing in the farthest corner of the tool-house.

"Hi, there!" called a voice to Roy, a few days afterward. Roy was walking along the street, having just taken a sorrowful look at the window inside of which were the fishingrods, and settled upon the one he would have bought, if he could have bought any. It was Mr. Pike who called; and Roy went toward him with cheeks again turning red, and wondering as he had wondered the hundredth time, if Mr. Pike knew.

"Here's your half-dollar," said Mr. Pike. "Did you think I meant to make you pay it for one marble?"

Roy hung his head and held back his hands. "Take it," insisted Mr. Pike, grasping the small hand and putting the coin into it. "But let me tell you, my little man," he added in a more serious tone, "you'd better face right about in this matter of being sneaky and deceitful. You've got a long life ahead of you, and if you go through is paying away truth and honor and manliness for every trifle you want, it will be a much worse bargain than paying fifty cents for a marble."

"I'll remember, sir, and thank you," said Roy, in a very humble tone. "I'll run and iner. bring back the marble."

"No," said Mr. Pike. "You can keep "But I hate the very sight of it," said

Never mind that. Put it among your tio-grows very fast, it was not long before other marbles, and play with it. Don't trade it nor give it away, but let it always

ings as long as you live.' It was a good lesson for Roy; and I hope

#### TOO LITTLE FOR ANYTHING.

"I'm too little to be in the missionary s'iety. I'm too little to be in the S'iety of Christian Endeavor. I'm too little for every thing, I guess."

Aunt Lucy was sitting on the piazza as Jessie slipped out of the parlor window, and she heard the sorrowful words and called the little girl to her. "What is the matter, pet?" she asked.

"Sister Isabel and the big girls are having their missionary meeting in there," said Jessie, pointing into the parlor. "They Roy laid down the money. "It's twenty- said I might listen to them, but that I couldn't be one of them, 'cause I'm so little. The man put the wool in a paper bag, I'm too little for anything, Aunt Lucy."

stood in the little round wooden boxes on came to our Saviour must have been as small lire brick. the counter. He had never seen so thany in as you, or smaller. And he did not send his life before. There were commies, chinies any of them away. He took them is his life to have caught is Published Weekly at his life before. There were commies, chinies any of them away. He took them in his the bacillus that produces cancer. He has and potteries and brandies and crystals and arms and talked with them. The Bible does agates, and if there is any other kind of not tell us what he said to them, but I am marbles, it was there too. They were all sure he never told any of them that they colors of the rainbow, plain and streaked were too little to do kind things for each and shaded and spotted. He felt almost like other for the love of him."

weeks saving up his half dollar to buy a fish- things, so we little ones could know, Aunt

they always fished there. He began to think | meant for all his disciples, little or big, dear, it was very unfair that Mr. Pike, the store and there are plenty of things for every one keeper, should have so many marbles and of us to do. I have read lately of some he so few. He took one out to look at. children who formed themselves into a band What a beauty it was with its red and white which they called the 'Little Helpers.' The stripes, with a delicate twist of blue inside! only thing the members had to do was to see His paper-bag of wool lay near as he gave to it that they let no day pass without doing the marble a soft roll on the counter. The some little kindness—something to make

"That's just what I'd like, Aunt Lucy," it actually rolled in—all of itself! Roy was said Jessie, with a wonderful brightening of sure it was none of his doing. He glanced her face. "Only, there ain't any s'iety like

"You might be the first one in such a "Well, I will," said Jessie. "But what It stay in the bag, as it would roll there? if I shouldn't find anybody to be kind to, every day, Aunt Lucy?"

"You will be sure to, deary, if you keep on the lookout. Try it, and come to me tomorrow evening and tell me what you have

The sun was just sinking behind the hill

"Well, have you seen any one to be kind to?" asked Aunt Lucy, smiling at her glow-

was out getting a bouquet to put by mamma's breakfast-plate when nurse and little Harry Pike, putting it on the scales. "Sure as the looked out of the window, and nurse said to world, I've given you four ounces, I must Harry: 'What shall I do now at all that ye've dropped your belt buckle, and 1 can't "Oh, no! said Roy, in great fright, tak- be lavin the baby to go and find it?' I

"A very good beginning, Jessie." "I—I believe grandmother would just as get the pansies. But I knew mamma them. When I was going to school I was running after May to walk with her 'cause she's my best friend. But then I saw Susie Spencer. She's a poor little girl, and the other girls don't walk with her much. So I whispered to May about my s'iety and she said she'd join, and then we asked Susie to walk with us and she was as glad!"-

"That was well done, dear. If everybody

half-dollar for it, and he knew it was worth ing in the garden, and he was just taking just about five cents. He could not bear to his dinner out of a basket. And he had a The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sebbeth. 20 pp.

look at it. He carried the wool to grand- little tin of coffee and it was cold. and I mother and then went and hid the crystal in asked him if he wouldn't like it warmed, so I carried it in on the stove. And I saw a pretty card and gave it to him for his little girl; but Tom laughed at me for doing it, cause he said it was no kindness to give a thing that you don't want yourself. But Peter was glad to get it.

"Yes, and you gave the kind thought with it, and that is always worth giving."

