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CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS.	
Paragraphs.....	594
The Warfare.....	594
The Hidden Form.....	594
NEWS AND COMMENTS.	
Paragraphs.....	595
CONTRIBUTED EDITORIALS.	
Paragraphs.....	595
The Place of Our Colleges in Denominational Work.....	595, 596
Children in Georgia Chain-gangs.....	596, 597
The Cuban Insurrection.....	597
Rogers Family Reunions.....	597
Views of Heaven.....	597
MISSIONS.	
Paragraphs.....	598
A Baseless Slander.....	598, 599
Missionary Society—Receipts.....	599
The Mizpah Mission.....	599
WOMAN'S WORK.	
Report of Woman's Board for 1895.....	599, 600
Is the World Getting Better or Worse?.....	600, 601
Tract Society—Receipts.....	601
Tract Society—Executive Board Meeting.....	601
A Wise and Novel Treatment.....	601
YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.	
Paragraphs.....	602
The Model Endeavorer.....	602
The Benefit to Endeavorers of Attending Associations and Conferences.....	602, 603
Resolutions.....	603
Our Mirror—Paragraphs.....	603
CHILDREN'S PAGE.	
Billy.....	603
A Touching Bit of Bird Life.....	603
Aaron Pepper's Horse.....	603, 604
Thankful.....	604
Remedy for Anxiety.....	604
HOME NEWS.	
New York, Minnesota, Nebraska.....	604
The Lord.....	604, 605
From Louisville, Ky.....	605
The First Hopkinton Church.....	605
Obedience.....	605
Blessing upon a Righteous Life.....	605
Bearing the Cross.....	605
POPULAR SCIENCE.	
Paragraphs.....	606
A Forgiving Spirit.....	606
SPECIAL NOTICES.	
The Tea-Party in Tag Alley.....	607
Making Spring.....	607
MARRIAGES.....	607
DEATHS.....	607
LITERARY NOTES.....	607
LOCAL AGENTS.....	608
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.....	608
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.....	608

THE GOLDEN SIDE.



HERE is many a rest in the road of life
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land
If the querulous heart would make it.

To the soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter's storm prevaieth.

Better hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted.

There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning,
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer than the jeweled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;

It may be the love of a little child
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And do God's will with a cheerful heart,
And hands that are ready and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, minute thread
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then to blame heaven for tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

—Charles Mackey.

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Sabbath Recorder.

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WHEN the fight begins within himself,
A man's worth something.
The soul wakes
And grows. Prolong that battle through his life!
Never leave growing, till the life to come.
—Browning.

MANY young men are troubled about the problem of success in life. "In what business can I engage that will insure success?" There is no such business known. Success or failure lies in you, not in the business. With the habit of work, hard, persevering honest work, coupled with economy and good moral principle, *you will succeed*; not otherwise.

THE two Corresponding Secretaries, O. U. Whitford, of the Missionary Society, and F. E. Peterson, of the Tract Society, started for West Virginia September 10th to spend a few weeks among the churches of the South-eastern Association. They propose to be with the Berea Church Sabbath, Sept. 14th, and then visit the others as circumstances will permit. These brethren will labor in the interests of our denominational work, especially as connected with the two societies mentioned. We wish these brethren the best of success in cultivating the acquaintance of our West Virginia brethren, and thus strengthening and unifying our work.

ONE fact was made very prominent at our recent Conference, viz., that our opportunities for work are out-numbering our workers. It has sometimes seemed like a serious question with our young men, when seeking to prepare themselves for fields of usefulness, whether there would be openings for them when ready. Matter-of-fact men, not much inclined to trust God for the openings and support, have often spoken discouragingly to young men, and advised them to turn their attention to almost any other line of business than the ministry. But our churches and mission fields are still calling for competent and consecrated workers. There is room for the best, the most talented, the most thoroughly educated young men. There is room for all whom the Lord will call to this sacred work. Let no one fear that the demand will not keep ahead of the supply, as long as this poor, sin-cursed earth is in need of a Saviour, and as long as the callous consciences of otherwise good men permit them to disobey the plainest commands of God.

THE attention of all our Churches is called to the apportionment found on page 606. If this assessment seems rather high, please bear in mind that it is because of extra and important demands in the prosecution of our work. Our representation at the World's Fair two years ago was an enterprise of greater significance to Seventh-day Baptists and their work than can be estimated in money. There was some additional cost to our churches, but nothing in comparison to the advantages thus afforded for the dissemination of our literature and our views by

personal contact with multitudes of English-speaking people throughout the world.

Now we have another opportunity of a similar nature in the Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, opening the first of October. The apportionment as made upon our churches comprehends the expense which the equipment and management of suitable rooms in the Atlanta buildings will require.

We therefore urge that all our churches give prompt attention to this matter, and forward the amounts indicated as soon as possible to the Treasurer, Prof. W. C. Whitford, Alfred, N. Y.

WHILE the persecutions for conscience' sake are going on in Georgia and Tennessee against Seventh-day Adventists, Pontiac, Mich., has thrown eleven Salvationists into jail on a charge of "obstructing the streets."

These prisoners say they also are persecuted for conscience' sake. But there is a wide difference between their alleged offence and that of the Seventh-day Adventists. The latter consider it a sin to work on the day which Jehovah has set apart, blessed and sanctified and commanded all men to observe as his Sabbath; while no Scriptural law would be violated by refraining from obstructing the streets which the city ordinance forbids. There may be and probably is a spirit of persecution exhibited in the former case, but the victims stand on very different grounds from those who are persecuted for Sabbath-observance. To obey the law of the land, in one case is a sin against God; in the other case it is right and honorable. In one case, it "renders unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's;" and in the other case "unto God the things that are God's."

THE Liquor problem is still asking for solution in all the nations of the earth. That, as an unmitigated evil, it is hydra-headed and taxing the civil and moral forces of every land with increasing insolence and destructive power, cannot be denied. Every attempt at suppression which has ever been undertaken has been, at the most, only a partial success. Intemperance, in its various forms to-day, is the dominant evil of this sin-cursed world. But while we earnestly desire its complete suppression, and the emancipation of our nation and all nations from its power and from the insatiate and perverted appetites which demand unnatural stimulants and narcotics, still it is too much to expect that either the civil or moral forces will speedily and permanently overcome human depravity and bring in the millennium. The struggle will most likely continue for a long time to come, as in the past, with here a victory and there a defeat, until God shall see fit to interpose in some marvelous displays of divine vengeance, and of divine mercy, to wipe out iniquity and give peace to his weary people.

But in the meantime it remains for all right-minded men and women to enter every open door and work for the good of the race. We rejoice in every large or small victory over the saloon evil. Every act of restriction looking toward complete suppression, that does not compromise principle and make state or nation *particeps criminis* in the evil, should be upheld by every loyal man or woman in the land.

The Russian Government has entered upon a course of determined opposition to the private saloon, on something of the plan of

the South Carolina experiment under Governor Tillman. By a law recently enacted, after the first of July, 1896, the system of private saloons is to be abolished in the Empire, and the manufacture and sale of liquor will be transferred exclusively to the Government. The young Czar seems determined to put an effectual stop to the present system of drunkenness through credits given, and the various devices of unprincipled saloon-keepers. But it does not appear that his effort is to be to stop drinking. The Government becomes the saloon-keeper. Some of the evils may be removed, but the curse remains.

THE WARFARE.

The war-cry sounds. Soldiers go forth, leaving homes, friends and prospects for the hottest of the battle, laying down life, if need be, to save their country's flag. Some there are who remain at home and tell how they would fight, if "duty" called them, and how bright they would keep their weapons and how bravely they would meet the foe, not stopping to reflect that the call "to arms" is as much to them as to their neighbor.

So it is in life. We are all called to "fight the good fight of faith," and while some struggle to follow the great Leader, regardless of self-denial, there will ever be others to tell what they would do, if they were "Christian soldiers," unmindful that the Commander, even Jesus, wants all to engage in this war against the deadly foe.

While some make mistakes and falter in the ranks, they rally again, under the cheering words, "Fear not, for I am with thee," and press forward, on to victory. The sin is, to stand outside the army of the Lord.

Ammunition may gather dampness, shot may be misdirected, but it is the "Christian soldier's" duty to keep volley after volley pouring into Satan's strong-holds, until he can shout, "Victory, victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ." E.

THE HIDDEN FORM.

The huge, granite block lay before the sculptor. Webs and dinginess rested on the cold, gray stone. But his gaze was straight-fixed, through all, to a hidden form. He caused it to be removed to rests, and with skill placed the points of his instrument of measurement on its rough surface; and then, with hammer and chisel, he slowly broke and cut away the stone, until after long and patient toil, feature by feature of the beautiful angel he saw hidden there was revealed.

So are we, before the Master Sculptor. He rests us where he wills, cold and shapeless. Over us are spun the webs of sin; on us lies the dust of indifference. But his all-seeing eye recognizes his likeness, undeveloped. He places the points of measurement on us, as he deems best.

It may be the pressure of poverty, the sharp point of disease, from which we cannot turn aside, and then, with repeated blows, with the hammer of affliction and a chisel, keen-edged, of his own choosing, slowly breaks away the block, and chisels the atoms of our very being, until it seems that naught can remain; but, at length we stand forth, in "his image,"—sinless beauty restored, purified, sanctified, fit for his temple.

Then let us not murmur at the strokes, as they fall, one by one; it is only the chiseling, and this "must needs be," if we find place among his chosen ones. E.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

JAPAN has consented to accept \$22,950,000 as extra indemnity from China for the evacuation of the Lias Tong peninsula.

EXTENSIVE forest fires have been raging in southern New Jersey, and are estimated to have burned 7,000 acres of forests.

THE postmaster at the Chicago post-office states that they handle on the average 800,000 letters daily and fifty tons of newspapers.

CHOLERA is said to be epidemic at Honolulu. The deaths at last report were not numerous, being only eight among the Chinese and natives.

FRESH Spanish troops have been landed in Cuba to the number of 13,100. It is the intention to increase the army of defense against the insurgents until it will have 80,000 men.

AN attempt to blow up the Rothschild's banking establishment in Paris Sept. 5th failed. The culprit was arrested and, like most anarchists, only expressed regrets at the failure.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that the new star, representing the admission of Utah as a state, shall be placed in the flag. This makes the number forty-five, but the date of admission is fixed for July 4, 1896.

THIRTY-FIVE men were entombed in the Osceola Mines at Houghton, Mich., Sept. 8th, by what was thought to be an incendiary fire. Twenty of the thirty-five were married men, and most of them have large families.

MORE Armenian outrages are reported. Five thousand persons have been made homeless by the Turks. A force of 1,000 Turks pillaged and burned four villages. Men were tortured and women and children assaulted.

Two poor boatmen, John Cleghorn and Patrick Mears, accidentally discovered and secured two boxes of gold and silver buried in the soil of the river bank near Maysville, Ky., valued at \$20,000. The coins bear dates from 1825 to 1865.

CHICAGO has a pastor who recently preached on the "Ethics of Bicycling." His text was found in Jer. 18: 3, "Behold he wrought a work on the wheels." Probably this preaching of the Gospel was instrumental in converting many souls to—the "Bicycle Craze."

It is stated that Geo. Vanderbilt's mountain home at Ashville, N. C., has already cost \$4,000,000, and it will cost as much more before it will meet the owner's wishes. If this expenditure were for some philanthropic, religious, or educational purpose what a power for good it would be.

THE art department of the Atlanta Exposition promises to be of rare merit. Many of the leading artists of America will contribute valuable works of art. The chief of the department is Horace Bradley, who has recently returned from Europe with a long list of works of artists of distinction.

THERE are in the United States 2,000 daily, and nearly 15,000 weekly, papers, with about 3,000 other regular publications, such as monthlies, quarterlies, etc. Great strides are now being made in perfecting type-setting

machines for ordinary printing, which in rapidity far excel the hand method.

THE yacht race for the American Cup, between the Defender, American, and the Valkyrie III, English, has occupied much newspaper space of late and absorbed much time and thought. If men must indulge in racing, it seems much less harmful and cruel to sport with the sails and the breeze than with horses or other animals.

"No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours," is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberlain as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate.

WILLIAM BROCKWAY, seventy years old, is now held a prisoner in New York to answer to charges of counterfeiting on a larger scale than any other man living. He has carried on his operations for the past forty years and has put in circulation bogus notes amounting to millions of dollars. In all this time he has served but four years in jail.

EMPLOYEES of the Boston & Maine Railroad have received the following notice from the company: "Your attention is called to the fact that you are not allowed to use tobacco in any form whatever while on duty, nor on trains or in stations when off duty, with uniform or badge on. This rule is imperative and must be regarded at all times."

ACCORDING to the *Journal of Education*, the following figures will show the relative expenditures of ten different countries in their educational and military departments—a favorable showing indeed for the United States:

	MILITARY.	EDUCATION.
France.....	\$4 00	\$ 70
England.....	3 72	62
Holland.....	3 58	64
Prussia.....	2 04	50
Russia.....	2 04	03
Austria.....	1 36	32
Denmark.....	1 96	94
Italy.....	1 52	36
Switzerland.....	82	84
United States.....	30	1 35

ONE of the buildings at the Southern Fair at Atlanta is to be devoted to the negro, illustrating their progress in education and other ways since the war. Mr. B. T. Washington, the colored principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, will take part in the opening exercises of the Exposition.

CONTRIBUTED EDITORIALS.

THE twenty-ninth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is now being held, and Louisville is ablaze with glory. The lights of Camp Coldwell glimmer in the distance as we write. The streets are alive with visitors. The veterans are tasting Southern hospitality, and a very pleasant dose they find it. There have been some reports current that while the encampment was invited here by a few of the leading people, the mass of the citizens are not in sympathy with the occasion. Such reports are untrue and unkind. No one who has lived in this city the past two months can doubt the heartiness of the welcome being held out to the old soldiers. For weeks the people have been preparing for and looking forward to the great event. The

streets are fairy-land and the flag is everywhere. The overwhelming public sentiment is expressed in the full page cartoon of this morning's paper. A crippled, blood-stained veteran stands at the city gate while a radiant Kentucky maiden holds out to him the key of the town. In the opinion of many, the most enthusiastic welcome that the G. A. R. has ever received is here south of the Ohio river.

