THE SABBATH RECORDER.

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A. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., Editor. JOHN HISCOX, Business Manager.

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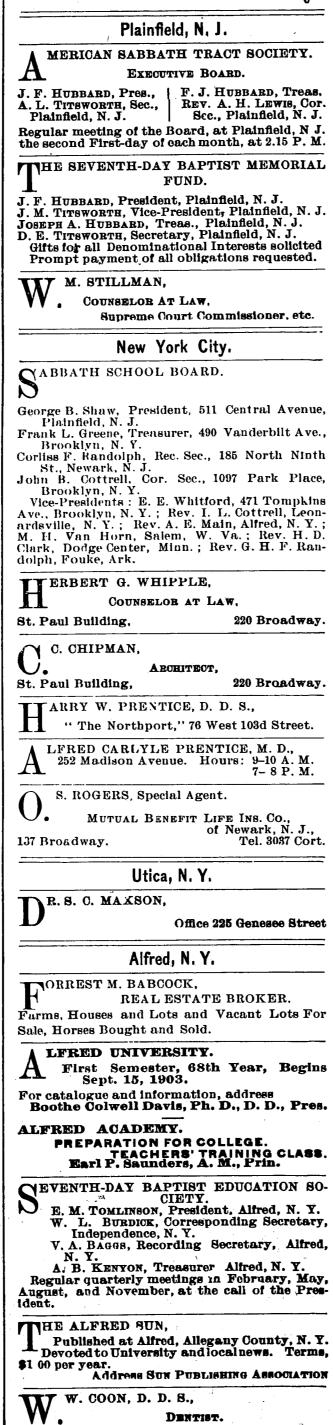
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IHE SABBATH RRANRI A SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST WEEKLY, PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

VOLUME 59. No. 42.

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign, Sails the unshadowed main,—

- The venturesome bark that flings On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
- In gulfs enchanted, where the Siren sings, And coral reefs lie bare,
- Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming
- Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl; Wrecked is the ship of pearl!
- And every chambered cell, Where its dim, dreaming life was wont to dwell, As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
- Before thee lies revealed-Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!
- Year after year beheld the silent toil That spread his lustrous coil;
- Still. as the spiral grew,

He left the past year's dwelling for the new. Stole with soft step its shining archway through,

Built up its idle door, Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee, Child of the wandering sea, Cast from her lap, forlorn!

From thy dead lips a clearer note is born

Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!

While on mine ear it rings, Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings:-

Build thee more stately mansions, O, my soul, As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low-vaulted past!

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,

Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,

Till thou at length are free. Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting

What The Sev- upon our readers to consider | Roman Catholicism, and the Puritan Reformvolves.

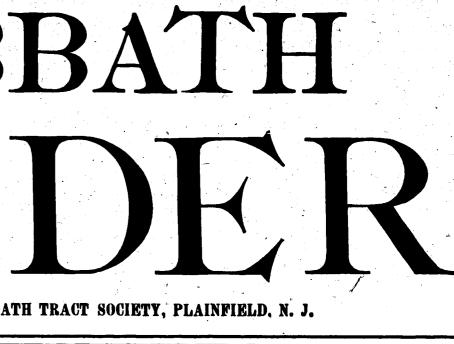
ity, is demanded or can be maintained. The cleansed. changes which have taken place and those which are going forward rapidly are not superficial and momentary, but rather fundamental and far-reaching. These changes are Question. strongly marked—and therefore the more important-in religious circles. The Roman Catholic theory of observing Sunday and all other holidays because of church authority,

OCTOBER 19, 1903.

branches of Protestants adopted-it should firmly. Under-estimation in a case like ours be remembered that not all Protestants by is a fatal defect. Our fellow Christians, and any means accept this theory-has been the world in general, insist that our position thrown aside, and the basis of Sunday ob- is unimportant, our work futile and our deservance from the standpoint of a day sacred votion foolish. This insistence has great under the Fourth Commandment, no longer effect, although we may not be conscious of exists in the church or out of it. Theoretical- it. It blinds our vision. It discounts our ly, and practically, the world has come to the enthusiasm. It lessens our hope. It cirparting of the ways, and the central issue is: cumscribes our efforts. It fosters spiritual "Is there any sacred time or any authority lassitude in denominational work and makes in the Fourth Commandment now binding us treat Sabbath Reform as a minor issue. on Christians?" All minor questions and tem- Evidences of this abound, and the worst porary issues are secondary. Sabbath or no feature of the case is, that where they Sabbath, Commandment or no Command- abound, those Seventh-day Baptists who are ment, Sabbatic obligations or no Sabbatic most affected by them are least conscious of obligations, these are the living fundamental their lassitude and inaction. Few causes, if any, now at work among us, are more danquestions of the hour. gerous than this too low an estimate of that

THE position Seventh-day Bap- which the Seventh-day Baptist position intists occupy furnishes a ready volves and demands. In all our churches, Our Answer. answer. It says that the Deca | throughout the current Conference year, logue, including the Sabbath the question, "What do the Position and laws is perpetual as to obligation and univer. Work of Seventh-day Baptists Involve and sal as to application; that Christ raised the | Demand," ought to be kept at the front for Decalogue and the Sabbath from their Jewish | consideration and practical answers. What surroundings and interpretations and put are you saying and doing in your church? them on the higher plane where they belonged | What are you preaching and practicing? and where they still remain. Our position ******* declares that the various experiments, theor-On the 14th of October, Dr. ies and devices which men have adopted under | Installation of Francis Landey Patton, D. D., THERE is an increasing demand | the influence of anti Judaism, Paganism, Dr. Patton. LL.D., formerly President of Princeton University, was inenth-day Baptist what and how much our position ation, have emphasized the truth for which stalled as President of the Theological Semas Seventh-day Baptists involves. we stand. We declare that the present issues inary at Princeton. Hitherto the Seminary A just estimate as to what we and the impending crises are the product of has been in charge of the Dean of the Facought to do and to be, can not be secured continued efforts to cast the Sabbath aside, ulty. Having received marked additions to without such consideration. One need not to discount the authority of the Ten Com- its endowment fund, the Seminary has been recount the various proofs as they appear in mandments and to maintain Sunday observ- re-organized, which has resulted in the aphistory in order to reach the conclusion that ance on an unscriptural basis. These various pointment of Dr. Patton. The Seminary the future of the Sabbath question is not one causes have brought about the present situa- has no formal connection with the Univerof days, as between the Seventh and the First; tion, and no relief can come, no checking of sity, although the two are intimately renor is it primarily a question of acts and the sweep toward Sabbathlessness while the lated. The ordination ceremonies on the outward observance. The real issue now Sabbath question occupies the place in the 14th took place in the First Presbyterian awaiting solution is whether the observance church and in general public opinion to which church of Princeton. It was an occasion of of any day or time, as sacred because of the these erroneous views have brought it. It is much interest, and the addresses and Fourth Commandment, or the example of useless to pray against the typhoid of no- "charges" made were worthy of the occasion. Christ, or the history and genius of Christian- Sabbathism until the morass is drained and Dr. Patton's inaugural address outlined the best methods for ministerial training at the

present time, and made a review of theologi-According to ordinary notions, cal questions as they now appear. This sep-Not a Mere De-our position is narrow, a mere arate organization of the Theological Semisectarian, or at most, a denom- | nary is in line with the fuller development of inational issue. This is incorrect | educational work at this ancient center of and destructive. Our position is funda- Presbyterian influences in New Jersey. mental, touching universal truth and the WE begin this week the publicachurch universal. We have not been suffition of an article, "Samuel Hubhas been discarded by Protestants and by ciently cognizant of this. The greatness of samuel the great masses of men, who are semi-religi- the questions involved is one cause why Sev- Hubbard. bard, of Newport, 1610-1689." ous, non-religious, or avowedly irreligious. enth-day Baptists have not comprehended This is re-printed from the Nar-The Puritan Sunday theory, which some them more clearly and grasped them more ragansett Historical Register of December,



WHOLE NO. 3060.

what they were and did, as a rich inheritance. | hood.