"When we went out into the garden to pick some berries I let Harry have the new pail and I took the old die. And then-I wanted dreadfully to go and play croquet with May, but mamma wanted me to carry some of the berries to old Mrs. Carter. didn't want to, and I'm afraid—yes I am, Aunt Lucy—that I pouted a little. But I made myself feel pleasant very soon again, and when I got there I didn't hurry back, but I

stayed and read to her. Very well, Jessie, I keep you will keep Your whole life will be sweet and lovely if you begin by trying to bring little deeds of kindness as offerings to jour Saviour."

"But, Aunt Lucy, are fou sure that it means such little bits of things?"

"Quite sure, my darling. It, is of just such little every-day thing that Jesus says:

'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto the exam-

### Noyular Science.

A NEW volcano has developed off the coast of China.

SALT and vinegar applied hot is said to be one of the best things for cleansing brass, which should afterwards be polished with

An attempt was recently made to bore an artesian well in Siberia. At a depth of 600 feet the ground was still frozen, and the enterprise was abandoned.

It is now claimed by scientists that the blue color of the sea is due to the salt which the water contains. Very salt water is blue, and that which is less salt is green.

IT is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover, 62,500 heads of clover must be deprived of their nectar, and 3,750,-000 visits from bees would be necessitated. By keeping mushrooms antil too old or

stale an alkaloid called muscarine is developed. Mushroom poisoning is believed to be due in many cases to faulty methods in cooking.

'm too little? I guess not," said Aunt Lucy only reliable way to distinguish good clay is above.

Business letters should be addressed to the publishers, as above.

Communications regarding literary matter should be addressed to the Editor, as above. with a very loving kiss on the woebegone by tasting. If it tastes salty, it is genuine face. "I think some of the little ones who fire clay; if flat and dull, it is worthless for

> inoculated dogs with the germ, and is reported to have developed in them tumors of a cancerous nature. ONE of the latest inventions, is that of a match which may be used over and over

wood being soaked, it is claimed, with a peculiar chemical solution. THE ruins of a town hitherto entirely unknown have been recently discovered in the province of Adana, Asia Minor, not far from Tarsus. Sarcophagi, almost intact, and

resembling those of Lycia, are found there.

### ATALOGUE OF

BOOKS AND TRACTS PUBLISHED BY THE

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Wardner, D. D., late missionary at Shanghai, China, subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents.

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.

This volume is an earnest and able presentation of the Sabbath question, argumentatively and historically. This edition of this work is nearly exhausted; but is being revised by the author, and enlarged, and will be published in

Vol. I.—Biblical Teachings concerning the Sabbath and the Sunday. Price, in fine muslin, 60 cents. Paper, 30 cents. 166 pages.

Vol. 11.-A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Price, in fine muslin, \$1 25. Twenty-five per cent discount to clergymen. 588

PHOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERUSAL OF GILFILLAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SARBATH. By the late Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. Y. Second Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 85 cents. Paper, 1 cents.

This book is a careful review of the arguments in favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of James Gilfillan, of Scotland, which has been widely circulated among the

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents. LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price, 6 cents. COMMUNION, OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15, 1878. By Rev. N. Ward-

THE SABBATH QUESTION CONSIDERED. A review of a series of articles in the *American Baptist Flag*. By Rev. S. R. Wheeler, A. M., Missionary for Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. 32 pp. 7 cents. A Paston's Letter to an Absent Member, on the Abrogation of the Moral Law. By Rev. Nathan Wardner, D.

D. 8 pp. 2 cents. SUNDAY: ISIT God's SABBATHOR MAN'S! A letter addressed to Chicago Ministers. By Rev. E. Ronsyne. 13 pp. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath.

Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments.

The last two Tracts in this list are also published in the Swedish language.

Topical: Series.—By Rev. James Balley.—No. 1, My Holy Day, 38 pp.: No. 2, The Moral Law, 38 pp.: No. 3, The Sabbath under Christ. 16 pp.; No. 4, The Sabbath under the Apostles, 12 pp.: No. 5, Time of Commencing the Sabbath, 4 pp.: No. 6, The Sabbath, 20 pp.; No. 7, The Day of the Sabbath, 24 pp.

Four-Page Series.—By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D.—The Sabbath: A Seventh Day or The Seventh Day; Which?

Did Christ or his Apostles Change the Sabbath from the Seventh Day to the First Day of the Week? Constantine and the Sunday.

The New Testament Sabbath.

Did Christ Abolish the Sabbath of the Decalogue? Are the Ten Commandments binding alike upon Jew and

Which Day of the Week did Christians Keep as the Sabbath during 300 years after Christ?

This four-page series is also published in the German language.

Why Sunday is observed as the Sabbath. By C. D. potter, M. D., 4 pp. Apostolic Example. By C. D. Potter, M. D., 4 pp.

The First vs. the Seventh Day. By Geo. W. McCready. 4 pp. Tracts are sent by mail postpaid at the rate of 800 pages for \$1. Annual members of the Tract Society are entitled to tracts equal in value to one-half the amount of their annual contributions to the Society. Life Members are entitled to 1,000 pages annually. Sample packages will be sent, on application, to all who wish to investigate the subject. Address all communications to the SABBATH RECORDER

Alfred Centre, N. Y. JAN. 1, 1887.

