

Sabbath Recorder.

POLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-SE A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

LIV.—NO. 8.	ALFRED C	CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUA	RY 23, 1888
şabbath Becorder .	seen an ox alone used like a horse, but never such a combination as this. As we		
s second class mail matter at the post- red Centre, N. Y.	which were a new sight to us.	and numerous beer gardens; then through a poorer part of the town to the Schiller Garden, where Schiller once wrote a poem;	both ends of the Capitol.
CONTENTS.		and where thousands now imbibe the ever-	
ward.—Poetry	heart of the city. We have now been in Dresden two days, and very enjoyable they	present beer. Then we came to the river just in time to drive upon an odd shovel- nosed little steamer that ran its projecting	states, and an enabling act will soon be re- ported, which will probably be passed before
phs	before. I have never been a great admirer of works of the great masters, as shown	prow high up on the sloping bank for the teams to drive aboard. I think it was run	not enable, strictly speaking. As Mr. Springer says (he is the Chairman of the
State Religion	have seen some that I could only admire and drink in as long as I could stay before	by a chain stretched across the river. On the other side we found a steep hill, up which the road ran between high walls,	act of encouragement. After such encour- agement, the territory forms a state con-
ion no Injury8 l Paragraphs4	start and went to the State Catholic church	which cut off the view we came to admire. The river steamers were packed, and the streets were full of excursionists returning	government, prepares for admission into the
Notes 4 Notes 4 Reform Association, No. 1 4 ondence 4 llock, No. 1 4	They were having service, and the priest seemed to be preaching so very eloquently that I did wish I could understand him.	from a Sunday in the parks and woods, as their lunch baskets indicated; and what was most remarkable, not one was under	Washington and New Mexico. I did not
bard Meeting	The churches in these countries are in- tensely interesting to me. I spend every moment I can in them, and seldom pass	the influence of liquor. In fact, we have	gress to give her the initiative. The people of Utah held their territorial convention,
stones. —Poetry	one in my morning walks without enter- ing. We visited the old castle, an inter- esting structure with a fine, large court and	buildings on our way home, including the arsenal, which, with the park, seems to be	mand admission to the Union. This they
- Poetry	four beautiful staircase towers, all-being three or four hundred years old. In the	here. Monday we spent the morning in the	expenses, whereas, if they had waited for Congress to pass an enabling act, the United
e for Comfort	celebrated "Green Vaults," in this castle, we saw an immense amount of wealth stored up in beautiful and wonderful arti-	other that pleases me so well. There were several pictures that appealed to me	The Blaine letter of declination created
AGAZINES	cles—carvings in ivory, mosaics, pearls and precious stones by the hundred, gold, silver and rock crystals worked up into all sorts	I enjoyed: and what added to our enjoy-	est in it was particularly intense in the Sen-
LOOK UPWARD.	⁸ of artistic designs, for ornament or use, by the genius of famous by-gone artists. There are great misshapen pearls so set		had the Presidential bee buzzing around them. Senators Hawley, Sherman, Allison
BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON.	as to form the body of grotesque dwarfs or goblins, other precious jewels being added to finish the figures, and other pearls	pictures by Corregio, the finest of which is his "Adoration of the magi." His	laughingly, that the path to the Presidential nomination had been so happily opened to
- thisle the shadows are twining	I to maish the ngures, and other pearis	Reading Magdalen, of which we see so	

WHOLE NO. 2245

Mrs Margaret Davis

HOW CAN I SERVE HIM?

First, by doing just the work he has given me to do. Diligence and honesty in the store, fidelity and patience in the school, tenderness and unselfishness in the home, loyality and devotion in the church; these are some of the common, every-day things in which I may show my purpose to walk as God would have me, and in serving others to serve him delightedly. It is in the little things of what seems secular life that I must begin this service of my Lord. To. forget or slight these in searching for great or nobler duties is to rear a building without a foundation.

Second, by developing as far as I may the mental and spiritual nature he has given me. The river steamers were packed, and the government, prepares for admission into the True, it seems a little garden, and the plants look few and feeble. I am tempted to wish I had been endowed with stronger powers like many another whom I admire, but just this intellect is mine to cultivate and develop for his pleasure and glory. I can serve him in reading and study that will strengthen and furnish for good works here, and the greater enjoyment and service of God hereafter. And I can especially serve him in watching my heart, out of which are "the issues of life," in putting down the harsh, uncharitable, or untruthful words I want to speak, in displacing unkind or envious thoughts with charity, in trying to know the Lord Jesus in a sweeter and fuller. sense than I have yet done.

Third, I can serve him, in ministry to those of whom he said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." To only a few out of the multitude of the needy and sorrowing can I give even the cup of cold water, the sympathy that comforts, the food that nourishes, the clothing that warms. But all along my path he brings his suffering ones to be helped and sent on their way rejoicing; and he accepts " according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not."

Fourth, I can serve him in sending the knowledge of the Light to those who sit in great darkness. Every little contribution, and every large one joyfully given, is a fruitful service of him who gave himself for us. I can serve by words spoken in defense and praise of him, and in gratitude for what he has done for me, by prayer and song, by deeds done in his name, by the whole life consecrated to him. Ah! there is no question for the least of us as to how we can serve him. It is only, do we, will we, make, our daily course a round of continued and joyful service, an unconscious, because a habitual, obedience. and walking in the way of the Lord? Verily, the yoke is easy, the burden is light. Teach me the way, O Lord. Incline my heart to do thy will.-The Advance.

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And clouds gather darking the while Look upward, the sun will be shining, The rainbow of promise will smile.

Life's path may be rugged and fearful, The burden be heavy and sad. Yet do not look downward and tearful, Look up, and be hopeful and glad.

Your measure of wealth may be sparing. Your luxuries humble and few: But while with the needy you're sharing, God's bounty is caring for you.

If envious tongues should assail you, 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 prayer.

GLIMPSES OF EUROPE.---No. 13. BY PROF. H. M. MAXSON.

DRESDEN

From Leipsic we went to Dresden, passing through Wittenburg, so famous for its connections with Martin Luther. We now began to see frequently baskets on the backs of the women, held by a strap passing over each shoulder. The mothers seem to find this a convenient way to carly the younger children, as a head pro lecting above the top of a basket, now and then, indicated. The style of harnessing horses here is very peculiar. There is a pole as if for a double team, but there is only one horse and no cross bar at the end of the pole. The hatnesses have no breeching, and the collar is very heavy, running up to a peak quite high above the horse. Across the back is a board heavy band. The collar and bridle are ornamented prolusely, there being five or six brass disks from four to six inches in diameter, and many smaller brass knobs and buttons, while several highly ornamental strings hang down from the collar nearly to the ground. The horses are invariably good and In fine condition. Indeed I've seen no cattle that were not of excellent grade, except ^{a few} pigs. The roads are everywhere very line, seeming to be Macadamized all through the country. Everywhere you see loads of line stone by the road-side as if they had been providing for years to repair the road, although I have seen none that were not already good. There are many women to be seen working in the fields, which they bring to a high state of cultivation. In

signs. Diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, all seemed to be used as if they had no value. There are swords and other weapons crusted with precious stones; armor, regalia and badges of the various orders so set with gems that one alone would be a fortune to its possessor. The visitor moves on from room to room, viewing collections of increasing value until, he comes to the last, where diamonds are so specimen of his art, and many of them large and numerous that other gems are little noticed, though there are some that are unequalled in size and beauty. The greatest interest centers about the unique green diamond, which is of great size, and would be a pleasure to stay a long time in Dresden and visit the art gallery each day. the set of brilliants worn by "Her Most We next visited the collection of China Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Saxony' on state occasion. This consists of a neckand Dresden ware, which was very enjoylace of thirty-eight immense diamonds of the ble. The collection of old China was very first water, and a thousand or two more full, and contained many specimens that were unique in style and coloring, some of brilliants arranged as brooches, hairpins, earrings, etc. The grand diamond neckthem being almost worth their weight in gold, because their colors or composition lace is said to be worth seven or eight hundred thousand dollars. There are also

pink, yellow and black diamonds. The utility of all this collection is indicated by the fact that some af the gems have not been worn in more than two hundred years. As a show, however, "it is unparalleled, and even the great British Empire must, in this particular, yield the palm later through a better part of the city,

to this little kingdom of Saxony. From the castle we went to the famous Zwinger to see the art gallery. The Zwinger is an imposing group of buildings, built around a very large court elegantly laid out as a flower garden. There are a number of other collections or museums in its various parts, but we had time only for the art gallery. Our first objective point was, of course, that divine Madonna of Raphael's called "Sistine" from the name of the convent of St. Sisto, for whose altar it was painted. What lover of pictures the world over has not admired that saintly face and those angelic cherubs! The picture stands in state, in a room by itself, with seats for the admirers of its wondrous beauty, and though there are many people there, a spoken word or a loud step was seldom heard. We saw little but this Sistine Madonna at our first visit, as the time in which these collections are open is very short.

In the evening, in consequence of the fact there are more women laborers than glowing reports of some who walked in the men. Now and then we see a water cart afternoon, we went for a ride that we Irrigating the fields which are now more might get a view of the city and surround-

worked up into all sorts of fanciful de- many copies, is also here; and another friends here take special pains to represent him as entirely free from the Presidential beautiful Magdalen with a skull beneath mania.' They say that the measure of his her book, by Battoni. Van Der Werf has ambition is filled with the office he now four or five very charming pictures here, holds, and that he has no intention of plungamong them the "Expulsion of Hagar." ing into political strife. If true, the path-But why attempt to particularize, when in way is still more open to those who are will one of the best selected galleries in the ing to endure the wear and tear of mind and world. Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt and body, the vexation of spirit and sickness of Durer, any school or any master vou may soul that must come to every man who allows name, you are quite sure to find a good the buzzing insect to enter his ear, for " Little Phil " would make a popular candione can enjoy because of their intrinsic date. beauty without having to pretend to do so, J'he Department of Superintendence of merely because they are the works of some of the great masters. We agreed that it

the National Educational Association have been holding a convention in this city for the past three days, and the meeting attracted prominent educators here from all parts of the United States. The daily sessions and the subjects discussed have been highly entertaining to all persons interested in ed ucational matters.

Sunday last was an unusually busy day among the temperance workers of Washington. Large meetings were held and stirring are among the "lost arts," though our addresses were made in different parts of the guide says they are approaching nearer and city. Notable among the speeches made for prohibition were those of Congressmen Out-In the evening we took the drive we cheon, of Missouri, and E. B. Taylor, of tried to take last night, getting a fine view of the city and coming back through Ohio.

A Washingtonian says that some of the bills pending in Congress in relation to the District of Columbia are calculated to cre ate the impression that parents in this city desire the Federal Government to take charge of their children. He was alluding particuand finished up in stucco; that is, the brick larly to a bill introduced by Senator Chace, outside is left in seams and then a finishof Rhode Island, providing that tobocco ing coat of plaster applied and finished shall not be sold in any form to residents of up in various styles, with cornices, window the District, who are under sixteen years of for "Junkets, Odd and Proper." But no cases, etc., making magnificent buildinge, and oftentimes having the appearance of are

The Blair Educational Bill which has had such a long and tempestuous voyage through J." stood for "The Old Patriarch Jacob." the Senate, has at last passed that body again by a vote of 39 to 29. The bill has occupied much valuable time during three Congresses, and has gained no converts in the Senate wing. A comparison of this last vote with that of two years ago, shows that the longer the measure has been thought of of the tithe or tenth part arose. So then and talked of, the weaker it has grown. Every Senator who voted against before, voted against it on this last occasion, while some, including Senators Kenna, Blackburn, Voorhees and Spooner, who voted were in favor of it two years ago, voted against it on Wednesday. It is believed by many that the bill will stand no chance of getting safely charity fund, and then when we are saked The week's work in Congress, so far, through the House. Senator Blair himself to give to the poor or suffering it will be a makes a poor showing. But the Senate made the closing speech on his cherished

THE "O. P. J." ACCOUNT.

Most people do not enjoy the luxury of giving because they do not understand the science of giving. Let me tell the boys and girls who read this paper a story. A number of years ago there was a broker in Philadelphia who had a large office and did a great business. It was in the war days, when greenbacks" were invented and when gold went up and down according to the success or failure of the government at Washington.

There were a number of young men in the outer office of this very rich and successful . banker. These clerks would be frequently called into his inner office and would be addressed as follows : "George, draw a check for one hundred dollars and put it down to the 'O. P. J.' account," or "John, draw me out one thousand dollars and charge it up to "O. P. J." No one in the office knew what these mysterious letters. " O. P. J.?" meant. Some of the clerks thought they meant "Old Public Journalists." Others thought they meant "Junior Order of Presbyterians," while still others thought they stood one in that busy office could find out what this mysterious account meant, until at last it was discovered that the letters "O. P.

You see, the old patriarch Jacob gave onetenth of all his income to God, according to a vow he had made on the night when he lay down to sleep in the wilderness and saw the vision of the angels of God ascending upon the ladder to heaven. It was from this yow of Jacob's that the Jewish custom the "O. P. J." account of this banker in Philadelphia was his sacred treasury account. or his charity fund. We are all maked to give to worthy objects and cases of distress It is a great education to us to learn to give and to understand the science of it. The science of it all is to give a tenth or twentieth or some portion of that which we receive as an account which we can call our inxury to us to draw our own check, no mating how small it may be, according to a principle

elegant stone fronts. The gardens usually have a kind of elevated arbor in one of the font corners, in which the family often their tea, i being so arranged that this have a view of the whole street without themselves being much in view. Besides its wealth of treas ures, artistic or antique. Dresden has the famous Royal manufactory of Dreaden ware. One could enjoyably spend many days here, but to-morrow the watchword is "On to Vienna."

nearer each year in their imitation.

the quarters of the working people, and

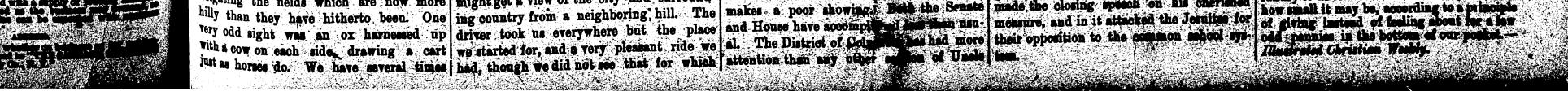
Tenement houses here have no front doors,

and odd enough they look without them.

Nearly all the houses are built of brick,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WARELING mer. Seb. 17th, 1888



THE SABBATH RECORDER, FEBRUARY 23, 1888

Missions.

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

The Corresponding Secretary having temporarily changed his place of residence, all com munications 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 Wednesto reach the Board through the Secretary.

A CONVERTED young Hungarian Jew, after gathering a little company of Jews who also accepted Jesus as the Messiah, 'has been recognized by the state.

According to estimates based upon the liquor; \$600,000,000 for tobacco; \$808,000,- church adopting it. 000 for bread and meat; and \$85,000,000 for education. We give for home and fornineteenth century there has been expended by all the missionary societies of the world the sum of \$300,000,000.

SYSTEMATIC AND PROPOBTIONATE GIVING.

Report of the Committee of the Minnesota Bap fist Convention on Systematic Beneficence.

Mr. President, and Brethren of the Con vention.--Every Christian ought to set aside from all receipts of income, at the time of receipt, a portion, which may be varied according to his prosperity, for the current expenses of his church and all objects of current denominational benefaction, and to pay this portion weekly, or as he receives it, into the treasury of the church on the Lord's-day.

We believe this to be God's plan for the regular worship of his people in giving. Upon it, the hundred and ninety Baptist churches in Minnesota ought, in our opinion, now to unite. There should be a preconcerted simultaneous general movement among us to secure, if possible, its adoption by every church member. Such a general movement, it is hoped, this report may in some degree promote.

pay weekly or as I receive it, into the treasury of the church on the Lord's-day, and

contributions of each individual, he may imprisoned for propagating a religion not distribute monthly or quarterly, and remit to all the objects designated. Such in details is the plan proposed by your committee. The main point of insistence, however, is the law of regular and proportionate giving. census of 1880, the people in the United The details of practice may be modified to States spend about \$900,000,000 a year for suit the habits or local circumstances of the

REASONS FOR ITS ADOPTION.

2. We now consider some reasons why eign missions about \$5,500,000 a year; and this plan should be adopted. The first is it is carefully estimated that during the that proportionate giving is God's will clearly presented, we confine ourselves now be made when I come." 1. Cor. 16: 1, 2. time of his giving on accidential circumstan-(Revised Version.)

concerning the collection for the saints. This if no appeal were made no obligation would then was a recognized and accepted object of exist, are tempted to look on all appeals as incurrent church giving. It continued, we vasions of their peace, or impositions on their suppose, so long as the need continued, or good nature. so long as the opportunity was afforded. It The matter is not left to the convenience or rather than monthly or yearly, because, as we suppose, the majority of the Corinthians therefore, the sum each. time laid by was to be proportionate to the amount received. 5. The Apostle does not here command the giver to choose a proportion that he must invariably and under all circumstances employ. The percentage itself may be changed with varying prosperity. 6. The Apostle commands each to lay by in store, on the first day of the week, rather than to hand in. on the first day of the week, obviously because he was absent at this time, and no provision had as yet been made for the reception of the of income, persons who receive monetary gifts. This belongs to the local coloring of proceeds from their labor, their business or the system. 7. Paul elsewhere says that officers must eventually be appointed to receive and convey the gifts to their destina tion. Now the system which we commend exactly fulfills the spirit and purpose of these apostolic rules at every point, divesting them of what is merely local. It provides that for all current objects of church bestowment, according to (1) above, each one shall lay by in store as an act of worship, according to (2) above as nearly as possible at the time of any receipt, according to (3) above, a proportion of his income, according to (4) above, which itself may be varied with varying prosperity, according to (5) above, and that he shall deposit this on the Lord's day, according to (6) above, with a chosen officer of the church for distribution, according to (7) above. The system is thus designed obediently to meet the spirit of each one of the apostolic requirements. That the rules of conduct laid down in the epistles are everywhere obligatory is admitted by all Christians, Even where individuals or churches are specifically addressed, the principle involved in any command is held to be universally binding. It happens, moreover, in case of this particular epistle, that though it is addressed first to the Corinthians, it is written not only to them but to "all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ, both their Lord and ours." Paul states thus in the beginning of the letter, that the rules of conduct set forth in this epistle are designed to be universal.

tion weekly, as this would entail a needless been created, such as we are accustomed to increased goods, and the profits of the Lord, labor; but keeping an exact record of the create; the Corinthians, under the excite- if we may reverently use this expression, ment of the hour, would have made a spas modic effort, perhaps, to raise a generous salaries will be more bountiful and more sum, and such funds as they happened to prompt, and all the enterprises of the church have on hand, and could spare, and much, will be blessed with abundant resources. perhaps, that the more responsive could ill spare, would have been bestowed. Now that suppose them to be the chief reasons for will commend it to the churches. It will sort of thing the Apostle seeks to prevent. God's choice of this rule.' The chief point save the trouble of the annual subscription, He wishes to avoid it, and to avoid it by is the spiritual blessing to the benefactor. the stream of benefaction will continue forestalling the need of it by regular and All items of income as received should be without abatement during a vacancy in the proportionate giving.