A LIVERY man, seeing the re-Luxuries Led port in a newspaper that a cer- New Work to Downfall. tain young man had been arrest- In India. ed for misuse of trust funds. said

occupation brought him into touch with eral Conference, and before the Editor reyoung men in the beginning of their down- turned from the Conference. It found its ward career. "My trade is perfectly legiti- | way to the Elitor's desk with other mail, mate," he added, "but a horse is a luxury, and by mischance has lain covered in an unin the city an expensive luxury, and the young | usual place until this morning, Oct. 14, when, fellows who go to the bad do not begin with by a fortunate overturning of papers, it came the bad. They begin with indulgences that to light. We hasten to give it to our readers they can not afford; and then to extricate with this explanation. In a letter accomthemselves from inevitable embarrassment, panying the article, Bro. G. Velthuysen, Sr., they resort to criminal practices. In every asks that the RECORDER will receive contri- made it possible for the man in the pulcase that I have personally known extrava- butions from friends in America who may pit to be a power only as he is a man gance precedes dishonesty." That such is the desire to aid in sustaining the work to be of God. No longer is the minister the auhistory of men in business circles no one will undertaken by Bro. Jacob Bakker. The RE- thority on all subjects in city or village; heis doubt. There is a corresponding indulgence corder will gladly do this, and add its com- still the leader in spiritual things or he is out concerning things religious and spiritual which mendation of the proposed work. The ad- of place. There is no temptation to pose as is ruinous. When men crowd conscience and dress of the Secretary of the "Pieter Hen- the most important man among men, he is their better sense of obligation into a corner in drik Fund" accompanies the article, and the prophet of God. The tendencies to deorder to indulge in thoughts or deeds which those who prefer to do so can send to him velopment of worship are welcome, the emare close to the border line of things forbidden direct. Bro. Jacob Bakker is well and favor-phasis on personal work is needed, but because wrong, such indulgence is a long step | ably known to many of our readers, and to | neither are to be at the expense of preaching. toward downfall. Neglect to do as we ought our societies of young people, and Pieter Hen- | The minister's first duty is to speak for God." is a form of fatal indulgence. A soul neglected drik Velthuysen whom the fever brought to comes to ruin as does a steam engine neglect- | Martyrdom on the Gold Coast, is remem- | FOR A "CLOSED SUNDAY" IN THE NETHERLANDS. ed until the water is low, when the fires are bered with honor and sorrow by all who hot. Indulgence robs spiritual life while pas- knew him. We trust that these societies will of the Dutch Queen before the States Gension and appetite feed the fires that bring take special note of the "Good News for In- eral at The Hague the other day, was one ruin. Boys who make debts of money for dia." indulgences they cannot afford, are not the only ones who insure downfall through luxur-

Death of

and religious world as to justify a notice other work to absorb time and strength Incertain quarters the bill is said to be unin this place. He was a man of interna- until his sermons are thin and weak, falls constitutional, as special provision is made tional reputation, a citizen of eminence, and into serious if not fatal error. Body, mind in the constitution for the liberty of conan honored and influential leader of his peo- and spiritual forces should contribute their science, complete social equality, and indeple. He came to Philadelphia from Ger- best results to the sermon. This thought pendent practice of religion for the Remany in 1866, at the call of Rodeph Shalom involves the choice of themes, as well as formed church, as well as for the Roman congregation, the oldest synagogue organ- their expression in the sermon. The demand Catholic and the Jewish, all of which receive a ized in America by Jewish immigrants from is always for themes pertinent, timely, and fixed allowance from the public funds. Germany. He guided its destinies as active applicable to the immediate hearers. It is The bill in question demands "the absominister for twenty-six years, and during the well enough to tell of the beauty and lute tranquillity of the Sabbath, the suslast eleven years he had held the honorary strength of Abraham's faith, but the prac- pension of all bodily toil, the closing of all post of pastor emeritus. Dr. Jastrow came tical point is the cultivation of the same shops or places of business or of amuseto America with a recognized position in the type of faith in those who listen. The fol- ment, and the prohibition of assemblies scholarly world. To this he added lustre by ly of Lot's 'choice toward Sodom may well other than those gathered for religious worhis numerous contributions to scientific be painted in lurid colors, but the highest ship."

1887. There are few names in the history of journals on Biblical, Talmudical and theo- purpose of a sermon touching wrong choice New England which stand higher as repre- logical topics, and especially by his great and evil-doing is to save those who hear it sentatives of noble Christian manhood and work, a voluminous dictionary of Talmudi- from such choice and deeds now. Dr. Bullard womanhood than Samuel Hubbard and his cal dialects. When the editorial staff of the in The Interior of a recent date, said: wife Tase-as it is written in all the earlier Jewish Encyclopædia was organized, he was documents-afterwards known as Tacy. The placed at the head of the Talmudical depart- | may be, give the people all the part possible story of their lives and work, their conver- ment. As editor-in-chief of the new transla- in the service. Then keep the sermon worthv sion to the Sabbath-Tacy Hubbard being tion of the Hebrew Scriptures, about to be of its place. There is more reason for a real the first convert, and the fact that from them issued by the Jewish Publication Society of sermon in a fine order of worship than when it have sprung "all the Burdicks, the Lang- America, he has left a valuable heritage to stands all alone in its glory. History points worthys and many of the Clarks in the the traditions which have made the title to mighty preaching in every spiritual epoch United States"-will make this paper of Rabbi synonymous with scholarship and of the church. Crusades, reformation, awakdouble interest to our readers. The length of piety. Probably many who have known him | enings, revivals, have all started with real the paper will not seem burdensome to any by name as a writer have not known of him | preaching and they have been potent only as one who can enter into the deeper meaning as a Rabbi, because so much that he has long as the preaching has been vital. The of the life and times when Samuel and Tacy written has shown the Scholar rather than personal talk is the best approach to a soul Hubbard lived and wrought as the advo- the Rabbi. Scholarship, all higher thought, It is more natural and easy to help one cates of religious freedom and conscientious | rises above the lines of race and of those re- | whose heart you understand. But yet, per. obedience to truth. Those who, by ties of ligious distinctions which appear in ordinary sonal work is only sporadic except where it blood or ties of religious faith, are honored by life. His death brings loss to the world of is supported by determined preaching. The such an ancestry ought to prize the story of scholarship, piety and broad-minded man- pastor must be a preacher. What is preach-

On another page will be found an article, "Good News for India." This article reached the office, so far as we can judge by the date,

that it was not a surprise to him because his about the time Dr. Gardiner left for the Gen-

VALUE OF PREACHING.

warned against allowing a low estimate of Dutch Roman Catholics and Dutch Jews, THE death of Rabbi Marcus sermons to creep in. Preaching ought to be both of these sects having ideas concerning Jastrow, of Philadelphia, on the a constant power for good, especially in its the observance of the seventh, or of the first, Prof. Jastrow. 13th of October, 1903, is an inspiration to higher and better living. The day in the week, as the case may be, differevent of such note in the literary preacher who forgets this, and allows any ing from the Dutch Reformed church.

ing? What is a sermon? It is not gauged by eloquence, of course. Some great preachers are men of halting tongue. The man must speak the gospel in the pulpit if he would press it home between times. When a church loses a pastor, the pulpit is pronounced vacant, not the manse. The loss is first to the church, not to the community. If it is a real loss to the church, the community also suffers. Those who sorrow for the change in the pulpit find the manse also empty.