This is as it should be. The city of Louisville is doing something more than entertaining the G. A. R. It is making history. Such occasions are landmarks in the forward march of a great people. We are one nation with one flag. It was a Southern man who said:

"Our days of perfect peace are on,
Our compact made anew,
And every shade of gray has gone
To mingle with the blue."

An ex-confederate officer said to me to-day "The issues of the war are settled and we are glad they are settled as they are. What a misfortune it would have been if we had won and we now had a divided country!" These generous sentiments should be received with the same noble sincerity in which they are uttered.

This is the Kentucky way of stating it: "The State of Kentucky—the city of Louisville—long ago threw those geographies into the fire which made a line of demarcation between North and South. We know no such terms. We only know that we are Americans; and God bless the boys in blue who are here to-day. We rejoice that we can tell them so face to face, eye to eye, heart to heart.

Croakers! Why certainly. There are always croakers. But they are not speaking about the war. They are not croakers about our rights in the territories or any other dead issues. They croak because they can't help it. They were born that way. But the detective corps of the *Courier Journal* has yet to hear a cross word said of the Union or the flag."

THE PLACE OF OUR COLLEGES IN DENOMINATIONAL WORK.*

BY PRESIDENT B. C. DAVIS.

Things which lie upon the surface are easily washed away. The house that is built upon the sand must soon fall.

That the organized work of Seventh-day Baptists has realized a steady growth for more than two centuries is ample proof that the structure rests upon a firm foundation.

The intelligent grasp of truth, with intelligent methods of self-propagation, have contributed to this perpetuity, and the hope of the future is, in addition to these things, in an intelligent conscientiousness.

We are told that this is the age of the people. The evangelists in their grand campaign for the evangelization of the masses emphasize this truth. They are right, and may God bless them in their work. But the people must be educated, to secure the strong Christian power which evangelization seeks to secure.

The early institutions of learning were founded principally for the clergy. Our own Alfred University was founded in the same sacred interest. But the popular drift of the times has carried educational work beyond these limits, out into liberal education for the multitudes. It is a permanent progress in

* Spoken at the Annual Meeting of the Education Society, Plainfield, N. J., August 23, 1895.

civilization. The great public school system is laying the foundation for this work. The children are given, universally, primary instruction. And with the high school department, the public school now fits for college.

But the *higher* education must be given by our colleges, and these are almost wholly dependent upon denominational interest and support. This is the condition of our own Seventh-day Baptist colleges.

Three great needs of these colleges prompt me to present for your consideration to-day, "The Place of our Colleges in Denominational Work."

But before mentioning these, I wish you to understand that I mean by denominational work, not that narrow sectarianism which seeks to build up its own success out of the wreckage of everything outside its own borders, but rather all that elevates the principles of religion, to a constant indwelling of the Divine Spirit, and to an intelligent, glad obedience to the will of God as revealed in the Bible, and by the Spirit of God.

1. The first great need of our colleges is the personal knowledge and interest of all our people.

Why is it that our hearts were so saddened at the news of Dr. Swinney's illness, and were made to rejoice so greatly by the news of her restoration to us? Is it not because we know Dr. Swinney, the character of her beautiful and self-sacrificing life, and the great good she has been enabled to accomplish with the suffering heathen in China? Most assuredly it is.

Who could be interested in the work Salem College is doing, while he is ignorant of the noble sacrifice of the men and women who labor there, and the inspiration and power they are to the hundreds of young lives who are there being educated and fitted for noble service to the world? Who could care about Milton College and its heroic work and yet know nothing of that work? You cannot be interested in anything when you know nothing definite about it.

Alfred University has inaugurated a method by which it hopes to secure this knowledge and interest. At its last annual trustee meeting, a plan was adopted asking each one of our associations in turn to nominate a trustee, so that each association may all the while be represented by one member on the board of trustees. A similar method, or perhaps a better, might be adopted by each of our colleges.

The careful consideration on your part to secure the best man in your association for this office, will be of invaluable service to the people as well as to the institution of learning.

2. A second great need of our colleges is *patronage*. If we have colleges, they must have the support of Seventh-day Baptist people. The existence of our colleges depends upon such patronage. Again, the perpetuity of our people depends upon the Christian education of our sons and our daughters.

The period when young people should be in college is the most formative period of their lives. When they are given an education under denominational influences, the character is thus almost always established, and permanence in faith and life may reasonably be expected. Otherwise the chances are against them.

3. Finally, our colleges need *financial support*.

In our missionary work we all want a share. We contribute a small amount it may be, and yet something, every one of us, or should, to help push forward this blessed work. The same thing is true with Sabbath-reform. We all want some part, however humble, in carrying this truth to others. But in the matter of education we have been accustomed to look only to the large givers for the needed funds, supposing that only those of great wealth were needed to help in this work.

Seventh-day Baptists have their full proportion of large and generous givers. Sacred will be the names of worthy benefactors, as the generations come and go. But the present and pressing need is that the masses of our people shall rise, each to take his place, as God has prospered him, in generous support of these our denominational schools. There are many ways; the point I urge is, that no one should be satisfied until he has adopted some system of helpful support for our colleges.

If you will pardon the reference again, Alfred University has sought to offer special opportunity for this work by offering to our churches the privilege of laying aside a fund, either by single payment or by installments, to be known as the scholarship fund of the church setting it aside. This fund of one thousand dollars, placed in the hands of the trustees, will be invested as an endowment, and the income only used to pay the tuition of some worthy student whom the church shall indicate from year to year, forever. Such a fund is a perpetual blessing to deserving, but dependent, young people of the church, as well as being a double blessing to the school: viz., bringing in students, and paying their tuition.

This is a method in which every member of the church can help a little, even if it is only a few pennies. Where people of a little larger means are willing to help a little more, but cannot give great endowments, individuals may create scholarship funds on the same basis, and with the same privileges as churches.

Such methods as these which I have mentioned place the possibility before every Seventh-day Baptist of being a valuable factor in the maintenance of our denominational schools, by financial support and enlarged patronage.

These things, it seems to me, dear friends, must indicate to you the place our colleges should occupy in our denominational work.

CHILDREN IN GEORGIA CHAIN-GANGS.

In a former letter to you concerning a phase of Georgia penology I mentioned the agitation then taking place here for a State Reformatory for children. It may be of interest to you to know that the movement that "roared so loud and thundered in the index," came finally to nothing, in spite of the fact that it was conducted conscientiously and with enthusiasm by the best men and women of Georgia. Frequent committees appeared before the State Legislature and explained the humane features of such an institution. They did not fail to enlarge also upon the economy of the project, showing how much more expensive it is to educate criminals than to reform culprits, adducing facts about one particular family of children in Atlanta which it has already cost Georgia many thousands of dollars merely to prose-

cute and punish. Notwithstanding the unanswerable arguments for every side of the bill, when it was presented for action it was mysteriously tabled.

The general system of chain-gangs now in operation in this State is not well known far from home. To those who come in contact with it some features are regarded with especial horror, the degradation of the children arousing the most passionate outcry.

The city stockade of Atlanta is a sufficient object-lesson, and this place has been described by one of the most conscientious of the Police Commissioners as "the most degrading form of imprisonment in the world." Here are received the short-term prisoners, and every month an average of fifteen children, from seven to sixteen years of age, are confined—chained to men of the vilest, most loathsome description. In this companionship the children soon learn every form of vice. Many of these little ones are not depraved at first, having been sentenced for offences so trivial that it seems incredible that anything more than a reprimand should have been administered by the judge.

In the recent general discussion of the whole matter many judges spoke of this, alleging in excuse that they are allowed no discretionary powers. If the accusation against the child is proven, they have no alternative, the sentence and destination being the same for child or adult, for misdemeanors of like character. Some cases in point are as follows: A seven-year-old negro boy was sentenced to thirty days in the city stockade for torturing a dog. Another child of equally tender age was sent up for several months for stealing a newspaper. Others—mere babies—are arrested for "rock fights," breaking windows, etc., through the whole well-known list of street-arab misdeeds.

Even in the State penitentiaries (which also operate prisoners in chain-gangs, confining them in stockade) there are children only nine or ten years old who have been put there on sentences of several years' duration, for larceny of wearing apparel or other small thefts.

Of course, most of these delinquents are the negro children who skulk their young lives out in the street until plunged into the chain-gangs to be educated in the higher arts of burglary and worse crimes; but not infrequently white boys of respectable parentage come under the same awful blight.

Ex-Governor Northen, in his plea for action in the matter of a State Reformatory, relates how on one occasion he watched the prisoners taken from the city to the county jail for the night. They were all negroes but one; that one was a small white boy, not more than eleven years old. He had the chain authorized by law around his little wrist. He was neatly dressed and showed in his whole appearance the watchful mother's care, yet this boy, for some trivial misdemeanor, was compelled to spend the night with thieves and worse, awaiting the morning for his trial, seared with a memory that will last all his life.

This is the system that has just taken a new lease of existence; an arrangement that educates these children in the highest arts of crime, manufacturing irredeemable felons and malefactors out of thoughtless or irresponsible offenders.

The reasons calling for action against these penal customs are cogent enough; preserva-

tion of civil institutions, the duties and obligations of civilization and humanity, the common brotherhood of man. The desire, too, to have Georgia stand well before the nation ought to be potent with the men who rule the State. Unfortunately, owing, perhaps, to the Populist accession, these Southern States have their laws made for them by men who are ignorant of the higher interests of States and communities, and in these matters the cry of "economy" is the shibboleth, as fashionable here as in loftier political circles.—*A. C. in New York Tribune.*

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

While we are inclined to applaud the sympathy which, as Americans, we must naturally feel for the Cuban patriots who are now fighting to free their country from the despotic and oppressive rule of the Spaniard; nevertheless, we think that for various reasons this enthusiasm ought to be tempered with moderation. We should not forget that over and above our interest in the doings of the revolutionists are our solemn treaty obligations to Spain, and that any violation of these obligations may be allowed only for the gravest reasons, and after a full and detailed examination of the situation. Now, frankly, have we the material for such an examination? For our own part, the answer is not debatable—we have not. The telegraphic dispatches received from the seat of war are practically valueless, for the reason that their character depends on which party has the privilege of dictating the dispatches. In view of this fact, it seems to us that there is only one course for us in America to follow: We must hold our minds in suspense and await developments.

The present insurrection in Cuba is not the first of its kind. The history of the island, like that of most of the Spanish dependencies is a sequence of revolutions and uprisings of a more or less serious character. For this reason the present difficulties differ from those which have preceded only in the fact that they are the last, and serve again to draw attention to the grave defects in the Spanish method of administering her colonies. These defects are directly or indirectly connected with finances, and have their root in the state of chronic bankruptcy in which the Spanish treasury finds itself. If the mother country could restore that prosperity which it was once her boast that she enjoyed to an unrivaled degree, there is no knowing what she might do for Cuba. As it is, she uses Cuba as a farmer uses a cow. There is no question of sentiment, no particular bonds of national sympathy: Cuba is simply a device for supplying a certain amount of revenue to the home government, and this revenue she must supply at all hazards. In the old days they used to send ruined military officers to Havana with general orders to recoup their losses from the natives. The old type of Captain-Generals has disappeared, but the ideal survives. Spain continues to regulate the tariff and the taxes according to the necessities of the home government without consulting the wishes of the Cubans. She continues to reserve all the important offices on the island for herself, sending thither persons who are in the majority of cases ignorant of the character of the country. The consequence is that the public service has become "a synonym for inefficiency and corruption."

Cubans have frequently demanded reforms, but while these have been promised with true Spanish suavity, they have never gotten themselves into operation. We have already hinted at the reason of this. It is as if Spain had foreseen that the day would come when the Cubans would demand their rights at the point of the bayonet. When this time should come, Spain would yield; until then, there was more money to be made out of the island by continuing to exact the oppressive tribute.

Whether this critical moment has at last arrived we are not prepared to say, although there are not wanting signs that the present situation is more serious for Spain than any which have preceded. The revolutionists have forced the mother country to send a large army to Cuba, and the revolutionists have, as it seems to us wisely, decided to fight the enemy by a campaign of delay, letting the inclement climate do more than halt the work. We are assured that the mortality from fever and kindred complaints has already been large in General Campos's army, and is likely to be still larger. Furthermore, the revolutionists show no disposition to meet the Spaniard's in the open field of battle, preferring to carry on a sort of guerilla warfare, which must be very perplexing and annoying to a soldier of General Campos's training.

Two things are expected to result from this method of defense. Either the Spanish army will with the help of disease be overcome, or if not, the revolutionary party will retain sufficient vitality to continue its own existence, and thus force Spain to maintain a large military force in Cuba, and in this way, finally, it is hoped, Spain will be driven to a parley, by the constant drain upon her treasury. Judging from such information as is at present accessible, we are inclined to think well of this latter plan. And we think the more of it since the best public opinion in Cuba wishes neither absolute independence, nor annexation to the United States; indeed, as to the last point, we are inclined to doubt whether, with the single exception of the editor of the *New York Sun*, who has annexation on the brain, such a thing as a sincere advocate of Cuban annexation exists. What the conservative and thoughtful Cubans want is home rule. They wish to have something to say about taxation and the tariff; they wish to have a direct voice in the administration of their own affairs. They do not want absolute independence, because the country, with its 76 per cent of illiterates, and its 50 per cent of negroes, is not, in their opinion, ready or able to maintain itself upon an independent basis. For this reason, they favor a reorganization of the government on a home rule basis, similar to that now enjoyed by Canada.—*The Examiner.*

ROGERS FAMILY REUNIONS.