Let us pause here a moment to consider as coming from God, and regularly dedicated the objections to this method of giving to him, a part representing the whole. Giving through collections. It is enough indeed that thus becomes an act of worship, and worship the Scriptures name it for condemnation. But | in its most vital and acceptable form: grateful for the benevolence of his people. The rule the condemnation will appear more vivid may be derived from many passages both in and reasonable, if we consider the probable ing consecration of the whole being to him. the Old and New Testament; it is based on grounds on which it rests. All bestowments This we take to be the essence of all true the primial relations of God and the soul; it should be made directly to God, spontaneous- worship. The practice cannot fail to exert accords with the whole analogy of the faith. 1y, in worshipful recognition of his providen- a powerful influence upon the whole conduct In view however of the literature already be tial care, and of his ownership of all we have of life, and especially upon the business life. fore us, in which these truths have been and are. The duty of giving is not created God becomes a silent partner. The conseby appeals to our benevolence; our gifts crated giver will be daily invited by this to a single passage in the New Testament in should be independent, therefore, of such acknowledged relationship to consult God which as we believe the law of proportionate appeals, and as regular and constant as God's in the practical conduct of his affairs. He giving is authoriatively enunciated, and the gifts to us. The system of collections prac- will recognize the invisible presence of God rules for giving it practical effect are plainly tically ignores this vital principle of giving. in his counting room, his workshop, his written. "Now concerning the collection for Its effect unintended, yet none the less real, field, in all the paths of his daily toil, and the saints, as I gave order to the churches of is to base in the giver the primal obligation in all his business transactions. The system Galatia, so also do ye. Upon the first day of to give at all on the fact of a solicitation, educates into a daily walk with God and the week, let each on of you lay by him in the amount he shall give on the impulse of tends to illumine and glorify with a divine store, as he may prosper, that no collections the moment, or the money on hand, the light all the daily activities. ces. The churches subtly inducted into the The several clauses of this scripture error that the duty of giving springs prishould be carefully considered. 1. Now marily out of the fact of an appeal, and that

The system so benighting to the churches it will certainly prevail in the end. But was of the nature of a regular object of cur has a powerful reflex influence upon our de- we are sure that a careful presentation of urge the plan on the brethren out of a richly rent church benefaction. As I gave order nominational societies. It tends to degrade the principle, together with the great and blessed experience. Many of the members . . so do ye. The Apostle is imperative. them into mere machines for extorting money authoritative motives to it, will prove to will instantly welcome the plan as settling from unwilling churches, and of necessity it the timid and doubting unexpectedly sucthe discretion of those to whom he writes. must tempt them to unholy rivalry and jeal- cessful. To give proportionately and regu-2. On the first day of the week let each ousy. The system is unworthy in that it se- larly as he receives, is something that every this direction by the envelope system of one of you lay by him in store. The laying cures for God's service not the first fruits of person can do. The fact that Jehovah enby was to be on the Lord's day; it was there- our increase, but any fruits that happen to forced such a system upon the Jewish people, fore to be an act of worship. 3. On the Lord's- be on hand. It tends to dry up the fount- and that for centuries, is a demonstration day, regularly and habitually, therefore as the ains of benevolence. Many who happen to of its practicableness. In most of our income was received. It was to be weekly have nothing in hand when the collection is churches the majority of givers are wagetaken give nothing, and easily form the habit earners, and receive a fixed income weekly of giving nothing. Many give a trifle from or monthly. With them to give a portion received their income weekly. The principle, the little they have in hand, and easily form when received is as simple as possible. Merinvolved is that of giving the first fruits, the habit of niggardliness. Some more inexthat of laying by from the income as soon as perienced or emotional give more than at generally approximate very closely at any possible after any receipts. 4. Lay by in the time they can afford, to repent when the time their profits for the year. They can store as he may prosper; proportionately exciting cause is removed and the pinch take a fixed proportion of their estimated comes, and resolve never to be caught again. profits for the weekly offering, and correct Our denomination has been pursuing the for the year at the time of the annual invoice. very system which the Apostle explicity, and with emphasis, points out as a thing to a little time to adjust themselves to the new be avoided. The result is, that of late years, notwithstanding enlarged opportunities and the increasingly powerful appeals of our mis- so called. Some will require a more careful sionary societies, our gifts have not even kept pace with the growth of our denomi been accustomed to practice. But there is nation in wealth and numbers. The system no present difficulty in applying this system is marked for avoidance in the Scriptures, it that did not exist in greater degree in Old throws the true principle of giving into Testament times, or in the early days of the eclipse, it defrauds the Lord; experience has church. It has only to be clearly understood proved it to'be totally inadequate. But we can pursue objections no further. They are too numerous, and indeed there is little need. The fact is that our whole system of benevolence and church financering a large influential number from the first, as is a thorn in the denominational side. It is settling on a Biblical basis a long vexed and the great trial of every church, the vexation and discouragement of every pastor, the constant despairing wail of every society, the threadbare and distressing theme of every association, convention and anniversary. We are reaping the bitter fruit of neglect of God's no one pledges a fixed sum either for the plan and disobedience to his authority. We now turn to some further reasons why the rule of regular proportionate giving should be adopted. Benefaction by this plan is attended with very much less inconvenience and difficulty. As soon as he receives an installment of income, the giver lays by in store from it a proportion for the Lord' treasury. He gives from what he has, not from what he has not. His gift does not plunge him into debt. He gives each time only a small portion of what is in hand; his gift, therefore, does not embarrass him. The proportion being fixed and the practice a regular law of his action, he adjusts his ex penses and all his financial transactions to this fact. His benefaction is not thrust suddenly into his financial affairs as a disturbing element unforseen, or at least unprovided for. Thus God's plan does away altogether with the vexations and embarrassments which even the generous and well disposed of his people | required, such as church building, educationmeet under the collection system. God's plan al endowments and other similar enterprises. In case of the particular admonition we are affords relief to that class of Ohristians who Neither is it designed to provide for them. new studying, we have still further evidence are robbed of a part of the joy of giving, by Such extra and occasional demands are met of universality of application. For the Apos- distressing thoughts as to whether, they have in the New Testament by special gifts. We tle says he has ordered the churches of given the exact amount that God demands: have abundant examples both in the Old and Spirit will finally lead to its universal accept-Galatia to do the same thing. The proof Having fixed with their Heavenly Father the the New Testaments for this kind of extra ance. Beginning with _____, 1887, until fur- ible, that the Holy Spirit designed the prac- only to apply the rule to their income as they for example, was the general and sponta-

Observe finally on this passage, that the of this practice act directly to increase the require special gifts. The last objection Apostle lays down this rule in order for one aggregate of gifts, and besides the system which we deem worthy of naming is that hereby direct the treasurer to distribute all reason, to avoid the very method of benevo- automatically takes advantage of any in- the system makes no provision for that very sums so paid in as follows, until otherwise lence now current among our churches-the creased prosperity, even the least, to increase large number of givers who have no income ams so paid in as follows, until otherwise lence now current among our churches—the rdered : Observe that the card provides that the "that no collection be made when I come." the fruits of successful speculations ors, wives whose husbands do not give them percentage chosen may be varied with vary- A collection is sometimes better than noth- immediately augment the flow into the as they ought, a regular allowance. But ing prosperity on notice to the treasurer. It ing. The Apostle intimates that he would Lord's treasury, sometimes by large sums. the plan may be applied to them with equal is desirable that such notice be given, in be obliged to resort to a collection if the Moreover, it is on proportionate, and not ease and convenience. Most wives do re. order that the current expenses of the church | Corinthians should disobey him by failing impulsive or spasmodic, giving that all the ceive something from their husbands to be may be adjusted so far as possible to the to lay by in store regularly and proportion- Lord's promises of increased prosperity are used for the cause of Christ. Such can reprobable receipts. Observe that the card ately as he commands. The collections which based. It is when God is recognized as a turn the schedule of ratios filled out with day in December, March, June and September; and also provides for any change in the ratios of the Apostle wished to avoid, would have silent partner with a fixed share in the prof. proportions for all objects named. The distribution which the varying needs of our been precisely such, doubtless, as we are ac- its, that he promises to make business pros- promise to give a certain per cent of the denominational societies or of the church customed to take. He would have made an perous. This is the "herewith" by which he income can be left blank. Children do treasury may suggest to the giver. The earnest appeal as we are accustomed to do; a has said, "Prove me now." God's people, generally receive occasional allowances of treasurer need not make the actual distribu- transient impulse of benevolence would have therefore, in adopting this plan may expect spending money, and are accustomed besides to earn something for their own. Special pains should be taken to teach the children will be correspondingly enlarged. Pastor's to sign the card, and to devote a certain pro. portion of all sums that come to them in the Lord's uses. Thus the plan becomes a pow. erful educator to the young. The system But great as these benefits are, we do not possesses many incidental advantages that

gratefully acknowledged in a practical way pastorate, the embarrassment of personal solicitation and collection will be avoided. recognition of God's relation to us, and lov-

SHOULD BE GENERALLY ACCEPTED.

3. As stated, we have reason to believe that regular proportionate giving will prove generally acceptable to the churches. If this is God's plan, it becomes the duty of pastors to urge it, whether at first it shall prove acceptable or not. If it is God's plan

Sabbath Befor "Remember the Sabbath-day, to k Bis days shalt thou labor, and do all thy the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Los

NEVER A STATE RELIGION

A recent Monday issue of the Herald contained the following re The Rev. Dr. Armitage, pas Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, pr a large congregation yesterday upon "Divine Dealings with our He reviewed the formation of the tion and congratulated his hearers members of the convention had be ly led to omit from the Constit reference to God, and instead to of its clauses read, "No religious ever be required as a qualification office or public trust under the States." But even this languag as it is, did not seem to the Virginia in 1788 a sufficient gu religious liberty. They feared spite of it, a state religion might lished by Congress, and they Washington complaining that th tion had not taken a more decid Washington replied that he deeply that the Baptists, whose courage otism had been shown in many a ing the Revolution, should hav for any such fears, and that he ommend that Congress should co matter. This led to the first a to the Constitution: "Congress no law respecting an establishmen ion or prohibiting the free us which settled the question of liberty in this country for all time

It was ridiculous for any one the fathers of the Constitution ha of establishing an atheistic nation all of them were professing Chris they felt that their business was a civil government—a republic, n racy. To have introduced the na into the Constitution as the head tion and then to have left his rel his honors undefined, nor provi for his worship and his support of of the nation, would have introd ject of perpetual contention inte politic, because it would have s anomaly in the great instrument. ical sequence must have been th ment of a state religion of some legacy of perpetual strife. - Amer

ONE FATAL DEFECT.

Your committee will first explain a little more fully, point by point, what the plan contemplated is; second, present some of the principal considerations that recommend the plan, at the same time noticing the objections most likely to be urged against it; third, show why just now is an exceedingly opportune time to set the plan in operaation; and finally, suggest certain practical ways of commending the plan to universal, hearty adoption, both by churches and by individual church members.

WHAT THE PLAN IS.

1. The plan is, that each one shall set aside from all receipts of income, at the time of receipt, a portion, which may be varied according to his prosperity, for the current expenses of his church, and all objects of current denominational benefaction, and pay this weekly, or as he receives it, into the treasury of the church on the Lord's-day. A large part of our church membership is composed of children, wives, aged and dependent persons. who have little or no means which they can call their own. Of the adaptation of the plan to these we shall speak later in the report. We have now in mind receivers their property, above their necessary business expenses. Each person may fix for himself the proportion which he shall set apart for the Lord. It is a matter between himself and his God. But the proportion should be chosen intelligently, in view of all that God has said upon the subject, obediently, devoutly.

The proportion chosen should be taken from all items of income, as nearly as possible at the time of receipt. Obedience to this rule will soon become a fixed habit. - The Lord's portion should be set apart, not mentally, nor on one's books merely, but actually, the money itself being separately deposited in a bank or in a receptacle provided at home. The fund should be deposited with the treasurer of the church on the first Lord's-day after any receipts of income. Each contributor may be provided with envelopes for this purpose, properly designated and suitable in form and material. The treasurer should distribute all the deposits of each individual to all objects chosen, according to a schedule of ratios handed in by the giver himself when he adopts the plan. Blank schedules should be furnished to each giver to be filled out and returned to the treasurer. The following form may serve as a guide :

For Pastor's Salary and Church Expenses.	per cent
For Relief Fund of the Church	. Der cent
For Foreign Missions.	. Der cent
For Home Missions (The Natn'l Soc.)	.per cent
For State Missions (The Minn. State Con.)	. per cent
For Church Edifices in Minnesota	. Der cent
For Publication Society	.per cent
For Ministerial Education	.per cent
For Woman's Foreign Mission Society	, per cent
For Woman's Home Mission Society	.per cent
Total100	k .
Remarks	• • • • • • • •

chants, tradesmen and manufacturers can Some persons exceptionally situated will ask system, some will need a little instruction. as to what constitutes income, technically system of monetary records than they have and wisely encouraged to be adopted, we think, by the majority of our church members at once, and by all in a little time; nay, it will be hailed with sincere gratification by

harrassing question.

Before leaving this part of our subject, we mention the three most prominent objections and local surroundings, and that no method ordinarily urged against the system. The of proceedure will be universally applicable. first and most specious is that by this plan pastor's salary or for any other object. Now the practical force of this objection is derived conference, then call a private meeting of the from the supposition implied in it that be- officers and others most interested. Let cause no fixed sum is promised, but only a these formally resolve to present the method proportion of the income, therefore the sums to the church, and to support it. If this acactually given will be smaller. When this tion can be secured, the formal adoption of is once stated, it refutes itself. We doubt the plan by the church will be assured. if any one can be brought to believe that. Then let the pastor preach on the subject this system will not produce a greater aggregate than the system of pledges and collections. The whole trend and tendency of the be appointed who will apportion the work system, and of every element in it, works to increase and not to diminish benevolence And besides this, the contributions coming from first fruits and not from unused remainders after selfishness has been satisfied, all salaries and gifts will come in promptly. to the proportion to be fixed. The liters-May not God's laborers safely trust their ture may be had from any of our secretarier, hire to his system devised in view of their free from charge.

needs? Another objection urged is this, viz., that this system does not provide for extra occasions where large benefactions are

for them a harrassing question. Many of weekly payment towards all the current expenses of the church. The majority in our churches are women, and the teaching and practicing of our women's societies will prove to have been a powerful educator in this direction and a strong reinforcement to the pastor. The churches have seen by painful experience the inadequacy of our old methods, and the providence of God has. for some years, in a great variety of ways, been leading them towards this plan. The thing is in the air, public sentiment is ripe for the change, and now is the time for it.

The system is convenient, flexible, and uni-

versal in its adaptations. A little tact.

wisdom, patience and persistency are all

that is required to secure its general adop.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME.

4. As intimated at the outset, we think

that just now is an exceedingly opportune

time for pastors to introduce this plan, and

that a concerted and stimultaneous move-

ment in this direction will greatly facilitate

the work of each. Pastors will have much

just now to strengthen their hands in theat.

tempt. At any time, indeed, they could

take the principle before their people with

divine authority. That of itself ought to be

sufficient. But just now they will find many

special reinforcements. The system of pro-

portionate giving is now in use by thousands.

The literature of the subject is abundant.

powerful and easily accessible. It has already

been widely disseminated. Our Missionary

Union is now urging regularity of giving

with all its great power and multiplied

facilities. Among our Baptist churches

there are few in which some of the members

have not been quietly practicing the principle

for themselves, and every such one will come

tion.

Let every pastor confer a great blessing on his church and make his pastorate gratefully memorable, by introducing this plan. If anything more is needed to strengthen his hands, it will be furnished by the unanimous resolution of the pastors and delegates here convened to seek the adoption of the plan at once in their respective churches. Such a resolution will furnish every pastor the occa sion which he wants. It will open his pulpit and the hearts of the people for the theme, it will create a strong presumption in favor of it at the outset. It will back every pastor by the public sentiment of the state and the practice of his brethren.

HOW TO WORK IT.

5. A few words as to practical methods. We are well aware that every pastor must adapt his method to his own circumstances We suggest, however, that pastors first secure the allegiance of the deacons and other official members of the church, by personal and make it the theme of the prayer meeting. A carefully selected committee should among themselves and personally solicit every member, and where needful help to make out the card. The committee should be furnished with abundant literature to leave with those who will ask time, and require light fi

In concluding this paper already far er ceeding the usual limits, your committee wish anew to express their confidence in the piety, consecration and liberality of the Bap. tists of Minnesota. We believe that the more influential members of every church will cordially adopt the principle of proportionate giving at the outset, and that the Divine

Respectfully submitted, F. T. GATES. H. C. MABIE

It is instructive to note the the friends of Sunday demolish by their mutually contradictory tive theories concerning it. Th Oracle, a paper of the Disciple time ago, somewhat prominent the doctrine that the Sabbath institution, and, therefore, not the rest of mankind. This, if tainly an easy way of disposing ter, and might have been entirely to the adherents of that denomin following close upon this bold and the Christian Standard, another resenting the same denomination with an elaborate argument s there is one fatal defect in the ory of the subject, and that is t true. The Standard disposes of as follows:

The Sabbath is not an exclus institution. The foundation a our brother's paper is that the exclusively a Jewish institution not be, because-

(a) The very reason assigned ites as the ground of it obligation God had sanctified it from the human existence. "Six days sl bor and do all thy work; but the is the Sabbath of the Lord th thou shalt not do any work, . six days the Lord made heave the sea, and all that in them is the seventh day: wherefore the the Sabbath day, and hallowed 9, 11

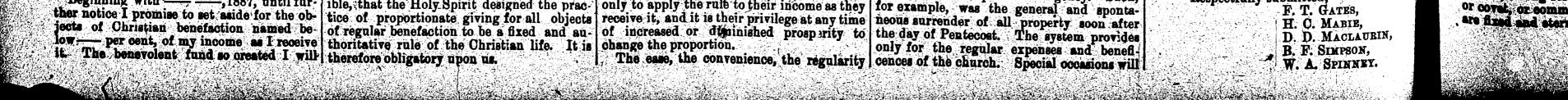
Here the statement is made, 1, 3, that God blessed and halle enth day centuries before there existence; and it was sanctified of mankind and not merely for tion of it two thousand years di of time,

(d) The Israelites were bidden the Sabbath-day to keep it holy spoken of as an institution bro notice for the first time, like but as of a distinction which ha nized in the past, and which continually remember as havin tuted from the beginning when the work of creation.

-(c) It was not a ritual institu shadowy code of exclusively and observances.

It stands in the midst of nine moral enactments which are wo time lasting, and it is false reading argues that this one institution rogated by the gospel system not one jot of testimony to tha It always has been, and will

any man to serve idols. It alw and will be, wrong for any ma the name of God. It always will be; wrong for any man to or covet, or commit adultery. are fixed and sternal principles



SABBATH RECORDER, FEBRUARY 23, 1888. THE



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

NEVER A STATE BELIGION.

A recent Monday issue of the New York Herald contained the following report:

The Rev. Dr. Armitage, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, preached to a large congregation yesterday morning apon "Divine Dealings with our Country." He reviewed the formation of the Constitution and congratulated his hearers that the members of the convention had been divinely led to omit from the Constitution any reference to God, and instead to make one of its clauses read, "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United But even this language, explicit States.' as it is, did not seem to the Baptists of Virginia in 1788 a sufficient guarantee of religious liberty. They feared that, in spite of it, a state religion might be established by Congress, and they wrote to Washington complaining that the convention had not taken a more decided stand. Washington replied that he deeply regretted that the Baptists, whose courageous patriotism had been shown in many a battle during the Revolution, should have grounds for any such fears, and that he would recommend that Congress should consider the matter. This led to the first amendment to the Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free use thereof, which settled the question of religious liberty in this country for all time to come. It was ridiculous for any one to say that the fathers of the Constitution had any idea of establishing an atheistic nation. Almost all of them were professing Christians, but they felt that their business was to construct a civil government-a republic, not a theoc To have introduced the name of God into the Constitution as the head of the nation and then to have left his relations and his honors undefined, nor provisions made for his worship and his support on the part of the nation, would have introduced a subject of perpetual contention into the body politic, because it would have stood as an anomaly in the great instrument. The logical sequence must have been the establishment of a state religion of some sort as a legacy of perpetual strife.—American Senti-

ONE FATAL DEFECT.

ness, and he is a bold man who will take up if the wonderful progress made under his the same place, and with the same instru- was a gain of .11 of a kilogram, and dinner one of the equal decrees of the Decalogue and declare it to be null and void when God

Almighty has nowhere said so. The Son of God emphatically stated that the heaven and earth should pass away before

all should be fulfilled. The types of the law were fulfilled in and | ecessor. by him, and their observance ceased to be obligatory by reason of statutory limitation; but Jesus Christ never fulfilled the moral law in such a way as to render it nugatory or as releasing mankind of its observance.