"The day of preaching is not past. The pulpit is a force to-day as it has been in the past, though in a different way. For the change we should be glad, because it has

Among the bills announced in the speech "providing for rest on the Sabbath." Although ostensibly declared to be a measure "for the moral rectitude and temperance of Both preachers and hearers need to be the nation," it is said to be an attack upon

"Let us make the church service as rich

We trust our Dutch correspondents will materials, requiring considerable preparation effort to enforce Sunday observance in Hol- peanut, although many prefer it raw. land.

FOOD VALUES.

inquiry, any new fact or trustworthy experi- furnished by any of the diets and more energy ment touching foods, is of universal interest. | than most of the diets used in the experiments The government at Washington is doing the reported. country great service through prolonged and careful experiments and investigations. The for a smaller sum than bread, they are out following items are not wholly new, but they ranked by dried beans, which at 5 cents are worthy of reconsideration. We clip them from the Public Ledger of Philadelphia:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-Most interesting are the reports just made by the Department of Agriculture of the results of its experiments to determine the dietary value of different foods. The results of the investigation emphasize the fact that both fruit and nuts should be considered as true foods rather than food accessories, a fact which is commonly overlooked.

The subjects of the experiments were two women, three children, two elderly men and two university students. The men did hard manual labor during a part of the time, the students working to support themselves while pursuing their studies.

The fare given in these experiments was in every case one that would appeal to any normal appetite. It embraced honey, tomatoes. apples, bananas, canteloupe, grapes, verdal. cornichon, tokay, muscat, scarlethaws, pears. pomegranites, persimmons, oranges, strawberries, watermelon, figs, almonds and peanut butter. The only animal foods allowed were cottage cheese and eggs, and these in limited quantities. The cost of such a diet varied from fifteen to eighteen cents a day.

in which animal foods were employed under worth, G. B. Shaw, J. A. Hubbard, E. F the usual conditions of ordinary living, and Loofboro, W. H. Crandall, J. P. Mosher, A. in these the daily cost of food eaten ran from | L. Titsworth and Business Manager John twenty-six to thirty cents.

It was found that the food eaten supplied about 60 per cent of the protein usually secured by the average meat diet, while health and strength continued the same, if not improved, and in two or three cases there was a slight gain in flesh and weight.

RANK OF PEANUTS AS FOOD.

According to Professor Joffa of the Univer- his conduct of the RECORDER during th sity of California, who conducted the experi- months of July and August, 1903. ments, nuts are the cheapest source of energy | The Treasurer presented his report for the for the fruitarian, the peanut ranging far first quarter which was received and adopted ahead of any other variety. The price, 36 after being approved by the Auditing Comcents for 1000 calories of energy, recorded for mittee. He also presented statement of re peanuts, is considerably less than the corre- ceipts and disbursements to date. sponding cost noted for any of the animal | Correspondence was received from Max foods, and is below that for potatoes at 90 Wertheimer, W. H. Collinson and Count P cents per bushel

than peanuts, but the cost of 1000 calories, lating to an article published in the RECORD when supplied by sugar at 6 cents and by ER of August 31, from members of the Mil dried beans at 5 cents per pound, approaches | Yard church, was referred to the Correspond very closely to the cost when furnished by ing Secretary for reply. peanuts.

The peanut deserves special mention because | reported in general the distribution of 1,268, it is the cheapest of the domestic nuts, con- 429 pages of tracts to 31,710 families during taining the highest percentage of protein with the four years of his labor as our representa maximum fuel value and minimum refuse. Ten | tive in Georgia. cents, for instance, will purchase more protein Voted, That we appropriate \$50 in additional states and the second states and the second states are second states and the second states are second states and the second states are and energy when spent for flour and meal tion to the regular salary of Rev. Geo. Seeley than in any other way, but these are the raw | for the year 1903-4.

keep us informed whenever any item of inter- before they are eaten. This is not necessary | G. Townsend, Mrs. Nettie M. West and Secreest transpires in connection with this new with fruits and nuts, except in the case of the tary O. U. Whitford, it was voted that we

GREAT VALUE OF BEANS.

Ten cents worth of peanuts will contai the year beginning November 1. about four ounces of protein and 2767 calor-In these days of high prices and scientific lies of energy, which is more protein than that Correspondence from Rev. J. T. Davis was laid on the table till the November meeting of the Board. Some propositions for increasing the distri-

bution of our literature were presented by Although peanuts supply protein and energy Secretary Lewis and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Distribution of Literature. By vote, the following Standing Commitpound, will supply for 10 cents over 200 tees were appointed for the year: grams of protein and 3040 calories of energy Advisory-W. M. Stillman, J. D. Spicer, J. If more peanuts and dried beans were used by A. Hubbard, F. S. Wells, C. C. Chipman. the fruitarians, the diet would be enriched and Supervisory-J. F. Hubbard, J. D. Spicer, the cost decreased.

NAME OF CHURCH CHANGED.

Distribution of Literature—A. H. Lewis, C. Our readers will take notice of the change C. Chipman, C. F. Randolph, A. W. Vars, W. of name by the Church in California. The fol-C. Hubbard, O. S. Rogers. lowing official note will explain the situation: RIVERSIDE, CAL., Oct. 7, 1903. Denominational Files-Corliss F. Randolph. REV. A. H. LEWIS: C. C. Chipman.

At a regular church meeting held in Riverside, Cal., Auditing-D. E. Titsworth, W.C. Hubbard. October 3, 1903, it was voted that the name of the Voted, That Stephen Babcock, C. C. Chip-Colony Heights Seventh-day Baptist church of Lake man and Corliss F. Randolph be a committee View, Cal., bechanged to the Riverside Seventh-day Bapon revising the Constitution of the Society. tist church, of Riverside, Cal., and the clerk was instructed to notify the Corresponding Secretary of the On motion, the bill of H.G. Whipplefor pro-Tract Society of the change.

IDA HOUSTON, Clerk

TRACT SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING A communication from the Sabbath School The Executive Board of the American Sab Board in regard to publishing in the Helping bath Tract Society met in regular session i Hand a series of articles on the Bible view of the Seventh-day Baptist church, Plainfield, N the Sabbath doctrine was by vote adopted. J., on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1903, at 2:15 P. M In view of the work contemplated by the President J. Frank Hubbard in the chair. Corresponding Secretary in preparing some Members present-J. F. Hubbard, Stephen

Babcock, A. H. Lewis, F. J. Hubbard, W. M Stillman, J. D. Spicer, O. S. Rogers, C. C. Comparative experiments were carried along Chipman, Corliss F. Randolph, J. M. Tits-Hiscox.

Visitor-C. L. Ford.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Geo. B. Shaw. Minutes of last meeting were read, also the minutes of the meeting of the Society held in New York City on Sept. 22, 1903, for the election of Officers and Directors.

The Recording Secretary reported having written President T. L. Gardiner commending

Oswald.

Wheat flour supplies energy more cheaply | Correspondence from London, England, re

Correspondence from Rev. A. P. Ashurst

Pursuant to correspondence from Mrs. M. support Mrs. Townsend in her work as colporteur to the extent of one-third of \$480, and one-third of the traveling expenses for

J. M. Titsworth, D. E. Titsworth, F. J. Hub-

fessional services rendered the committee of the Board on Denominational Re-adjustment was ordered paid.

works of special value to the denomination it was voted that the employment of a stenographer be referred to the Supervisory Committee with power.