During the recent sessions of the Conference it occurred to some of the numerous members of the Rogers family who were in attendance, that it would be pleasant to have a family gathering. In accordance with this desire, an informal meeting of the descendants of John Rogers, the martyr, was held at the home of Mr. W. H. Rogers, near the church in Plainfield, at the close of the Sunday afternoon session, August 25, 1895. The parlors of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were well filled with those who bear the name of Rogers, and others—

more in number—who do not bear the name, but are proud to claim descent from the brave martyr. Dea. L. T. Rogers, of Milton, Wis., presided, and gave some interesting facts from his book containing the history of the family. A brief account of the ten annual reunions of the descendants of Ethan and Sally Rogers, one branch of the family, which have been held in Brookfield and Preston, N. Y., was given by Mr. A. E. Curtis, of Leonardsville. Dr. Sands C. Maxson, of Utica, N. Y., who recently visited the scene of the martyrdom of John Rogers in London, gave an interesting description of the place. The gathering was one of much pleasure to the participants, even though the time for it was necessarily short, and the occasion will long be remembered.

The Wednesday following Conference, an enjoyable reunion of the descendants of Ethan and Sally Rogers, who have settled at New Market, N. J., together with members of the family and friends from other places who had been in attendance at Conference, was held at the home of Mr. W. J. Davis at New Market. Thirty members of the family were present and seven visitors. At noon the company surrounded the well-filled tables, and the bountiful dinner was spiced with interesting anecdotes of family tradition and an impromptu poem by the Rev. L. C. Rogers, which was cheered most heartily. It was as follows:

We love the Rogers line and name,
We love the Rogers knightly fame,
We love the Rogers martyr blood,
It reaches downward toward the flood;
And glad are we for maid and man
To meet so many of this clan;
And hope we all that now and then
The Rogers folk may meet again.

Dinner over, adjournment was taken to the parlors, where the company listened to an account of a similar reunion held by members of the same family in Brookfield, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1895, and to recitations by Birdie Gaskill, C. T. Rogers and Lulu Davis, and music by Mrs. J. L. Huffman, Carolyn and Lulu Davis. A poem by the Rev. L. C. Rogers, entitled "Meeting and Parting," was read by Miss Winnifred J. Curtis, and the Rev. J. L. Huffman made appropriate remarks and offered prayer. The remainder of the day was spent in social visiting and a boat ride on the lake. The hour for parting came all too soon, but the company separated carrying with them many pleasant memories of the day. W. J. C.

VIEWS OF HEAVEN.

A leading divine says: "When I was a boy I thought of heaven as a great shining city, with vast walls and domes and spires, and with nobody in it except white angels, who were strangers to me. By and by my little brother died, and I thought of a great city with walls and domes and spires, and a flock of cold, unknown angels, and one little fellow that I was acquainted with. He was the only one that I knew in that country. Then another brother died, and there were two that I knew. Then my acquaintances began to die, and the number continually grew. But it was not until I had sent one of my little children back to God that I began to think that I had a little interest there myself. A second, a third, a fourth went, and by that time I had so many acquaintances in heaven that I did not see any more walls and domes and spires. I began to think of the residents of the Celestial City. And now so many of my acquaintances have gone there that it sometimes seems to me that I know more in heaven than I do on earth."

Missions.

IN view of the great gospel and Sabbath-reform campaign before us this year, let there be much earnest and devout praying, faithful personal work, and liberal giving, that the work may be greatly blessed of the Lord and that we shall see such a fruitage as we have never yet seen.

THE Missionary Secretary and the Rev. F. E. Peterson, Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, are en route for West Virginia to visit our churches for a month on that field. The two secretaries will work together, and having a good deal of faith and enthusiasm they expect to inspire and stir up generally and particularly our West Virginia people on all lines of denominational work.

THE annual report of the American Board states that New England contributed more than one-third of the total income, which was \$705,133. Massachusetts contributed more than all the rest of the New England States combined. The donations other than those from New England and New York amounted to \$144,000, of which \$4,000 came from the Southern States, and \$125,000 from the West. The contributions from Canada were over \$6,000 dollars.

THE annual statement of the Baptist Missionary Union shows that the total receipts for the year were \$577,842; the debt on April 1st, 1894, was \$203,596; the appropriations were \$564,200, making a total of \$767,796. The debt, thus, is \$189,954, a reduction from that of last year of \$13,642, of which amount \$9,374 is from the Gordon Memorial Fund. Of the total amount received, \$331,086 was from donations, 77,043 from legacies, and \$109,658 from the woman's societies.

THE American Bible Society, at its recent annual meeting, reported that there were during the year, 1,581,128 issues of Bibles, Testaments and portions, of which 735,221 were circulated in Foreign Lands. The total issues to date are 59,955,558. During the last year the gifts from the living amounted to \$59,533; about \$20,000 came from Church Contributions; \$6,000 from individuals, and the remainder from auxiliary gifts. There had been lately distributed to Japanese and Chinese 148,000 copies of the Gospels.

THE latest news from the gospel tent work in Louisville, Ky., was: "the interest is increasing." The chief workers there becoming very weary, the Rev. J. L. Huffman has been sent to their help. As one of the singers in the quartet had to return home, Pastor W. D. Burdick, of the Jackson Center Church, Ohio, has gone to fill his place. With a strong preaching, singing and personal work force there now, we expect soon there will be a wonderful coming unto the Lord and a ripe preparation for the reception of Sabbath truth.

THE financial statement of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the American Presbyterian Church, North, for the year ending April 30, 1895, shows that the total receipts were \$866,378 against \$841,553 for the preceding year. The total expenses, including appropriations for the fields, church

at home and abroad, etc., were \$1,015,757. To this must be added the deficit at the beginning of the year, \$102,597, making a total liability of \$1,118,354. Deducting the income, there remains a deficit of \$251,976, which through other sources of one kind and another is lessened to \$174,883.

THE appeals and applications for evangelistic work from churches in every Association are coming in every week to the Evangelistic Committee. How are they to be met? It will be impossible for the committee to meet these applications with its present evangelistic force. They are in hope that the people will furnish the means to enable them to add to their force another evangelist. Many of our pastors have evangelistic qualities. Let a pastor of a church who is anxious for a revival effort among his people call to his help some brother pastor with whom he can freely work. Churches are generous and hearty in sparing their pastors a while for such work. Where two churches are adjacent and they want evangelistic labor this fall or the coming winter, let the two pastors and churches unite in such an effort. It will beget a wonderful interest in one another, a bond of sympathy, fellowship and unity, and bring down from heaven a great spiritual blessing.

A BASELESS SLANDER.

There are some popular errors which it seems impossible to destroy. It matters not how often they may be exposed and their falsity proved; they are persistent and appear and reappear. People still believe against all evidence that Connecticut really had a code of blue-laws such as Peters described; that the distinguishing characteristic of the Puritans was their hatred of witches; that the Presbyterians used to declare from the pulpit that there are "infants in Hell only a span long;" that all Catholic priests are Jesuits and all Jesuits the incarnation of evil; that everything the newspapers say is false; that everything you see in the newspapers is true; that all abolitionists were miscegenationists. There is a host of these popular errors, and some of them are encountered almost every day.

The most mischievous of popular misconceptions was the subject of a first-page cartoon in one of the New York illustrated papers last week. It is the idea that the missionary contributions of the Christian Church are all lavished on the heathen abroad, while the heathen at home are entirely neglected. The caricature represents a minister looking through a telescope to the heathen of China and Africa, while the poor and neglected classes at home are gathered in an attitude of supplication about his feet unseen and unheeded by him. Underneath the absurd picture are these lines:

"OVERLOOKED—OR THE FOLLY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

"OUR CHURCH CHARITIES CANNOT SEE THE MISERY UNDER THEIR OWN NOSES AT HOME."

This picture, absurd as it is, makes a direct appeal to those who are ignorant of the facts. Of course the Church of Christ ought to attend first to those who are nearest and most needy. That was John Wesley's idea, and the Church cannot neglect it and pursue a rational course. Why should millions of money be spent among the barbarians of Africa and the hordes of Asia, and nothing be done to reach the unconverted multitudes at

home? There can be but one answer to this question, and the cartoonist has made his point in entire ignorance of the facts.

The Christian Church in the United States is pleased to think that it is doing so much for those peoples in remote lands who are in heathen and savage darkness. It does not begrudge the annual budget of five millions of dollars expended in support of foreign missions, nor does it have one moment of regret that it sends into those needy fields hundreds of educated and devoted men and women as missionaries and teachers. In doing this it deems that it is only doing its duty, only obeying the last command of Christ, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

But when the Church is accused of doing nothing for the needy and unconverted classes at home, it knows perfectly well that the charge is utterly false. The children of this land are not robbed in order that the dusky children of Africa or the swart children of China and India may be ministered unto.

Foreign missions involve no such "folly" as this. On the contrary, much more money and effort are expended to help the poor and unchurched in this country than are devoted to those of all other countries. If the history of foreign missions shows one thing more clearly than another, it is that the effort to carry the Gospel into all the world has quickened, not embarrassed, the home missionary energies of the Church and developed a charitable and evangelistic work greater than was ever seen before the day of heathen missions.

It is a fact that foreign missionary enterprise has in nearly every case quickened home missionary enterprise. While it is true that foreign missionary societies were first organized, it is equally true that, whether as a direct result, or, as a sequence of the same cause, they were followed by the organization of home missionary societies. For example, the Baptists began their foreign missionary work in 1814, organizing their home enterprise in 1832. The Congregationalists established the American Board in 1810 for foreign work, and the American Home Missionary Society for home work in 1826. The Methodist Episcopal Church has one society for both home and foreign missions, but the first missionary effort of that society was in Africa, followed soon after by the beginning of home work, which has developed enormously. If the denominations have generally increased their contributions for foreign missions they have done the same thing for home missions. We gave in 1891 a statement of the expenditures in home mission work which, it must be remembered, includes not only home mission work, but church extension work, freedmen's aid work, Educational work, city mission work and various other efforts designed to carry the Gospel to the neglected and to improve their spiritual, moral and mental condition. The grand total of these contributions was something less than six millions of dollars—a million more than went to foreign missions. This was exclusive of the local work which every well-established congregation does in trying to reach the unconverted and in caring for the poor of its own parish.

No man who has any knowledge whatever of the real facts in the case can honestly charge the Church with being stingy in its benevolent contributions, or narrow-minded in selecting fields of work, or foolish in the

conduct of foreign missions. All such charges grow either out of ignorance or malice, and we prefer to believe that they spring from entire lack of knowledge. Of course we have a right to complain of this, for the sources of information are numerous and accessible to everybody. If the designer of the cartoon to which we have referred had taken the trouble to verify his suspicion (for it could have been nothing more) he would have lost an opportunity to earn a fee, but, on the other hand, he would have saved himself from committing an egregious and inexcusable blunder.—*The Independent.*

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts in August.

M. F. Whatley, Fouke, Ark.....	\$ 2 00
Albion Sabbath-school.....	3 25
E. R. Maxson, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.....	5 00
Income Memorial Board Funds.....	46 85
West Edmeston Church.....	4 53
First Alfred Church.....	34 50
Rev. Henry L. Jones, Wellsville, N. Y.....	12 50
Rev. G. M. Cottrell, Topeka, Kans.....	6 13
Mrs. C. J. Randolph, Utica, Wis.....	1 00
Dodge Centre Y. P. S. C. E., Miss Palmberg's Salary.....	7 50

Received through Womans' Executive Board:

General Funds.....	\$ 83 86
Home Missions.....	164 13
Miss Burdick's Salary.....	404 31
Shanghai Mission School.....	78 69
Chinese Girl (Young Young).....	30 00
Medical Mission.....	65 49
China Mission.....	29 25
Miss Van Der Steur, Java.....	3 00
Evangelical Work.....	5 00—863 73
Andover Church.....	9 74
Independence Church.....	10 00
Nortonville Sabbath-school.....	10 00
Plainfield Church.....	57 90
Mrs. Martha G. Weston, Brocton, Mass.....	10 00
Mary S. Maxson, Emporia, Kans.....	2 50
Welton Sabbath-school.....	10 00
First Brookfield Church.....	5 55
W. Orville Babcock, Watson, N. Y.....	1 00
Scott Sabbath-school.....	2 00
Mrs. Mary E. Wells, Little Genesee, N. Y., Boys' S. M. S.....	20 00
Dividend W. N. Bank, Permanent Fund.....	8 75
Interest on Mortgage Note.....	90 00
" Demand ".....	9 00

Balance in Treasury, July 31st..... \$1,233 43
677 37

Payments in August..... \$1,910 80
1,754 80

Balance cash Aug. 31, 1895..... \$ 156 00

Of the payments in August, \$1,000 00 for notes, paying all outstanding; \$279 80 passage of Dr. Swinney and Miss Burdick from Shanghai, \$450 00 advanced to home missionaries for salaries since June 30th

E. & O. E.

A. L. CHESTER, Treas.

WESTERLY, R. I., August 31, 1895.

THE MIZPAH MISSION.

At the Conference, when we listened to Mrs. Burdick's entreaties for the last born child, we could not realize for what she pleaded until we had the privilege of seeing the child and helping to care for it. The Mizpah Mission has certainly attained to something valuable, and no one can realize the hold it has upon the hearts of Brother and Sister Burdick, until one could have the experience of being in that mission and seeing the sailors. If any person should have a doubt that this child should have a place among the other children of the denomination, let that person go with Mrs. Burdick just one day on board the ships to help her distribute reading matter, and such will be convinced of the utility of the mission. All missions have a beginning, and though this mission may be in its infancy, still it seems to have a healthy growth and a very necessary existence. No one can tell what the results of such a work will be until eternity shall unfold them. No one can tell what will be the reward of those who engage in such a mission of love, until it shall be said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Let the child live; foster it carefully; give to its support as the Lord shall prosper you; and let your hearts go out after it. May the Lord bless the founders of the Mizpah Mission, and give prosperity to it.

U. M. B.

Woman's Work.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S BOARD FOR 1895.

Another year of blessed service has been permitted us. Though not all hopes have been realized, yet the results are better than we feared. We have been able to redeem our pledges, but owing to unforeseen calls for benevolence from different portions of the West, we have not come up to the full measure of our plans for other lines of work. This is the first year of service in the Board for four of our Secretaries, but they have rendered most efficient aid, and are worthy of great commendation.

Christian service is an inspiration to do one's best, and it must certainly develop all the best traits of character. Nowhere, we believe, can better associates and helpers be found than among those who love the Master's service.

SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. W. L. Burdick, Secretary.

LOST CREEK, W. Va.

Our great need is organization. There are at least *twelve* points on this field, where there should be organized, active auxiliaries, but at present, there are only *four*. One of these began its work this Conference year, and though it has only *three* members, it is giving nobly to help the different lines of our work. I believe some sisters in these different churches are desirous of taking up the work, and with encouragement, will soon feel able to sustain an auxiliary.

Our sisters on this field are loyal to the cause of Christ. We are hopeful and prayerful. About *one hundred* sisters contribute for the Board's Work, on this field.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. W. B. Maxson, Secretary.

PLAINFIELD, New Jersey.

Eleven churches help our work on this field. In the *eight* organized societies there is an aggregate membership of 370. Four of these societies sent at least *ten* barrels of clothing to needy ones, West and South. Those whose values were estimated must have exceeded \$500. One Society has given in missions and charity, \$250. Another nearly \$300, besides contributing \$90 more for local organizations.

One society reports as many thank-offering boxes in use as it has members, and this is a good example, for its members are rich in generous giving. It also keeps up a correspondence with its non-resident members, which is another factor of successful work. Mrs. Maxson writes, "Taking everything into consideration, it seems to me we should feel encouraged to still labor on, and pray for a deeper consecration in our Master's service."

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. T. T. Burdick, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKFIELD, N. Y.

"While there seems to be a smaller amount contributed for the Woman's Board this year, I think there has been more generous giving." Nine societies on this field have about 240 members. One has given all its help to home work and the Western sufferers. Another, of seven members, pays most of the salary of its home pastor, which is commendable. One society of forty-four members uses nearly that number of thank-offering boxes, and maintains a correspondence with its absent members, and is doing good work. One small church with no organized society contributes to three of our specified lines of work, and an

earnest sister among its workers has collected and forwarded to the Western sufferers fourteen barrels of clothing and bedding, and \$25 for seed grain.

We are happy to note the prosperity of the Children's Mission Band in Leonardsville, and that children of the Sabbath-school there are supporting a bed in the hospital at Shanghai. Also, that the "Earnest" Circle of King's Daughters in Adams Centre promise the *continued* support of their hospital-bed.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. M. G. Stillman, Secretary.

RICHBURG, N. Y.

The time for a yearly report from the women of the Western Association comes again, and while we have not accomplished all that we had desired and hoped for, yet we believe that some advancement has been made.

While there are a few of the women that do not quite see the need of the Woman's Board, we believe that throughout the Association there is a growing interest in the work of the Board, and we can report with pleasure the organization at Little Genesee of a Woman's Board Auxiliary Society.

This is a step in the right direction. We wish every church in the denomination had just such an organization within its borders,—a society that should hold and unite into one earnest working body every Christian woman in the society.

We have not been able to raise all the Board has asked of us as an Association. Up to this time, August 14, 1895, as reported to me, the total paid for Woman's Board amounts to \$329 38. The sum asked was \$625. This is not very near the amount desired. Some societies have not yet reported to me, but we have no cause for discouragement when we look at the work that has been done by the women of our Association for all the different lines of the Lord's work as reported up to Aug. 14th, amounting as nearly as we are able to get at it, to \$1,254 49.

In some of our churches the children are being trained for mission work through the Junior Societies. One church has also a little mission Band who call themselves "The King's Children." They are interested and have been working for the children's ward in Dr. Swinney's hospital.

The women in this Association are deeply interested in the Boy's School, and we think are ready to help all they can. We feel that it is a very important part of our China Mission, and must be sustained.

What we need more than all is consecration of ourselves and our means to the work of the Lord. We need to bring in our tithes, and then make a free-will offering besides, that the Lord's treasury may be full.

The Lord is calling you, my dear sisters, to work in the harvest. Precious souls for whom Christ died are perishing for want of the bread of life. Can we stand idle all the day? No. Our hearts respond to the call and we believe the Lord will take our little mite, or larger amount, and bless it.

Oh, may the year to come see grand sacrifices through the united efforts of our women, and glorious results for the Lord's cause.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Miss Phoebe S. Coon, Secretary.

WALWORTH, Wis.

"There are indications of increased interest since last report, yet we would be glad to see this interest grow more rapidly. Waning

interest in some societies has been revived. We have twenty-one auxiliaries, and all, I think, loyal to our work. Thank-offering boxes have been called for from societies not before using them. In my judgment, better and more thorough work would be accomplished, could we have an Associational Executive Board, in each Association, auxiliary to the Conference Woman's Board. We need a greater consecration and union of effort if we would inspire an interest in the hearts of those women who have not learned the privilege of working for the Master. However well systematized our organization may be, our greatest success depends upon the extent to which its individual members are influenced by love to Christ and his cause."

Three hundred and fifty members reported in this Association does not include all of the working force. *Three* societies make neither reports nor payments, but the following have paid in full their apportionment, viz: Berlin, Boulder, Chicago, Farina, Milton, New Auburn, Walworth, Welton, and the Walworth Young Ladies' Mission Band.

North Loup deserves mention for her bravery under discouraging circumstances; she has fully met her apportionment for Miss Burdick and Board Expenses.

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Miss Estella Wilson, Secretary.

Though she entered the work this year without previous experience or knowledge of what her work would be, she writes that it has indeed been a source of real pleasure to her, and from it she has received many blessings. Remembering that the work is the Lord's and that she too belongs to him to do humbly and lovingly whatever he would for the redemption of the world from sin. She has gladly and reverently taken up her duties ardently desirous of doing all she could. Few of us understand the discouragements of a field where churches are so small and scattered and that have so little means at command, but their apportionment has been fully met, because of the generosity of the one organized society of thirteen members, at Hammond, Louisiana. The Eagle Lake Church, where our sister is a member, greatly needs the prayers and sympathy of God's people. Her family are its only members, and she has left her school privileges to minister to her mother, who is in very poor health. Her report closes with the desire that next year there may be awakened a deeper interest and a fuller realization of their responsibility.

THANK-OFFERING BOXES.

One hundred have been sent out this year. Will not our sisters, in those sections where it seems difficult to affect an organization, try them, this coming year, and so help us in our work?

The sad and trying experiences on our foreign field have furnished good reason for not having a report from the teacher, Miss Susie Burdick. While we regret the circumstances which bring her to the homeland, yet we do rejoice to see her face and to hear her voice once more among us. No written report can stir and thrill you as the sound of her own voice, as she pleads with you for the needs of her work. We believe it is in the providence of God that she is in your midst, and may you listen to her appeals for the cause she represents with a determination to give speedy help. No cause lies nearer our heart now, than the Boys' School, and with all earnest-

ness we beseech you to be moved to immediate action. Let us do our part to save these bright young men, five of whom have recently become members of our Church in China. Where can better native workers be found for our cause than in their number? The Church *at home* ever thrives when it sends *abroad* the blessed truth of God. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

While all hearts who love Dr. Swinney are so anxious now for her safety, we rejoice that she is spared to come back to her homeland, and we pray God to fully restore her health, if it be his will.

We have been able to send the RECORDER into 29 homes this year, and we trust opportunity for knowledge of our work will be rewarded by a willingness to undertake a share in it.

HOME MISSION GIFTS.

The Board called for small sums of money for our missionaries on the home field this year, instead of sending boxes of clothing as formerly. As the demands were so urgent from Nebraska and other points, the amounts realized did not meet the needs. *Eight* of these laborers were remembered to the amount of *forty-eight* dollars. These gifts, though so small, were very thankfully received, and we only regretted our inability to remember them all.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MISSIONARIES.

In addition to those of Dr. Swinney and Dr. Palmborg, we now have Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Davis, the Girls' Boarding-school and a few of the Boys' School. A goodly number have been sold by private canvass in the churches, and some at the Associations, but there are still other homes needing them.

Among the many encouraging things in this year's work, besides the going out of our second medical missionary, Dr. Palmborg, to China, we are glad to note the organization of new auxiliaries in Addison, W. Va., Little Genesee, N. Y., and in Southern Illinois. Our sisters in Stone Fort have an organization that includes Bethel and Harrisburg. Their first work was gifts for the China Christmas box. They show a determination to succeed in spite of many obstacles. Give them your sympathy and prayers.

In Richburgh, N. Y., has been formed a second mission band of "King's Children." Another Band in Berlin, N. Y., we believe has been started this year. Just as we close our report, word comes that a new society of ten members is at work earnestly and energetically, in Pleasant Grove Church, Smythe, S. Dak. We are glad to welcome them all.

We recommend to you this word from Miss Bailey in 1889, "Let the local societies establish a cradle-roll, that our babies may not be left out of training in religious life." Other denominations make much of these tiniest helpers, why not we? A payment of *ten* cents for each, will make them annual members until they are old enough to enter the Junior Endeavor Societies or mission bands. Will not the leaders of the Juniors set apart at least one day of each month to instruction concerning our own mission work and to raising funds for it?

The Board finds it difficult to give a complete report of funds raised by our women, as many contribute weekly by envelopes and

many send their funds direct to the treasurers of the other Boards. A few months of such payments count up nearly a thousand dollars.

A few names have been transferred from the earthly to the heavenly rolls this year: Mrs. Hannah Sheppard Titsworth, Dunellen, N. J.; Mrs. Elsie Butts Wilder, Watson, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Brown, Leonardsville, N. Y.; Mrs. H. L. Spooner, Brookfield, N. Y.; Mrs. G. W. Hills, Attalla, Ala.; Mrs. Olive Davis Furrow, Calhan, Col.; Mrs. H. F. Clarke, Berlin, Wis.

With deep gratitude for the mercies enjoyed, we desire God's blessing on the work and the workers in the future.

In behalf of and approved by Woman's Board,

MRS. ALBERT WHITFORD, Cor. Sec.

MILTON, Wis. Aug. 19, 1895.

IS THE WORLD GETTING BETTER OR WORSE?

An affirmative answer may be made to both sides of the question, and both be equally true, depending altogether upon how it is viewed. If the subject is looked at from only one standpoint, to the exclusion of the other, it might seem that either side was absolutely the truth, respecting it. But in taking an impartial view of both sides, a person cannot fail to be convinced that both are positively true. In very many respects the world is improving, so that it is much better than it was, as remembered in the early years of the writer's history. Institutions of learning are much more numerous now than they were in the former part of the present century, and a greater effort is being made by all classes of people to avail themselves of the facilities which they offer for the acquisition of useful and ornamental knowledge. The darkness of ignorance is being more generally dispelled, by the diffusion of practical information, than ever before in the world's history, so that it is not necessary for anyone, with a sound body and a sane mind, to grow up without an acquaintance of quite an extended range of subjects.

Then the facilities for communication with all parts of the world, by means of railroads on land, and vessels of various kinds by water, and by wire through the air, all have a tendency to make the people of all lands feel that they are linked together in a common brotherhood, and there is a feeling of mutual dependence upon each other, which goes a long way toward diminishing the selfishness which has so long been the ruling element, in all transactions and intercourse with each other, both of individuals and nations. And just in proportion as human beings become unselfish and generous in their dispositions and dealings with each other, by so much are they elevated in the scale of being, and society is improved and the world made better.

Then there never was a time in the world's history, when so much was being done for those who are unable to help themselves, the destitute and unfortunate, as well as to reclaim those who have gone from the ways of righteousness, and wandered into the crooked paths of sin and folly,—dwellers in the slums and dark places of the earth, reeking in the foulness of their iniquity to such an extent as to make the "pure heavens" almost blush at the revolting sight.

Then again, there never was a time when

there were so many really honest, and sincerely good Christian people living in the world as at the present time, who are laboring with precept and example, pen and money, to the full extent of their ability, for the best and highest good of mankind, at home and abroad, sending the messengers of truth into every nook and corner of the earth, where the glad tidings of emancipation from the bondage of sin is being proclaimed as with a trumpet voice; and though the progress of the work may be slow, *it is not in vain*. On these lines the world is surely getting better. This fact cannot be disputed. But the other side will be shown in a succeeding article.

J. T. HAMILTON.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Sept. 9, 1895.

TRACT SOCIETY.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts in August, 1895.

Church, Milton, Wis.....	\$ 9 92
“ Alfred, N. Y.....	34 67
“ West Edmeston, N. Y.....	4 53
“ Independence, N. Y.....	10 00
“ Andover, N. Y.....	9 74
“ Plainfield, N. J.....	57 90
“ Leonardsville, N. Y.....	5 55
“ Second Hopkinton, R. I.....	20 00
Sabbath-school, Nortonville, Kan.....	10 00
“ Scott, N. Y.....	2 00
E. H. Burdick, Milton, Wis.....	4 00
M. M. Jones, Boscobel, Wis.....	25
Filetus Cartwright, Bolivar, N. Y.....	1 00
Dr. E. R. Maxson, Syracuse, N. Y.....	5 00
G. M. Cottrell, Topeka, Kan.....	3 00
Mrs. C. G. Randolph, Utica, Wis.....	1 00
Mrs. Martha G. Weston, Brocton, Mass.....	15 00
Mary S. Maxson, Emporia, Kan.....	2 50
W. Orville Babcock, Watson, N. Y.....	1 00
L. M. Cottrell, DeRuyter, N. Y.....	1 00
J. T. Hamilton, Whitewater, Wis.....	1 50
Edwin G. Carpenter, Ashaway, R. I.....	5 00
Robert Williams, Milton, Wis, making F. C. Dunn L. M.....	25 00
Anonymous, Dr. Lewis Fund.....	1 00
Susie M. Burdick, Shanghai, China, Dr. Lewis Fund.....	5 00
Dividend City National Bank.....	20 00
Woman's Executive Board.....	157 50
Collection at Anniversaries.....	224 63
	\$637 69

E. & O. E.

J. F. HUBBARD, Treas.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 1, 1895.

TRACT SOCIETY—EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society met in regular session in the Seventh-day Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 8, 1895, at 2.15 P. M., with the President, Charles Potter, in the chair.

Members present: C. Potter, I. D. Titsworth, D. E. Titsworth, J. F. Hubbard, F. E. Peterson, A. H. Lewis, L. E. Livermore, E. R. Pope, J. A. Hubbard, J. D. Spicer, C. C. Chipman, C. F. Randolph, J. M. Titsworth, H. M. Maxson, A. A. Titsworth, A. L. Titsworth.