### עדות, לישראל+

("WITNESS TO ISRAEL.") A SIXTEEN PAGE MONTHLY,

In the Hebrew language, devoted to the Christianization

Domestic subscriptions...... 35 cents. Published by the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SO-CIETY, Alfred Centre, N. Y. CH. TH. LUCKY, Editor.

HE LIGHT OF HOME. AN EIGHT PAGE MONTHLY FOR THE FAMILY. TERMS.

..... 3 00 ..... 4 00 Published by the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIE
TY, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
A. H. Lewis, D. D., Editor, Plainfield, N. J.
C. D. Potter, M. D., Associate Editor, Adams Centre, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE. Business letters should be addressed to the publishers.
Communications regarding literary matter should be addressed to the Editor UTLOOK AND SABBATH QUARTERLY.

A THIRTY-TWO PAGE RELIGIOUS QUARTERLY. Published by the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

A. H. Lewis, D. D., Editor, Plainfield, N. J. C. D. Potter, M. D., Associate Editor, Adams Centre, N. Y.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. TERMS.

Single Copies, per year..... 60 cents Ten Copies and upwards, per copy.... 50 cents. CURRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to business should be addressed to Our Sabrath Visitor.
All communications for the Editor should be addressed to MRS. L T. STANTON, Alfred Centre N. Y. again an indefinite number of times, the

> E BOODSCHAPPER, A SIXTEEN-PAGE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY

HOLLAND LANGUAGE.

PUBLISHED BY G. VELTHUYSEN, HAARLEN, HOLLAND.

DE BOODSCHAPPER (The Messenger) is an able exponent of the Bible Sabbath (the Seventh-day), Baptism, Temperance, etc., and is an excellent paper to place in the hands of Hol-landers in this country, to call their attention to these im-portant truths. The undersigned is authorized to receive subscriptions and contributions for its support, and would be pleased to receive names and addresses of Hollanders, that sample conies may be furnished them.

VANGELII HAROLD A FOUR-PAGE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY

Three copies, to one address, one year..... \$1 0

Published by the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCISTY, Alfred Centre, N. Y. L. A. Platts, Editor. Subscriptions to the paper, and contributions to the fund for its publication, are solicited.

Persons having the names and addresses of Swedes who do not take this paper will please send them to this of fice, that sample copies may be furnished.

TT ELPING HAND BIBLE SCHOOL WORK.

A 32-page quarterly, containing carefully prepared helps on the International Lessons. Conducted by L. A. Platts. Published at the RECORDER office. Price 25 cents a copy per year: 7 cents a quarter. Address all orders to the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AT HAND.—We live in those days wherein the Lord will gather His Israel out of both Jew and Christian Churches, that their spirit, soul and body may be preserved blameless to receive the Lord at his coming. Rom. ix. 4; Isa. xi. 11, 12; Rev. vii. 4; Rom. viii. 29; Rev. xiv. 1; 1 Thess. v. 20, 21, 28; Rev. xiv. 1; 1 Thess. v. 20, 21, 28; Rev. vii. 21; Mark xiii. 20; Math. xxiv. 14; Rom. viii. 11, 22, 23; Rev. xxi. 1, 4, 5; John xiv. 16, 17, 26. Further information can be obtained in two different books at 12c. each. Mention this paper. Address:

J. WIELE, 143 N. Sixth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

### EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

ISTORY OF CONFERENCE,—Rev. James Barley has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, \$ABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cent 'R 7

WANTED.—A Sabbath-keeping painter, a man of good wides and wide awake, a first-class sign-writer, to take a half interest in a general house and sign painting business, in a city of 4,000 inhabitants. Business thoroughly established by a painter of over twenty years experience. Three different societies of Sabbath-keepers in the vicinity.

Address C. E. GREGG, Marlon, Linn Co, Iowa.

A GENTS WANTED for our new Religious book, the greatest success of the year. Send for illustrated circular, if you want to make money.
FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### SITUATIONS FREE,

To our subscribers only—can be obtained through the School Bureau department of the

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY An institution furnishing instruction to "any per son in any study."
THROUGH DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE

WITH EMINENT SPECIALISTS (College Professors). To learn of present courses of study and vacancies to teach, send 10 cents for sample copy of our first-class Literary and Educational Journal.
N. B.—Schools and families supplied with teachers free. Address

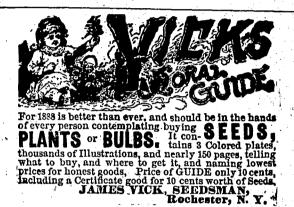
THE CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL. (AGENTS WANTED.) 162 La Salle St., Chicago

### STORE FOR SALE.

ALFRED, N. T.

The undersigned, owing to poor health, wishes to dispose of his store and stock of goods. For futher particulars address, W. R. BURDICK.