Minutes read and approved.

Board adjourned.

ARTHUR L. TITSWORTH. Rec. Sec'y.

	TRACT SOCIETYTREASURER'S	RE	POR	т.		
)	F. J. HUBBARD, Treasurer.					
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	THE AMERICAN SABBAT	н Тя	ACT	So	CIET	¥.
	For the quarter ending September 30), <i>190</i>	3.			
'	DR.					
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	D. C. Burdick bequest "farm	51 48				
	Geo. H. Babcock bequest	318	17			
	Sarah P. Potter " Geo. Greenman bequest	- 97	27			
	Maria L. Potter " ·	12	50			
	Sarah C. L. Burdick bequest	2	50			
	Ellen L. Greenman * Paul Palmiter gift	5	00			
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660

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

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"Examined, compared with vouchers and found correct. D. E. TITSWORTH, Aud.tors. WILLIAM C. HUBBARD,

HOW NOT TO WRITE FOR A NEWSPAPER.

When you are seized with an irresistible impulse to write for newspaper columns be sure to supply yourself with a large quantity of paper, then spread yourself over all of it. Write matter enough to fill a book and add "to be continued." It will make the mense; besides it will be good for the country, increasing the revenue of the postal department with postage forward and return.

In the next place, don't use pen and ink, much less a typewriter. Get hold of a little old lead pencil and smear the page with it. It will accelerate the return of your manuscript.

Be careful to write a cramped hand, making the letters very small and running the words close together – paper is expensive. The editor will bless you and the compositors will say words.

If you are an old hand at newspaper work, make your chirography look as much like Egyptian hieroglyphics as possible. Your manuscript if not wanted by the editor can be sent down to the U. of C. and Professor Brested, the Egyptian scholar, will date it back to the time of Thotmes III. and put it in his museum.

Write a long introduction and work very slowly up to what you have to say. It will prevent a rush of ideas to the reader's head. And keep your thought very thin. Words are what people want.

Make yourself hard to be understood. It will give you the reputation of being deep.

Sacrifice everything else to dignity. Make your sentences as stiff as a shirt just out of a Chinese laundry.

And be dull, don't fail to be dull, especially if you are writing from a sense of duty. Also be stupid. The waste-paper basket is yearn ing for stupid articles. . . .--The Advance.

> The Recorder Press does the Good Kind of Printing without the fancy charge.

Children's Page. A NURSERY BAND Baby's lost his sawdust cat nd his picture game; Baby's lost his soldier hatsn't that a shame! Baby's lost his pocket-knife-One that cut his thumb: Baby's happy, tho-he's got little fife and drum! Heard the band the other day. Made a hit, somehow-Baby said he'd have to play Or there'd be a row; House was quiet up to then-Now he makes it hum! Dynamite ain't in it with Baby's fife and drum! Toodle-oodle up the hall, Teedle-eedle down, Boom-de-boom-it's worse than all Racket in the town! Rat-a-tat! we hear the snare Rattle racketsome-All the world must be aware Baby's got a drum. How on earth could one boy make Such an awful noise? Seems to us it ought to take Half a hundred boys!

Early morn till late at night Till we nigh succumb, Baby works with all his might On his fife and drum.

Well-a-day! we older boys Made our rackets, too-Oftentimes we made more noise Than our children do: Often, too, enmeshed in strife, Do we wish, in vain, We might have our drum and fife With the boys again!

-Baltimore News.

A FERN HUNT.

calf down in the glen, and papa says he and the branches overhead kept all cool and will give Fannie and me a dollar if we find shady. editor feel that he is getting something im- it; may we?" shouted ten-year-old Addie Perry, as the two girls rushed into the din- the four children, and nearly every pleasant ing-room, where their mother was cleaning | Wednesday found them here. In the spring the china closet.

> asked Mrs. Perry. "You know you never and fern fronds. Through all the summer, get back from the glen till supper time, no the birds were watched, and their nests matter how early you go."

"I've done mine," said Fannie.

"I'm all through but practicing half an hour," said Addie. "Can't that go just once. mama?"

that. Addie?" Six times?"

day. Addie," she whispered, "we can't go | poked with a stick a deep place in the water much before half an hour, anyway, for I to see if it had fallen in. looked into the kitchen a little while ago and Helen was just beginning the pies and cookies."

The two laughed gleefully, and Addie re- the "butter-bowl," for their lunch. turned to her music lesson. Mrs. Perry's eyes twinkled as she caught the word "cookies." The children always took lunch when they went to the glen, and part of the fun consisted in getting it out of the pantry so whose back was toward the tree. "She was slyly that neither mama nor sister Helen | there when I sat down." knew. Many were the schemes for getting them out of the kitchen, while the children captured a pie, a turnover, gingerbread or there, too!" cookies, which seemed nicer than other days, and great was the mystery when Helen would say: "Mother, some one has stolen a pie right out of the pantry window. It is lucky things they had pilfered out of the pantries, I baked one extra. Some of the cookies are gone, too, but we'll have enough, 1 guess."

too, mamma."

are together. Mrs. Sargent doesn't want her | crotch of a tree.

I do." Fannie colored, but answered bravely: "It was my fault, mama, I won't do it again." "Say so to Mrs. Sargent, then," and Fan.

nie went off rather soberly, through the gap in the hedge to the next house. In less than an hour four merry little girls set off with well-filled lunch baskets to the glen, a deep ravine back of the two homes. well wooded, with a clear but tiny stream rippling over stones and between mussy banks.

"Where do you suppose Clover can have hidden her calf?" asked Fannie. "She is so big, we will soon find her, and the calf must be near."

"Ob, there she is now!" shouted Addie, 'wouldn't it be funny if we earned our dollar right away?"

There was Clover, sure enough, lazily nipping grass close to the stream, and the sun shone through the leaves, making patches of shadow on her glossy red sides, but hunt as they might around her, no calf was to be found. Not once did she turn her head to watch them, though they pretended to go in different directions to test her.

"Isn't she queer?" said Grace. "Let's leave our basket on the 'butterbowl' by the spring until we hunt down to the big tree," suggested Fannie. So the baskets were put on the smooth round rock, like an inverted butter-bowl, just at the "Mama, mama! Clover has hidden her | spring, where the water ran all around it,

This was the favorite lunching place for they knew just where to find the earliest "Have you done your morning work?" adder-tongues, violets, Dutchman's breeches known year after year, and in the autumn the bright leaves and the nuts drew them to their beloved glen. Up and down the hillside, and on each side of the little stream, they searched faithfully "How often during the week do you ask | for the hidden calf; behind stumps, in tall bushes, in fern beds, everywhere, except, as "That's so," laughed Fannie, "once every Mabel declared, in the trees. Addie, even,

"Now let's watch Clover all the time," said Grace, "and if she starts, let's go, too."

thing, and the bushes are so thick down "Let's eat, anyway," urged Fannie. "I'm awfully hungry.

Such fun as they had eating the good and drinking cold spring water out of cups fushioned from big leaves. One opened at "I am going to ask Mabel and Grace togo, | the bottom and emptied itself into Mabel's sleeves before she could get it to her mouth. "Very well," replied the mother, "but I At last, the fragments were put on the want no more bad tempers when you four | "bird's table," a flat stone fitted in the

When they heard the bell ring for noon, four tired little hunters were glad to sit down around the "table," a flat rock near

"Where is she?" chorused the others.

"There by the big tree," replied Grace,

"She's gone!" they cried. "The sly old

"The birds don't get it all," said Grace.