Visitors: G. W. Hills, J. H. Titsworth, H. H. Baker, D. Burt Kenyon, T. B. Titsworth, J. P. Mosher.

Prayer was offered by Corliss F. Randolph. Minutes of last meeting were read.

A very interesting letter was read from Geo. B. Carpenter, Treasurer of the Evangelistic Committee of the Missionary Society, in relation to the work at Louisville and Jackson Centre.

The Supervisory Committee presented the following report which, on motion, was received:

The Supervisory Committee respectfully report that, in accordance with the Board's instructions, the issue of the RECORDER of August 29th was devoted to Conference matters and contained a good report of all the sessions, from the beginning to the last meeting, and that the mailing was delayed but one day. The Committee consider that the successful publication of this paper is a

credit to the *personnel* and equipment of the Publishing House.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered the Editor of the RECORDER, and the Business Manager, for the prompt and highly satisfactory manner in which they have carried out the instructions of the Board concerning the Conference edition of the RECORDER.

The Committee on Distribution of Literature reported progress.

The minutes of the last Annual Session of the American Sabbath Tract Society were read and approved.

The Treasurer presented a statement of receipts and disbursements for August, which was received, and bills due ordered paid. On motion the President and Treasurer were authorized to borrow \$500 to meet bills due.

The Committee on Exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition reported as follows:

Your Committee on Atlanta Exposition would report that the late General Conference appointed Rev. Geo. W. Hills as a committee to act with your committee in carrying out the details of the Atlanta Exposition. The Conference also appropriated three hundred dollars for that purpose. Your Committee has also learned that our space is a corner space and next to that of the "Board of Education of Chicago." As we do not especially need "wall space," your Committee suggests that railings be used, with such upright supports at the entrance as will allow the placing of an appropriate sign over the entrance. Suspended signs are not permitted. Your Committee has asked for an estimate on iron, and also on brass railings—but has received no answer. He thinks a neat iron railing with posts and cross piece at entrance will answer every purpose. Our space is 11 by 20 feet.

Your Committee expects that Mr. Hills will return to Atlanta in time to make necessary arrangements for the opening, Oct. 1st. We could not arrange earlier, since Miss Wilson, who has been engaged to care for the exhibit is teaching and cannot be at liberty until that time, and also since we must prepare the main part of the literature to be used.

Report adopted.

On motion, Secretary Peterson was instructed to accompany Secretary Whitford, of the Missionary Board, to West Virginia and engage in work there in the interest of and at the expense of the Society.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees for the ensuing year. He named the following:

Supervisory Committee—J. F. Hubbard, E. R. Pope, J. M. Titsworth, D. E. Titsworth.

Distribution of Literature—A. H. Lewis, L. E. Livermore, F. E. Peterson, C. C. Chipman, C. F. Randolph.

Auditing—J. A. Hubbard, J. M. Titsworth.

The following preambles and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The American Sabbath Tract Society, at its late Annual Session, adopted the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, the work of Sabbath reform in our country has become so great, the opportunities so important, and the demands for aggressive effort so broad and imperative, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Sabbath Tract Society recommends to its Executive Board that it call Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis to devote his entire time to Sabbath Reform work; and

WHEREAS, The General Conference, at its late session, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Conference, the times are specially ripe for new and forward movements in the way of enlarged plans and efforts to bring the Church of Christ to the faith and practice of the Sabbath doctrine as we believe the Bible to teach it; that, to this end, we believe the Tract Board ought, at once, to call Rev. A. H. Lewis to devote the rest of his active life to this special and important work; and that, if the Board does so, we will use our utmost endeavor to secure for the Board all needed funds year by year; and

WHEREAS, The Treasurer of the Society has this day

reported that the Society has an indebtedness of \$2,000, and the Board to-day has authorized a further loan of \$500, to meet current expenses; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that it cannot assume the expense which would be entailed by carrying out the above recommendation until adequate pledges have been made for meeting the expense.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with Dr. Lewis to ascertain what arrangements can be made with him in the line suggested by the Society and the General Conference.

By vote of the Board the following were chosen as the committee suggested by the resolution: D. E. Titsworth, J. A. Hubbard, L. E. Livermore.

Minutes read and approved.

Board adjourned.

ARTHUR L. TITSWORTH, *Rec. Sec'y.*

A WISE AND NOVEL TREATMENT.

A young wife had just settled in her new home. All seemed fair and promising, but one night her husband came home very late and staggered into the house. His wife was greatly shocked and told him he was ill and to lie down at once. He did so, and in a moment or two was comfortably asleep on the sofa. His face was a reddish purple, his breathing heavy, and altogether he was a pitiable-looking object. The doctor was sent for in haste, and mustard plasters applied to his hands and feet. When the doctor came, felt his pulse, and examined him and found that he was drunk, he said:

"He will be all right in the morning."

But the wife insisted that he was very ill and severe remedies must be used.

"You must shave his head and apply blisters," she urged, "or I shall send for some one who will."

His head was accordingly shaved closely and blisters applied. All night he lay in a drunken sleep, notwithstanding the blisters were eating into the flesh. It was not till near morning he began to beat about, disturbed by pain.

About daylight he awoke to a most uncomfortable consciousness of blistered agonies.

"What does this mean?" he said, putting his hand to his bandaged head.

"Lie still—you musn't stir," said the wife; "you have been very ill."

"I'm not ill."

"Oh, yes, you are; you have brain fever. We have worked hard with you all night."

"I should think you had," groaned the poor victim. "What's the matter with my feet?"

"They are blistered."

"But I'm better now. Take off the blisters; do," he pleaded piteously.

He was in a most uncomfortable state; his head covered with sores and his hands and feet still worse.

"My dear," he said, groaning, "if I ever should get sick in this way again, do not be alarmed or send for the doctor, and, above all, do not blister me again."

"Oh, indeed, I will. All that saved you was the blisters, and if you should have another spell, I should be more frightened than ever, for the tendency, I am sure, is to apoplexy, and from the next attack you would be likely to die, unless there were the severest measures used."

He made no further defense; and from that day to this he has not had another attack of drink.—*Drover's Journal.*

WHEN death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent of but our severity.—*Adam Bede.*

Young People's Work

LET me call your attention to the paper published in this department written by Mary A. Stillman. It is interesting and helpful, and worthy of your time and notice.

THROUGH a misunderstanding, by which the matter for this page intended for two weeks was all published at one time two weeks ago, the department last week was without any material.

WHILE walking through an old pasture lot, I saw enough golden-rod cumbering the ground, a plague to the farmer, to make all the women on Fifth Avenue scream with rapturous delight, if it could have been distributed fresh and unwithered among them.

WHILE passing the public park of a small village I saw enough labor and energy being expended in playing base-ball, and enough more lost in lounging about, to feed and clothe many a poor, suffering, helpless mortal, if it were distributed and applied in some more useful way.

THE golden-rod is a good thing, and base-ball is a good thing; but both are generally and most always out of their proper places. Golden-rod should be contented to grow in hot-houses, in fence-corners, and in out-of-the-way places, and not crowd in upon the farmer's field, for its mission is ornamental and artistic, not useful and practical. The baseball should be contented to stay in athletic clubs; in school-boys' recess hour, and in the occasional holiday, and not take up half the time and attention of the summer months, for its mission is recreation, not work; it should be an avocation, not a vocation.

WILL some one please write to me and tell me two things. 1. Which committee in your society seems to be the most important and is doing the best work? If you know why, please write that also. 2. When did the last social of your C. E. society occur, and what was done to interest and entertain the people?

It is a time of progress and advance. For example, many state legislatures are passing laws requiring a three and even a four years' course in all the medical schools; and many of these schools require a college diploma before admission is given. This means eight to ten years' work where once three or four might suffice. More is required of a boy or girl now than used to be. Young people must then be more patient and persistent, more thorough and earnest, willing to spend at least ten years in school preparation.

THE MODEL ENDEAVORER

IN PRAYER MEETING

Is brief. Very.
Fills up the gaps.
Uses plenty of patience.
Keeps his hobby stabled.
Is spiritual—thoroughly.
Prays "without ceasing."
Leaves self-interest at home.
Is fully prepared on the subject.
Never criticises the other members.
Seeks a blessing and expects to find it.
Fears "ruts" as a devil-born invention.
Knows an appropriate hymn to suggest.
Greets strangers with genuine cordiality.
Tries to help the meeting and the members.

Is always on hand for the ante-prayer meeting.

Is willing to be the fifth member on any committee.

Makes no social distinctions, and is sociable with all the members.

OUT OF THE PRAYER MEETING

Is consistent.

Is a "living epistle."

Seeks souls at all times.

Is not a prig and abhors cant.

Loves his fellows and shows it.

Communes with Jesus all the day long.

Keeps his flag unfurled, and always stands by it.

Is ready and anxious to do a good turn for anybody.

Is practical, and believes that his religion is the same.

Is able to give a reason concerning the hope that is in him.

Rejoices in temptations because he has a conquering Saviour.

Thinks he has the best thing in the world and wants to share it with his fellows.—*The Gaston Banner*.

THE BENEFIT TO ENDEAVORERS OF ATTENDING ASSOCIATIONS AND CONFERENCES.*

BY MARY A. STILLMAN.

Loyalty to the Church and denomination is one of the strongest of Christian Endeavor principles, standing next to loyalty to Christ. As interest in denominational work depends largely upon familiarity with it and acquaintance with its leaders, the attendance of our young people at Associations and Conferences cannot but be followed by beneficial results.

The Christian Endeavorer who attends these meetings with a genuine desire for improvement, may find something of interest and instruction in every one of its sessions. Not the least of these are the business meetings of the various societies here assembled. All the members of the Christian Endeavor Society, whether officers or not, need to have some knowledge of parliamentary rules and practice; and if the report of one of our Corresponding Secretaries be true, "our societies need a good shaking up all along the line of business."

Another advantage to our young people in attending Conference is the opportunity there afforded of meeting successful business men of our own faith, whose example will disprove the statement so often heard in our homes, that it is impossible for Seventh-day Baptists to get a living. "What can the boys do and keep the Sabbath?" one mother asked in my hearing. "They cannot all be ministers and teachers." True, they cannot all enter those professions, although there is always a demand for good teachers and preachers. But, leaving those callings out of the question, Seventh-day Baptists may be merchants, editors, inventors, doctors, dentists, nurses, lawyers, lecturers, librarians, farmers, dairymen, chemists, engineers, organists, astronomers, and superintendents of schools; or they may enter the field of literature, or even of politics. There are Sabbath-keepers who hold leading positions of responsibility and influence in almost every profession and walk of life. It is not so much a question of "What day do you observe as the Sabbath?" as "Are you thoroughly qualified for your chosen profession?"

*Read at Plainfield, N. J., during the Young People's hour of the General Conference.

Trained laborers are everywhere needed, and the courage and firmness of character which hold a man true to his convictions in spite of adversity will finally lead to success.

Often at an Association or Conference the voice of God may be heard calling to some special duty. The Lord spoke to Moses in the solitude of the mountain heights, but in these days his call may oftenest be heard through the voices of our fellowmen. It was at such a time as this that our dear Dr. Palmberg decided to give her life to her consecrated work.

Here, too, it is often our privilege to meet one or more of our missionaries, and learn directly of their work for the Master. It is a great pleasure this year to meet Miss Susie Burdick, and to hear from her own lips the description of her schools; while by those who sat in the great tent at Milton and listened to the story of a single day's work of our medical missionary, I am sure that narrative can never be forgotten. At such a time the little aid which we at home can give sinks into insignificance beside the sacrifices of that noble little woman, who was willing to leave home, friends and family, and to give her talents, her strength, aye—perhaps even her life itself—to heal the bodies of that heathen people and so bring their souls to Christ.

In attending the meetings of the Education and Tract Societies the interest of our young people may be deepened in these lines of work. The desire for a higher education may be awakened in some mind, so that a common school education will no longer seem sufficient, and nothing less than Milton, Salem or Alfred, will satisfy this desire.

The acquaintance here formed with the contributors to the SABBATH RECORDER will lend an added interest to all that they may write. Some of our Endeavorers may even arise to the opportunity of becoming contributors to the Young People's page themselves. Perchance the time may some day come when our Corresponding Editor will be as much surprised over a vacant pigeon-hole in his desk as he now professes to be at receiving a single article for publication. The interest of this department of our paper depends largely upon the support the young people themselves give it. Why cannot the Good Literature Committee take this matter in hand, and see to it that at least one article is contributed every month by some member of their society?

Many of our young people belong either to scattered families of Sabbath-keepers or to small churches without a settled pastor. To those who are denied the privileges of the regular weekly preaching service and prayer meetings, the devotional services of our anniversaries come as a special blessing. The inspiration, the uplifting power which comes to the soul when great numbers of Christians are worshipping together, is known to those of you who have attended the Christian Endeavor Conventions or other similar gatherings. The soul-inspiring music, the united prayers of the people, the voices of the thousands raised in psalm and sacred song, bring to the listener high impulses which cannot soon be forgotten.

Something of this power may be felt at our own gatherings. True we have not hundreds where the Boston Convention counted thousands; but it is the same God whom we worship, the same Christ whom we honor, and the same Spirit brooding over this place that

o'ershadowed the great Endeavor Convention. God grant that this influence may be felt by every one of us here assembled, that we may be touched in our hearts, our consciences and our lives, and that we may carry to our homes the evidences of his divine blessing.

RESOLUTIONS.

Relating to Miss Minnie Spicer.

Since our heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has removed from our ranks our much loved sister, Miss Minnie Spicer; therefore

Resolved, That we, the West Hallock Y. P. S. C. E., hereby express our sorrow over the loss of this faithful member. That we gladly bear testimony to her many noble traits of character. Her wonderful patience in physical suffering, her hopeful, cheerful way of ever looking forward to the bright side, was an inspiration to all who knew her. That we as a society will strive to emulate her many virtues, and to take into our own lives some of the lessons she has so faithfully lived.