ALFRED, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1887.





tain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON. Send MODEL DRAWING of PHOTO of invention we advise a patent about the Author of the Photo of the County from the author of the County from the Co For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State, County, City or



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

### THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

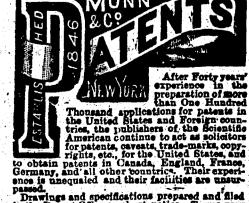
Beautifully illustrated. 25 cts., \$3 a Year. ITS SCOPE.—THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE ATS SUPPE.—THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE gives preference to national topics and scenes, and its literature and art are of the highest standard. Famous American writers fill its pages with a wide variety of inte-eating sketches of travel and adventure, serial and short stories, descriptive accounts of our famous country men and women, brief easilys on the foremost problems of the period, and, in snort, this Magazine is

Distinctively Representative of

American Thought and Progress. It is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most popular and entertaining of the high-class monthlies.

IMPORTANT A Specimen linstrated Premium List, and Special Inducements in Cash or Valuable Premiums to Club Raisers, will be sent on receipt of 15c., if this paper is mentioned.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE CO...



Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Fatent Office on about notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through MunnatOo are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKKLW at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 501 Broadway, New York.

11 Broadway, New York. Handbook about patents mailed free

33 Responsible and energetic persons wanted to solicit subscriptions. Write at once for exclusive territory. 749 Broadway, New York.

### The Sabbath School.

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

#### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1888 FIRST QUARTER.

Dec. 31. Herod and John the Baptist. Matt. 14: 1-18. Jan. 7. The Multitude Fed. Matt. 14: 13-21 Jan. 14. Jesus walking on the sea. Matt. 14: 22-36. Jan. 21. Jesus and the Afflicted. Matt. 15: 21-31. Jan. 28. Peter Confessing Christ. Matt. 16: 13-28. Feb. 4. The Transiguration. Matt. 17: 1-13. Feb. 11. Jesus and the Little Ones. Matt. 18: 1-14. Feb. 18. A Lesson on Forgiveness. Matt. 18: 21-85. Feb. 26. The Rich Young Ruler. Matt 19: 16 26, March 8. Christ's Last'Journey to Jerusalem, Matt. 20: 17

March 10. Christ Entering Jerusalem, Matt. 21: 1-16. March 17. The Son Rejected; Matt. 21:21-46. March 24, Review Service.

LESSON IX.—THE RICH YOUNG RULER

BY REV. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath day, Feb. 25, 1888.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .-- MATTHEW 19: 16-26.

16. And behold, one came and said unto him. Good Master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life?

17. And he said unto him, Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God; but if thou wilt enthere is none good but one, that is, God; but if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments.

18. He saith unto him, Which? Jesus said, Thou shalt do no murder, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness,

19. Honor thy father and thy mother, and Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

20. The young man saith unto him, All these things have I kept from my youth up: what lack I yet?

21. Jesus said unto him, If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come and follow me.

22. But when the young man heard that saying, he went

22. But when the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful: for he had great possessions.

23. Then said Jesus unto his disciples, Verlly I say unto you, That a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of

heaven.

24. And again I say unto you, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.

25. When his disciples heard it, they were exceedingly amazed, saying, Who then can be saved?

26. But Jesus beheld them, and said unto them, With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.

GOLDEN TEXT .- Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Matt. 6: 26.

TIME -March, A. D. 30, several months after the

PLACE.—Probably in Perea, beyond Jordan. PARALLEL ACCOUNTS -- Mark 10: 17-27, Luke 18:

#### BIBLE READINGS.

Sunday.—The rich young ruler. Matt. 19: 13-26. Monday.—The new life. John 3: 1-12. Tuesday.—Vanity of riches. Luke 12: 13-21. Wednesday.—Treasure in heaven. Matt. 6: 19-24. Thursday.—Unjust riches. James 5: 1-9. Friday.—A rich man saved. Luke 19:1-10. Sabbath.—The way to eternal life. 1 John 5: 1-12.

### INTRODUCTION.

The last lesson was a record of our Lord's final teachings in Galilee. He was then really on his way from the Mount of Transfiguration to Jerusalem, where he was to be offered up. "the just for the unjust." During this journey, which occupied several weeks, he performed many wonderful miracles, an account of which may be found in Luke 9: 51 to 18: 17, and also in John 7: 2 to 11: 54. From these accounts it seems that he spent several months in the neighborhood of Jerusalem, and visited the city two or three times during this period. There was a growing and intense interest in his teachings and parables. Which he was teaching in the province of Perea across the Jordan, he was suddenly called to Bethany to raise Lazarus. At no time in his ministry had he been approached by more serious inquirers. It was during this time that the incident occurred which forms our lesson of to-day.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 16. And behold, one came and said unto him Good Master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life? We learn from parallel accounts that this young man was rich, occupied a distin guished position in the synagogue; that he was also an earnest inquirer. He probably had become impressed with the importance of Jesus' teachings, and wished to know more certainly what was the highest claims of his doctrine. His use of the term, "Good Master," indicates that he held Jesus in high esteem. Having addressed him by this term, he was evidently interrupted by our Lord in the words recorded in the first part of the following verse. After this interruption he proceeded with his inquiry, What good thing shall I do? etc. He seemed to think that eternal life might be obtained by some good work, and he was anxious to know what that good work was.