Paul, who is quoted by the brother as arguing against the perpetuation of the Sabbath, and who, in his contentions with the legalists of his day, made use of very strong language against the error of regarding the law as a ground of justification, yet declares that the law is not made void through faith. "God forbid; yea; we establish the law." Rom. 3: 31.

And when the libertines of the apostolic church wrested the argument against legalism into license to indulge in sin, James and John both found it necessary to assert the obligation of the moral precepts of the Decalogue, the latter declaring and defining sin to be the transgresssion of the law. James 2:8, 1 John 3: 4.

(d) The Israelites were commanded to observe the sanctity of the seventh day before | if he accepts the office, is that he possesses the law was given at Sinai.

Here we must positively contradict our | city churches. brother's statement that the obligation to observe the Sabbath depended solely upon the fourth commandment.

The law was not given until the third month of their journey from Egypt. Ex. 19: 1. Yet the observance of the Sabbath was commanded in connection with the gathering of the manna in the second month. Ex. 16: 26. etc.

The Israelites were not to rest on the sev enth day because they were *Jews*, but because they were men and obligated thereto with the rest of mankind.

Education.

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

TWO NEW PRESIDENTS.

For some time past there has been not a little interest manifested in the question as

college; a clear comprehension of its needs, one jot or tittle should pass from the law till the full confidence of all the Trustees, and

> Of Dr. Hastings, the President elect of Union Seminary, and of his call to that position, the same paper-says:

in this city both as pastor and professor, and has been connected with the Seminary, he has been one of the most popular members President Hitchcock, and he is doubtless

better prepared than any one else to carry into execution the plans already formed for the Seminary's future. It is not an enviable task to succeed such Presidents as Dr. Adams and Dr. Hitchcock; and Dr. Hastings, with characteristic modesty, shrinks from assuming that responsibility. A fact which will be helpful to the success of his administration,

the entire confidence of the pastors of the

THE GROWTH OF CHILDBEN.

The systematic measurement of the sev eral parts of the human body, together with the testing of their functions, has developed into the science of anthropometry. The plan of establishing an anthropometrical laboratory, where, for a small fee, any one can have himself weighed, measured, and his powers tested, which Mr. Galton has so often and so ably advocated, seems about to be realized. The results, of such measurements, when widely taken and ably compared, will be to practical biology, and hygiene what statistics, in the present use of the term, are to economical science,--the experimental basis of their practical application. As in the latter, so in the fornever before considered, and at the same time helps to solve those that have been

brought to notice. In this department of

Poles and Germans. The rich children tions.-Science. the invaluable support of his venerable pred- | come to school taller and heavier than the

poor ones, though their increase after getting to school is not more rapid. This longlasting effect of early care is much more conclusively shown by the figures of another observer, Russow, who has tabulated the A wise choice has been made in the elec- heights and weights of children from their tion of Dr. Thomas S. Hastings as President | second to their eighth year, distinguishing of the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. | between those that were naturally suckled Hastings has been long and favorably known and those that were artificially reared, and throughout all this period shows a balance during the half dozen years or more that he | in height and weight in favor of the former. Perhaps the most original investigation in this field is that of Dr. Malling-Hansen, of the faculty. As Secretary of that body, he director of the institute for the deaf-and was brought into intimate relations with dumb at Copenhagen, the measurements being made on the children of that institution ranging from nine to fifteen years in ago. The weights of these children show three marked periods in each year: there is a period of maximum growth in weight extending from August to the middle of December, a period of mean growth in weight from then to the first of April, followed by a period of minimum growth in weight back to August again. During the best business men in the city, who repperiod of maximum growth in weight, the daily increase is three times as great as during the period of mean growth; and almost all that is gained in the latter period is lost false. But the completest refutation was in the period of minimum growth. With regard to height, these periods are equally this city. It devoted four closely printed evident, though not coincident. In Copenhagen the period of minimum growth in height is from August to the end of November; the mean period, from then to March; and the maximum period for March to August. In the maximum period the daily increase in height is two and a half times as great as in the mean period, and in the latter two and a half times as great as in the minimum period.

increase of the body is going on is from the rate figures, and they may be safely trustend of March to December; and within this ed. They tell a story whose meaning period there is a period of maximum increase is unmistakable and full of encouragein height and a period of maximum increase | ment to every friend of temperance. They mer, the stating of these results in accurate in weight. During the period of most rapid most conclusively demonstrate that prohiform at once opens up a number of questions increase in weight, the increase in height is bition, instead of working against the the slowest of any in that period, the times financial interests of a community, is of mean growth of height and weight about very beneficial. What they say may be coincide, and the period of maximum growth seen from the following summary comstudy no field has been cultivated with so in height is a period of comparative rest for piled from The Register's report. to who would be chosen to succeed Dr. Mc- much zeal as the study of the growth of the weight. The height-periods begin and Cosh in the Presidency of the College of New children, mainly because this is a field where end about fifteen days before the weight- 1887 for public and private improvements Jersey, at Princeton, in that state. The the practical lessons can be most effective. periods. The height first has a period \$4,492,633; the manufactured products Trustees of that institution, at a meeting iournal Professor Gad of the University of mean growth then its maximum growth then growth the growth then growth then growth then growth the growth then growth then growth then growth the growth then growth the growth t

administration is to be continued and aug- ments. The average period covered is from added, 59 of a kilogram. It is very much mented in the future. But Dr. Patton is the sixth to the thirteenth year. One to be hoped that the custom of taking a fortunate in possessing at the outset an inti- curious result is, that the social factor as be- variety of this kind of measurements will mate acquaintance with the affairs of the tween the rich and the poor is a much more become widespread, and systematic attempts important one than the racial as between be made to extend and collect such observa-

Cemperance. "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red

when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. "At last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

PROHIBITION NO, INJURY, BY REV. H. L. STETSON.

During the political campaign of last fall, the anti-prohibitionists repeatedly and loudly announced through specially prepared circulars, and certain newspapers, and "on the stump," that the prohibitory law of the state of Iowa had very greatly retarded the material growth and prosperity of its capital city, Des Moines, and caused an actual decrease in its population. These charges were very carefully investigated at the time by a competent committee, consisting of fifteen of the resented both Republicans and Democrats, and these slanderous misrepresentations were irrefutably shown to be thoroughly made a few days ago by The Register of columns in small type to a detailed description of the amount of business transacted in all the various lines of trade and manufactures, and the improvements made in Des Moines in 1887. The city is reviewed ward by ward, and the particulars are given in each. It is not a general state. ment, but an itemized 'account of what has actually been done. Much time was spent and the greatest pains was taken The period, then, at which the general by well qualified persons to secure accu-

There were expended in Des Moines in

stantly welcome the plan as settling m a harrassing question. Many of urches have already been educated in rection by the envelope system of payment towards all the current exof the church. The majority in our es are women, and the teaching and ing of our women's societies will prove been a powerful educator in this diand a strong reinforcement to the

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8.

Among our Baptist churches

AN OPPORTUNE TIME.

can be left blank. Children do

The churches have seen by painful nce the inadequacy of our old methd the providence of God has, for some n a great variety of ways, been leading wards this plan. The thing is in the blic sentiment is ripe for the change, w is the time for it.

very pastor confer a great bleasing on rch and make his pastorate gratefully able, by introducing this plan. If ig more is needed to strengthen his it will be furnished by the unanimous ion of the pastors and delegates here ed to seek the adoption of the plan at their respective churches. Such a on will furnish every pastor the occa hich he wants. It will open his pulthe hearts of the people for the it will create a strong presumption in t it at the outset. It will back every by the public sentiment of the state practice of his brethren.

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coluding this paper already far er the usual limits, your committee ew to express their confidence in the onsecration and liberality of the Bap-Minnesota We believe that the more ial members of every church will cordopt the principle of proportionate the outset, and that the Divise ill finally lead to its universal accept

sepectfully submitted,

R. T. GATHS,

It is instructive to note the way in which the friends of Sundav demolish each other by their mutually contradictory and destructive theories concerning it. The Christian Oracle, a paper of the Disciple order, some time ago, somewhat prominently put forth the doctrine that the Sabbath was a Jewish institution, and, therefore, not binding on the rest of mankind. This, if true, is certainly an easy way of disposing of the matter, and might have been entirely satisfactory to the adherents of that denomination. But following close upon this bold announcement, the Christian Standard, another paper rep. resenting the same denomination, came out with an elaborate argument showing that there is one fatal defect in the Oracle's theory of the subject, and that is that it is not true. The Standard disposes of the fallacy

as follows: The Sabbath is not an exclusively Jewish exclusively a Jewish institution. This cannot be, because---

(a) The very reason assigned to the Israel ites as the ground of it obligation was that human existence. "Six days shalt thou la- vet to give a positive answer. bor and do all thy work; but the seventh day 18 the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, . . . for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed

nized in the past, and which they were to (c) It was not a ritual institution like the cure, but those best qualified to judge are other direction.

not one jot of testimony to that effect.

are fired

Dr. McCosh, to take effect at the close of the ble some very interesting facts. college year, and by electing Dr. Frances L. Patton, a Professor in the College, to the of Dr. McCosh in the Presidency until the close of the year, will be gratifying to the members of the present Senior Class, who have been anxious to have his name upon their diplomas; and his continuation in the College at the head of his favorite department of study will be a tower of strength to the College, it may be hoped, for many years to come.

Since the death of President R. D. Hitch- and the male 3.5 kilograms. At the fifcock, of the Union Theological Seminary, in the city of New York, in July last, that institution has been without a President. Dr.

Philip Schaff, for nearly twenty years a Profeesor in the Seminary, has filled the Presithe Trustees, held February 7th, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings was unanimously elected President. Dr. Hastings is holding the mat-God had sanctified it from the beginning of ter under advisement, not feeling quite able increase in height takes a parallel course. share of the greatest growth period.

> of the College of New Jersey, the New York Tribune of a recent date says:

spoken of as an institution brought to their mantle will fall upon a strong and wise and would be twenty seven times that of the resting on the school-bench, from 8 to 9 with saloons may well pray for a similar death.

chadowy code of exclusively Jewish forms firmly convinced that he is also peculiarly

journal, Professor Gad, of the University of [

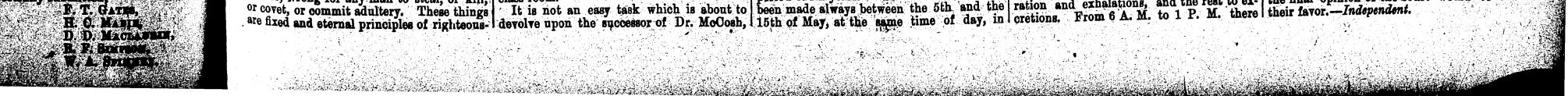
We know more about the growth of the skeleton than about that of the soft parts of the body; but a more detailed knowledge of the growth of its several parts is highly desirable. The height and weight of the entire body are the most readily observed, and The female child weighs, on the average, 3, teenth year the weight has become twelve times this amount. The greatest changes occur in the first year. At the end of the second year, the body weighs three and a half times its original weight, and about onefifth more than at the end of the first year. The greatest changes occur in the suckling.

ety at rest by accepting the resignation of growth of children, and thus makes accessi. minimum rate of growth. The weight, \$61,391,208. This exceeds the business of however, tegins with a minimum rate of 1886 by over \$1,000,000. There were 857 About one-fourth of a human life is spent growth, passes at once to its maximum, and new residences and 31 factories and businessin the period of growth; and this implies then slowly falls through the period of mean houses erected during the past year. The not merely addition of material, but assimi: growth back to the minimum again. The city has never made more substantial Presidency as his successor. The continuing lation, re formation. It involves, too, in growth in weight varies more than the growth in any other year of its history. some cases, the enlargement and change of growth in height. An increase of 1 centi- Its population has also steadily gained, form of elementary cells, but in most cases metre of height corresponds to 2.84 kilo- In 1885, it was 40,000; at the close of this the formation of new cells by cell-division. grams during the period of maximum growth last year it was 51,350, or a net gain of 11,in weight, but only to .48 of a kilogram in 350. A fair proportion of this came in 1887. the period of mean or minimum growth. There has been a constant increase in the The increase of weight in the maximum deposits in the savings banks of the city. period is essentially a growth in stoutness, The calls on the charitable societies have and the loss of weight during the period of steadily diminished. There were fewer minimum growth is a decrease in stoutness. arrests for disorderly conduct, and the about them the information is most accurate. In the period of maximum increase in height jails have had a smaller number of inthe increase in stoutness is at a minimum, mates than when saloons were here. The and during the period of least increase in public schools are so full that much addiheight is at a maximum. A practical lesson tional room has had to be supplied to acto be derived from the knowledge of these commodate the new pupils. The business outperiods is to have as large as possible a look for the coming year was never better. share of the period of general greatest growth This excellent record has been made in fall into the vacation-time; for then the a year when the crops were very poor bebody has less strain upon it, and is in general cause of the severe drouth which preour brother's paper is that the Sabbath was dent's chair, temporarily. At a meeting of In the third year it increases by one-tenth in the best condition for growing. The vailed throughout central Iowa more exits weight; and from then on the increase Swedes and South Germans are accordingly tensively than in any other part of the is tolerably constant up to the eighth year right in giving their children two or two and state, and when money has been made for girls, and the tenth year for boys, at a half month's vacation, from July to the exceptionally close and the times hard by

Dr. Malling-Hansen has also attempted In view of all the facts, can it not be Speaking of Dr. Patton, the new President At birth the height is 50 centimetres, which is to make out shorter periods of twenty-five most truthfully said that prohibition not about one-third that of the adult. At and seventy-five days of variations in growth, only does not injure but is a very great twelve months it has increased by 20 centim- which he regards as due to the changes in help to any town? Before Des Moines etres (40 per cent), more of this increase the climate conditions, but this is not as yet had prohibition it had seventy saloons, The election of Dr. Patton to the Presi- going to the lower than the upper half of securely established. His study of the height now it has none, and yet, notwithstanddency of Princeton College by a unanimous the body. In the second year the increase reveals some very interesting points. It is ing adverse circumstances, it expended the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." Ex. 20: vote of the Trustees, without a contest and is 10 centimetres (15 per cent); in the third, well known that we are longer when we lie in 1887 for public and private improvewith the cordial acquiescence of those who 7 centimetres (8 per cent); and from then down than when we stand up, and this dif- ments over four millions and a half of Here the statement is made, as in Gen. 2: 1, 3, that God blessed and hallowed the sev-enth day centuries before there was a Jew in existence; and it was sanctified for the world of mankind and not merely for a little por-bion of it two thousand reach their little por-tion of it two thousand reach their maximum height of army recruits to of it two thousand reach their maximum height of army recruits to of it two thousand reach their maximum height of army recruits to of it two thousand reach their maximum height of army recruits to of it two thousand reach their maximum height of army recruits to of it two thousand reach their maximum height of army recruits to optic two thousand reach a different received on dollar, of blood money from to of it two thousand reach their maximum height of army recruits to over fifty-one thousand; it has not to over fifty-one thousand; it has not to over fifty one dollar, of blood money from to blood money from tion of it two thousand years distant in point a legacy of bitterness; but it is well for the falls between the twentieth and the twenty- teen years old, were measured at different received one dollar of blood money from college and for its new executive that the second year, and is 170.5 centimetres. If times of the day. During the hours of saloons, and is by far the most prosper-(d) The Israelites were bidden to remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. It was not there is no reason to doubt that Dr. McCosh's of the several parts, the weight of the adult the average, 4 millimetres in height; while bition kills towns," then every town cursed notice for the first time, like the passover, skillful successor at the end of the present new-born child, inasmuch as the adult is o'clock, he gained .3 of a millimetre; during The recent decision of the United States but as of a distinction which had been recog- college year. Dr. Patton is best known to the world of volume is as the cube of the height. As it limetre; during the recess, from 10 to 11, tional right of any state to forbid the scholarship as a Christian philosopher, and is, the adult weight is only twelve times the the loss in height was 3 millimetres for each manufacture and sale of intoxicants withtuted from the beginning when God finished his fame in that department of learning, both original, and this difference shows how much boy; from 11 to 12 during school-hours the has been received in Iowa by all temper-the work of creation. next hour in school lost .4 of a millimetre; ance people with great satisfaction, and The usual method of obtaining the average in the leisure time from 1 to 5 o'clock the by all brewers and distillers and saloon-time-lasting, and it is false reasoning which Trustees of Princeton is not the expression dren, and measure and weigh them for many tions; and from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. there is of prohibition. That has been authoritaargues that this one institution has been ab- of an exclusively theological preference; and years. The latter is the more troublesome, a gain of 9 millimetres. These measurerogated by the gospel system when there is it will probably be found that, like Dr. but the inference from it is more immediate; ments were taken during the winter months. This will very greatly strength Dwight, of Yale, the new President of the though the former, when based on suffi- The daily variations in weight were also defensive. This will very greatly strength-It always has been, and will be, wrong for College of New Jersey is as well fitted for the ciently large numbers, gives reliable results. Observed. From the end of the chief en them, and their opponents see the any man to serve idols. It always has been, task of molding the institution to new condi- Dr. Landsberger has been measuring a large meal, at 2 P. M., until 9 o'clock, each boy uselessness of appealing to the courts and will be meal, at 2 P. M. and been measuring a large meal, at 2 P. M. and been measuring a large meal, at 2 P. M. and been measuring a large meal, at 2 P. M. and been measuring a large meal, at 2 P. M. and been measuring a large meal, at 2 P. M. and been measuring a large meal, at 2 P. M. and been measuring a large meal, at 2 P. M. and been measuring a large meal of the measuring a large measuring a large meal of the measuring a large me and will be, wrong for any man to profane tions, and of representing her interests before number of children in Posen, Germany, and loses .13 of a kilogram, and from 9 P. M. to how which had been operated in the the name of God. It always has been, and the world, as for the specific duties of the always the same children, since 1880, -a 6 A. M. there was a loss of .57 of a kilogram: breweries which had been operated in the always the same children, since 1880, -a 6 A. M. there was a loss of .57 of a kilogram: breweries which had been operated in the always the same children, since 1880, -a 6 A. M. there was a loss of .57 of a kilogram: breweries which had been operated in the always the same children, since 1880, -a 6 A. M. there was a loss of .57 of a kilogram: breweries which had been operated in the always the same children, since 1880, -a 6 A. M. there was a loss of .57 of a kilogram: breweries which had been operated in the always the same children, since 1880, -a 6 A. M. there was a loss of .57 of a kilogram: breweries which had been operated in the always the same children, since 1880, -a 6 A. M. there was a loss of .57 of a kilogram: breweries which had been operated in the always the same children, since 1880, -a 6 A. M. there was a loss of .57 of a kilogram was due to perspior covet, or commit adultery. These things It is not an easy task which is about to been made always between the 5th and the ration and exhalations, and the rest to ex-

mean growth, then its maximum growth, trade reached \$26,551,860; other miscella held February 9th, set speculation and anxi- Berlin, sums up the recent studies upon the and then suddenly falls back again to the neous business \$15,891,515; a grand total of

about 1,500-1,800 grams per annum. The middle of September, thus including a good short crops for four successive years on account of the excessively dry weather.



23, 1888. THE SABBATH RECORDER, FEBRUARY

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Contro, N. T., Fifth-day, Feb. 23, 1888.

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

Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to Rev. A. H 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 county, N. Y.

TERMS: \$9 per year in advance. Torafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to E. P. SAUNDERS, AGENT.

> "A PLACE in the ranks awaits you, Each man has some part to play; The past and the future are nothing In the face of stern to-day."