Resolved, That we as a society tender our deep sympathy to the family of which she was a member, commending them to the loving care of him who is touched with feelings of our infirmities and who knows how to comfort those that mourn.

BELLE P. WHEELER, }
NORA K. BURDICK } Com.
BERTHA J. POTTER, }

OUR MIRROR.

GOOD-BYES were said to the friends in Nebraska the morning of August 25th; spending a few days at West Hallock, Ill., before returning to Milton, which will hereafter be my address. Many of the summer vacations are past with only the memories left. Whether the opportunities have been fully improved, each one can best determine, but now that these opportunities are past let us be looking for those to come, striving to make the most of every day. It is not the doing of big things that is necessary, but the cheerfulness in doing the little things that brings the happiness to ourselves and those around us. I admired the spirit of a person, who, though feeling her inability, recently sent an article for the Young People's page. There are few who feel that *they* have the ability to furnish suitable articles for the Young People's page or Mirror, yet if each Endeavorer would feel that the success of that department depends upon him and would make it his work to report what his society is doing; what happened at the conventions; what is being done in a social way, etc., the hesitancy over inability would soon disappear. We want reports and items from your society. Do not wait for some one else, but make it one of your duties. All items for the Mirror should be sent to the Secretary, at Milton, Wisconsin, who always appreciates your help.

RETA I. CROUCH, Sec.

MILTON, Wisconsin, Sept. 3, 1895.

THE Dodge Center Junior Christian Endeavor gave a fine entertainment recently, the exercises consisting of an explanation by twenty-six Juniors of the Home Missionary Locomotive. The pastor drew a picture of a locomotive and tender seven feet long; each part, boiler, cylinder, sand box, bell, smoke stack, down to the little oilers and wipers, etc., all representing some Christian grace or virtue. The classes of people awaiting the coming of this train were dressed in their native costume and added much to the interest in missions. Following this exercise was a recitation composed for the occasion and eloquently delivered by Miss Cora Crandall. This, too, was illustrated representing a drunkard finished by the saloon and a bright boy wanted to take his place. Then came an illustrated essay on Shintoism, the gods appearing as pictured by the worshipers of those idols. Misses Mabel and Florence Clarke, and Annie Ayres furnished vocal and instrumental music. The church was well filled. The Senior Society will give the next entertainment.

Children's Page.

BILLY.

The clerk at the general delivery window in a city post-office is usually a pretty busy individual, but on rare occasions he has his moments of leisure. It was such a time, one summer afternoon, when active business seemed entirely suspended, that the young man who presided over the general delivery was startled out of a comfortable doze by the sound of a piping voice issuing from some invisible quarter—

"Say, mister, is der a letter fer me?"

The clerk stared out across his little corner, but failed to see the owner of the voice. Then he poked his head half-way out of the narrow window, and glancing down, saw a little mite of a ragged fellow with a bootblack's kit swung round his shoulders.

"A letter for you?" he echoed with a smile. "Don't know. What's your name?"

"Billy."

"Billy—what else?"

The little fellow shifted from one foot to the other, but his clear, blue eyes looked steadily at the clerk.

"Nothin' else," he said, "jes' Billy."

"I guess not," the clerk replied. "Were you expecting a letter?"

"Yes, sir."

There was an expression of faith in his errand in the little fellow's face, and the clerk racked his brain for a simple explanation to offer him.

"Mebbe," said the boy, "if I told yer why I wuz a lookin' fer a letter, yo' ou'd find it for me?"

"Perhaps I could," said the clerk. "It won't do any harm to try, anyway."

The little fellow set his bootblack's kit down on the floor.

"It wuz like dis," he said. "Last Sunday mornin' I wuz at d' Mission Sunday-school up town, an' on my way back I walked wid Miss Rogers. You know her?"

"No," replied the clerk, still smiling.

"Yo' orter. She's d' teacher uv our class. She wuz a-tellin me erbout d' lesson, an' when I left her by her house, I jes' knowed it all. Well, I walked on down d' street, an' pretty soon I seen an old gent in front of me drop a pocket-book, when I picked it up and tuk it over t' the alley where I live. I seen it wuz full o' money, but I never touched none of it. 'Long erbout night-time I begun t' think o' the Sabbath-school lesson, an' the more I thought of it, the more I got worried. D' nex' mornin' I put on my good clothes agin, an' I wuz a-goin' t' take d' pocket-book up t' Miss Rogers. I knowed she'd feel bad's I did, an' so I thought I'd send the money back on my own accord. D' wuz some cards an' things in it, tellin' d' name o' d' man what dropped it, an' I writ a letter to him, splaining how I wuz sorry I'd kept it, an' signed my name—jes' Billy. Den I wrapped it up, an' sent it to him by mail."

The clerk had ceased smiling by this time, and he looked into the boy's sober face as he asked:

"Did you tell the man where to reply to your letter?"

"Nusser; but I said I'd come here an' ask, to see ef d' pocket-book got to him, dat's all."

"I see," replied the clerk. "If you'll wait a minute I'll see if I can find anything."

Without any hope of success, he went over to the "B" box, and ran quickly over the letters it contained. In the center of the pack he found one addressed:

BILLY.

To be called for.

With a bright face he hurried back to the window, and handed the missive to the little bootblack.

"Here it is," he said. "This must be for you."

Billy took the letter, turned it over once or twice, and then handed it back.

"Read it for me," he said. "I ain't much on makin' out writin'."

The clerk opened the envelope and extracted the contents. In a business hand was written a kindly letter to "My honest little Billy," and the writer asked that the boy call to see him at an address which he gave. The letter closed with the familiar words that "honesty was the best policy always, but I feel that in this case a reward of another sort is called for."

The latter referred to a neatly folded green-back which was enclosed.

The clerk read the letter over to Billy, and then handed it to him with the enclosure.

"Go up to Miss Rogers," he said, "and tell her the whole story; she will advise you what to do."

Little Billy's eyes sparkled as he thanked the clerk. Then he swung his kit over his shoulder again, and, promising to return to explain the rest of the adventure, he trudged out into the street.

It was a week later when he came back to see the clerk. His clothes were new, and fitted him somewhat better than his old ones, and the bootblack kit was not visible. He reached up and shook hands with his friend as he said:

"I ain't a shinin' shoes no more. D' gentleman dat writ me dat letter has given me a place in his office, an' I'm a-goin' to night school now."

He said more than this, and the two had a chat during the first lull in business. But we have told enough of little Billy's story to show how true—always true—is that story about honesty is the best policy. And even if there had been no letter for Billy, the policy would have been the same.—*Baltimore Methodist*.

A TOUCHING BIT OF BIRD LIFE.

HOW SOME SPARROWS TRIED TO SAVE ONE OF THEIR MATES.

The fascination of a good deed was strikingly illustrated yesterday when a crowd of several hundred people gathered at the Water street side of the post-office to watch a bit of Samaritan work among the sparrows. It seems one of the smaller birds had been severely injured. Too weak to move, he lay sprawled out on the corner of one of the granite pillars that supports the big columns, chirping miserably. After an animated consultation up aloft, three birds resolved themselves into an ambulance corps and started off on a foraging expedition, which extended as far as the Spring Lane restaurants. They seemed to work in relay fashion, for one bird evidently knew where a choice supply of crumbs was to be found and one other of the trio took the food from the carrier-bird just above the gallery windows and played the nurse, stuffing the bits down the patient's throat. After this had been kept up at intervals of two or three minutes, for half an hour, and the sufferer had gained a little strength, and been looked out of countenance by the crowd, three essayed to bear the convalescent aloft, after the manner of little Eva just before the curtain fell. They grabbed him in unison; alas! they should have fed him afterward. Up they went several feet, and then wavered; the burden was too great. Then came a downward swoop; one lost hold, then another, but the third kept hold and both went down in a confused ball on the hard window-sill. Two men rushed forward with their felt hats extended to catch the twain, but it was useless. The injured bird gave three or four feeble chirps and became motionless. The well bird hesitated a minute, then flew off; the crowd heaved a sigh and pushed along toward dinner.

How many men are there who have been riding behind their mutilated bobtailed horses the past hot summer who would ever have done either for dumb or human beings what these three little sparrows tried to do for their injured brother?—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

AARON PEPPER'S HORSE.

A friend sends us the following:

On the bank of the Mohawk river, midway

bewteen Amsterdam and Tribes Hill, New York, is the farm of Aaron Pepper. The proprietor is the possessor of several horses, and among them is *one that is totally blind*. They frequently resort to the islands in the river for pasturage by fording the stream at a point near the dwelling, *the blind mare usually following*. During the occurrence of a severe freshet the horses attempted to return, while Mr. Pepper, anxious as to the result, stood watching them from the north shore. Two horses and colts had entered the stream; then their blind companion followed. In a few minutes all were struggling against the rapid current, and failing to make any headway; the leaders sought the large island, while the blind beast became separated from them and drifted a considerable distance below, until she gained a foothold. Then, discovering the loss of her mates, and realizing her helpless condition, she gave a plaintive whinny. What was the result? *One of the animals re-entered the stream, and swimming to its unfortunate companion, touched it with the nose and directed it to the island retreat, which both reached in safety.—Our Dumb Animals.*

THANKFUL.

"I don't see what makes people go to football games on Thanksgiving-day," remarked his wife. "It hasn't anything to do with the spirit of the occasion."

"Oh, yes, it has," was the reply. "I never went to a football game in my life that I didn't feel tremendously thankful that I wasn't one of the players."

The above goes very well with the experience of the little girl, who locked up the dog in a dark closet while the family were at church Thanksgiving-day, so he might be thankful when they came home and let him out.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

SMALL boys often ask their parents, "How deep is the sea?" The answer depends entirely upon the sea. The following table, compiled by one who has investigated, may help us to the solution of one of the small boy's problems. Average depth in yards: Pacific, 4,252; Atlantic, 4,026; Indian, 3,658; Antarctic, 3,000; Arctic, 1,690; Mediterranean, 1,476; Irish, 240; English Channel, 110; Adriatic, 45; Baltic, 43.

REMEDY FOR ANXIETY.

There is only one practical remedy for the deadly sin of anxiety, and that is to take short views. Faith is content to live "from hand to mouth," enjoying each blessing from God as it comes. This perverse spirit of worry runs off and gathers some anticipated troubles, and throws them into the cup of mercies and turns them to vinegar. A bereaved parent sits down by the new-made grave of a beloved child and sorrowfully says to herself: "Well, I have only one more left, and one of these days he may go off to live in a home of his own, or he may be taken away, and if he dies my house will be desolate and my heart utterly broken." Now who gave that weeping mother permission to use the word "if?" Is not her trial sore enough now without overloading it with an imaginary trial? And if her strength breaks down, it will be simply because she is not satisfied with letting God afflict her; she tortures herself with imagined afflictions of her own. If she could but take a short view, she would see a living child yet spared to her, to be loved and enjoyed and lived for. Then, instead of having two sorrows, she would have one great possession to set over against a great loss; her duty to the living would be not only a relief to her anguish, but the best tribute she could pay to the departed.—*Theodore L. Cuyler.*

Home News.

New York.

WATSON.—At the date of this writing, Watson and vicinity look more hopeful as the season advances, and the rain has fallen in abundance.

The people no longer have fears for the winter; cattle and horses can not be bought as cheap as formerly.

There seems to be a fine, large crop of potatoes; corn has done quite well in some places where the drouth has not been too severe and the grasshoppers too bad.

The health of the people is generally good, and everything seems to be prosperous, from a worldly point of view.

The great drawback in this vicinity is the lack of vital piety on the part of too many, and this is wide-spread and lamentable.

U. M. B.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1895.

Minnesota.

DODGE CENTER.—The North Star State still has those who keep the "Commandments of God and the faith of Jesus." But they are not heard from as often as they should be. This Church and New Auburn seem to be the main points of interest to Seventh-day Baptists. Trenton is without preaching. Isanti has a pastor, but does not report itself to this department of the RECORDER. There are also many scattered ones. Minnesota ought to be missionary ground, but probably does not deserve any help from the Missionary Board, for its contributions are far below what it could give. The State groans under its load of harvest. It is favored of God in possessing a grand climate and rich farms. One can now ride over this section of the State and count on almost every farm from fifteen to thirty and forty grain stacks. Many farmers already have their fall plowing well along, and threshing is the event of this and last month. There will be no famine this year. Scattered Sabbath-keepers of the "rolling stone" type, ought to have farms here all paid for by this time, for he who ten years ago could have bought land here for a reasonable sum, could by *industry and staying qualities* be prosperous now and living in a large Sabbath-keeping society.

Our Sabbath-School Institute of five sessions recently, was to all appearances a success.

Baptism was administered Sabbath, August 17th, to three candidates, who became members of the Church.

The semi-annual meeting will be held here in October. We would be glad to welcome all friends from abroad who would like to look into Minnesota. All scattered Sabbath-keepers in the State who read the RECORDER are urged to plan for attendance at this spiritual feast.

Deacon W. S. Clarke, of Farina, Ill., made a short visit here two weeks ago, and pronounced this a grand State. We would not rob other churches, but there is room for good Sabbath-keepers here and good society for their children.

Two new brick buildings on Main St. are in process of erection, one of which is the Y. M. C. A. building.

The pastor is preaching at two school-houses out of town, on Sundays.

x. x.

Nebraska.

NORTH LOUP.—Again thinking a few lines from Valley Co., Neb., would be of interest to your readers, I will write of the situation here. How are the crops? The small grain crop is the best that has ever been raised here. The returns from the threshing machines come in slow, on account of the numerous showers and heavy rains, and other unavoidable delays, but all unite in saying, "much better than anticipated, and still our anticipations ran high." The corn bid fair for a big crops until about the 1st of August, then it was more or less hurt by dry weather and hot winds; but since the recent rains, it has greatly revived and improved, and now I believe the most conservative will admit it bids fair for at least one-half of a crop of good corn. The North Loup Valley and those contiguous to the irrigating ditch have been greatly benefited thereby, and it has proved a decided success, so much so that in the adjacent valley of Mira steps are being taken to form a company to make a ditch that will irrigate about four or five times as much land, and is to run the entire length of the valley, and can take the water from either the North or Middle Loup rivers, or both if necessary. This will soon increase the value of real estate in that rich, fertile, and "beautiful Mira Valley." Fall plowing is already well begun. Rye is being sown, hay put up, and farmers everywhere are busy and wearing a smiling countenance as much as to say, "The sun of prosperity is shining."