. V. 17. Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God. This is the test question. The Lord wished to fathom the young man's conception of the reali character of Jesus. For this purpose he reminded him that there was no one good in the sense spoken of except God. Now does the young man, conceive of him as divine, an ddoes he mean to address him as such, or why does he call him good? But if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments. In these words Jesus answers the inquiry of the young man: the good thing to be done is to keep the commandments. Of course the young man as a Jewish ruler, is thoroughly ac quainted with the commandments. Our Lord is not introducing anything new to him; but, as the sequel shows, is introducing something old in its deeper and diviner sense than the young man had apprehended tian and was baptized into the fellowship of the

V. 18, 19. He saith unto him, Which? He wishes Jesus to be very explicit, and thus state the exact thing to be done. Jesus follows this inquiry by stating several of the precepts well known to the young man.

V. 20. The young man saith unto him. All these things have I kept from my youth up: what lack I yet? Doubtless the young man was consciencious in the supposition that he had faithfully observed all the commands. Was it possible that he lacked anything now for the obtaining of eternal life? Had Jesus any new requirement or precept? V. 21. Jones said unto him, If they will be

fect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come and follow me. The young man, in his earnest inquiry, was prepared in his mind to be instructed explicitly and to apprehend the explicit instruction. He evidently desired to be perfect, but he was now informed that that attainment could be made only by withdrawing his affections from his great riches and turning his regard towards the poor, and even following the humble Jesus of Nazareth. This requirement was very distinct and positive. It demanded an entire revolution of the young man's theory of righteousness and of his practical life. His riches and his relf-righteonsness counted nothing in the purchase of eternal life. Humility, ser vice for the lowly, and following Jesus in his whole manner and spirit of life, was the only way to attain unto what he had desired, "eternal life."

V. 22. But when the young man heard that say ing, he went away sorrowful: for he had great posses sions. That requirement contemplated a kind of work for which he was not prepared; it was doing something for others, and not all for self. Then, again, he had accumulated great riches; his affections were set upon these treasures; now, the thought that these must be given away was very hard for him to accept. The idea of Jesus is not to strip him of his earthly treasures, only as it was necessary in order to turn the whole current of his affections and heart life. He never could have real spiritual treasures in heaven so long as his affections were set upon earthly riches. This condition for the higher life brought a great struggle to the heart of the young man, and yet it was so plain and just that P. Burdick, formerly of Alfred, and who was burhe could not turn it aside.

V. 23. Then said Jesus unto his disciples, Verily I say unto you, That a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven. The case of the young man presented a very striking example of the power of earthly riches over the affections of the human heart. It is much easier for the carnal mind to take hold of that which may be seen and handled by our physical senses than to take hold of that which is seen only by the eye of faith. Hence it is exceedingly difficult for one whose affections and energies have been absorbed for a series of years in acquiring earthly treasures to place their supreme affections upon treasures that are divine and eternal.

V. 24. And again I say unto you, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. By this comparison Jesus almost affirms the impossibility of one whose affections are set upon earthly riches entering into the kingdom of heaven. The figure of comparison is that of a camel laden with merchandise attempting to pass through a very small and narrow gate; it is simply impossible, he must first be unladen at least, and then it will still be difficult to pass. So of the rich men of this world, they must be unladen of earthly treasures, or at least of their affections for them.

V. 25. When his disciples heard it, they were exceedingly amazed, saying, Who then can be saved? This incident of the young man's inquiry and the answer given to it was a very important lesson to answer given to it was a very important lesson to of her age. She we will in Weterloo, Win and the disciples themselves; probably they had never in 1873 moved with the parents to Kansas, where seen it before in so strong a light; well might they she lived until after her marriage to Mr. French, be astonished and ask themselves the question, who then can be saved, if the condition be imperative?

V. 26. But Jesus beheld them, and said unto them, With men this is impossible, but with God all the daily exercises of the virtues of the Christian things are possible. In human strength and wisdom alone, there is no possibility of salvation even in the most favorable circumstances, and much less when the human heart is wedded to earthly treasures. But with God there is power to save even the weak est child in the world. But the conditions of the salvation are imperative. That child must withdraw its affections, or have them withdrawn, from the treasures of this world, and the heart must be given to God with true affection and cheerful obedience. Thus with God it is possible and easy to save to the uttermost. This lesson brings out the real condition for the attainment of eternal life. It also brings out man's dependence upon God for help to make this attainment.

### MARRIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1888, by Rev. Jas. Summerbell, Mr. Simeon B. Smith, of Wellsville, and Mrs. MARY V. SMITH, of Scio.

At the residence of the bride's mother, 111 Sevmour Street, Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1888, by Rev. Wm. A. Rice, George Bailey Titsworth, of Plainfield, N. J., and Fannie Luella VanHoesen.

### DIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1888, MARY REYNOLDS. wife of Jeremiah Beebe. A member of the First Alfred Church for many years, a true wife, a good

In Little Genesee, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1888. of congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness, Mrs. SARAH D. SLOCUM, wife of Albertus Slocum, and daughter of Courtland and Matilda Wilbur, in the 32d year of her age. She had never made a public profession of faith in the Saviour, but had expressed to the writer her belief in Christ, and a hope that at some time in the near future she would openly confess him. She leaves a husband, four children, parents, brothers and sisters to mourn their loss.

In Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1888, Mrs. Phebe, wife of Clarke M. Whitford, in the 63d year of her Sister Whitford was sick about two weeks with rheumatism, being taken in her limbs, and then it extended over her person, and settled in her stomach, causing her much suffering. But this was very brief, for her feeble frame could endure only a little while, and she fell asleep in Jesus. She was a daughter of Dea. Hosea Whitford, late of Persia N. Y. While living in Persia she became a Chrischurch there, but on coming to this town, about twenty ave years ago, she united with the Second Brookfield Church, of which she remained a faithful member until called up higher. Her companion mourns her departure, and feels keenly the separation, yet in a firm trust in Christ, awaits the fruition of the Christian's hope on the other shore. 'And there shall be no more death." Funeral services were held at the family residence on the afternoon of the 28d, conducted by her pastor, and the lifeless form was placed in our village cemetry. "Over the river one by one."

J. M. T.

Church in Berlin, and faithfully maintained his young and old, at the prayer-meetings of the church, membership for more than fifty years. At our last | and what is the remedy? covenant meeting he spoke of the probability that he would meet with us but a few times more; the next day, communion Sabbath, was his last with us. Something more than a year since he fell from an apple-tree, from which he was picking fruit, sustaining an injury from which he never fully recovered. His last sickness confined him only about one week. He was one of a large family of children, several brothers and one sister surviving him. He was the son of Joshua and Avis Whitford, and grandson of Eld. William B. Satterlee. As a church we greatly feel our loss, and, perhaps, at times despondently ask who are to fill the places of those who drop out from our ranks, forgetting that he who was able to raise up children to Abraham from the very stones of the wayside can also more than make up to us the loss we feel as one after another passes away. He leaves a wife and two daughters with their families to mourn their loss. His funeral was held on Sabbath-day. A discourse was delivered by the pastor from Rev. 14: 13.

At Rosenhayn, N. J., Feb. 1, 1888, CARRIE, widow of the late Reuel Brown. She leaves two children, one twelve years of age, and the other about one year old. The funeral sermon was preached in the Methodist church at that place by the writer, on First day, Feb. 5th, from Luke 12:

At Marlboro, N. J. Jan. 17, 1888, Sylvia Mor-TON, infant daughter of Uz and Mary Ayars.

Near Marlboro, N.J., Jan. 31, 1888, WALTER, infant son of Elias and Sarah Bacon. J. C. B.

At his residence, near Niantic, R. I., Feb. 3, 1888. of old age, Mr. Robbert Burdick, in the 82d year of his age. Mr. Burdick was the father of Edward ied in the Alfred cemetery. The funeral services were held at the late residence. The writer spoke from Rom. 6: 5.

In Ashaway, R. I., Jan. 16, 1888, of consumption, MARY MATILDA, wife of Jonathan Larkin. She was a daughter of Wm. Stillman, Jr., and Charlette Champlin, and granddaughter of Des. Wm. Stillman. Mrs. Larkin was born in Stillmanville, R. I., Jan. 16, 1827. She came out in religion during the "Scott Lyvival," and joined the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Church of Westerly, Nov. 20, 1841, retaining her membership with the same until death, although most of her life has been spent in Ashaway. For four or five years she has been under the shadow of the disease of which she died. Two years since she spent five or six months in Florida in search of health, since which time she has gradually declined. She leaves a husband, two sons, three brothers and two sisters, besides many other relatives and friends. Having great vitality, she tensciously clung to life until the day before her death, when she said: she was willing and ready to

At his residence in the town of Charlestown, R. I., Feb. 2, 1888, Mr. WILLIAM YORK, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. York buried his wife some six years ago, since which time he has been living with a son: The funeral services were held at the house Feb. 6th, and were attended by a large concourse of friencs. The writer spoke from Job 5: 26.

In New London, Conn., Feb. 3, 1888, of tubercular meningitis, Howard E., son of Lester J. and Oretie E. Crandall, aged 5 years.

In Moberly, Mo., Jan. 28, 1888, Mrs. Emma Maxson French, wife of J. W. French, and daughter of J. Sheffield and Amelia B. Maxson, in the 28th year which took place in July, 1887, after which she moved to Moberly. In Parsons, Kan., she was known as an efficient public school teacher. For nearly nine years previous to her death she lived in life; and this was the source of her loveliness in life, and of a peaceful triumph in death.

### BEQUESTS TO TRACT SOCIETY.

The generous purpose of some persons to aid in the work of this Society, by gifts of money or other property, after their death, is sometimes defeated by some technical defect in the instrument by which the gift is intended to be made. It is necessary for this purpose that both the Society and the property, if other than cash, shall be accurately described. A will made in the state of New York less than sixty days before the death of the testator is void as to societies formed under New York laws For the convenience of any who may desire a form for this purpose, the following is suggested:

### FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to the American Sabbath Tract Society, a body corporate and politic under the general laws of the state of New York, the sum of.......dellars, (or the following de scribed property to wit.... to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction and control forever.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE next meeting of the Southern Wisconsin Seventh day Baptist Ministerial Conference will be held with the Church at Milton Junction, Sixthday, Feb. 24, 1888, commencing at 10 A. M., with the following programme of exercises:

Define the difference between the natural and spiritual body spoken of by Paul in 1 Cor. 15: 44. S. L. Maxson. What does God say concerning the church in the Old Testament Scriptures? S. H. Burdick. What relation has Bible geography and Bible his-

A. C. Burdick. Define the term "death" as used in the Scriptures with reference to the wicked. A. McLearn. What is the "abomination of desolation" mentioned in Matt. 24: 15? N. Wardner. Has the civil magistrate any divine authority to enforce any of the commands of the first table of the

J. W. Morton.

tory to religious truth as revealed in God's Word?