News of a destructive fire in Westerly, R. I., involving the business of several of our brethren, reaches us through the daily papers. Losses must be heavy, but we are hoping that all will prove to have been well insured.

THE Conference Minutes are now being sent out. Those sent by express are prepaid as far as possible. If the recipients of these packages have to pay additional charges, they will confer a favor by reporting the same to us at once, whereupon the money thus paid will be refunded or credited on account of subscriptions, as may be desired.

WE clip the following item from the Jewish Exponent: "Rev. William C. Daland,a scholarly young Christian, minister of the sect of the Seventh day Baptists, has been lecturing upon books of the Hebrew Bible, and on Jewish music, before his congregation at Leonardsville, N. Y. The lectures are highly praised."

Two opportunites for the purchase of a good business in Sabbath keeping communities, are mentioned in our advertising columns, one at Milton, Wis., and the other at Nortonville, Kan. Any person or persons looking for such opportunities will do well to read the advertisement, and then write to the Bank of Milton, Milton, Wis., for particulars.

appalling. We are somewhat familiar with figures when speaking of the liquor business. but the thought that the people of the in a state of wickedness and consequent un- other name. They began their work as the United States alone pay as much for their tobacco every six months as all the missionary societies of the world have paid for missions since 1800 is a shame to the Christian civilization of the United States! The saddest part of this fact is that Christians who are trying to improve upon the plain the weekly Sabbath. Shutting the drinkthemselves are, many of them, contributing lavishly to this enormous bounty paid upon a harmful and disgusting indulgence.

WE learn from a local paper that the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Plainfield, N. J., passed its 50th anniversary February 8,1888. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made upon the main audience. room of their house of worship, which it was the design of those having the matter in charge to have in readiness for a reopening and rededicatory service on the occasion of this semi-centennial. But owing to some unavoidable delays in the work; these services were postponed until Sabbath, the 18th and the Sunday following. The exercises of this occasion were to consist of an anniver sary and dedicatory service, and historical papers, etc., relating to church, Sabbath school and society matters generally. Hoping for a fuller account from some of those participating in them, we will not anticipatefurther here. In the same paper, we find an account of the marriage of Addie Lena, eldest daughter of Pastor Lewis, to William L. Russell, a promising young physician of New York. The ceremony was performed by the birde's father, in the church, Wednesday evening, Feb. 14th, and an informal reception was held at the parsonage after the wedding service. The young couple have gone to Minneapolis, Minn, where Dr. Russell will establish himself in the practice of his profession.

A GOOD little story for boys has been going the rounds of the papers for some time. It tells of a poor boy who was carrying home a bag of beans which he had the misfortune to drop and spill upon the side walk. Other boys added to his misfortune by their treatment of him, until a kind-hearted boy came to his assistance, helping him to gather up and replace the contents of the bag, etc. The title of the story, very naturally, was intended to be "The Spilt Beans;" but by a very slight mistake of somebody it was made, by the first publisher or some early reprint. er, to read "The Split Beans." The story has been largely reprinted and, by many of the papers using it, the error of the heading has been copied, thus compelling it to masquerade under that meaningless and somewhat ridiculous title. This is not a fable, but it has a moral. The printer's rule to "follow copy" is a good one, provided only some competent authority has taken previous pains to see that the copy is right. Jesus is saying to men everywhere, "Follow me." That is a safe thing to do. Indeed, in religious matters, it is the only safe thing to do. But it is true, sad to relate, that many, in many things, seem not to inquire whether they are following Christ, but rather whether the thing they do is popular, or whether it is according to the decrees of councils and time-honored customs of the church, apparently satisfied if they can say, "Everybody does it." But ye, brethren, have not so learned Christ. If our life be not according to the life and teaching of him who is the only perfect copy, we are going wrong, and need again to consult our guide.

happiness. How the same doctrine can be, New York Sabbath Committee, in 1857. at the same time, revoltingly cruel, and yet | Their main reliance from the first has been so delightfully attractive as to lure men on to secure "Sunday temperance" legislation, in the ways of sin, is a problem we will not in order, evidently, to gain thereby a undertake to solve. We leave it to those statement of Jesus, respecting the wicked, | ing places on Sunday and leaving them open "And these shall go away into everlasting on other days, which is just as high as mupunishment."

Communications.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

BY REV. J. B. CLARKE.

The mission work of our people in Chicago seems to be growing in interest and importance. A careful survey of the field deepens our conviction that much may be done there for the cause of truth. If Eld. Morton could spend much of his time in the city, it would be a wise outlay of labor. The number of Sabbath keepers is increasing. We called upon several parties who are investigating the subject, and acknowledge already the correctness of the views of our people. Among them two members of the legal profession, one of whom evinced his eagerness for light by buying .Dr. Lewis' History of the Sunday. Results are proving that God's truth has power to win victories even in a great and wicked city. It certainly is adapted to men of all classes and of all climes, and wherever men go, the heralds of the Word should be found to give it faithful proclamation. The Mission School at Pacific Garden for Hebrew children appears to be well sustained, and is certainly making impressions for good upon a class that without it would not be reached with the gospel of the Messiah. The more we see of this work, the greater is our hope that it will bring forth fruit unto eternal life. May the Lord bless the sowers and grant them much joy at the reaping time.

The canvass of Milton, Wis., and vicinity, for the Tract Society, secured patronage for our publications and aid for the General desire to say that I am feeling more and

expended for missions since the beginning of that the dread of going into nonentity is so by the National Reform Association, in its which says: "A few years since the Memo. the present century. The statement is great and so nearly universal that men are efforts to have religion and politics, church rial Board was enriched by his beneficence willing to remain in sin, if only they can be and state, go hand in hand. This is the to the amount of about \$10,000, his farm assured that they will continue to exist even [constitutional amendment party under an- property at Persia, N. Y." The reason I stronger legal recognition for the Sunday as nicipal temperance legislation has aimed to that one can readily see that taking the reach in the last thirty years, and state ligislation is but little better on this line; it is all it puts him or myself, or both of us, in a bad in the interest of the Sunday, and not at all, | light, hence this article at this time. save by pretense, in the interest of temperance; for to say that the saloons must be closed on one day of the week, is a tacit admission that they may remain open on other days, and hence that liquor-selling on six days of the week is just as legitimate a business as any. This position cannot be gain. sayed, and the charge is sufficient to condemn all Sunday temperance legislation, and every political organization and movement that has this end in view.

> Three decades have seen this movement grow from the small beginnings of the New York Sabbath Committee to be the great National Reform Association of the United States, as it now calls itself. Its aim has to-day sell it, if I had the power, for \$4,000. been and still is to control the onward march of political temperance, and shape its policy to its own ulterior ends. It invokes the aid of political temperance because that is a more acceptable matter of legislation; it takes advantage of the already, popular and still growing interest on the temperance question, to ride on to the goal of its highest ambition, viz., to the so-called religious amendment of the national constitution, by which the Sunday shall be recognized as the national Sabbath, Jesus Christ as the nation. al king, and the Bible as the national statute book. Its first thought was to secure a legal sanction for a national Sabbath; but as this would, in part at least, Christianize the national constitution, the subject has been brooded over until the plan embraces a full fledged Christian republic, as we will show in our next article. In closing this,

wish to do this, is this: I have the honor of being entrusted with the care of said farm as agent of said Board, and have had since it came into the possession of said body, and have also received letters of inquiry asking why, "If said farm was worth so much it did not produce more revenue than has appeared from the annual report of the Treasurer." and asking where the "leakage was," 80 statement above, and the report of Bro. Pope,

This farm in question was never worth more than \$8,000 in its palmiest days, stock included. I could have sold it once, and only once, for these figures, and that was to a man that could never have paid for it un. der the most prosperous circumstances. The assessors of the town of Persia never have assessed this farm to exceed \$5,000, and it is far below that now on their books, and when we take in consideration the fact that there was left on said farm a loan of \$3,500 at the time Bro. Burdick turned it over to the Board, to be paid off by them, it does not require very much figuring to determine how much margin there was left. I could not But for fear I may appear to mislead. I would state here that the Board has sold off two pieces to the amount of about 123 acres, which reduces the loan about one half. I am sorry the force of circumstances has seemed to make it necessary for these facts to appear, but I can't very well let the matter pass, for such statements as the above are certainly misleading, even though the writer may not have intended to make them 80.

GEO. C. BABCOCK, Agt. for Mem. Board. PERSIA, N. Y., February 7, 1888.

WEST HALLOCK .--- NO. 1.

BY REV. STEPHEN BURDICK.

West Hallock, like some other pertions of the country west of the Great Lakes where our churches are located, has suffered from the drought of the past season. The rainfall during the year 1887 has been, in central Illinois, much below the average of former years. As a result the crops have been smaller than usual. There has however been no complaint on the part of the people, no real suffering and practically little if any embarrassment on account of a harvest below the average. The oat crop, a reliable and important one in this part of the state, was fair. The hay and corn crops were considerably below the average. The diminution in quantity has, however, been in part compensated for by the maintenance of good prices for diary products and an increased price for corn, the great market staple of Illinois. It is a matter of surprise to an Eastern man that so good results in the way of crops should be realized after a drought so long protracted. It is, no doubt, the natural strength of the soil and its power to retain the moisture essential to plant growth which gives this section its standing as among the best farming lands of the state and nation. Looking over this field, one cannot but wonder that any man who expects to pursue the healthful, independent, and honorable calling of farmer, should sell out, break up, and go elsewhere with the expectation of finding a better or more desirable location in which to ply a worthy and beneficent vocation. West Hallock can scarcely be called a village. It has, however, a store and postoffice, a cheese factory, a wagon and repair shop, a blacksmith shop with which is connected a steam corn-sheller and feed-mill; and besides these are the meeting-house, school-house and ten or a dozen dwelling houses scattered along the main thoroughfare three quarters of mile or more. This may be truthfully said of West Hallock, that there are few sections of the country, especially in the West, where are to be found so generally and so many attractive, commodious, and well-kept homes and farms as in this vicinity. The railroad facilities for commerce and travel east or west are now better than ever before. The Chicago and Kansas City division of the Chicago, Sante Fe & California Railway has just been opened for freight and passenger travel. A station As the Voice persists in maintaining the our brother, the late D. C. Burdick. of on this road, named Edelstein, with depot policy above refered to, the exceptions we Nortonville, Kan. It is not that I do now in process of erecton, is located a mile and a quarter north of the Seventh day station is, in the midst of a productive farm.

quired by the people, and may enterprise develop into a place o ble business. A lumber yard been established there. One of o R. A. Greene, a dealer in eattle, and grain, expects soon to erect vator there. There is really no Seventh-day Baptists may not op as Sabbath keepers, at this point ceed as well as others, and at the enjoy the social and religious pr Seventh-day Baptist church Loyalty to conscientious convict ened by the Word of God, together tian courtesy and consistency, and cial resources, have more than on important stock in trade in the ness success, by winning general confidence and holding in trus relations the patronage of a con would be well if, before sacrifi truth and important principle altar of ambition for worldly young men could learn that str to God and his truth is not a ba success, but is, on the contrary, and safe way to begin and en life. There can be no really dis ure in a consistent life of lovin God, even though it does not ge world, since it cannot fail of greater attainment, the treasur

TRACT BOARD MEETIN

The Regular Monthly Meetin ecutive Board of the Tract Soc in the Seventh day Baptist ch field, N. J., Feb. 12, 1888, at 2 President, I. D. Titsworth, i Prayer by L. E. Livermore

heaven.

Present, 11 members and 1 v After the minutes of last

been read, the Committee on Sc or leaflet, reported having or them printed, and that they ha for inspection and distribution of the leaflets was fixed at 2 c or more, at the rate of \$1 50 The question of the distribut leaflets was left with Geo. H. Committee on Subscription

progress. Correspondence was presente

- THE growth and prevalence of the Soci ety of Christian Endeavor may be inferred from the statement that Chicago has forty six; St. Louis, thirty-one; Boston, thirtyfive; Worcester, seventeen; and San Francisco, twenty different societies. Many smaller cities, villages, and country places throughout the United States could show even larger proportions than these.

It is said that Washington is the most southern capital city of all the great na tions of the Northern Hemisphere. Madrid. Constantinople and Rome are further north, while Paris is up in the latitude of Newfoundland, and London and Berlin an on the line of Labrador. St. Petersburg on the same parallel as Greenland, and is 1,400 miles north of Washington.

THE next anniversaries of the General Conference and of the several Societies meeting in connection with the Conference are to be held this year one month earlier than formerly. This, of course, shortens the year to eleven months, which calls for greater activity and promptness, in order that we may come to the anniversaries with no abatement in the amount of work done. The meetings are to be held with the First Brookfield Church, at Leonardsville, N. Y., August 22-27 inclusive.

In accordance with the vote of the Ameri of a conscious future state of existence for Could we do better than to do it?

to maintain that doctrine, it is pretty good evidence of something wrong about it. We of the Lord. have heard men argue against the doctrine

can Sabbath Tract Society, at its last the wicked on the ground that it was utterly anniversary, the Board have issued a new at variance with all our conceptions of both leaflet entitled, "The Bible and the Sab- the justice and the mercy of God. To create bath." consisting almost entirely of quota- | men with natures capable of living on etertions of Scripture passages relating to the nally in a state of alienation from God, forsubject. They are printed for use, and if ever conscious of their sins and of their terthey are used our own people must take and rible consequences, so the argument ran, distribute them. They can be furnished would be a refinement of cruelty which is not from this office at two cents apiece, or, in consistent with the nature and attributes of lots of fifty or more, at the rate of \$1 50 per | a just and holy and merciful God. Revolthundred. If all our people would interest ing from this statement of the doctrine, it gether in sympathy, with the work of the themselves in this effort, we might circulate was thought that to say that men have no Voice except where you in your letter also 100,000 of these before next Anniversaries. | natural immortality, that the punishment of take exceptions. I would be interested to cacy that I seek for a little space in the wicked is death in the sense that after | see more such letters from your pen." the final condemnation there is no conscious

According to some statistics quoted by state, would be an immense relief, from the Brother Main, in the Missionary Depart- cruel barbarism of the "orthodox" view. ment of this paper, it appears that the Now there lies before us an article in which but with far greater abhorrence than ever at whom I have known long and well, but that Baptist meeting-house. Situated, as this people of the United States pay as much for | the writer, a believer in the doctrine of non. liquor every four months, and again as immortality, accuses this same cruel "orthomuch for tobacco every six months, as all dox "doctrine of being an incentive to wick- nish abundant proof that this flery sheet is BR, and especially in the issue of February 2, point for the shipment of farm produce and the Missionary Societies of the work undertaken 1888, over the signature of "G. M. C.," the receipt of the various kinds of goods re-

Fund beyond our expectations. The religious interest among the churches seemed more than ordinary. Pastor Dunn is being cheered with accessions, nine having lately come into membership by baptism. The Christian young people of the College are doing nobly, and find great encouragement in conversions in their excellent meetings. At the Junction, extra meetings were in progress with indications betokening a general revival. And it is expected that Pastor Wardner will before long have the pleasure of baptizing several persons, as some of the fruit of the special efforts.

On the whole, the prospects to us seemed to be growing brighter on the Milton field. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was recently organized at Rock River, and another is in contemplation at Milton Junction; and if these shall prove means of blessing like the one that has been working | South, and Republican states North. But some time at Milton, there will be rejoicing for many. Signs of new spiritual life and unity helped to make our labors enjoyable in other political and semi-political organizathere, and we were glad to aid the good work somewhat, perhaps, by preaching fou: teen times, principally at the Junction. We left the work in Wisconsin to visit the South Western field, earnestly praying that God would bless his Zion everywhere, and grant his spirit in fullness of power unto WHEN the advocates of any doctrine are all his co-laborers. Brethren, pray for us, driven to self-destructive arguments in order as we join Bro. Shaw and other earnes workers for a while in the South in the work

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1888.

THE NATIONAL BEFORM ASSOCIATION.-NO. 1.

BY REV. L. C. ROGERS.

Among letters of recent date, one addressed to me from Bradford, Pa., says, "I remember your letter in the RECORDER of August, 1886, criticising the Voice for its declarations and policy to establish Sab. bath-observance on Sunday. I am alto-

more the importance to our people of an independent political position, in order effectively to witness against all movements which favor civil legislation for the Sunday, with other concomitants which endanger religious and even civil liberty.

I am in favor of the total suppression of the saloon and of all liquor-drinking places, and by the most effective means. I am on principle opposed to the licensing of any evil, even under the profession of limiting what we cannot at once exterminate. Saloons and brothels, if they persist in existing, should exist only under the protest of rightminded persons. We can keep the hawks from building nests in the crowns of our hats, though we may not stop them from flying above our heads. But prohibition does prohibit in states, counties, towns or cities where it is set on foot, in Democratic states since the Reform Association cannot control either of these great parties, it is seeking tions to christen and control the prohibition sentiment of the nation, thus rendering it practically valueless while bottling it up for its future use. The Statesman has been its chief fugleman, but the Voice aspires to be first tenor now. It still promises "to fight to the death," both the patrons of the saloon and those who, though on principle. oppose the legalizing of the Sunday, and the enforcing of Sunday-observance. But "temperance and prohibition" have other and truer friends than those who tack these virtues on the tail of the Pope's kites on

which he flaunts the Sunday as his signmanual. We shall believe them to be the true friends of temperance and prohibition when they leave the Sabbath to the care of the church, where it properly belongs, and loudly demand of the state that it enforce the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

COBBESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER :

It is with feelings of the greatest deliyour paper, to speak of the donation of have taken to that position must remain, not want to speak well of this brother, the position against which the exceptions I wish to correct some statements that have. are taken. The columns of the Voice fur- from time to time, appeared in the RECORD- | ing country, it provided a very convenient Davis, in reference to labor fo in the north-west; and it was dee Bro. Davis that the Board cou time, see its way clear to acce tion.

With Miss Mary F. Baile Light of Home lists, enclosing cular letter which it was prop local Woman's Christian Tem in the interest of this list. A the Woman's Board have a de RECORDER, and suggesting had proposed to give them re sionary Society's page for the concerning the need of funde procure exchanges, etc. The appropriate \$10 for exchange the Woman's Board.

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THE SABBATH "ECORDER, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

mys: "A few years since the Menobard was enriched by his bens aconce amount of about \$10,000, his farm y at Persia, N. Y." The reason I do this, is this: I have the honor of ntrusted with the care of said farm t of said Board, and have had since it ato the possession of said body, and so received letters of inquiry asking If said farm was worth so much it did duce more revenue than has appeared he annual report of the Treasurer," king where the "leakage was," so he can readily see that taking the ent above, and the report of Bro. Pope. him or myself, or both of us, in a bad sence this article at this time.

farm in question was never worth han \$8,000 in its palmiest days, stock d. I could have sold it once, and ice, for these figures, and that was to that could never have paid for it unmost prosperous circumstances. The rs of the town of Persia never have I this farm to exceed \$5,000, and it is w that now on their books, and when in consideration the fact that there t on said farm a loan of \$3,500 at the ro. Burdick turned it over to the to be paid off by them, it does not very much figuring to determine how nargin there was left. I could not cell it, if I had the power, for \$4,000. for fear I may appear to mislead, I state here that the Board has sold pieces to the amount of about 123 hich reduces the loan about one-half. sorry the force of circumstances has to make it necessary for these facts ar, but I can't very well let the mat-, for such statements as the above tainly misleading, even though the may not have intended to make them

GEO. C. BABCOCK. Agt. for Mem. Board. N. Y., February 7, 1888.

WEST HALLOCK .- NO. 1.

BY REV. STEPHEN BURDICK.