M.

THE LORD.

Have you noticed how often Jesus is called Lord in the New Testament? You might find it an interesting and profitable exercise to sit down, with a Bible and a concordance, and look out all those places: "Lord, increase our faith;" "Lord, to whom shall we go?" "Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom;" after the resurrection, Mary's pathetic cry, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him;" the glad shout of the eleven, "The Lord is risen indeed;" and the quiet record, "Then the disciples were glad when they saw the Lord."

Early one morning after the resurrection seven of the disciples were together in a fishing boat. They had been fishing all night quite unsuccessfully. Weary and discouraged, they hear a voice from the shore, "Children, have you anything to eat?" They answer, "No." Again the kind, clear voice calls, "Cast the net on the right side of the boat." Obeying, they instantly find what they have toiled for all night in vain. The disciples who leaned on Jesus's breast at the supper was the first to recognize him; and cannot you imagine the hushed and reverent tone in which he said to his comrades, "It is the Lord?"

There was a deep meaning in the word Lord, as those affectionate and reverent men and women applied it. It is a title expressive of dominion, of high authority, of right to possess and use and control. It was a title fit for a king from his subjects lowly or lofty. It was applied to Jehovah by the devout Jews of the time of Jesus, familiar to them in the Greek version of their Scriptures as the name of Jehovah. Yet it was expressive of an affectionate and trustful reverence. It denoted homage and submission which loyal hearts love to pay, "Even as Sarah

obeyed Abraham, calling him lord;” such a reverent love as no wife can be happy unless she thinks her husband worthy of it. All chivalrous loyalty to chieftans, all dutiful devotion to kings, all deepest love and loyalty to husbands, which the happiest realms and happiest homes of earth have exemplified—all these combined cannot equal the devotion and loyalty with which John and Peter and Thomas and the Marys called Jesus their Lord.

With no less reverent love was this title afterward applied to the Saviour by one who, when he died and arose and ascended, was a stranger and an enemy to him, but whom he had foreknown and chosen “to bear his name to the Gentiles and kings and the children of Israel.” Often and reverently that learned and gifted Hebrew applied this title to Jesus equally as to Jehovah. And he did this as affectionately as reverently.—*The Church at Home and Abroad.*

FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

The following extract from a letter from Bro. G. B. Carpenter to the President of the Tract Society in reference to the evangelistic work now in progress in Louisville, Ky., will be read with much interest by our people:

I arrived home last evening, and I hasten to report the situation at Louisville and what I accomplished. I arrived at Louisville on the afternoon of August 28th, and found that prior to receiving my letters of August 14th and 19th, they had expected to close the campaign about August 18th, having somehow gotten the impression that their work would cease about Conference time; but, upon receipt of my letters, they continued to push the work, and I found them hard at work. They have a fine tent, seating capacity about 350, located on corner of Brook and Oak streets, in a most respectable quarter of the city. I attended two meetings, Wednesday and Thursday nights. On the first evening there were present about 250, and on the second evening about 350; the average, I was told, was about 300. I was particularly impressed with the character of the audience. Intelligence, culture and refinement were very marked. The best attention was given throughout the evening. At the last evening an expression was called for. “All persons who are now professors, and who desire that the meetings shall succeed, and will pledge themselves to do what they can for their success,” were asked to rise. I judge there were 200 rose, and upon a second expression being called for, “All who are not Christians but desire to be,” twelve rose. The second night a great number came and introduced themselves to me, saying, “We saw you were a stranger in the city and we are pleased to welcome you. We hope you will stop with us awhile.” Wife and I were invited out to tea to several places when they learned I was connected with the work and a friend of the workers. Our workers have made an excellent impression, have fairly gotten hold of the hearts of those who attend upon the meetings, are invited among the best of families and urged to come.

The chances of personal work are good and improving every day. The people seem anxious to talk upon the Sabbath question. They have contributed in several ways toward sustaining the work. The organist is a Presbyterian, the violinist is a Baptist, the bass viol is played by an Episcopalian, and they are arranging for two horns. Between \$20

and \$25 have been handed to Bro. Van Horn. Quite a number said to me, “You are not going to stop the meetings yet? We think they are doing much good, and hope you will continue them,” and similar expressions. If we are seeking for a hearing both for the gospel and the Sabbath truth, we have certainly found it, and besides getting a hearing, we have their sympathy so far as we have gone in the work. The door is wide open, our workers have entered in, have been well received, and if we do our part faithfully we may let the results be with God.

Evangelistic Committee have been in session for two hours to-day, and we have decided to reinforce the workers at Louisville by sending Rev. Mr. Huffman to their aid. He now expects to leave here Sabbath night and will take the 10 A. M. train, B. & O., Sunday morning, Sept. 8th. We are led to do this because that Bro. Randolph is very weary and not altogether well, and we feel there must be no lagging in the presentation of gospel truth at this point. As near as I am able to judge, Bro. A. H. Lewis will have to go sometime between the 1st and 15th of October. Possibly sooner.

THE FIRST HOPKINTON CHURCH.

On Sabbath, Sept. 7th, after speaking of a few of the prominent spiritual characteristics of our recent anniversaries, pastor Crandall dwelt quite at length, and with much earnestness and power, upon the present and great importance of the advanced movement that the denomination, as represented in both the Tract Society and the Conference, advised the Board of the Tract Society to take,—namely, to call the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis to devote his entire time to Sabbath Reform work, of one kind or another. The whole Christian Church, he said, needs the Sabbath to hold it to Biblical ideas of religion and law. In Dr. Lewis we have the man, who, above all others, is qualified to study, write, and speak in the interest of this cause. The years are passing swiftly by, and he ought to enter upon this work at once. And all history proves that whenever a people neglects such large and providentially appointed opportunities, the greatest loss is suffered.

Immediately after the discourse, Mr. Wm. L. Clarke, President of the Missionary Society, arose and, after indorsing the pastor's words, spoke of the duty of the churches to support the Tract Board in this great undertaking. He then read a carefully-prepared form of a special and yearly subscription to the funds of the Board for this particular purpose, and called for volunteers to help him in canvassing the church and society. Four interested brethren, who, of course, were at the Conference, promptly offered their aid. If all churches, with a like sense of obligation, would take steps looking toward increased funds, the Board could, indeed, confidently “go forward.”

A. E. M.

OBEDIENCE.

“If my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.” We cannot expect answers to our prayers, nor can our prayers be fervent in the Spirit, if we have not an obedient heart. The words of Jesus abiding in us mean that we have an unchanging purpose to do, not our own will, but his will in everything. We do not say that it is only that person who never fails in

perfect obedience whose prayers are “fervent and effectual.” That would be a hard saying. What would become of us who are so conscious of our shortcomings if God should refuse to hear us until we reach his standard of obedience? No, no; precious are the assurances that when the poor and needy seek for help, “I, the Lord, will hear them.” But it is an essential condition of prevailing prayer that we choose, above all else, to know and do the will of God. If there is a duty plainly set before us, a cross to bear, a path in life to follow, a sin to renounce, a work to do, and we say “No” to the voice within, our prayers are hindered; his words are not abiding in us. “Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it,” and in obeying find open access to his infinite blessings through fervent and effectual prayer. Elijah was obedient before he prayed. When God sent him with an unpleasant message to Ahab, he obeyed. When he had accomplished this task, God commanded him to go to the mountain wilds; then sent him forth to Zarephath—a barren, idolatrous country, the home of Jezebel, who hated him—and he obeyed. When three years and a half had passed, God said, “Go; show thyself to Ahab;” he obeyed, though it was like entering a lion's den. No wonder he held close communion with God and prevailed in prayer! “To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.” Let us lay aside for evermore this restless will, this stubborn self, this short-sighted choosing for ourselves, and thus answer for ourselves the question why our prayers are often so weak and ineffectual.—*Christian Advocate.*

BLESSING UPON A RIGHTEOUS LIFE.

Scattered all through the New Testament and beautifying many a page in the Old are these gracious benedictions which bespeak the blessing of God upon a righteous life. They are to the commandments of God what the green earth is to its rocky rind, carbon and silica transformed into roses and wheat fields and orchards full of apples streaked like the clouds of dawn. They are not composed of contrasted elements, but they are the same elements metamorphosed, and reappearing in living instead of in dead forms. They do not contradict the Decalogue; they would never have come into existence but for the moral law, but they are bread instead of stone.—*The Interior.*

BEARING THE CROSS.

God gives everybody, I think, a cross when he enters upon a Christian life. When it comes into his hands what is it? It is the rude oak, four square, full of splinters and slivers, and rudely tacked together. . . . I see some men carrying their cross just as rude as it was at the first. Others, I perceive, begin to wind about it faith and hope and patience. . . . And at last their cross has been so covered with holy affections that it does not seem any more to be a cross. They carry it so easily, and are so much more strengthened than burdened by it that men almost forget that it is a cross by the triumph with which they carry it. Carry your cross in such a way that there shall be victory in it.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE preacher who while praying tries to capture his audience with his eloquence, is like the dude who strives to secure the admiration of the young ladies by using an extra amount of hair oil.—*Ex.*

Popular Science.

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, have employed an expert electrician and engineers, and will start Sept. 10th for Peru, South America, to test an electric locomotive at an altitude of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea.

This experimenting with the electrical forces at that great height, will be watched with deep interest by scientists, in view of demonstrating and determining the effect produced by the density of the atmosphere upon the quantity and force of the electrical current.

Sir Henry Tyler, the president of the road, accompanies the expedition.

THE Geographical Congress, recently held in London, had before it in all its detail, a scheme for Arctic exploration, and reaching the north pole by the use of a balloon. Since the days of Montgolfier and Zambecari, balloon journeys of all kinds have been projected; even the writer of this was once solicited to subscribe liberally for stock in an aerial line between Washington and New York, and that, too, by apparently sensible men, but declined, through fear, when promised a seat in the first car that should pass over the line. Now a Mr. M. S. Andree comes to the front, backed up by the King of Sweden, whose dominions reach nearest the pole of any others, with a balloon that is calculated to carry three persons, with scientific instruments, and provisions, with other needful articles, and sustain itself for thirty days. Since a distance of only about 310 miles beyond what has already been explored will have to be traversed, it is thought, with anything like a favorable current of wind blowing northward, the pole could be reached in a comparatively short space of time, while on the journey bird's-eye views could be photographed, so as to give clear delineations of the geography and topographical conditions of the country over which they pass, relying upon the information obtained to aid in a favorable return.

Quite a world-wide interest is being awakened of late as to researches within the antarctic circle, and a portion of coast of what is supposed to be a polar continent has been explored and defined. An expedition is now being fitted out in the north of Europe, to prosecute further discoveries in that, to us, far off and unknown region. The fleet is to sail from Terra-del-Fuego, at the opening of the coming summer in that southern zone. So far as known, the polar zone appears to be uninhabited, except by seals and a few kinds of birds. No land animals have been discovered, and the whole country seems to be mountainous and filled with volcanoes. It is thought that various phenomena may be scientifically explained should both the northern and southern expeditions prove successful.

H. H. B.

A FORGIVING SPIRIT.

"And when ye stand praying, forgive." How many hours of prayer are spoiled by thoughts of imaginary or real injuries! We lift our eyes to heaven, and the shadow of an offender rises between us and the face of our Father. If we do not dispose of that intruding presence according to the teachings of Jesus, we may look for the shining of his face in vain. "First be reconciled to thy brother, then come and offer thy gift." What if my brother will not be reconciled? That is his own responsibility; my part is done when I

have made every reasonable effort at reconciliation, and have made sure that there is nothing in my heart against him that would prevent my doing him good and not evil at any time or any way in my power. This is not an impracticable standard. It is surprising how far short of it so many Christians fall. Resentments, antagonisms, jealousies, evil speaking—it would seem that they ought not to be even named among the disciples of the Lord, but they are not only named, but frequently indulged. How can one expect to prevail in prayer when his heart is full of a spirit so emphatically condemned by Jesus, and so opposed to his own spirit toward those who despised and rejected him? Elijah would have prayed with poor success, "O, Lord, send rain upon parched Israel," if in his secret heart his prayer had been, "O, Lord, send fire upon my enemies." If in all this world there is a human being toward whom we feel such resentment or ill will that we cannot from the heart say: "Lord, bless that person with such good gifts as thou seest best to give in time and eternity," we must hasten as for our life to get within us another spirit. "But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." And if he will not forgive our trespasses, surely we cannot expect him to answer our requests for any spiritual or temporal blessing.—*Christian Advocate.*

NO MAN can pass into eternity, for he is already in it. The dead are no more in eternity now than they always were, or than every one of us is at this moment. We may ignore the things eternal; shut our eyes hard to them; live as though they had no existence—nevertheless, eternity is around us here, now, at this moment, at all moments; and it will have been around us every day of our ignorant, sinful, selfish lives. Its stars are ever over our head, while we are so diligent in the dust of our worldliness, or in the tainted stream of our desires. The dull brute globe moves through its ether and knows it not; even so our souls are bathed in eternity and are never conscious of it.—*Archdeacon Farrar.*

Special Notices.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION, Fouke, Arkansas, Oct. 31, to Nov. 4, 1895.

THE Sabbath-keepers in Utica, N. Y., will meet the last Sabbath in September and in each month following for public worship, at 2 P. M., at the residence of Dr. S. C. Maxson, 22 Grant St. Sabbath-keepers in the city and adjacent villages, and others are most cordially invited to attend.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hornellsville N. Y., holds regular services in the lecture room of the Baptist church, corner of Church and Genesee streets, at 2.30 P. M. Sabbath-school following preaching service. A general invitation is extended to all, and especially to Sabbath-keepers remaining in the city over the Sabbath.
M. B. KELLY, Pastor.