S. H. BABCOCK, Secretary. THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventhday Baptist Churches of Rhode Island and Connecticut will be held with the Pawcatuck Church, Westerly, R. I., commencing Sabbath morning. Feb. 25th, 1888, at 10.80 o'clock, with the following

programme: Sabbath morning, preaching, by E. A. Witter, Sabbath afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, Sabbath school services conducted by George H. Utter, Superintendent of the Pawcatuck Sabbath-school. The Sabbath school services will be immediately followed by the prayer-meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endervor.

Evening after the Sabbath, at 7.30 o'clock, preaching by L. F. Randolph, collowed by a conference In Berlin, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1888, of pneumonia, Sunday morning, at 10.30-o, clock, preaching by DAVID G. WHITFORD, in the 78d year of his age. Bro. Whitford became a subject of divine grace in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist for the apparent diminished attendance of men, both

Sunday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, the presentation and discussion of the following question: Are Christians justifiable in engaging in amusements solely for pleasure? Harvey C. Burdick. On Scriptural Authority, what official positions may women hold in the Christian Church?

O. D. Sherman. Sunday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, preaching by L. L. Cottrell, followed by a prayer and conference

O. U. WHITFORD, Sec.

PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contributions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Bociety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular services at the Hall of the McDougal Protective Association, on Broad St., every Sab bath, at 10.30 o'clock A. M. The Sabbath school fellows the preaching service. Sabbath-keepers spending the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especially in. vited to attend. All strangers will be most cordially welcomed.

THE New York Seventh day Baptist Church holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. 3, Y M. C. A. Building, corner 4th Avenue and 23d St.: entrance on 23d St. (Take elevator.) Meeting for Bible study at 10.30 A. M., followed by the regular preaching services. Strangers are cordially welcomed, and any friends in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to attend the service.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in common NOTAL BARING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. New York.

SALARY & expenses to men and women agets. J. E. Whitney, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

## Business Directory.

It is desired to make this as complete a directory a possible, so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIREC TORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per annum, \$3.

### Alfred Centre, N. Y.

A LFRED UNIVERSITY, ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. Equal privileges for Gentlemen and Ladies. Winter Term begins Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1887. REV. J. ALLEN, D. D., LL.D., PH. D.,

INIVERSITY BANK, ALFRED CENTRE. N. Y. E. S. Bliss, President, WILL. H. CRANDALL, Vice President, E. E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

This Institution offers to the public absolute security, is prepared to do a general banking business, and invites accounts from all desiring such accommodations. New York correspondent, Importers and Traders National Bank.

HERBERT ROGERS, PRACTICAL MACHINIST. Models and Experimental Machinery.
Alfred Centre, N. Y.

W. COON, D. D. S., ALFRED CENTRE, DENTIST. OFFICE HOURS.—9 A. M. to 12 M.; 1 to 4 P. M.

BOURDON COTTRELL. DENTIST. HORNELLSVILLE AND ALFRED GENTRE, N. Y.

At Alfred Centre Mondays. CILAS' C. BURDICK.

Books, Stationery, Drugs, Groceries, etc. Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty. A. SHAW, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, &c. M. HUFF, PIANO TUNER, will be in town once in three months. Charges reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders at Shaw's. BURDICK AND GREEN, Manufacturers of Tinware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, and Hardware.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, ALFRED UNIVER-SITY. A thorough Business Course for Ladies and Gentlemen. For circular, address T. M. DAVIS CEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SO CIETY. L. E. LIVERMORE, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y WM. C. WHITFORD, Corresponding Secretary, Mil-

W. C. TITSWORTH, Recording Secretary, Alfred Centre. N. Y. W. C. Burdick, Treasurer, Alfred Centre, N. Y. TATOMAN'S EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE

VV GENERAL CONFERENCE. President, Mrs. S. J. Clarke, Milton, Wis, Secretary, Miss Mary F. Bailey, " Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Ingham, Sceretary, Eastern Association, Mrs. O. U. Whitford,

Babcock, Albion, Wis.

Westerly, R. I.

South-Eastern Association, Mrs. J. L Huffman, Lost Creek, W. Va. Central Association, Mrs. P. R. Burdick, Lincklaen, N. Y. estern Association, Mrs. E. T. Platts Alfred Centre, N. Y. North-Western Association, Mrs. Eliza

THE ALFRED SUN, Published at Alfred Centre, Allegany County, N. Y. Devoted to University and local news. Terms: \$1 per year.

SABBATH-DUHOOL BOARD OF GENERAL CONFERENCE. CONFERENCE. H. C. Coon, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. Y. E. S. Bliss, Tressurer, Alfred Centre N. Y.

Alfred, N. Y.

C. BURDICK, WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER AURORA WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

Andover. N. Y.

B. WOODARD, DENTIST, IS MAKING A. Rubber Plates by a new process. His ewn invention. The best thing out. Send for circular

E A. COTTRELL, Breeder of Percheron Horses. Six State Fair premiums out of eight exhibits.