"I saw a squirrel there once with a chicken hone in his paws; he looked so funny." "Now, let's find Clover and that calf." said

Addie. "There's Clover by the big tree," exclaimed "I told you she was there," and they Grace. all laughed

"Wasn't she smart to give the calf its dinner while we were eating ours? " said Addie.

"Girls, let's carry our baskets, then we can go home by the lower path," suggested Fannie, "that calf must be below the big tree."

So farther down the glen the search was continued. The bushes were thicker here, and the children found several new nests, some with eggs, others holding tiny birdlings, and the afternoon wore away before they knew it.

"I'm going up to my fern bed," announced Fannie, pointing up the hill to a level spot where another spring came from under a rock, and up she climbed.

"Oh." called the girls, "here's Clover coming!"

"Oh." screamed Fannie, "here's the calf! and sure enough there was the little red calf lying right in Fannie's fern bed!"

As Clover gave a gentle "Moo," the cal slid and tumbled and ran down to meet her, and the children patted them both, and named the calf "Fern" on the spot.

They drove Clover and her baby home in triumph, and Mr. Perry gave them a shining silver dollar.

In their room, at night, undressing for bed, Fannie said: "Didn't she look sweet on that fern bed?"

"Yes," assented Annie. "Hark, it is raining! I know Clover is glad that Fern is in the stable, and not down in the glen."-The Advance.

A TRUE STORY.

Dora trotted into the kitchen, where her mother was busy getting dinner, and said complainingly: "Mama, please come out in the yard and make that thing stop looking at me."

"What does it look like, dear?"

"It doesn't look like anything. It has just a face and a tail."

Dora's mother hastened out to investigate, and there she found a large, striped snake lying in the sun. Who could have given a better description of a snake?-Indian Witness.

OCTOBER DAYS. ALFRED ABERNETHY COWLES.

O rare October days! Ye leave your strange Foreshades of things ideal everywhere: Autumnal glory crowns the mountain range; Autumnal rapture floods the tranced air: Steeped in a golden languor sleeps the sky, As sinks the drowsy sun into his rest, Where burning clouds in crimson masses be Athwart the glowing portal of the West.

The waning sunshine softens over all; Unto the music of sweet-voiced rills. Enchanted lights and shadows rise and fall Within the charmed circle of the hills. The hazy wold a magic vision seems;

The far-off heights a fairy glamour take; And distant headlands, dim as Summer dreams, Immerge their purple shadows in the lake.

From the brown stubble-fields on either side Is heard the mellow piping of the quail; And, from an opal sky faint-flushed and wide,

The Hunter's moon looks down, serene and pale: On steeps remote the parting sunbeams rest:

Illusive shapes the bosky hollows fill; Then twilight shades the quiet glens invest, And all is dim, and mystical, and still.

History and Biography.

Conducted by the Committee on Denominational History of the General Conference.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, OF NEWPORT,

RAY GREENE HULING, PH.D., CAMBRIDGE, MASS article is reprinted from The Narragansett This

Historical Register, Vol. V, No. 4, published at Providence, R. I., December, 1887. Dr. Huling is a descendant of Samuel Hubbard, and this sketch is interesting because written from the standpoint of one who is not a Seventh-day Baptist. It will be observed that herein, Dr. Huling says that the note book of Rev. Isaac Backus contained much of Samuel Hubbard's journal, and a few letters. C. F. R.

bard, was a plain yeoman in the village of "The Puritan," says Palfry, "was a Scrip-Mendelsham, a market town some eighty turist—a Scripturist with all his heart, if, as miles northwest of London, in the county of yet, with imperfect intelligence Suffolk: Of his mother Naomi, her son grate-He cherished the scheme of looking to the fully writes: word of God as his sole and universal direc-"Such was the pleasure of Jehovah toward tory. . . . (He) searched the Bible not me. I was born of good parents; my only for principles and rules, but for manmother brought me up in the fear of the Lord dates, and when he could find none of these in Mendelsham, in catechising me and in for analogies, to guide him in precise arrangehearing choice ministers." ments of public administration and in the Samuel was born in 1610, the youngest of minutest details of individual conduct . . seven children. Of his three sisters, one, He took the Scriptures as a homogenous and Rachel, came to New England and reared a rounded whole, and scarcely distinguished befamily in Connecticut. An older brother, Bentween the authority of Moses and the authorjamin, also came, and was mentioned with ity of Christ."

It is a man of precisely this stamp whose the writs in Charlestown, and bought lands career is traced in the present paper—a man n Rehoboth, but after a stay of ten years he lacking the learning of the schools, yet earnreturned to England, and died there a reing the respect of all who knew him; a man of spected country clergyman. A nephew of many limitations, but prompt in the use of these, named James, was an early settler at his few talents whenever duty called. Born Cambridge, where he left descendants. Thus the in the old world, he aided in the founding family was well represented in the new world. of three colonies in the new. His chief claim His grandfathers had lived in perilous times to recollection by posterity springs from the and one of them, if not the other, had been a value of the manuscript journal and lettersufferer in the persecutions under Queen Mary. book which he left, covering the period from Thomas Hubbard, the father of James. and 1641 to 1688, and giving interesting details the grandfather of Samuel, went to his death about life in Newport, especially about local at the stake rather than recant his Protestchurch history. These MSS. were extant in antism. It was believed by his grandson that 1830, but as early as 1852 had been lost his fate was related in Fox's "Book of They were seen by Mr. Comer in 1726, and Martyrs" (Book iii, Chap. xiv) under the faithfully used by Dr. Backus in 1777, when name of Thomas Highed. If that belief be writing his "History of the Baptists." Probcorrect, as it probably is, the story in brief is ably all that was of general value in them has as follows: been given publication, but the more minute Thomas Hubbard was a gentleman rehistorical study of the present day would cersiding at Hornden-on-the-Hill in Essex, tainly find in them, if they should re-appear, " of good estate and great estimation in much of local and genealogical interest. The that county," and, withal, "zealous and present writer has a copy of a note book into religious in the true service of God. which Dr. Backus had transcribed much of An informer discovered him to Edward Bonthe journal and a few of the several hundred ner, Bishop of London, who imprisoned him letters which he saw, and from the reading of at Colchester and paid him the honor of a these arose his special interest in this "old visit to convert him. Later he was rebeginner," as he styles himself.

To give a bare outline of Samuel Hubbard life would be to offer a "lenten entertainment." To read the letters of his, contained in the note book of one hundred and fifty pages, would be more tedious than profitable. It has been chosen instead to journey with him from his home across the sea, to follow his pilgrimage from town to town, to look with his eves upon surrounding scenes, and especially to note the steps by which he, like the other planters, wrested comfort and affluence from the savage waste that confronted him, and rose out of the fogs of re- godly." ligious strife and persecution to a purer atmosphere of enlightened liberty of conscience. for a Rhode Island audience.

"WHAT was that awful shriek I just A tale of this latter sort never lacks interest heard?" asked the author, nervously. "That," explained the stage manager, as he Does anyone object to the prominence thus hurried toward the door, "was the star in given to a man in humble life, to whom pub- the death scene. The audience has got lic office almost never came, and whose lines of him."

thought were not secular but religious? To him are commended these words of Drake's: 'However humble may have been the condition of those who fled to New England in its

primeval and savage state, to found a land for freedom of thought and action, their names will occupy a proud place in the history which is yet to be written. And ungrateful must be that descendant of those founders. who will not, in some way, aid to rescue their name from oblivion that they may be engraven upon the tablets of enduring annals." Samuel Hubbard came of a stock most thoroughly Puritan. His father, James Hub-

the prefix of respect. He was made clerk of

moved to London, thrice examined at the consistory at St. Paul's, and, remaining obdurate, was sentenced by the Bishop, "before the Mayor and Sheriffs, in presence of all the people there assembled, "to be burned for his heresy." A fortnight later he was 'fast bound in a cart," and brought to his 'appointed place of torment," in the village in which he had lived. There on the 26th of May, 1555, he sealed his faith, says the narrator, shedding his "blood in the most cruel fire to the glory of God and great joy of the

[To be Continued.]