THE Chicago Seventh-day Baptist Church holds regular Sabbath services in the lecture room of the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington Streets, at 2.30 P. M., Sabbath-school at 3.30 P. M. Strangers are always welcome, and brethren from a distance are cordially invited to meet with us. Pastor's address, L. C. Randolph, 6124 Wharton Ave.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Kansas and Nebraska will be held with the church at North Loup, Neb., commencing Sixth-day, October 4, 1895.

Eld. O. U. Whitford is appointed to preach the introductory sermon. Eld. J. H. Hurley, alternate. The committee will further arrange for an interesting program.

We trust that all who can do so will attend.

METTA P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

THE First Seventh-day Baptist Church of New York City holds regular Sabbath services in the Boys' Prayer-meeting Room, on the 4th floor, near the elevator, Y. M. C. A. Building; corner 4th Avenue and 23d

St.; entrance on 23d St. Meeting for Bible study at 10.30 A. M., followed by the regular preaching services. Strangers are cordially welcomed, and any friends in the city over the Sabbath are especially invited to attend the service. Pastor's address, Rev. J. G. Burdick, New Mizpah, 509 Hudson St.

THE next Semi-Annual Meeting of the Churches of Minnesota will be held with the Church at Dodge Centre, beginning Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in October, at 2 P. M. Eld. Ernst is appointed to preach the introductory sermon; Eld. Clarke alternate. Miss Mable Crosby, Trenton; Mrs. J. H. Houston, New Auburn, and Mr. F. B. Wells, Dodge Centre, are requested to present essays. Rev. A. G. Crofoot was elected delegate to the Iowa Yearly Meeting, Rev. H. D. Clark, alternate.

R. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches, of Southern Illinois, will be held with the Bethel Church, commencing Friday, September 27, 1895, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Eld. C. W. Threlkeld is appointed to preach the introductory sermon. Eld. T. J. VanHorn, alternate.

Papers on the following subjects have been assigned:

1st. "Some of the Influences Leading our Young People Astray, and how to Counteract them." Howell Lewis.

2d. "How can our Evangelists and Missionaries more thoroughly Arouse the Consciences of the People in Regard to the Claims of the Bible Sabbath?" Eld. C. A. Burdick.

3d. "Three Essential Conditions of Church and Denominational Growth." Mrs. A. B. Howard.

We hope to see a good delegation from all the Churches, and pray for God's blessing on the meeting.

R. L.

FOR the convenience of churches desiring to pay their proportion of the expenses of General Conference, the following list is presented. The names of several churches are omitted from this list because their membership was unknown to the Committee on Finance. They may remit at the rate of \$.06,628 per member.

South-Eastern Association:

Salem.....	\$14 20	Lost Creek.....	\$11 40
Middle Island.....	5 30	Ritchie.....	7 30
Roanoke.....	2 40	Greenbrier.....	5 30
Conings.....	1 00	Salemville.....	2 40
Total,	\$49 30		

Eastern Association:

Piscataway.....	\$ 6 60	First Hopkinton.....	\$25 70
Shiloh.....	25 70	Berlin.....	8 50
Waterford.....	4 00	Marlboro.....	4 80
Second Hopkinton.....	8 00	Rockville.....	15 30
First Westerly.....	3 20	Plainfield.....	13 40
Pawcatuck.....	26 30	Woodville.....	1 20
New York.....	2 60	Greenmanville.....	1 90
Second Westerly.....	1 90	Cumberland.....	1 20
Total,	\$150 30		

Central Association:

First Rookfield.....	\$16 20	DeRuyter.....	\$10 00
Scott.....	5 80	First Verona.....	5 80
Adams.....	19 70	Second Brookfield.....	17 10
West Edmeston.....	5 10	Cuyler.....	1 00
Otselic.....	2 00	Lincklaen.....	2 80
Second Verona.....	1 80	Watson (paid).....	4 00
Norwich.....	50		
Total,	\$91 80		

Western Association:

First Alfred.....	\$40 60	Friendship.....	\$10 80
First Genesee.....	14 60	Richburg.....	5 90
Second Alfred.....	18 30	Independence.....	8 10
Scio.....	2 00	Hebron Centre.....	2 60
West Genesee.....	1 40	Andover.....	6 00
Hornellsville.....	1 80	First Hebron.....	5 60
Hartsville.....	6 00	Shingle House.....	2 00
Wellsville.....	3 20	Portville.....	3 90
Total,	\$132 80		

North-Western Association:

Milton.....	\$17 70	Albion.....	\$14 60
Jackson Centre.....	8 60	Walworth.....	7 60
Utica.....	2 90	Berlin.....	2 10
Southampton.....	5 50	Rock River.....	5 20
Welton.....	5 40	Carlton.....	5 20
Dodge Centre.....	9 80	New Auburn.....	3 70
Nortonville.....	16 00	Grand Junction.....	2 40
Farina.....	10 60	Long Branch.....	1 80
Stone Fort.....	2 00	North Loup.....	17 20
Milton Junction.....	11 70	Shepardsville.....	30
Chicago.....	3 00	Coloma.....	2 30
Marion.....	1 20	Bethel.....	1 10
Tustin.....	90	Dell Rapids.....	1 30
Marquette.....	50	Boulder.....	2 30
Calhan.....	1 50		
Total,	\$164 40		

South-Western Association:

DeWitt.....	1 20	Fouke.....	2 20
Eagle Lake.....	60	Hammond.....	4 30
Hewitt Springs.....	90	Attalla.....	2 20
Total,	\$11 40		

WILLIAM C. WHITFORD, Treas.

ALFRED, N. Y.

THE TEA-PARTY IN TAG ALLEY.

BY J. L. SPICER.

It was in a back alley in a dusty city. A row of teeming tenements in front, a line of tumble-down stables in the rear! Toddy Maguire, the crippled newsboy, was eight years old.

"Yuse going ter hav' a toney birfday lay-out, see?" said Shorty Longworth, his partner in the news-stand.

This was June 20th, and Toddy was all expectation for the coming event.

Since Toddy's leg had been crushed by a horse-car two years before, Shorty had been his faithful assistant. Every night and morning he would trundle out a barrel, and place a wide board upon it for a table. On this the tempting papers were displayed, presided over by Toddy, while Shorty ran all about crying the names of the papers, and selling them from under his sturdy little arm. Trade had not been brisk, and together they had but few pennies to invest in merry-making. A dry-goods box served as the banqueting-table. A large piece of burlap (coarse bagging), used by one of the expressmen who stabled in the alley, was spread for a cloth, the tar-marks upon it being counted as embroidery. In the center of the improvised table was the top of a large tin milk-can that had been carefully scoured by Meg Raston. This was full of over-ripe cherries bought at the fruit-stand at "a bargain, bet yer life," as Shorty put it.

Meg Raston lived in the adjoining tenement,—"Fifth floor, middle, to the right, please you, sir," as she would reply to a question. She was sallow and pinched from lack of food, but clean withal.

Her hair, carefully braided, had been tied with a bit of bright selvage from a piece of silk she had picked up in the streets, and washed at the one faucet where water was furnished for the house. Meg was a good friend of the boys, and she was an honored guest. Tony, her three-year-old brother, and black-eyed Alice Seaman, a hunch-backed little miss, although she said she was "ten long gone," made up the party. Alice's mother was a coarse, hard-working scrub-woman, but, being janitress of the tenement, had no rent to pay except in work, which she often neglected; so she was a little "more aisy like in getting on" than some others. She sent a five-cent loaf of bread, and loaned a knife to cut it. Meg was entrusted with the one plain white earthen cup her mother had. This cup was filled with water. The bread was cut into five equal pieces, as nearly as could be, Alice giving Toddy the largest piece, if there was any difference.

"Your feed is ready," said Meg, and they gathered around.

Shorty was seated on a soap-box. Toddy had a feed-bag stuffed with litter by way of a cushion. Meg took her place on an old castaway butter firkin. Alice brought out her mother's scrubbing-pail, and, inverting it, had a secure seat. Tony was perched on the bottom of a nail-

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keg. All were seated. Meg said solemnly:

"Now all of yez shut yer eyes, and hang yer heads over yer hunk of bread fer a minnit, while I says something."

They all looked up to Meg in matters of etiquette, for had she not been for three whole Sundays for two hours at least, to the "Good-will mission," and then spent two glorious weeks out in the country?

"What she don't catch on ter fer style ain't no great shakes, nohow," was often Shorty's remark. While away on this visitation Meg was impressed "that ol' Mr. and Miss Merrill never cussed each other, er nothin', and didn't never take no feed 'thout sayin' sunthing, allus said please and thankee, just's though they were company, or the house agent comin' to get the rent."

All heads were bowed. Meg folded her hands reverently and said:

"Lord, thank you fer all this feed and nice fixin's. It's good of you. Lead us not into temptings, if we die before we wakes up. Forever and ever. Amen."

"All yez say Amen after me," said Meg.

They all did so, most solemnly. Each one took a sip from the one cup of water. How often Meg had to run to the spigot to replenish it!

The can-cover of cherries was passed and repassed. How good they tasted! And oh, what sweet, delicious bread!

The cherry-stones were all carefully saved, and at the last were counted to see who had eaten the most cherries. Every crumb of the little loaf was picked up, and, for after-dinner coffee, Meg brought each one a full cup of water in turn, then one for herself, which she drank with great deliberation.

Just then an organ-grinder came in and played "Sweet Marie." Meg and Shorty jumped up, and danced up and down along the rough stones. Tony crowed and shouted with delight.

Toddy whistled and kept time with his crutch, while Alice beat an accompaniment with her fingers upon the butter firkin.

Shorty, after careful search, found a stray penny in his pocket for the tin cup of the organ-grinder's companion. A big truck drove into the alley, and there was a quick hustling to clear the way.

"Wish one or t'other of us could hev a birthday tea-party every day," said Alice.

The others all assented as they passed out of "Tag Alley."

MAKING SPRING.

"When will the spring come, mamma? I'm so tired of cold and snow and ice. I'm so tired of stay-in-the-house plays. I'm tired of everything."

It was Flossy Manning who made this little plaint one February day. Flossy was what people called a "delicate child." She was not strong enough to go to school over the half mile of country road with her brothers and sisters; she could not coast, or skate, or play at snow-balling. She went sleigh-riding sometimes, wrapped in shawls and rugs till she looked like a big rag baby. But that she considered a rather tame amusement.

"You might play at making spring," said mamma.

"Making spring! Why, I can't make flowers and sunshine and blue sky."

"I think you can, dearie. The flowers of love are the most beautiful of all. The sunshine of kindness is the brightest, the warmest of all. Think of some one to whom you can be kind, and see if you don't bring the spring right into this very room."

Flossy's face brightened. She was sitting on a cricket at mamma's side. She leaned her elbow on her knee, put her little hand to her forehead, and reflected.

"I was cross to Johnny this morning," she said, after thinking very hard for a moment. "I think I'll begood to him to make up. I wouldn't let him play with my new ball. I'll tell him when he comes home from school that he may play with it all he likes. And, mamma, don't you think Carrie Hall must be lonesome than I? Her grandma is deaf, and her mother has to work out all day long."

"I think she must be very lonely," said the lady. "I wonder my little daughter has not thought about it before."

"May I go to see her, and take Maude Ellen if I am very careful. I don't b'lieve Carrie ever had such a splendid doll come to visit her."

"Certainly, dear."

"And I will take Minnie and Katie with their little trunk. We will undress them and play put them to bed. I'm sure that will 'muse Carrie."

So Flossy, well wrapped up, with her dolls and their belongings in a basket, started for Carrie's house. Her face was so bright that anybody could see that the lovely spring had come to her heart.—*Examiner*.

SEVEN REASONS AGAINST SWEARING.

1. It is mean. A boy of high moral standing would almost as soon steal sheep as swear. 2. It is vulgar—altogether too low for

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a decent boy. 3. It is cowardly—implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed. 4. It is ungentlemanly—a gentleman, according to Webster, is a genteel man, well-bred, refined. Such a one will no more swear than go into the street and throw mud with a chimney-sweep. 5. It is indecent—offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears. 6. It is venomous—showing a boy's heart to be a nest of vipers; and every time he swears one of them sticks out his head. 7. It is wicked—violating the divine law, and provoking the displeasure of him who will not hold him guiltless who taketh his name in vain.—*Selected*.

MARRIAGES.

SHIELDS—CRANDALL.—At the residence of the brides' parents, near Leonardsville, N. Y., August 31, 1895, by the Rev. J. A. Platts, Mr. Frank H. Shields, of Clayville, and Miss Mary A. Crandall, of Leonardsville.

PERKINS—DAVIS.—At the home of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch D. Davis, in Calhan, Colorado, Sept. 1, 1895, by Rev. O. D. Williams, Mr. James Perkins and Miss Amie Davis, all of Calhan.

HAMMON—FRISBIE.—In Scott, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895, at the home of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mills G. Frisbie, by the Rev. B. F. Rogers, Mr. Charles W. Hammon, of Homer, N. Y., and Miss Elvira Frisbie.

CRANDALL—GARDINER.—In Rockville, R. I., August 31, 1895, by Rev. A. McLearn, Mr. Frank Wood Crandall, of Hope Valley, and Miss Clara Wilhelmina Gardiner, of Rockville.

DEATHS.

SHORT obituary notices are inserted free of charge. Notices exceeding twenty lines will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line for each line in excess of twenty.

CLARKE.—In Leonardsville, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1895, Hartwell H., son of Harley and Ida Clarke, aged 8 years, 9 months and 7 days.

"Little Hartie" was one of those sunny dispositioned children who make all people their friends without effort. His happy face and bright ways had endeared him to the whole community, which was shocked to hear of his death before it was generally known that he was sick. So the Saviour has taken another little one in his arms and blessed him; and while we shall miss him here, we are glad of the assurance of his continued happiness in the better land. J. A. P.

Literary Notes.

A Book for Young Men.

Edward Bok, the Editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, has written a book for young men called "Successward: A Young Man's Book for Young Men," which the Revells will publish in a fortnight. The book aims to cover all the important phases of a young man's life; his business life, social life, his amusements, religious life, dress, his attitude toward women and the question of his marriage. This is Mr. Bok's first book.

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