Berlin, N. Y.

R. GREEN & SON. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDRE Drugs and Paints.

New York City.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. GEO. H. BABCOUR, Pres. 80 Cortlandt St

R. M. TITS WORTH, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specials, A. L. TITSWORTH. 300 Canal St.

O. POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES. C. POTTER, Ja. H. W. FISH. JOS. M. TITSWORD

Leonardsville, N. Y.

RMSTRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER for Steam Engines. ARMSTRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y.

Plainfield, N. J.

MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD. C. POTTER, Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas. D. E. TITSWOTRH, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec. C. POTTER, Pres., Plainfield, N. J. Plainfield, N. J.

J., the second First-day of each month, at 2 P. M THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BOARD. CHAS. POTTER, President, Plainfield, N. J.

Regular meeting of the Board, at Plainfield N.

E. R. POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., J. F. Hubbard, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J. Gifts for all Denominational Interests solicited. Prompt payment of all obligations requested. DOTTER PRESS WORKS.

Builders of Printing Presses.

C. POTTER, JR., & Co., - Proprietors. M. STILLMAN.

> Supremer Court Commissioner, etc. Westerly. B. I.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS.

No. 1, Bridge Block. RELIABLE COO., JEWELERS. RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

Finest Repairing Solicited. T F STILLMAN & SON, • MANUFACTURERS OF STILLMAN'S AXLE OIL The only axle oil made which is ENTIRELY FREE

from gumming substances. THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct.

O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary, Westerly, A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Sisco, Fla. ALBERT L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.

Chicago, Ill.

ORDWAY & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS 205 West Madison St.

TRED. D. ROGERS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, Office, 2334 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING
PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. Factory at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St.

Milton, Wis.

M. GREEN, DEALER IN Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Salt, Cement, Coal and Building Material. ILTON COLLEGE, Milton, Wis.

The Fall Term opens Aug. 31, 1887. REV. W. C. WHITTORD, D. D., President.

W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.

P. CLARKE, REGISTERED PHARMACIST, **V** • *REGISTI*Post-Office Building, Milton Junction, Wis.

T. ROGERS.

Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Town Clerk.
Office at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.

The Sabbath Becorder,

BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, Per year, in advance Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents ad-

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Transient advertisements will be inserted for 75 cents at inch for the first insertion; subsequent insertions in succession, 30 cents per inch. Special contracts made with parties advertising extensively, or for long terms.

Legal advertisements inserted at legal rates.

Yearly advertisers may have their advertisements changed quarterly without extra charge.

No advertisements of objectionable character will be admitted. The office is furnished with a supply of jobbing material, and more will be added as the business may demand, so that all work in that line can be executed with nestness and dispatch.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "THE SABBATH RECORDS Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y."

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABI

VOL. XLIV.-NO. 8.

The Sabbath Beco

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Entered as second-class mail matter

CONTENTS.

Look Upward.—Poetry...
Glimpses of Europe.—No. 18....
Washington Letter...

The "O. P. J." Account Paragraphs.... Systematic and Proportionate Giving....

SARBATH REFORM. Never a State Religion..... One Fatal Defect.....

Prohibition no Injury

EDITORIALS. Editorial Paragraphs.... Correspondence. West Hallock -- No. 1....

MISCELLANEY Stepping-stones. —Poetry.....

Archie's Sacrifice.
Mutual Confidence Between Mother and C Abiding — Poetry.
Girding the Loins.
His Tender Mercies.
Conversion of Jerry McAuley.
But One Way:

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON. When thickly the shadows are twin

And clouds gather darkly the wh The rainbow of promise will sm Life's path may be rugged and feat

The burden be heavy and sad.
Yet do not look downward and test
Look up, and be hopeful and gla Your measure of wealth may be sp Your luxuries humble and few;

But while with the needy you're sh God's bounty is caring for you. If envious tongues should assail yo Steadfastly your purpose pursue Each lofty resolve will avail you,

When nobly you carry it through Whatever your calling or mission, Whatever your station or care, Be true to a worthy ambition,

Look upward with trusting and

CLIMPERS OF EUROPE.—No. 1

BY PROF. H. M. MAXSON.

DRESDEN. From Leipsic we went to Dresd ing through Wittenburg, so famou

connections with Martin Luther.

began to see frequently baskets backs of the women, held by a s ing over each shoulder. The seem to find this a convenient wa ry the younger children, as a h jecting above the top of a basket, then, indicated. The style of h horses here is very peculiar. T pole as if for a double team, but only one horse and no cross bar at of the pole. The hatnesses have n ing, and the collar is very heavy up to a peak quite high above t Across the back is a board hea The collar and bridle are orname fusely, there being five or six bi from four to six inches in diam many smaller brass knobs and while several highly ornamenta hang down from the collar near ground. The horses are invariably in fine condition. Indeed I've see tle that were not of excellent grad a few pige. The roads are everyw fine, seeming to be Macadamized al the country. Everywhere you see fine stone by the road-side as if been providing for years to repair although I have seen nene that already good. There are many be seen working in the fields, wh bring to a high state of cultiv fact there are more women labe men. Now and then we see a v rrighting the fields which are hilly then they have hitherto b

The second secon