Synopsis of a sermon delivered at the late General Conference at Salem. W. Va.

REV. GEO. W. HILLS.

Text. John 18:38. "What is truth?"

Whether it was the spirit of honest inquiry or of a sneer that prompted Pilate to ask this question of our Lord, the question itself is one of vast importance to us, for it has to do with our life, both in time and eternity.

Abstract truth is ultimate and difficult to define. One may say it is an attribute of God. another, that it is the foundation of all reality, yet neither statement defines it. One fact we know with certainty; truth is abiding, unchangeable, eternal.

The human mind seeks a permanent and unchanging resting place. The temporal world and its fleeting pleasures, with their bewildering charms can never satisfy its longings. Satisfaction can never be secured to the human soul outside of truth in God. On the other hand, the human mind is weak and accepts fragments of truth, and stops short of the whole truth. As a result, we have the many denominations and creeds of Christendom. When all of Christ's followers are guided by the Holy Spirit "into all the truth." then they will "see, eye to eye." and denominational differences will fade away.

Knowledge of truth comes, not so much by mental grasp as by apprehending it in the soul as we live it. Christ did not preach in his sermon on the Mount, Blessed are the clear in head, but "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Because of this necessary heart condition the inspired penman wrote, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. Again he says of man, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." As no stream can flow above its fountain, no more can a person live above his thoughts, whether they be high or low, for life is only crystalized, or lived-out thought.

THE ANSWER.

this question of Pilate and of the ages, in John 14, 6, by declaring that he is "the truth." "I am the way, the truth, and the life." This leaves no room for controversy. We accept it, and base our faith and future upon it. He is the living truth, or truth in life. Of this fact we can have no adequate self, "I am the light of the world;" but he conception until we live him. What we live we know, though this is not always true of what we grasp by intellectual processes.

The Bible is the truth in word. Take Christ out of the Bible and what would remain that would be of permanent value to the soul. He is the living revelation of truth; lived out in duty, sacrifice, suffering, service. "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. is his statement of the fact.

OBJECT.

that we may know truth, but that we may up." This means that he must be lifted upon live it. "He that knoweth to good and do- the cross of crucifixion, but just as truly, that eth it not, to him it is sin." As really as we must lift him up in our daily living before Christ, the living truth, was incarnated in the the world. In this way alone shall we be livflesh, so must the living truth be incarnated | ing epistles, "known and read of men." in us as the directing force of our lives. Truth is revealed to us, not alone for truth's sake, | may save us, but that we may, by his indwellbut for the upbuilding of our lives in right- ing, be prepared for use in his service-that a eousness; and it is valuable to us only in the Christlike fruitage may result from our livdegree we allow it to make us true in our liv- ing. "Abide in me and I in you. As the ing. Truth absorbed in the soul is

DIVINE ENERGY, giving us aggressive power in the Master's service. When we possess this indwelling energy of God, the Holy Spirit will kindle the altar fires of our souls into an intense flame of love to God and lost souls; and from the deepest recesses of our inner life we will cry out to God as did Paul, "What shall I do. Lord?"

SEVERAL FORMS OF THIS REVELATION are well expressed in the nineteenth Psalm. The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." That is, truth revealed as "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul.'

"The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple." That is, truth revealed as "The testimony of the Lord is sure, making to love. No one can be a Christian without wise the simple."

ing the heart." That is, truth revealed as our love. "If ye love me keep my command-"The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing | ments," are the words of our Saviour. the heart."

enlightening the eyes." That is, truth re- the world unto himself." To express our love vealed as "The commandment of the Lord is | to him, we must acknowledge to Christ and pure, enlightening the eyes."

forever." That is, truth revealed to the we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled human soul in a manner to awaken in it, | to God." 'The fear (reverence) of the Lord is clean.enduring forever."

righteous altogether." That is, truth revealed as "The judgments of the Lord are" expressions of his truth and righteousness.

'More to be desired are they." (these revelations of truth), "than gold, yea, than much fine gold," yet how few realize the fact, most people prefer the gold, and most of them fail in getting that.

As God is love, so he is truth. As his love was expended on humanity in sacrificing and suffering, so truth is shown in righteousness and justice. In these ways the divine life comes into ours, not to be lived for self alone, but that we may be prepared for his service. Our Saviour gave the practical answer to to his glory and the good of others. "Let your light" (the truth and love of God in you), "so shine before men, that they may own sins. Faith is the medium by which we see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Again he says to his followers, "Ye are the light of the world." The same is true of himadds. "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." This shows that his followers shall have the same light that he has; but they must first possess it, or it cannot shine through their lives to benefit others.

TRUTH IS NOT

given us as a spiritual luxury, nor to bring us spiritual ease; but it is to enable us to exalt Christ by living him as the living truth. 'As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilder-The object of this revelation is not only ness even so must the Son of Man be lifted

> We are to accept Christ, not alone that he branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it in you." He also becomes our constant

abide in the vine: no more can ye, except ve abide in me." This is an abiding life union The highest possibility of a vine is to bear grapes; so the highest possibility of a Chris. tian is to live and work for the Master among men with such consecration and singleness of heart that they may "be led to glorify our Father which art in heaven." This is Chris. tian fruit-bearing. "He that abideth in me and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing." It is impossible to bear fruit without Christ within our lives. We are not simply to bear fruit, but, "much fruit," to his pleasure and glory and the good of humanity.

Salvation through Jesus is the gift of love love in his heart. We must meet God's love "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoic- and truth with love. Obedience is the test of

To express his love, God poured himself in-"The commandment of the Lord is pure, to humanity. "God was in Christ reconciling the world that "We are ambassadors for "The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring Christ, as though God did beseech you by us:

The living Christ, as the living truth, was God in the flesh suffering the consequences of "The judgments of the Lord are true and the sins of lost humanity, that he might be the righteousness of its life.

Every sin of the race must be atoned for by the sufferings and death of a pure sacrifice, or be suffered for by the sinner. Christ was the pure atoning sacrifice. By faith in him.hissufferings and death will atone for the sinner, and his life will be redeemed-bought back from justice which said, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Thus, infinite love, and infinite justice harmonize, and are expended on the one life, to its salvation.

Unless we accept Christ in faith, his suffer-His atoning sacrifice was the climax of our

ings and righteousness cannot avail for us, and we must suffer in the hereafter for our secure the atonement in Christ's sufferings and blood to ourselves. Christ suffered in vain for those who refuse to accept his salvation, and they must meet the consequences. Saviour's incarnation. Its foundation was the character of God. In Christ, God confronted the great mass of human wickedness. He overcame it; but he could do it only with the sufferings of his own incoming, by the way of the cross. Can we wonder that he, "Being in an agony, prayed more earnestly; and his sweat became as it were great drops of blood falling down upon the ground."

The cross was the resistance he met on the way into our hearts. It was the cruel weapon of human selfishness thrust into the heart of God as he came to us with encircling arms of love. Thus the cross became the symbol, both of man's sins and hatred, and of God's eternal love and pity. The pitiless weapon of man's selfishness became the profoundest expression of God's undying love and long-suffering compassion.