Hallock, like some other pertions of ntry west of the Great Lakes where rches are located, has suffered from ught of the past season. The rainring the year 1887 has been, in cennois, much below the average of forrs. As a result the crops have been than usual. There has however complaint on the part of the people, suffering and practically little if any sement on account of a harvest below rage. The oat crop, a reliable and nt one in this part of the state, was he hay and corn crops were considerow the average. The diminution in has, however, been in part compenr by the maintenance of good prices y products and an increased price for he great market staple of Illinois. natter of surprise to an Eastern man good results in the way of crops be realized after a drought so long ed. It is, no doubt. the natural of the soil and its power to retain sture essential to plant growth which is section its standing as among the ming lands of the state and nation, over this field, one cannot but that any man who expects to pursue lthful, independent, and honorable farmer, should sell out, break up, elsewhere with the expectation of a better or more desirable location in o ply a worthy and beneficent vo-Hallock can scarcely be called a It has, however, a store and postcheese factory, a wagon and repair lacksmith shop with which is consteam corn-sheller and feed-mill; ides these are the meeting-house, ouse and ten or a dozen dwelling cattered along the main thoroughe quarters of mile or more. This rethfully said of West Hallock, that few sections of the country, espethe West, where are to be found so and so many attractive, commod well-kept homes and farms as in nity. The railroad facilities for and travel east or west are now an ever before. The Ohicago and Jity division of the Ohicago, Sante fornia Railway has just been opened it and passenger travel. A station ond, named Edelstein, with depot process of erecton, is located a mile luarter north of the Seventh-day meeting-house. Situated, as this in the midst of a productive farmethe abipment of farm produce and

enterprise develop into a place of considerable business. A lumber-yard has already been established there. One of our brethren, R. A. Greene, a dealer in eattle, hogs, coal, and grain, expects soon to erect a grain elevator there. There is really no reason why Seventh-day Baptists may not open business, as Sabbath-keepers, at this point and succeed as well as others, and at the same time enjoy the social and religious privileges of a Seventh day Baptist church and society. Loyalty to conscientious conviction, enlight ened by the Word of God, together with Christian courtesy and consistency, and some financial resources, have more than once proved-an important stock in trade in the way of business success, by winning general esteem and confidence and holding in trustful business relations the patronage of a community. It would be well if, before sacrificing known truth and important principles upon the altar of ambition for worldly success, our young men could learn that strict integrity to God and his truth is not a bar to business success, but is, on the contrary, the only wise and safe way to begin and end a business life. There can be no really disasterous failure in a consistent life of loving loyalty to world, since it cannot fail of the infinitely

TBACT BOARD MEETING.

heaven.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Tract Society, was held in the Seventh day Baptist church, Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 12, 1888, at 2 P. M. Vice President, I. D. Titsworth, in the chair. Prayer by L. E. Livermore.

Present, 11 members and 1 visitor. After the minutes of last meeting had been read, the Committee on Scripture Card, or leaflet, reported having ordered 5,000 of them printed, and that they had 300 present for inspection and distribution. The price of the leaflets was fixed at 2 cents each; 50, or more, at the rate of \$1 50 per hundred. The question of the distribution of these leaflets was left with Geo. H. Babcock. Committee on Subscription lists reported progress.

quired by the people, and may with proper by Dr. Lewis, thanking God for his help already extended; and pleading that if his will could be thus served, our brother might be speedily restored to health and strength.

The following preamble and resolutions vere then adopted:

WHEREAS; in the Providence of God, Bro. Delos Burdick, late of Nortonville, Kan., has been called from the service of Christ on earth to the verlasting rest in his presence; therefore,

Resolved, That we desire to record our thankfulness and our appreciation of the hearty and liberal support which he has given to the work of Christ committed to our hands; and we commend his example in the use of worldly possessions to all who would lay up treasures in heaven,

Resolved, That we assure her, who as his wife has been so long associated with him in good works, of our Christian sympathy and of our prayers, that she may find comfort and peace in the promises of Christ, and in the certainty of a happy reunion when earth's " little while " is past.

After approving the minutes, the Board adjourned. RECORDING SECRETARY.

HOME HEBE AND HOME HEBEAFTER

BY JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Common observation alone teaches us that the present state is not our eternal home, for on every hand our fellow creatures are passing away from the pleasures and enjoy-God, even though it does not gain the whole ments of life; their position gives place to others, and the tomb closes over our comgreater attainment, the treasure laid up in panions. So it has been from the earliest

history of the world, one generation succeeds another, some individuals attaining a goodly number of years, and others having but a short period of life. The wisdom of the world, the knowledge which is more or less profitable, is scarcely learned before we are obliged to yield to the inevitable lot of man kind, and give our place to others who are pressing in the ranks of humanity. We are hardly made sensible of how little we know in comparison to what is to be known, and find out how the ills of life so abundantly appear amid its prosperity and pleasures, ere our lives are cut short and we are obliged to eave all.

Were the present time and the things we now enjoy all that we have to live for and aspire after, then might we give up in despair, and make but little effort to anything beyond the sensual and natural wants of our lives. And had we nothing but the course

vation, and the home in the future and house to speak to the minister; and as he put of the gospel, how important that we consult | "What shall I do to be saved." The min-God! There is no royal road to heaven but | back from the man with an apology, saying, we should, as Paul directed Timothy, study sorry for it." them, that we may know what the Spirit has revealed concerning the other and better | tians are afraid to use means of grace comstate of existence, and that we may know him mitted to them to enlighten and convert who is the way, the truth and the life. Concerning the future home, the Spirit of the Lord directed the prophet Isaiah to write, "Since the beginning of the world men have not heard, mor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eve seen, besides thee. O God, what he hath prepared for him that ingness to save when they would not. - The waiteth for him." The glories of that that the language of the prophet represents them as indescribable, So Paul speaks of the same to his fellow disciples, and quotes the same language of the prophet; but he unto us by his Spirit." Then, concerning Joel says (2:17), "Let the priests, the minthat blessed state of the redeemed, it is for our profit and encouragement to understand all that the Spirit has revealed about it; it helps us to love the world to come, and him who died to redeem us and give us a home in the kingdom of heaven; and loving him and his kingdom will entice us from the present transitory state, and induce us to "lay hold on the hope set before us." That them and they shall be his people; and he the unjust, that he might bring us to God. shall wipe away all tears from their faces;

and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." The river and tree of life the glories of the world to come and the reali-

other name, and there is no other congregation; the first one he preached took speaketh as follows : name under heaven, given among men, hold upon an old sinner, who was convicted whereby we must be saved." When sal- of his sins, and who tarried in the meetingeternal state, can be had on the easy terms out his hand, he said, with tears in his eyes, our best interests, and believe on the Son of ster, in reply, appeared alarmed and drew the royal way of the cross. The Scriptures "Sir, if I have said anything in my sermon are able to make us wise unto salvation, and to day that has hurt your feelings I am very

It is to be feared that a great many Chrissinners, lest they cause such to be offended and show opposition to the means of grace. Instead of being discouraged at such a result, they should patiently wait for the leaven to | and be blessed. work, by manifesting love as Christ did when he wept over Jerusalem, expressing his willapostle Paul said, in view of his labors to save blessed abode are so transcendently great others (Acts 20:31), "I ceased not to warn every one day and night, with tears." The Psalmist said (Psa. 126: 6), "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, further adds, "God hath revealed them bringing his sheaves with him." The prophet isters of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, Spare thy people, O Lord of hosts, and give not thy heritage to reproach." Those who obey these instructions will find their efforts blessed to save others; hence our prayers for the unconverted do not avail when we fail to express stroyed. our love and pity in their behalf. There is a law in nature, that like begets its like. The glorious description of the redeemed, which same is true here, for if we would see our closes the New Testament, is a fitting finale prayers avail for the unconverted, we must of the gospel: "Behold, the tabernacle of he burdened on their account, for this was God is with men, and he will dwell with the spirit of Christ who suffered the just for

There is so little of this spirit in the church, that no wonder that prayers for a revival of religion are not answered. When God sent an angel to testify to Cornelius, he shall be there, "and there shall be no night said, "Thy prayers and thine alms are had there, but the Lord God giveth them light, in remembrance before God," and so must and they shall reign forever and ever." Let our prayers have corresponding works to avail 000. A number of the firm's customers with God, for our desires or prayers always were in Michigan, where local option has ties which are in store for us lure us from go before our works; but the church often things terrestrial, and may the celestial settles down into a stereotyped form of ser-

Jesus Christ, that "there is salvation in no sermons from the other. to deliver to his wrote them, and who, though dead, yet

"To VIOLA,-In dedicating this album, I offer the following token of friendship:

"Ever cultivate the fear and love of God. thy maker.

"Guard well the avenues to, and the workings of, thy youthful heart, that thou go not astray.

"In the choice of friends be cautious and. as far as you may, know that they are worthy of your confidence.

"In manner seek ease and gracefulness, but avoid affectation.

"Cultivate goodness of heart as essential to true happiness and excellence.

"Never let bigotry or predjudice influence your opinions, but ever dare to be just.

"Be true to your friends, kind to the needy, and courteous to those of humble walk in life, and you shall both be a blessing "NATHAN V. HULL." (1847)

L. V. P. COTTRELL.

NOBTONVILLE, Kan., Feb. 12, 1888.

Condensed Mews.

Domestic.

Colored people will erect a Lincoln moniment in Washington.

It is said that more than 60,000 Northeners have visited Florida during the win-

The judgment of the court and the sentence in the Chicago boodle cases have been affirmed.

An incendiary at Port Allegany, Pa., up to the present time, has fired eight buildings since Christmas, five of which have been de-

The roof of the ordinance building at the Washington navy yard fell, Feb. 13th, being unable to support the heavy weight of snow upon it, damaging it \$30,000.

A Philadelphia paper states that more than \$50,000,000 worth of diamonds are sold yearly in New York. The duty on diamonds brings in considerable revenue.

Stephen Swift, aged ninty-two, fell down flight of stairs at his residence in Lexington, Ky., Sunday, Feb. 12th, from the effects of which he died. He leaves a large fortune.

At Chicago, Fred. W. Elich & Co., liquor dealers, have failed. Liabilities \$30,broken up the whisky trade.

The Bradford oil field in McKean county, Pa., has, since 1875, produced 140,000,000 barrels, or 6,964,000,000 gallons, of crude petroleum. This has been the richest petroleum field ever discovered. The Mayor of Chicago has interfered with the posting of some theatre show bills of indecent shows. Hereafter lithographs and show bills must be inspected by the Chief of Police. John Windsor, aged forty-five, a resident of Portageville, Wyoming county, New York, fell dead Monday night, Feb. 13th, in a liquor saloon in New York, immediately after taking a drink. He is supposed to have died of heart disease. Senator Stanford, of California, gave a dinner at his residence in Washington. Feb. 11th, to the fifteen pages of the Senate. The dinner was a sumptuous affair, as much attention being given to its details as though the guests were men, though, of course; wines were omitted. Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago, aged thirty three, heir of the millionaire lumberman, Martin A. Ryerson, who died recently, has given in trust property worth \$250.000 to eight charitable institutions, four Protestant and four Catholic. The gift was a free one on the part of young Mr. Ryerson, though in line with his father's oft-expressed wishes.

Correspondence was presented with D. K. Davis, in reference to labor for the Society in the north-west; and it was decided to advise Bro. Davis that the Board could not, at this time, see its way clear to accept his proposition.

With Miss Mary F. Bailey, concerning Light of Home lists, enclosing copy of a circular letter which it was proposed to send to local Woman's Christian Temperance Unions in the interest of this list. Also asking that the Woman's Board have a department in the RECORDER, and suggesting that Dr. Main had proposed to give them room on the Missionary Society's page for the matter. Also concerning the need of funds with which to procure exchanges, etc. The Board voted to appropriate \$10 for exchanges for the use of the Woman's Board.

With J. B. Clarke, concerning his labors in Milton, Milton Junction and Rock River, Wisconsin; also concerning life memberships to this Society.

With E. P. Saunders, in reference to Hebrew Paper, Conference Minutes, Bailey Book, Vol. 2 Sabbath and Sunday, Light of Home lists, and office matters in general.

With A. L. Chester and L. A. Platts, con-Cerning settlement of estate of Collins Miller. It was decided to employ C. W. Stevens to look after the Society's interests in the matter of the Collins Miller estate.

L. A. Platts, concerning distribution of Swedish tracts, also enclosing a letter and manuscript of a tract, or Sabbath catechism, from Eld. Threlkeld. This manuscript was referred to A. H. Lewis and L. E. Livermore. From W. A. Whitfield, Ocean Springs, Miss., asking for terms upon which the Society would publish a book which he had prepared. It was decided that owing to the crowded condition of the Publishing House, we could not undertake this work.

From Chas. L. Price, Butternut Ridge, N. B., asking information on certain passages of Scripture.

From Mrs. J. G. Fee, widow of a Presbyterian clergyman, of Lewiston, Nez Perces Co., Idaho, stating that she and her family observed the Sabbath, also commending the are so dear to us, and we know that they their labors in the cause of religion, the one work of the Outlook and enclosing money for are transitory, this, of itself, should induce that failed of success said to the other, its continuance.

The Treasurer presented his monthly statement, showing bills due which were ordered spaid.

Extracts from private letters from Holland seemed to indicate that the prayers for

of nature to direct us, we would be confined to the present enjoyments of life, ephemeral though they be, for nature knows nothing beyond the birth and decay of all animate creation. Here is where the Scriptures of divine revelation are of such great value to us, and assure us of another life after this one, free from its sorrows and mortality.

The Apostle Paul writes to Timothy concern ing the "life which is to come," and to the Hebrews he writes of a "rest remaining for the people of God," after illustrating it to them by the journey of the children of Israel through the wilderness to their promised land of Canaan. And when he wrote to the believers in Christ that he "brought life and immortality to light by the gospel," it is predicated upon the fact of the present life being one of mortality. The gospel is the good news of salvation; and the term salvation, implying something to be saved from, points us to a future state. The gosple message, proclaiming that "whoseever believeth and is baptized shall be saved," is evidence direct of the future life wherein the salvation

is to be enjoyed, and is the statement of the fact in nature that the present state of death and mortality, with its life of sin and misery, is that from which we are to be saved. We make homes for ourselves in the presert world and life, and enjoy many creature

comforts. Home is where we enjoy the society of our families, where we refresh ourselves with food for the returning wants of our natures, where we can enjoy the luxury of refreshing sleep, where we keep together the accumulations of our earthly possessions, and our natural comforts, and the store house of many things we need to enrich our minds. How dear to our hearts are our homes! and how we prize them when we are absent from them! Especially so if we are suffering any privation on account of being absent. they have already done to awaken and save Doubly so is it to those who are naturally despondent in disposition, and that indescribable feeling of homesickness settles over

us, not easily relieved but by the presence of the familiar scenes and of the dear ones at home. Then if our earthly homes us to fix our minds and our attention on the eternal home, beyond the present mortal and imperfect state; it should prompt us to pay attention to the means by which the eternal home may be obtained; as Paul says, "Lay hold on eternal life; " " make our calling me that you have success and I have none." and election sure."

the "rest that now remains for the people of God."

MARION, IOWA.

LABORERS TOGETHER.

Jesus said (Matt. 13: 33), "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven which a womar took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened." This parable is descriptive of the gospel plan of salvation in the world: 1. The woman represents the Christian church; 2. The leaven, the grace of God vouchsafed to man in the gospel; and 3. The meal, the unconverted world. 1. The church of Christ is made up of faith and repentance as conditions of salva tion. This gift is imparted not only to be enjoyed by the Christian, but to be used to convert others; this is what the church exists for in this world; hence its growth and security in this grace depends upon its fidelity to this work of saving others, so that neglect of this duty will become the cause of backsliding, the members will become filled withtheir own ways, and will soon come to doubt exert an influence that is salutary on others, while they themselves are being destroyed. associate with the world to impart this leaven of grace by a love, and commiseration and pity, manifested in sympathetic feelings for the lost and perishing. So the grace of God operates in the sinner's heart which often shows opposition that makes one think that efforts to save are all in vain, and do more hurt than good. Now right here many cease their efforts and are ready to apologize for what

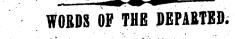
the unconverted. Two clergymen, educated at the same college, were ordained to preach for different churches; one had success in winning souls to Christ, and the other had apparently none. After awhile they met and, in talking over "Your preaching wins many souls to Christ, but I seem to have none, and I cannot see why there should be so much difference, for when we were in college we were chums and our attainments were equal, and it puzzles

radiance crown us heirs of the home and of vice, satisfied to sing psalms and hymns, and go to heaven on flowery beds of ease, following the example of each other more than the example of Christ.

2. In this parable we have a prophecy that the world is to be leavened with Christianity in this limit, "Till the whole be leavened.". For this cause the church of Christ should be more anxious to carry forward missions than to build costly meeting-houses and vie with each other in the fashions of this world, presuming the world will be attracted to the church, by lowering down the standard of piety to adapt religion to suit the world, instead of the world conforming to the true standard of religion. It is this state of things that causes so many those who have been regenerated by the op- divisions and sub-divisions in the churcheration of the Holy Spirit in the exercise of es of Christ. While the church is seeking to save life in this way, it is losing the life of pure and undefiled religion. Any. denomination that takes this course is sure to lose the Spirit of Christ, and consequently lose the grace that flows from the Divine Head, and come to trust in numbers and mammon, more than in Divine power, as means of enlargement and success. Thus, too often, we exalt worldly things above God, which is the spirit of popery, for what is the their own conversion; thus they will fail to difference between making one man pope, or the people? When either is exalted above God, the principle is the same. But the grace It is required of the Christian church that it used to glorify God and convert souls has a reflex influence, returning upon the church with more abundant grace, as the reward of

> such service. When the church has an interest outside of itself, it becomes a source of union and strength in more senses than one, in prayer, in efforts, in sympathy and in joy. But the church that bestows all its means upon itself, becomes selfish, and loses the spirit of Christ, and being left to itself it finds, by sad experience, a want of union in its membership, because it does not have Christ as the center of attraction.

Let all churches remember the command of Christ, "Follow me, and I will make you VINDEX. fishers of men."



"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." Would that the good advice in the following words, which I find in an autograph album of my sainted mother, might influence every young life as they did hers, The other replied, that he did not know the and speak to each young man and woman in Foreign.

Rubenstein has been made a Councilor of Russia and an Excellency.

The English government proposes to grant loan to the local authorities to tide over the present period of distress.

China is actively advancing her armaments. with a view of attempting to reconquer Kuldja and Amoor in the event of a European war.

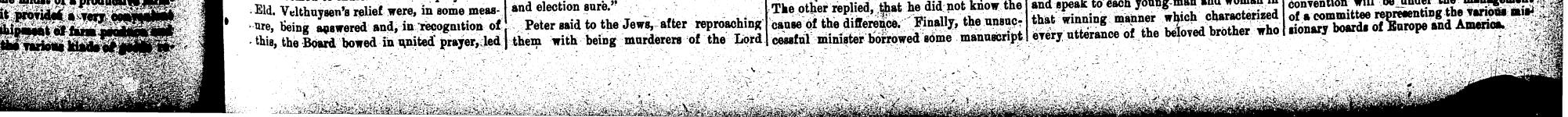
The oldest arm-chair in the world is the throne of Queen Hatafu, who flourished in Egypt 1,600 years B. C. It is made of ebony, and is beautifully carved. It is now in the British Museum.

Great excitement has been caused in Enlish military circles by the arrest of Major Cemplar, of Chatham, under an order from the inspector-general of fortifications upon the charge of divulging official secrets.

An avalanche swept down upon a cottage built on the side of a mountain near Vienna, and crushed it to pieces. Its occupants, a watchman and his wife, were killed; also immense damage was done to the railroad in the same vicinity, from the same cause.

Advices from Massowah say the railway has been completed to Dogali, and regular trains are running over it. The Italian military depot has been transferred to General Gene's bigrade with the ar-Dogali. tillery has taken up a position two kilometres west of Dogali.

There will be held in Exeter Hall, London, from June 9th to 13th, of the present year, a World's Missionary Convention. This convention will be under the management.



THE SABBATH RECORDER, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

Miscellany.

STEPPING-STONES.

BY LINA DODD

The raging torrent rushes by. The night is dark, the storm is high, To thee, my God; I feebly cry, "My strength is gone."

From heaven he bends a listening ear; "My child," he says, "you need not fear; There lie beside you even here The stepping-stones.'

"But, O my God, I connot see My way, the end, or even thee; This storm is far too great for me-My strength is gone.

Again the loving voice replies; 'My child, why raise these bitter cries ? I tell you, close beside you lies The stepping-stone.

"Those promises, so rich and sweet, I gave, that your poor, weary feet, Just in your time of need, might meet The stepping stone.

"I know you cannot see my face, But you can feel my wondrous grace, If you will trust now, in this place, The stepping stone.'

The raging torrent still is strong, The night still dark, the storm still long; But Father, I can raise my song, Thy strength is come.

ARCHIE'S SACRIFICE.

When school was out there was a hurried scampering of little feet, and a confused buzz of young voices. Miss Blake had given the children a half holiday, and none felt happier than she did at the bright smiles on the fresh looking faces of her scholars. Just before dismissing them she had read to them her accustomed chapter from the Bible. This afternoon the story of Abraham's sacrifice, and his obedience to God, was the passage selected, and more than one of the little ones manifested great interest in the story, even though they were restless to get out into the open sir.

"That was a good story," observed one altar: of the big boys, as he left the school-house with his books under his arm.

"Yes," replied a small boy, with a voice of approval, "I've heard mamma read it to me before."

"I wonder what we'd have done if we Allison, trying to look wise, although he telligencer. was the smallest one of the group.

mixing with the dust and dirt.

boys in a sympathizing tone. "No," sobbed the girl, without attempt-

ing to rise, "but my eggs are broken, and mamma will whip me.

mothers who would not punish them merepitied the little girl.

tone.

he stepped towards the prostrate girl and said:

that I've been saving up. Take it, and buy joicing in the hope that is full of glory. some more eggs with it for your mother." The tear-stained face immediately bright- | what I did just now? Can't he start a ened, and she accepted the money with a smile.

The rest of the boys looked on in aston ishment, and hugged their own pockets, where a few bright coins were snugly hid from all eyes.

nearest companion, and then turned and And it may be that a little thing, which you walked away.

None knew how much that sacrifice cost Archie. He had been saving the pocket necessary to appoint a series of meetings, money which his father gave him for weeks or to send for an evangelist. You have the past, to purchase a ball and bat. In another | live coals and the partially seasoned wood, week he would have had enough money to and they are in contact with each other. have secured the coveted playthings, but It ought to be easy to kindle that wood. now his money was all gone, and just to The Holy Spirit is ready to fan the flames keep a drunkard's daughter from being pun- as soon as it is kindled. He waits for us to ished. His indecision had been overcome at do something in faith that he can energize the proper moment by the rememberance of for good. We are going over and over a the story of Abraham's sacrifice to God, | round of duties, and asking God to bless us. when he was to offer up his son on the he does, and he will. But if our work 18

would receive any reward for his little self. slowly seasoned, we will not be as happy or sacrifice; but he did. At the end of the as useful as if we had that living faith week he found the much-longed-for bat and | which sets the heart aflame. - The Occident. ball in his bed-room. Miss Blake, the school teacher, had witnessed the whole had been in Abraham's place when God scene, and the bat and ball were a present asked him to kill his son," said little Archie from her.-George E. Walsh, in Ufica In-

"Are you hurt, Annie?" asked one of the contact with the air and each other. Their stout girdle. heat made the dry kindlings still drier. But there was no blaze. Then I took a of restraint. Laxity is the curse of the times piece of paper from my waste-basket and | in doctrine, in preaching, in social life, and threw it upon the coals. In an instant it in church life. Loose thinking leads to loose Then breaking into a loud wail, she made fared up and was gone, but it started the living. The very word "religion" signifies the boys happy to think that they had fire. The flames which it brought out of something that holds us together and binds mothers who would not punish them mere the coals kindled upon the wood, and soon us to God. We cannot do just as we like. ly for an accident. They well remembered the pile was aglow. And then I thought The people who clamor for liberty to do as the stories told about the harsh treatment how many churches needed just what was they please, and who scout at Bible restraints imprisonment Orville Gardner had found which Annie sometimes received at the needed in my fireplace. There are hearts as a yoke of bondage, are the very people who deliverance from the chains of sin, and long. hands of her mother, and they thoroughly in them that love God and that long for his drift away into yagabondage. A robust salvation. There are souls around them Christian, like a robust soldier, understands "What can I do? I'm afraid to go home that are interested in the truth, but not yet the value of drill and discipline, and learns without the eggs," she sobbed in a wailing kindled by it. The problem is: How to to obey the higher powers. It is not a good bring the piety of the church so in contact sign when a follower of Christ begins to None of the boys seemed able to find a with the men and women in the congrega- loosen his girdle. He is preparing to shirk, who had found in Jesus a white robe to solution to her troubles, and they remained tion, or the community, that they shall be or skulk, or go to sleep. Tighten the loins, looking on in silence. Archie Allison had awakened and converted. The church is brother, and make up your mind that a noble not yet spoken; he was looking at the girl exerting some influence upon the people victorious, Christian life is not the easiest sorrowfully, and in an irresolute manner. | within its sphere, just as the coals on my He started towards her once, and then re- | hearth were gradually seasoning the wood. covered himself and stepped back. Finally But this does not satisfy the true minister or the earnest Christian. He wants to see the impenitent, not merely respecting relig-"Here, Annie, I've got just thirty cents | ion and attending Sabbath services, but re-

Cannot the minister of the Christian do just blaze? Can't he do something that shall kindle to a glow his own faith, and that of his brethren? Can't he, by one earnest effort, make the latent piety of the church active-set its burning coals aflame? It did not require much to change my smoking "He's a fool," said Will Walton to his brands to a cheerful fire-only a bit of paper. hardly think worth trying, will be blessed of God in the revival of his work. It is not formal, our prayers will be; and though the He did not think at the time that he coals be kept alive, and the wood will be

ABIDING.

Spirit of God, O come And in our hearts abide

had flown out of her hands, and the fragile Knowing that there were live coals in the compacting of one's self for the duty at hand, pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatso. things were scattered in the middle of the ashes, I soon raked them out, brought them is well described by the current phrase of a ever things are of good report; if there be road, broken into small pieces, their insides together and laid my kindlings over them. man's "pulling himself together." So any virtue, and if there be any praise, think The coals began to glow and brighten from church members go to pieces for want of a on these things."-New York Christian Advocate.

> Loin-girding also implies a wholesome idea ing to open the prison doors to those who thing in this world.

> Easy things, like cheap things, are of small value. The best attainments must be paid for. God has put some pretty steep hills on his road to heaven, and you will need to gird | he was ashamed to have seen. your loins if you expect to climb them. He provides the girdle; you have but to clasp it | crite; and, as he heard that tongue, so long about you. He offers you a belt embroidered | familiar with oaths and obscenities, curses. with these words: "My grace is sufficient for and blasphemies, tenderly talking in that you." Clasp it on, and you will find that new and heavenly dialect, he sat in rapt the things which seem impossible, become astonishment. It was all a strange language possible to a resolute, unshrinking faith. | to him, but the man's transformation was a Mr. Moody's negro woman was about right, notable miracle, and he could not deny it. when she said that if God ordered her to Little as he could understand the message jump through a stone wall, the jumping was of grace, one verse quoted by Gardner stuck her part, the getting through was his look- in his memory, and, on his return to his out and not hers. God promises that he will cell, he took down the prison Bible which "gird us with strength," and that strength he had thrust into the ventilator, brushed is always equal to the load to be carried, or away the dust and cobwebs, and began to the cliff to be clambered.

> It may be a timely text to preach about in this age of "liberal" thinking and mucilaginous theology. Some people are falling all apart, and going to pieces from very looseness of principles. Weakness becomes wick- of despair, and wept and prayed, resolved edness. All backsliding in the church starts not to rest until his load was lifted. In a from loosening the hold on Christ. Conscience loosens its grip. The very garments laid on his nead, and a tender voice said. which the Christian wears become entangled in all manner of worldly and sinful practices, until he can no longer make headway.

> Wherefore, let us gird up the loins of our | Philippi rang with "songs in the night," souls and "be sober." Life is not a frolic, and the prisoners heard. The guard, asand the service of our crucified Lord is not tonished, opening the door, found Jerry child's play. The end of all things is at shouting, clapping hands and leaping in an hand with each of us. There is an exultant | ecstasy of delight, and threathened to report joy in the daring and the dash, the push and him for disorder. Disorder! Yes, it was the climb, the conflict and the victory of a the disorder of the sepulcher when the dead well girded soul on his way to his crown. The hears the voice of the Son of God, and comes prize is for the racer, and none else. They forth shaking off his grave clothes. From who would fain go to heaven in what Ruth- | that hour Jerry McAuley was a new man.erford calls a "close covered chariot," may Dr. A. T. Pierson. not gain admission at the gate; or if they do, they will be ashamed to look God's heroes there in the face. Let your loins be girded, and your lamps be burning, and ye yourselves be like unto men who wait for their Lord. "Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching; he shall

CONVERSION OF JERRY MCAULEY. Jerry McAuley, while in prison serving out a sentence for crime, saw on the chapel platform one of his old confederates, known as "Awful Gardner." During McAuley's

were still bound, he had come that morning to tell the story of redemption. He addressed the convicts as one who had but little before worn that same dress, but cover all his sins and crime. The voice chocked with emotion, and the tears raining down his face, bore witness that with intense feeling and earnestness he was speaking, Then, as he knelt and prayed, the sobs of those guilty men echoed his own, and even Jerry McAuley was forced to hide the tears

McAuley knew that Gardner was no hypo.

read. A lady visitor to the prison read and prayed with him, and helped him pray for himself. His increasing unrest and desire for pardon at last drove away sleep. He flung himself on the stone floor in an agony vision of the night a gentle hand seemed "Thy sins which are may, are forgiven,"

He always believed this a real visitation from God, in answer to prayer. He rose from the floor, and another jail like that in



There is not a little confusion i of many good people on the su With many, indeed with ple, a revival is understood to be movement which results in the of a large number of sinners; or large number of persons not Christians making the public Ch fession. Any religious movemen such result is called a revival. 1 religious meetings is held, whether lead of pastor or evangelist, and conversions are not reported, al" is reported as having failed. other hand, many converts are re "revival" is set down as having

success. With others, a revival is unde

a religious movement, primar Christian people themselves; in who are called by the name of i stirred to a deeper. Christian exp a more active and intense Chri a profounder conviction of the r unseen and spiritual things of th and their relation to them. vival, Christian men and women together for prayer and spiritual with each other and with God; to the things of this world is we desire for spiritual possessions the kingdom of God and his right sought as being of first importan poral things are looked after secondary importance. Not the vival of religion makes men and less or negligent of their earth responsibilities and relations, bu are regarded as being subordins part of their service to God. of worldly things is not an end not an object of final desire, but ing to a temporary and passing li a revival men are led to look not their own things, but upon the rights of others. A merchant regards his customer not so mi out of whom he can make som fellow-being, with a spiritual d him such as he himself has, but to him in ties described and cond a common relation to God and leads to righteousness in trad ness and kindness in personal and a due regard for the spin of one's neighbor. In a wor vival brings the new life in C the front in every relation of h in the end, by such a testimony ity of the Christian life, have a fect on the minds of those who ples of Jesus, and compel ther riously of that revelation whic ration of such a life. This t connection with the preaching must in the end lead to the many men to God. It fulfills of Christ which bids his disc light so shine before men that their good works may glorify revival is the most powerful the truth of the gospel; wher movement which only leads of religion, based upon conve less thorough and intelligen does not touch and move the ing Christian community to h a more genuine and practical must be of slight permanent v the converts or to the church Converts who are brought i with a church whose life is no spiritual standard will never 1 level than that which they see rally take their ideal from with whom they associate in the way before them, rat the Bible teaching; since it see able that the Bible doctrine terpretation in the experit which follow from its teach the matter thus : "By manif truth we commend ourselves conscience in the sight of only another way of saying : are an experimental demon gospel we preach. By what done for us, which every m judge of for himself, we recon pel to others." This is the kind of reviv sorely needed in all our throughout our land to day far better that the church should be brought to such a perimental and practical rel cated above, than that ten hundred thousand souls shot ed " to the hope of " going they die." We do not unde tance of making converts to it is understood that sinne to the life of Christ, as wel of a blessed immortality c faith in the efficacy of the i of the Son of God. But if understood to include a "being transformed by the mind" to the very image of being the highest expressio which we have any knowled mean that men are turned to serve the living God"; if practical righteousness and ness; if it does not mean a the earth; then it were bet sions be postponed until church is so deepened an we may give answer to the is it to be, a Obristian ?" b distiples of Christ already

"Done?" exclaimed two or three voices in derision, "Why, I guess we'd have obeyed. Any man would have killed his son when God commanded him."

Archie fell back abashed, as he found his suggestion unpopular with the big boys. his little voice:

Well, I guess we don't do everything believe you'd have been so brave and good then, as you make out for, Will Walton.

the loudest in laughing at Archie's words.

"But I tell you I would," answered

"would you do it?"

" Of course I would," replied Willie with emphasis. "But God don't ask me to do that, and I ain't going to do it for

wisely concluded to say nothing more.

same direction, and they walked along the dusty roads in company, laughing and shouting as they went. It was a fine afternoon, and the birds were singing from flowers were in bloom, and the air was laden with their fragrance. Several of the boys a collection of them.

Smith to take home to her mother," shouted one with a laugh.

Annie Smith was the only child of drungood-natured girl, but her home connec- must be in it as far as I can." tions always made her a butt for the jokes of the boys and other girls. These she but sought to hide her shame in solitude.

they saw Annie returning from the village, and the suggestion to give her all the flowers was made, and greeted with a loud laugh by the other boys. Annie's face colored up as she heard the shouts, and she looked about her for an avenue of escape. In doing so she suddenly struck her foot heavily on her face.

When they reached the place of the accident God just as we do in our own. Coming women of moderate abilities, who under the Apostle's words: "Whatsoever things are men will throw into their box a nickel or a they found Annie in tears. In her fall the home the other day, I found a heap of ashes concentrating power of the love of Christ, true, whatsoever things are honest, whatso- dime from three to six times a day without

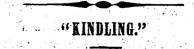
MUTUAL CONFIDENCE BETWEEN MOTHER AND CHILD.

There is a way in which parents, mothers especially, may do harm to their children Then gaining courage, he once more raised from want of forethought; that is, by not patiently listening to their confidences, sharing their little joys and sorrows, and making that God commands us to do, and I don't them feel that there is no one in the wide world like mother for playmate and companion. One deeply impressed in reference This was addressed to the oldest boy of to this says: "It is really pitiful to see a the company, and the one who had been good, conscientious mother resolutely shutting herself away from so much that is really best and sweetest in children's lives for the Willie, with some show of anger. I'm will- sake of tucking their dresses and ruffling mind," is the stirring exhortation of that ing to give up anything to do what is right." their skirts. How surprised and grieved same enthusiastic disciple who had once "Suppose God should ask you to give she will be to find her boys and girls at sixup your new velocipede to some poor boy," teen regard ' mother' chiefly as a most ex-

they care to go for social companionship!" nothing. If he should ask me for it, I I'm too busy to listen to your nonsense;" A spiritual process similar to this is essen would hand it over without a word." "Do amuse yourselves with your dolls and tial to a vigorous, effective, Christian life. "Well," and Archie began to think, but | baby rags," etc., the children naturally go

to play with us."

will not her children at all future times not attend school regularly on this account, in her declining days. May the number of broken. such devoted mothers and such worthy fol-When the boys reached the cross-road lowers increase in our land a hundred-fold! -J. K. Bloomfield, in Babyhood.



book a few years ago about "Kindling." against a large stone in the roadway, and fell It was, no doubt, a learned treatise on the philosophy of spiritual quickening. But house to the Executive Chamber. At this ance out of every trouble, presenting as our many collections the saloons can take up in The boys at heart were not bad, and when they saw the girl's misfortune they did not laugh at her, but hurried up to her side. And we must kindle them in the house of they saw the girl's misfortune they did not hugh at her, but hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when they saw the girl's misfortune they did not hugh at her, but hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when they saw the girl's misfortune they did not hugh at her, but hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hugh at her, but hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and when hurried up to her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and her same laboring hurried were not bad, and her side. The boys at heart were not bad, and her same laboring hurried were not bad, and her same laboring here. The boys at heart were not bad, and here same laboring here. The boys at here there there the boys at here there the boys at here the boy small basket, containing a dozen of eggs, on the hearth and a pile of dry wood near by. make wonderfully useful Christians. The ever things are just, whatsoever things are any complaint. - Western Recorder.

Show us the things of Christ, the Lord, Our Saviour, crucified.

Tell of his wondrous love-O joyful, glorious theme, This love for us, eternal love, Ineffable, supreme.

Spirit of God, O come, The things of Christ unfold, Till with the church in heaven we dwell, And walk the streets of gold.

- - Christian Secretary.

GIBDING THE LOINS.

"Wherefore, gird up the loins of your girded his fisherman's tunic about him. and leaped out of the boat to swim to his Master. continued the self-made little philosopher; cellent person to keep shirts in order and The ancients, as our readers know, were acmake new dresses, and not as one to whom | customed to wear loose, flowing garments, and when any strenuous exertion was re-Yet before they are snubbed out of it by quired, they gathered the folds of their drap. any repeated rebuffs, such as, "Run away; ery, and bound a girdle about their waist A spiritual process similar to this is essenbaby rags," etc., the children naturally go Jesus Christ does not put you or me into to their mother with all their little sorrows his church just to make us comfortable. The homes of the three boys lay in the and pleasures; and if the mother can only Nor is getting to heaven the sole object, or enter into their plans, how pleased and even the chief object of becoming a Christian. happy they are! Such a shout of delight I Obedience to Jesus Christ is the first thing. heard last summer from a lady's croquet This is the core of Christianity. The phrase ground where her little children were play | "girding the loins," implies readiness for nearly every hedge and fence. The summer ing: "O goody, goody! mamma is coming duty. On that last night in Egypt the children of Israel were commanded to stand with She was a busy mother, too, and we knew | girt loins and sandaled feet and staves in their | bearing upon our future. For example, we plucked bouquets of wild roses and violets would much have preferred to use what few hands, ready to be off on their exodus at a should be impressed with the significance of as they walked along, and before they moments of recreation she could snatch from moment's notice. Paul, at the start of his what we call ordinary life; we should place both be in New York in the morning, and reached the cross-roads they had made quite work for something more interesting than grand career, inquired, "Lord, what wilt a higher estimate upon the innumerable then what difference does it make how we get playing crouquet with children not much thou have me to do?" At the finish he ex- mercies from our heavenly Father's hand; "Here boys, let's give them to Annie taller than their mallets. She has often claimed, "Now I am ready to be offered up!" said: "I cannot let my children grow up We pastors soon discover who are the minute- | thoughts the loftiest ideals of holy character; away from me; I must keep right along with men in our churches. Whether it be work, we should prayfully abstain from everything then, as I say to all his class now, and there them all the time. And whether it is cro- or money, or service of any kind that is re- that we know will tend to impair the divine are not a few of them about: "Your arguken parents, who lived in the outskirts quet with the little ones, or Latin grammar quired of them, their cheerful response proves life within us, avoiding whatever fleshy lusts ment is very good, so far as getting from of the village in a small, dirty hut. For and base-ball with the boys, or French dic- that Christ has the first hold on their hearts. | war against the soul; and we should engage Boston to New York is concerned. It is her training she was a neat and apparently tation and sash ribbons with the girls, I Eagerness for the fight marks the true sol- with greater earnestness in all the minute entirely a question of taste and convenience dier; eagerness for the run made the success- | details of our providential calling.-Is not this the true mother-heart? And ful Olympic racer; eagerness to do Christ's will, or even to endure hard blows for his Mas. + formed. We cannot afford to misuse or account whatever, for the reason that there resented with anger sometimes, and her "rise up and call her blessed?" Indeed, ter, marks the happy, ready hearted Chrisexhibition of spite only made her more in- they will ever reverence her, her teachings tian. The moment that a minister counts teresting to her tormentors. She would and example, and cherish her most lovingly sermon-making a drudgery, his girdle has

Another idea suggested by the apostle's phrase, is the compacting of all our powers upon the work we have in hand. Consecration is not enough without concentration. Paul's "this one thing I do," tightened his resolves, and kept him from frittering away life on trifles. Sir Isaac Newton's secret of thing. We may accept all in the spirit of Somebody, I have forgotten who, wrote a success was "intending his mind upon the loyalty to the Giver, asking his gracious aid

HIS TENDER MERCIES.