By the cross, accepted in faith. God comes into our lives to abide. "Abide in me and I

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THE GIFT.

THE ATONEMENT.

THE DIVINE DWELLING PLACE.

guiding power, working in us, "Both to will cration and fitness for this work, give us and to do of his good pleasure."

of cross-bearing can we ascend the skies; our News for India !" Saviour went that way. "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take sonally know our brother, the following may up his cross daily and follow me."

DIVINE FIRE.

ing your own eternity according to your choices and living, and that all error will be help Mr. Joseph Booth in our mission work God is a consuming fire." In the day of accounts, when all shall be judged "according | that our brother decided to consecrate the to the deeds done in the body," nothing by strength and talents which God has given truth, and the hearts in which it dwells as a | him to the work in Java. He has fully deciddivine incarnation, can stand the test of God's ed to give himself to the uplifting of the poor glorious, error-consuming presence.

Are you weary of sin? Listen to your Savjour's words. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls; for my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

Tempted one, the words of inspiration are for you. "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will with the temptation also make a way of escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

Discouraged one, the Lord speaks to you. "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." To give any struggling one comfort and assurance, Jesus said: "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." In him, we too, may overcome the world and meet his approval. his care for us, he pushes aside the curtains of the eternities and gives us a little glimpse of the beyond, as he says, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God."

GOOD NEWS FOR INDIA. Translated from "De Boodschapper."

Dear Reader:-We have some good news to tell you in connection with the work of Miss Marie Jansz in Java. Briefly it is as follows: Sister Jansz needs help very badly to life with a power rail. Like modern motor carry on her mission. The only helper on builders, he puts beside every way in which whom she depended in her work, Mr. Hillebrandt, her "Manager," as she called him, has left her. Even while he was still with her. did she need more help, and how much the more now that he has left!

Next came the question to find the right kind of helper. Whoever goes, must be one who will put aside every thought of worldly gain, working only for Jesus, to bring in the ture becomes exceedingly vivid to us who can lost ones. In Java we did not find such a one, but God be praised! we found one in right along with a rapid traveler. Wherever Holland.

The board of the Pieter Hendrik Fund, (This Fund was named after our lamented) brother, Pieter Hendrik Velthuysen, who died the Psalmist said, or so that we can move i at the Gold Coast. Its purpose is to collect that is right for us to do.-Sunday-school money for the mission of Sister Jansz, in Times. Java,) comes to you with the glad news: We have found in our brother Jacob Bakker and his intended wife, such persons as we think are needed there; workers whose genuine conse-

EDUCATION SOCIETY-SPECIAL MEETING. A Special Meeting of the Seventh-day Bapevery reason, under God's blessing, to expect Do we ever ask ourselves, "Am I a Chris- great things. Our brother expects to marry tist Education Society was held at Alfred. tian for Christ's sake or for my own sake?" | before leaving. His intended wife, Miss Gees- N.Y., Oct. 1, 1903, at 1.30 P.M., in accord-Let us seek the living truth for Christ's sake. sina Schuur, is one with him in the fear of ance with resolutions passed at the Fortyas a means of preparation to do his work and God and the desire to serve the Master and eighth Annual Session of the Society, held at bear his cross, remembering that we can do his work. Hence, we have not said too Salem, W. Va., Aug. 21, 1903. know him only as we live him. Only by way much dear reader, by saving to you: "Good Present: Prof. E. M. Tomlinson, Prof. A. B. Kenyon, A. E. Main, D. D., Pres. B. C.

> For those of our readers who do not pernot be out of place.

President, Prof. E. M. Tomlinson, called the Jacob Bakker is a young man of 28, oldest Unsaved one, remember that you are mak. son of the pastor of our church at Rottermeeting to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Clarke. dam, Holland. It was he who went out to The following report of the Nominating consumed by the eternal truth of God. "Our | in Cholo, British Central Africa. This work | Committee was read, and the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the officers as was so much similar to that of Sister Jansz, named therein. The Secretary stated that he had cast such a ballot, and the President declared the officers elected : President-Edward M. Tomlinson, Alfred, N. Y. Corresponding Secretary-William L. Burdick. Inde-Javanese. The board of the Pieter Hendrik pendence, N. Y. Fund does thank God for this because we sin-Recording Secretary-Vernon A. Baggs, Alfred, N. Y. cerely believe that God has given us our bro-Treasurer-Alpheus B. Kenyon, Alfred, N. Y. Vice Presidents-Lewis A. Platts, Milton, Wis.; Leander E. ther, to use him for this work.

> The Pieter Hendrik Fund has not the means is able to move the hearts of men as he pleases. And our board had such an experience Baptist brethren of Rotterdam. Holland, wrote to our treasurer: "You can put me down for 130 guilders (One guilder-40 cents American) for traveling expenses of Jacob Bakker and a new sewing machine for his intended wife." This is our first subscription and a good one.

Dear reader,—are you able, and do you tice, North Loup, Neb.; Willard D. Burdick, Nile, N. Y.; want.—out of love to God and the poor Jav- | Theodore L. Gardiner, Salem, W. Va.; Gideon Henry F. anese,-to take some part in this work? Randolph, Fouke, Ark.; Lucius R. Swinney, DeRuyter, N. Y. Whoever is able to give much, give much; whoever can give but little, do so; but let us all do something cheerfully and quickly. We Com. do not want to personally ask any one, and yet this call comes to you from God. Will The Minutes were approved, and meeting you heed it? adjourned.

May God bless these efforts to the glory of his dear name and to the salvation of the poor, blind Javanese.

Immediately following the meeting of the In behalf of the Board of the Pieter Hendrik Seventh-day Baptist Education Society, held JOHN P. SCHOUTEN, Sec. Fund. at Alfred, N. Y., Oct. 1, '03, at 1.30 P. M., KAMPERSTRAAT 1, HAARLEM, HOLLAND. a Special Meeting of the Executive Board of the Society was held, the following mem-THE THIRD RAIL.

bers being present: God has paralleled the common ways of Prof. E. M. Tomlinson, Prof. A. B. Kenyon, A. E. Main, D. D., Pres. B. C. Davis, Mrs. A. B. Cottrell, Mrs. Belle G. Titsworth, Prof. humanity travels a way which brings power W. C. Whitford, Rev. J. B. Clarke, Rev. Steto the travelers. Said he not to his servant phen Burdick, V. A. Baggs. long ago, "Jehovah thy God is with thee The Minutes of the Forty-eighth Annual whithersoever thou goest?" And just as a Session of the Society having been referred to laden car seems to drink up power from the this Board for approval, were read, and, reservoir at its side, so we are told of the anafter minor corrections, approved. cient people of God that "they drank of a On motion, the President, Treasurer and spiritual rock that followed them.", The pic-Corresponding Secretary were made a committee, with power, to communicate the understand how a mighty power can follow financial needs of the Education Society to the Conference Board of Systematic Benevowe go we can reach out the hand of faith and lence. prayer and love, and find that "he is at our It was voted that President, Prof. E. M. right hand" so that we can not be moved, as Tomlinson, be a committee to confer with Pres. Theo. L. Gardiner concerning a list of contributors at the Annual Meeting for publication.

The Recorder Press does the Good Kind of Printing without the fancy charge.

Davis, Mrs. A. B. Cottrell, Mrs. Belle G. Titsworth, Prof. W. C. Whitford, Rev. J. B. Clarke, Prof. E. P. Saunders, V. A. Baggs.