It may be the case that the ordinary bless ings of this life exert, on the whole, a far greater influence in the formation of right character than those which are known as extraordinary. Blessings called common, like streams flowing from unfailing mountain springs, are constant in their action, not occasional; besides, their unobserved occupancy of our daily life often awakens holy desire and purpose when the more conspicuous serve to excite temporary emotion, rather than to arouse moral conviction. There is, indeed, a certain mental state in which even the wonderful interference of divine proviheart less tender than before the visitation.

When we view the past in the light of these principles, many valuable lessons force themselves upon us, all having an important we should constantly exalt in our most secret

them. even with a partial glance, our gratiparison with their greatness.

One thing we may do, and this is the best | Christ Jesus."-Words and Weapons.

thing." Pericles only knew one street in in our daily tasks, patiently bearing life's Athens, the street that led from his own burdens, prayerfully expecting his deliver-

BUT ONE WAY.

Some years ago I met a friend on Boston. Common. We were both coming that night gird himself, and make them to sit down to to New York-I by the Fall River boat, he meat, and will come forth and serve them." by the Shore Line railroad. We presently Rev. T L. Cuyler, in New York Evangalist. fell into an earnest conversation on religious matters. He was one of those men who professed greatly to admire the life and character of Jesus Christ and the system of ethics he taught in the Sermon on the Mount but he utterly rejected the statement that we were saved by the blood of Christ. was urging this truth upon him with all the earnestness I could command. Finally he broke out with a protest against what he called my narrowness and bigotry.

"Why," said he, "it is absurd to say that unless I believe in Jesus Christ as an 'atoning Saviour' that I cannot be saved. Why, what difference does it make by what road we go to heaven, so that we all get there? I have no objection to your going by that bloody road ' of atonement, if you want to; but you ought not to insist on my going that dence, originating only in mercy, leaves the way if I prefer another one. You might as well insist that unless I went by the Fall River line to New York I could not go at all. There are seven or eight different lines running daily to New York. Now," said he, "you are going to New York by the Fall River line, and I by the Shore line. We will there?"

This was supposed to be a triumphant and unanswerable argument. I said to him which one of the routes you go by; but in the How rapidly are these characters being case of a sinner getting to heaven, it is of no neglect any blessing that will aid in relig. is but one way. Listen! Jesus did not say, ious development. And while we all must "I am one way," or "a way;" but he said, be deeply conscious of deficiencies in this "I am the way." "No man cometh to the respect, we should not despond. Fresh | Father but by me." "No man knoweth mercies crown each hour. The affluence of the Father save the Son, and he to whom God's blessings overwhelms us. As we view the Son shall reveal him." And the Apostle says, "Neither is there salvation in any tude seems to us mean and stinted in com- other." "For there is one God and one Mediator between God and man, the man

> You who object to so many collections at our church gatherings ought to see how



THE SABBATH RECORDER, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

steoever things are lovely, whateogs are of good report; if there be e, and if there be any praise, think things."-New York Christian

NVERSION OF JERRY MCAULEY.

McAuley, while in prison serving tence for crime, saw on the chapel one of his old confederates, known al Gardner." During McAuley's nent Orville Gardner had found ce from the chains of sin, and long. en the prison doors to those who bound, he had come that morning s story of redemption.

ressed the convicts as one who had before worn that same dress, but found in Jesus a white robe to his sins and crime. The voice with emotion, and the tears raining face, bore witness that with intense nd earnestness he was speaking. he knelt and prayed, the sobs of Ity men echoed his own, and even Auley was forced to hide the tears hamed to have seen.

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a he could understand the message one verse quoted by Gardner stuck mory, and, on his return to his took down the prison Bible which rust into the ventilator, brushed dust and cobwebs, and began to lady visitor to the prison read and ith him, and helped him pray for His increasing unrest and desire n at last drove away sleep. He self on the stone floor in an agony r, and wept and prayed, resolved it until his load was lifted. In a the night a gentle hand seemed his head, and a tender voice said, ns which are may, are forgiven."

ays believed this a real visitation d, in answer to prayer. He rose floor, and another jail like that in rang with "songs in the night," prisoners heard. The guard, asopening the door, found Jerry clapping hands and leaping in an delight, and threathened to report disorder. Disorder! Yes, it was ler of the sepulcher when the dead voice of the Son of God, and comes king off his grave clothes. From Jerry McAuley was a new man.-Pierson.

BEVIVALS. There is not a little confusion in the minds of many good people on the subject of re-With many, indeed with most people, a revival is understood to be a religious movement which results in the conversion of a large number of sinners; or at least in a large number of persons not confessedly Christians making the public Christian confession. Any religious movement that shows such result is called a revival. If a series of religious meetings is held, whether under the lead of pastor or evangelist, and a number of conversions are not reported, the "reviv-

al" is reported as having failed. If, on the other hand, many converts are reported, the "revival" is set down as having been a great

vivals.

success.

With others, a revival is understood to be unseen and spiritual things of the universe, for a family to gather about on a winter evenporal things are looked after as matters of where. secondary importance. Not that such a renot an object of final desire, but as belong. | urious playthings! ing to a temporary and passing life. In such regards his customer not so much as a man hours of fun these must bring!" out of whom he can make some money as a The small owner of so much, gazing to him in ties described and conditioned upon | at dollu!" a common relation to God and Christ. This My friend found that the doll was a type

al righteousness among God's own people. water. Using two quarts of kerosene every No amount of outward prosperity, no in- other day in a simple attachment to the crease of numbers, no new and attractive feed-pipe, in three months he had a bad forms of worship can possibly make up for boiler and pipes completely cleaned and or take the place of the faithful conformity | then easily kept them so. to the whole will of God on the part of those who are called by his name. The sooner the ministers and churches recognize this fundamental truth and necessity, and bend all their energies toward the bringing about of such a revival, the better it will be for the church as such, and the speedier shall we all reach the desired end of seeing ungodly and skeptical unbelievers brought under the power of the gospel.—Independent.

TOO NICE FOR COMFORT.

That ottoman, covered with real lace and sat- digested with the bisulphate in boilers lined a religious movement, primarily among in ribbon, who would dare rest a weary foot up-Christian people themselves; in which those on it? That sofa-pillow, shaped most allur- lead steam pipes, nothing further being necwho are called by the name of the Lord are | ingly for repose, who would venture a tired stirred to a deeper Christian experience and head upon such elegant fabric bound together The bisulphate is made on the spot by passa more active and intense Christian life; to by countless stitches of embroidery silk? Out ing sulphurous vapor through porous lime. a profounder conviction of the reality of the | in the library is a table desk, just the thing | stone kept thoroughly wet.

and their relation to them. In such a re- ing, with its drop light, but even that has vival, Christian men and women are brought | been made a household idol with a scarf that together for prayer and spiritual communion | cost the ladies of the house infinite trouble and with each other and with God; attachment | money; and although unique pen-holders. to the things of this world is weakened; and | paper-cutters, and fancy weights are arranged desire for spiritual possessions is awakened upon it as if for convenience, it is all to look the kingdom of God and his righteousness is at-the elegant ink stand is empty, for fear of sought as being of first importance, and tem- | accident, and all writing must be done else-

The same obstacle to comfort is in every vival of religion makes men and women care- part of the house. The dining-room crumbless or negligent of their earthly business, cloth is so elegant that the mistress is conresponsibilities and relations, but that these | stantly distressed lest a morsel fall upon it. are regarded as being subordinate, and as a Even the nursery is invaded by this lawpart of their service to God. The pursuit the children's best toys are used for decoraof worldly things is not an end but a means; tion, to give the room the semblance of lux-

A lady was admiring a French doll in one a revival men are led to look not alone upon of these show nurseries. "What wouldn't their own things, but upon the things and I have given for this when a child!" she said. rights of others. A merchant thus revived | "And a whole trunk full of clothes! What

fellow-being, with a spiritual destiny before | mournfully at the Parisian belle, replied, him such as he himself has, but as one bound | "She isn't made to play with-she's my look-

leads to righteousness in trade, courteous- of the restrictions placed upon all the simple has advanced the theory that petroleum is ness and kindness in personal intercourse, pleasures of childhood. Everything was too of mineral origin, and that its production is and a due regard for the spiritual welfare nice for every-day use. Her clothes were not going on and may continue almost indefi-of one's neighbor. In a word, such a re to romp in; she wore silk and velvet to school, nitely. He has succeeded in making it arvival brings the new life in Christ Jesus to and fine shoes that she was daily admonished | tificially by a similar process to that which the front in every relation of life, and must, not to get scratched. Even the lawn about he believes is going on in the earth, and in the end, by such a testimony to the real- her father's house was too nice to step upon; experts find it almost impossible to distinity of the Christian life, have a powerful ef- a man was kept at work all summer, trim-, guish between the natural and the mannfect on the minds of those who are not disci- | ming and raking it, until instead of being | ples of Jesus, and compel them to think se | something spontaneous and useful for chilriously of that revelation which is the inspi | dren to sport upon, it was as nearly as possiration of such a life. This testimony, in | ble like a vivid green carpet from the manu-Sometimes the master of the house, commany men to God. It fulfills the injunction | ing home weary of business, longed for less of Christ which bids his disciples let their luxury, and more comfortable arrangements. light so shine before men that others seeing If he ventured to rest in an easy chair, he their good works may glorify God. Such a | was gently, but firmly, dislodged by wife or revival is the most powerful testimony to daughter, with, "O, father, you'll spoil that !" the truth of the gospel; whereas a religious | or "Father, that's for company! "I'd give more for mother's kitchen, with of religion, based upon conversion more or its chintz-cushioned rocker, than for all the less thorough and intelligent, but which fancy fixings in the whole house!" he often does not touch and move the already exist- said. "There isn't one spot of solid comfort heavel of the hills has dislocated the strata him? Well for them that the man loved ing. home, and instinctively turned to that when pressed with care, or else he might have MATALOGUE OF drifted far away. O blind wives and mothers. who allow the love of beautifying, possibly the desire for display, to clash with the true object of home! Where are your boys to night, mothers, while you anxiously match the shades for that silken banner? Under whose banner are they enlisting? Homes ought to be as lovely as time and means will allow, but let comfort be united with beauty .- Helen P. Barnard, in Watchman.

Bible seems to have been a revival of person- and then rises in the centre of the boiling

PINE WOOD PAPER. -- It is found practicable at last to make the waste of pine saw-mills available for paper pulp. In reducing the wood to pulp bisulphate of lime has been used, this powerful chemical acting on the fiber only when heated. Heretofore only red lined boilers would resist its action, these, however, being costly and hard to keep in repair. More recently there has been discovered in Germany a kind of brick lining for boilers which serves the purpose in question. The wood sawed in small pieces, is with this brick, heat being supplied through essary except thorough washing of the fiber.

A FATAL SLEEP.—A singular and invariably fatal malady, called lethargus, is reported to be peculiar to negroes in certain dis. tricts on the western coast of Africa. The patient, usually a male adult, is seized, without any premonitory symptoms, with a sensation of drowsiness, which continues rapidly to increase, in spite of all efforts to throw it off, until he sinks into a profound and seemingly natural sleep, which continues for about twenty one days, when death takes place. Throughout the course of the disease, the patient preserves a quiet and peaceful countenance, may be easily aroused for a short time, will take nourishment, perfectly rational manner; the pulse, respiration, and temperature remain normal ico " throughout, the pupil is neither dilated nor contracted to any noticeable extent, and the voidings are comparatively regular; in fact, with the exception of the abnormal tendency to sleep, nothing exists to denote disease. Swiss Cross.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.-Prof. Medleef factured article. His hypothesis is that water finds its way below the crust of the earth, and then meets with carbides of metals, particularly of iron in a glowing state. The water is decomposed into its constituent gases; the oxygen usides with the iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon, and ascends to a higher region, where part remains as natural gas, to escape where it can find an outlet, or to remain stored at great pressure until a bore-hole is put down to provide it a passage to the surface. Oilbearing strata occur in the vicinity of mounttain ranges, and it is supposed that the upbelow sufficiently to give the water access This only provoked that pitying superior to depths from which it is ordinarily shut smile that women accord the masculine who out. If the center of the earth contains cannot rise to their ideal. They could not large amounts of metallic carbides, we have see the pathos under his half-playful protest. | in prospect a store of fuel against the days Why shouldn't the gods they worship satisfy when our coal will be exhausted. - Engineer

The last two Tracts in this list are also published in the

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, 28 pp.; No. 2, The Moral Law, 28 pp.; No. 3, The Sab-bath under 'Christ, 16 pp.; No. 4, The Sabbath under the Apostles, 12 pp.; No. 5, Time of Commencing the Sabbatk, 4 pp.; No. 6, The Sanctification of the Sabbath, 20 pp.; No. 7, The Day of the Sabbath, 24 pp. FOUR-PAGE SERIES.-By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D.-The Sab-bath: A Seventh Day or The Seventh Day; Which?

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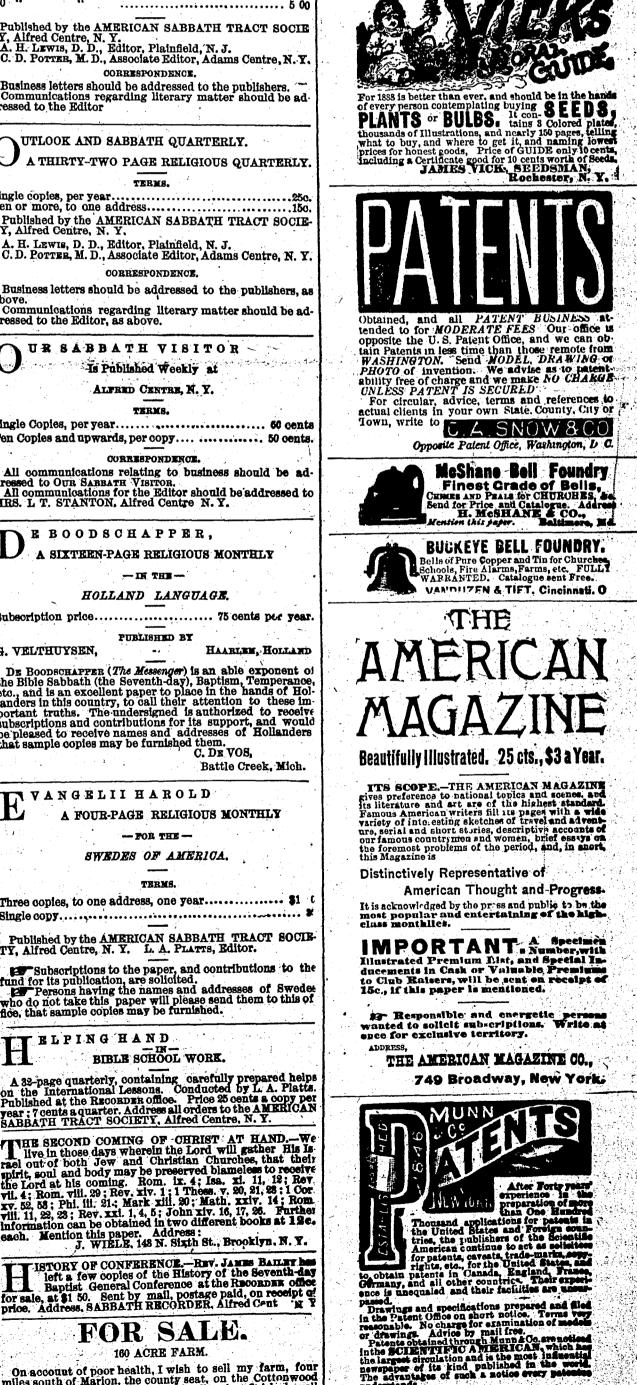
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THE CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

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



BUT ONE WAY.

vears ago I met a friend on Boston. We were both coming that night ork-I by the Fall River boat, he hore Line railroad. We presently in earnest conversation on religious He was one of those men who greatly to admire the life and of Jesus Christ and the system of taught in the Sermon on the Mount. terly rejected the statement that saved by the blood of Christ. I g this truth upon him with all the s I could command. Finally he t with a protest against what he narrowness and bigotry.

" said he. " it is absurd to say that elieve in Jesus Christ as an fatonur' that I cannot be saved. Why, rence does it make by what road neaven, so that we all get there? objection to your going by that road ' of atonement, if you want to; ught not to insist on my going that refer another one. You might as t that unless I went by the Fall to New York I could not go at all. seven or eight different lines runy to New York. Now," said he, going to New York by the Fall and I by the Shore line. We will New York in the morning, and difference does it make how we get

supposed to be a triumphant and ble argument. I said to him say to all his class now, and there lew of them about: "Your arguery good, so far as getting from New York is concerned. It is question of taste and convenience of the routes you go by; but in the inner getting to heaven. it is of no hatever, for the reason that there way. Listen! Jesus did not say, e way," or "a way;" but he said, way." "No man cometh to the at by me." "No man knoweth r save the Son, and he to whom all reveal him." And the Apostle other is there salvation in any 'For there is one God and one between God and man, the man as."-Words and Weapons.

o object to so many collections at gatherings ought to see how ctions the saloons can take up in ad no grumbling. We are told thority that they are taking ap. all day, and the same laboring arow into their box a nickel or a three to mix times a day without and the first Records

connection with the preaching of the gospel, factory. must in the end lead to the conversion of

movement which only leads to professions ing Christian community to higher life and in it!" a more genuine and practical righteousness,

must be of slight permanent value either to the converts or to the church as a whole.

Converts who are brought into fellowship with a church whose life is not after a high spiritual standard will never rise to a higher level than that which they see. They naturally take their ideal from the Christians with whom they associate and who are in the way before them, rather than from the Bible teaching; since it seems but reasonable that the Bible doctrine has its best interpretation in the experimental results which follow from its teaching. Paul put the matter thus : "By manifestations of the truth we commend ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God;" which is only another way of saying : "We ourselves are an experimental demonstration of the gospel we preach. By what the gospel has done for us, which every man may see and judge of for himself, we recommend the gos pel to others."

This is the kind of revival that is most sorely needed in all our churches and throughout our land to day. It would be far better that the church as it now exists should be brought to such a standard of ex perimental and practical religion as is indicated above, than that ten thousand or a hundred thousand souls should be "converted" to the hope of "going to heaven when they die." We do not underrate the importance of making converts to Christ, if by that it is understood that sinners are converted to the life of Christ, as well as to the hope of the Son of God. But if conversion is not are quite harmless. understood to include a deep purpose of "being transformed by the renewing of the mind" to the very image of Jesus Christ, as being the highest expression of godliness of which we have any knowledge, if it does not mean that men are turned from their "idols to serve the living God"; if it does not mean practical righteousness and manifested holi ness; if it does not mean a heavenly life on the earth; then it were better that conversions be postponed until the life of the church is so deepened and developed that

Popular Science.

A REMARKABLE case of "substitution" was recently found in a Georgia iron mine. Workmen digging came upon a pine stump, now converted into brown iron ore. The stump showed all the fibers and bark of the original pine tree, and resin streaks were plainly seen in places.

THE various yellow coloring matters used for macaroni, butters, liquors, etc., have been examined by Dr. Weyl, of Berlin. He reports that dinotrocresol, sold as saffronof a blessed immortality conditioned upon yellow, is highly poisonous, while the sofaith in the efficacy of the redemptive work | called "Martin's yellow" and "butter yellow"

> STATING the matter on a cash basis, says Chicago paper, the use of natural gas has conferred on Pittsburg an annuity of \$6,000,-000, which at 6 per cent represents a capital of \$100.000,000, or at 5 per cent a capital of \$120,000,000 placed at the disposal of the manufacturers of that favored locality by our common mother earth.

KEROSENE FOR BOILER SCALE.-Mr. L. F. Lyne, a Jersey City engineer, has been makis it to be a Christian ?" by pointing to the ing some practical experiments with kerosene 16 pp. disciples of Christ already among us, as well in removing the scale from boilers. He be- An Appeal for the Resteration of the Bible Sabbath.

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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 clergymen of America.

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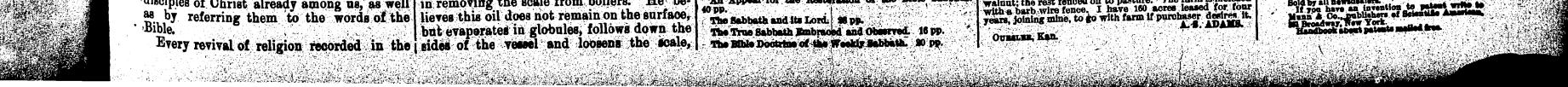
LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Millennial Harbin-ger Extra." - 50 pp: Price, 6 cents.

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THE SABBATH RECORDER, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

The Sabbath School.

Bearch the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye the sternal life; and they are they which testify of

INTEBNATIONAL LESSONS, 1888.

FIRST QUARTER.

Dec. 81. Herod and Johnsthe Baptist. Matt. 14: 1-13. 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: 21-81. Jan. 28. Peter Confessing Christ, Matt. 16: 18-28. Feb. 4. The Tranfiguration. Matt. 17: 1-13. Feb. 11. Jesns and the Little Ones. Matt. 18: 1-14. Feb. 18. A Lesson on Forgiveness. Matt. 18: 21-85. Feb. 25. The Rich Young Ruler. Matt 19:16 26. March 8. Christ's Last Journey to Jerusalem. Matt. 20: 17-29. March 10. Christ Entering Jerusalem, Matt. 21: 1-16. March 17. The Son Rejected; Matt, 21:21-46. March 24, Review Service.

LESSON IX -CHRIST'S LAST JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

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

For Sabbath-day, Mar. 3, 1888.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .-- MATTHEW 20 : 17-29.

17. And Jesus going up to Jerusalem, took the twelve disciples apart in the way, and said unto them, 18. Behold, we go up to Jerusalem : and the Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death,

19. And shall deliver him to the Gentiles to mock, and to scourge, and to crucify him : and the third day he shall rise

again. 20. Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children, with her sons, worshiping him, and desiring a certain thing

of him. 21. And he said unto her, What wilt thou ? She saith unto him, Grant that these my two sons may sit, the one on thy right hand, and the other on the left, in thy kingdom.

right hand, and the other on the left, in thy kingdom. 22. But Jesus answered and said, Ye know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? They say unto him, We are able. 23. And he saith unto them, Ye shall drink indeed of my cup, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with: but, to sit on my right hand, and on my left, is not mine to give, but it shall be given to them for whom it is pre-pared of my Father. 24. And when the ten heard it. they were moved with in-

pared of my Father. 24. And when the ten heard *it*, they were moved with in-dignation against the two brethren. 25. But Jesus called them *unto him*, and said. Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. 26. But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister: 27. And whosoever will be chief among you, let 'him be your servant:

your servant: 28. Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for

29. And as they departed from Jericho, a great multitude

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. Matt. 20: 28.

TIME -March, A. D. 30. PLACE.-Near, or at Jericho.

suspense of a pause, proceeds to another still more wonderful statement. Not only is he to be despised, to be cast out, and to be crucified, but he is to rise again. Crucifixion, in all its cruel reality, should bine to make a valuable number. E. B. Treat, 771 not make an end of his divine life. He should rise again, he should be seen by these same disciples, he should speak words of comfort to them, so that they should know that he was still their living, loving

Master.

V. 20. Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children, with her sons, worshiping him, and desiring Dr. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, M. D., of New York a certain thing of him. The announcement of his | City. resurrection had awakened the thought and desire for preferment in the minds of Zebedee's two sons. and they take this very first moment to make their request known. As if to secure his immediate re- former place. sponse, they come with their mother. Salome, and probably make the request through her. Very likely they have not forgotten the rebuke which the Master had administered to some of the disciples on an occasion of a similar request once before. 18: 1-3, Mark 9:33-37. This worshiping was only an expression of respect, preparatory to making the request, or signifying a desire to make a request. V. 21. And he said unto her, What will thou? She saith unto him, Grant that these my two sons may sit, etc. The Master requires the mother to state the request distinctly, so that all might hear it. A foolish or unwise request often betrays its own folly in that way. Thus with this request. These two for the last few years intimately, especially during sons would occupy all of the nearest positions to her long and weary illness, and takes pleasure in their Master, and cut off the possibility of any other disciples' being permitted to a very high position The very face of the request uncovers its selfishness. Still, this selfishness is not without some features worthy of commendation. They desired very close and intimate relations with their Master.

V. 22. But Jesus answered and said, Ye know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? They say unto him. We are able. This was a case of short sighted prayer. They did not realize the necessary conditions of occupying such a position as they had asked for. To pray for a position or for the attainment of an object should always comprehend the essential conditions of the object sought for. He had just before tried to apprise the disciples of the terrible trials through which he must pass before the resurrection. Now, if they are to be partakers with him in the resurrection, they must be willing and able in their hearts to drink of the same cup, and to be baptized with the same baptism. This is a preparation not easily and readily attained. It depends upon the work of divine grace in the heart; and then, the disciple does of Milton Junction. The services were largely not know beforehand how much he can endure; he strength there is in the help of God.

iplized with the bapiesm that I am baptized with He here forewarns them of the trials through which they must necessarily pass before they enter fully into the resurrection kingdom. But to sit upon my right hand and on my left, is not mine to give. They are asking for favoritism; a principle never recog. nized by the Master. Positions such as they would claim are as likely to be prepared for the most lowly child as for the most expectant apostle. The great Searcher of hearts, the Father of all, in his infinite wisdom, has prepared a place, position, service, for every child in his kingdom. V. 24. And when the ten heard it, they were moved with indignation against the two brethren. The fact is, the whole ten had been rebuked by the answer given to the two disciples, for they were likewise possessed of the same desire, and they saw themselves condemned for selfishness. V. 25. He here calls their attention to the selfish rules of life which prevail among the princes of the Gentiles, and by this reference he intimates that the disciples are liable to the same selfish desires of heart. V. 26, 27. But it shall not be so among you: but whoseever will be great among you, let him be your minister. He has brought out this idea before, when he set the little child in their midst. The course of distinction in the kingdom of Christ is directly the reverse of that in the kingdom of carnal life. In Christ's kingdom, the most humble and obedient servant is the highest in the order of distinction. V. 28. Even as the Son of man came not to be min istered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ran som for many. In these words, Jesus illustrates and emphasizes his precepts just laid down. The disciples were ready to honor him as worthy of the su preme place. but he intimates that this worthiness which they ascribe in their hearts to him rests en tirely upon the humility of his service, his willing ness to come down from the throne of heaven, and to walk in the most lowly paths which it is possible to find, and win to himself lost men. V. 29. And as they departed from Jericho, a great multitude followed them. It seems from this that after the conversation with the disciples, he resumed his journey toward Jerusalem. It would also appear that he was hourly more and better known by the people. They felt, as never before, that a man of divine distinction was going with them up to the great feast in Jerusalem. His conversation, as well as his dignified mien, drew the multitudes about him; they wished to know more of that wisdom that he was constantly expressing in-his words and of that goodness which he was constantly manifesting in his acts.

impossible to believe. But the Master, without the sermon from the Doctor, a sketch of his life and picture of his church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Sermons, sermon sketches, papers on current topics, editorials, the S. S. Department, hints for workers, etc., com-Broadway, N.Y.

MARRIED.

In Plainfield, N. J., at the Seventh day Baptist church. by Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., ADDIE LENA,

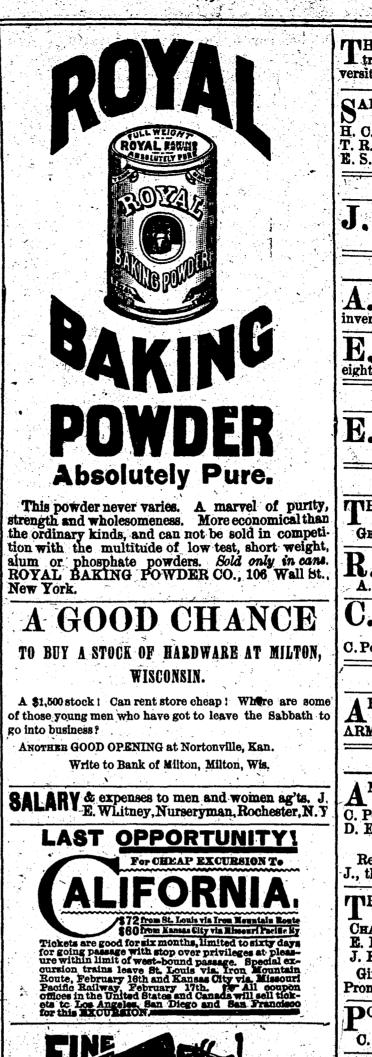
At Milton, Wis., Feb. 16, 1888, at the residence of Ralph Richardson, the bride's father, by Rev. W. C. Whitford, Mr. CLARENCE W. WALRATH, of Fulton, Wis., and Miss ELLA M. RICHARDSON, of the

DIED

In Brookfield, N. Y., at the home of her sor-inlaw, Wm. J. Whitford, on the morning of Feb. 9, 1888, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. HOLMES, widow of Thos. Holmes, deceased, in the 73d year of her age. Sister Holmes was the daughter of Ethan and Sally Rog ers, and was born in Presson, N. Y. In 1840, she was married to Thos. Holmes, who was soon after chosen deacon of the Presion Churca. When eighteen years of age she accepted Christ as her Saviour, and was baptized into the fellowship of the Preston Church, in which she lived and died. The writer has been acquainted with this sister many years, and bearing testimony to her cheerfulness in health, her patience in sickness, her hope in Christ, and now that she is gone from us, we believe that she has heard the "come and welcome in." Her disease was dropsy and it has been years in doing its work. Of her family, there are two daughters, both of them living in Brookfield. Public religious services were held at the residence of her son-in-law, on Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 11th, conducted by the writer, and the lifeless form was laid to rest. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

J. M. T.

In Mitchel, Dak., Jan. 31, 1888, of blood poison ing, caused by malarial fever, ENOCH BOND, in the 59th year of his age. His body was brought to Milton. Wis., to be buried in the beautiful cemetery of the village, beside the remains of his parents. He was the oldest surviving son of Deacon Jonathan Bond, for many years a prominent member of the Milton Seventh day Baptist Church. At the funeral, his wife and daughter were present, having accompanied the body from the place of their residence. Of his brothers and sisters, there were in attendance: Samuel M. Bond, of Omaha, Neb.; James G. Bond, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Ptof. Jonathan D. Bond, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Henry H. Draper, Perry, Iowa; Mrs. L. D. Armstrong, of Boscobel, Wis.; Mrs. J. W. Morton, of Chicago; Mrs. A. Delos Bur-dick, of Milton, Wis.; and Mrs. James J. Dennett, not know beforehand how much he can endure; he must be tried before he can fully know how much strength there is in the help of God. V. 23. Ye shall drink indeed of my cup, and be was engaged in mining optications in Colorado a Montana. Lately he had charge of hotels in W consin and Dakota. He was a man of sterling tegrity, generous and courtious is all his intercon-with others, and most highly mourn the death of loving husband and father, and his brothers sisters, a helpful and self intercone kindred. A states



THE ALFRED SUN, Published at Alfred tre, Allegany County, N. Y. Devoted to I versity and local news. Terms: \$1 per year. ABBATH-BUHOOL BOARD OF GENER CONFERENCE. H. C. Coon, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. E. S. BLISS, Treasurer, Alfred Centre N. Y. Alfred, N. F. C. BURDICK. WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVED AUBORA WATCHES A SPECIALTY. Andover, N. Y. B. WOODARD, DENTIST, IS MAK A. Rubber Plates by a new process. His o invention. The best thing out. Send for circu E. A. COTTRELL, Breeder of Percher Horses. Six State Fair premiums out eight exhibits. Berlin, N. Y. R. GREEN & SON. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDE Drugs and Paints. New York City. THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. GEO. H. BABCOUK, Pres. 30 Cortlandt 8 R. M. TITS WORTH, MANUFACTURER FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specie 800 Canal S A. L. TITSWORTH. POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St. C. Potter, Jr. H. W. Fish. Jos. M. Titswor Leonardsville, N. Y. RMSTRONG HEATER, LINE EXTRACTOR. CONDENSER for Steam Engines. ARMSTRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N Plainfield, N. J. MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIET EXECUTIVE BOARD. O. POTTER, Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Tre D. E. TITSWOTRH, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Plainfield, N. Plainfield, N. J. Regular meeting of the Board, at Plainfield J., the second First-day of each month, at 2 P. THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMOR BOARD. CHAS. POTTER, President, Plainfield, N. J., E. R. POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., J. F. HUBBARD, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J. Gifts for all Denominational Interests solic tions requested. nting Presses. - Proprieto Y AT LAW. missioner, etc.

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PARALLEI 18: 31-34.

BIBLE READINGS.

Sunday .- Mark 10 : 32-45. Monday.-Luke 18: 81-43. Tuesday .- Mark 14 : 36-49. Wednesday.-Luke 22 : 39-46. 7hursday.-John 18:1-14. Friday.--Rom. 8:1-18. Sabbath.-2 Cor. 1:1-12.

INTRODUCTION.

Following the incidents narrated in the last lesson. Jesus conversed with his disciples concerning the rewards to be granted in the kingdom of heaven. Bee verses 1-16. He had shown to the young ruler that nothing short of entire consecration both of person and of all his substance was required of a loyal subject in the kingdom of heaven. Peter made an application of this principle to himself, and his fellow disciples. They, surely, had consecrated all, and now the question was, what they should merit, or what position they should hold in the kingdom. Jesus then continued his explanations about the kingdom, by the Parable of the Laborers in the vineyard. This brings us to the lesson before

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

us.

V. 17. And Jesus, going up to Jerusalem, took the twelve disciples apart in the way, and said unto them. Jesus is now making his last journey to Jerusalem, knowing full well that he was approaching his crucifixion. The disciples, also, were deeply impressed that an event of great-solemnity was immediately before them. At this time multitudes were approaching the city along every great highway, going up to attend the great national Passover. So, if the Lord would hold any special conversation with his disciples, or give them any final counsels, he must call them aside from the passing throng, into some secluded place, and there talk to them out of the fulness of his soul.

V. 18. Behold, we go up to Jerusalem: and the Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief pricets, and which the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death Here he announces to them in very brief and posi tive words, the events that are now to take place. First, he is to be betrayed while there in Jerusalem This implies, of course, that one of his professed disciples is to take this awful part of betraying into the hands of his enemies, and second, that the chief priests and the scribes will condemn him to death. A more solemn and fearful announcement would be scarcely possible for him to make to these disci ples. But he proceeds to unfold to their astonithed minds still more.

V. 19. And shall deliver him to the Gentiles to mock, and to scourge, and to crucify him: and the third day he shall rise again. The idea that he was to be betrayed by some of his professed friends was bad enough, if nothing more was to occur; but to be betrayed into the hands of bitter engines who should condemn him. But as if that was not enough, these endmics were to deliver him condemned into the hands of pagans, who had little regard for life. es pecially for one who was cast out and condemned by the Jewish high pricets as unworthy to live. Then the thought that their Master was to be treated thus

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio from Feb. 29th to March 6th inclusive.

Books and Magazines.

THE prevailing features of Babyland for 1888 are the same as for 1887. Little stories and jingles, bright pictures illustrating the same, with full-page engravings, make a magazine to delight the very little people. The finger plays are to be continued part of the year. The publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston, have our thanks for the March number.

BESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, a kind and loving Father has in wisdom seen fit to remove Sister AMELIA LOOFB from the trials of earth to his peaceful prese and

WHEREAS, she, until her removal to Milton. V a few months ago, was a true, faithful and ear member of our school, therefore be it

Resolved. That we as a school extend to the stric family, in this their first bereavement, our ten and heartfelt sympathy, and that while we mo with them for the loved one gone, we also rej that she has only gone before, CLASS E.. Con

BEQUESTS TO TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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I give, devise and bequeath to the American bath Tract Society, a body corporate and politic der the general laws of the state of New York, sum of......dollars, for the following scribed property to wit.....) to applied to the uses and purposes of said Soc and under its direction and control forever.

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THE Hornellsville Seventh day Baptist Ch holds regular services at the Hall of the McDo Protective Association, on Broad St., every bath, at 10.30 o'clock A. M. The Sabbath school lows the preaching service. Subbath-keepers a ing the Sabbath in Hornellsville are especiall vited to attend. All strangenevill be most gord welcomed.

THE New York Seventh day Baptist Ch holds regular Sabbath services in Room No. M. C. A. Building, corner 4th Avenue and 25 entrance on 28d St. (Take envator.) Meeting for Bible study at 10.80 A. M., followed by the regular preaching services. Strangers are cordially wel comed, and any friends in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to attend the service.

WARTED .- A Sabbath howing minter; a man of good

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yancer, and Iown Clerk. ton Junction, Wis. Becorder, WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY, LEGANY CO., N. Y. CELL TION. III be charged 50 cents admearages are paid, except PARTICUT Transient advertisements will be inserted for 75 cents as inch for the first insertion; subsequent insertions in sec-cention, 30 cents per inch. Special contracts made with parties advertising extensively, or for long terms. Logal advertisements inserted at legal rates. Yearly advertisements inserted at legal rates. Yearly advertisements of objectionable character will be ad-mitted. Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Ingham, """. Scoretary, Eastern Association, Mrs. O. U. Whitford, South-Eastern Association, Mrs. J. L.

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THE SWEET SURPRISE

No tender yet sad farewell From her quivering lips was hear So softly she crossed that quiet stre That twas not by a ripple stirred.

She was spared the pain of parting She was spared all mortal strife; It was scarcely dying, -she only particular in a moment into endless life.

Weep not for the swift release From earthly pain and care, Nor grieve that she reached her h Ere she knew that she was there.

But think of that sweet surprise; The sudden and strange delight She felt. as she met her Saviour's And walked with him in white.

GLIMPERS OF RUROPE.----N

BY PROF. H. M. MAXS

PRAGUE. TUESDAY,

We left Dresden at 7 o'clock in order to get a little time in] after leaving Dreeden, we passe Spring, which gave origin to powder, though the commercia have little connection with the many miles the road followed a which is here very beautiful, b in by steep cliffs which hang ir the railway, seeming to almost the river. The prevailing roc sandstone, which has been wor of nature into many inter abounding in isolated pinnac often having a castellated appe

The bank on one side of the distance was one immense qua of sandstone being sent downedge in chutes on the soft refu For miles there was a paved ros side, a kind of tow-path, I sup We saw in one place a big, ab sitting in the end of his beat his better half was on the tow into the rope towing the boat.

The stream here seems small gable for small steamers as far a much used by rafts, and by cos busy coal port, through which hours after leaving Dresden. the banksers payed up so as to ter and provent washing. It i the how when a thing is done h done The guile books call.



Secretary, Miss Mary F. Bailey. "

Westerly, R. I.