Livermore, New Market, N. I.: Theodore L. Gardiner, Salem, W. Va.; Stephen Burdick, Andover, N. Y.; Albert to send them. But we have a rich God, who Whitford, Milton, Wis.; James F. Shaw, Texarkana, Ark.; Boothe C. Davis, Alfred, N. Y.; J. Bennett Clarke, Alfred N. Y.; William C. Daland, Milton, Wis.; George H. Utter, Westerly, R. I.; Henry M. Maxson, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. only a few days ago. One of our Seventh-day Belle G. Titsworth, Alfred, N. Y.; Mrs. Albert B. Cottrell Alfred, N. Y.

> Directors-Elwood E. Hamilton, Alfred, N. Y.: David E. Titsworth, Pleinfield, N. I.: Arthur E. Main, Alfred, N. Y.: W. Calvin Whitford, Alfred, N. Y.; S. Whitford Maxson Adams Centre, N Y .; Earl P. Saunders, Alfred, N. Y .; Jesse F. Randolph, Salem, W. Va.; George J. Crandall, Milton unction, Wis.; W. Riley Potter, Hammond, La.; Mrs. Amanda M. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

> Members of the Advisory Committee on the Theological Seminary-George B. Shaw, Plainfield, N. J.; Asa B. Pren-

CHARLES C. CHIPMAN,
ELLIS A. WITTER,
ETHEL HAVEN,
SEBEUS B. COON,
GEORGE W. POST,
GIDEON HENRY F. RANDOLI

E. M. TOMLINSON, Pres.

V. A. BAGGS. Sec.

After approval of Minutes, meeting was adiourned.

PROF. E. M. TOMLINSON, Pres. V. A. BAGGS, Sec.

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Woman's Work. MRS. HENRY M. MAXSON, Editor, Plainfield, N. J.			
THE HURRYING HOURS.			
ARTHUR LEWIS.			
How often the thought comes home to me, As the moments hurry away, Of the many things I intended to do Somehow, sometime, some day. There are promises that have not been kept, Though I always meant to be true, But time is too short for all the things That a body intends to do.			
 I will answer a letter, or read a book, I will write a bit of rhyme: I will do the things that I ought to do— Some day when I have the time. So I look beyond, as I hope and plan For the days that are just ahead, While the day that is here goes into the grave With its opportunities dead. 			
To-day is the only day we have, Of to-morrow we can't be sure; To seize the chance as it comes along			

l'o seize the chance as it comes alou Is the way to make it secure. For every year is a shorter year. And this is a truth sublime-A moment misspent is a jewel lost From the treasury of time.

A summons out of town to attend a sick one, made it impossible for the editor of the Woman's Page to furnish the regular copy for the last issue.

THE Japanese, a people ever ready to accept new ideas from the Western world, have instituted a Fresh Air Work similar to that car ried on by the Tribune of New York City. It was started five years ago, by the editor of a paper in Tokio and has met with marked success. Tokio is about the size of Chicago. is densely populated and with most miserable surroundings. "The houses here are built of the lightest material and only one story high, be done by earthquakes, as they are more common in Japan than thunderstorms are here. In the crowded city quarters the roof is the only substantial portion of the house. This is supported on posts, about six feet their boys. They shirk the responsibility off apart, and the spaces between the posts are upon their mother, expecting to assume it ital punishment in industry, and the people filled with mud and wattle on one or two sides, when the child is older. But then it is too of New Zealand are glad to pay the bill. the remaining sides being left open." About late-if the father loses his hold on the boy When on May day last "Uncle Dick" Seddon one thousand children a year are taken from when young, he is seldom able to regain it was given an ovation by the people in comthese so-called homes and have a two weeks' outing in the mountains or at the seashore. | boy of five to twelve years of age is marvel- | premier for ten years, no part of the remarkpleasures. Teachers from the mission schools visit the children daily while on these vacation trips to amuse and instruct them. The work is much appreciated by the Japanese has a bed in my room, or adjoining, so that poor, work for the workless, to rescue the public and is gradually growing in importance. Buddhist priests unite with Christian missionaries in the work and wealthy persons of both religions join in the support.

WOMAN'S BOARD-REPORT. Receipts to September.

Hebron, Pa., Mrs. Esther Burdick, unappro- priated\$	1 00
Portville, N. Y., a friend, unappropriated	1 00
Milton, Wis., Mrs. C. W. Green:	
Foreign Missions\$ 1 00	
Home Missions 1 00-	2.00
Milton, Wis., Mrs. W. H. Ingham, Mrs.	
Townsend's salary	5 00
Milton, Wis., Ladies' Benevolent Society, Jen-	
nie B. Morton Scholarship, Milton College	70 00
Adams Centre, N. Y., Ladies Aid Society:	· · · ·
Tract Society\$10 00	
Missionary Society 25 00-	35 00
Total\$	114 00
MRS. L. A. PLATTS, 7	
TT 0. 1000	

MILTON, WIS., SEPT. 30, 1903. Correction .-- In receipts for July, and then in the annual report, ten dollars were credited to Hornellsville in us. which should have been credited to Hartsville. The letter containing the remittance was posted from Hornells ville, R. F. D. 6. which led to the blunder.

MRS. L. A. P.

THE OUESTION OF OBEDIENCE.

other punishments which are not justifiable. Quiet talk with the boy when alone will To shut up a child in a dark room is to spur its imagination into wild fancies. Darkness is a bad companion. It will contract and Appeal to their reason, to their interest, and terrify the child. Denying children the neces- | you can do almost anything with them. An sary amount of sleep or food, exposing them | attractive home circle is best of all places for to the inclemency of the weather, withholding | boys and girls of evenings, but if the home is from them for too long a time the tokens of unattractive it is natural for the children to affection, treating them as strangers, or as stray away. Love, tact, good sense and enemies, or ignoring them altogether-these | some self-denial are essential to an attractive are measures which do more harm than good. | home, and the children must do their part Punishment should be of such a nature that, toward its creation as well as the parents. If children. The child must know that it cannot read, study or play during the evening or suffer alone physically, much less morally. their spare time, that is one test of an attrac-Its suffering brings suffering to others. This | tive home.—Good Housekeeping. is the lesson which will develop the social element in the child. In the second place, we must correct the faults of the child by its virtues: that is to say, the strong qualities of enacted, experiment as it confessedly was, for the mind must spur the weak faculties into three years. A year before the time was up, play. If a child is physically strong, but by another law it was made a permanent feamorally weak, let the parent hold up to view ture of New Zealand life. The Australian the two sides of its nature, until the physi- | colony of Victoria tried old age pensions for cally strong child shall be ashamed of its six months by a temporary law, and then moral cowardice. Let the child look into the made it permanent. New South Wales watched mirror and see first the robust, healthy, pow- the experiences of New Zealand for two years erfully built frame; let it look again into the from its advantageous point of observation, mirror and see the small, selfish soul. To across the Tasmian sea, and then committed nature and feel uncomfortable in its presence | these shrewd commonwealths, although in the -to make the discipline self-administrative, case of each of them the applicants for penthe fault self-corrective-this is the economic | sions were more numerous. and the cost was principle in education; hence, not only the greater than had been calculated. Notwithduty, but also the beauty of obedience.—M. | standing this financial obstacle, the later laws of Ethics, Philadelphia.

A FATHER'S PART IN TRAINING A BOY.

later. The influence of the mother upon the memoration of the fact that he had been ideal training.

an excuse for the busy father. My boy of ten | to provide laws for the landless, credit for the ciate with him in the morning and evening. | more emphasized by the plaudits of the peo-Many confidences may be exchanged between | ple than old age pensions. father and son under these circumstances that would be missed otherwise, and these in- the most solvent country in the world. Its terchanges are often quite as beneficial to the ten years of reform have been years of finanfather as to the son.

Father's training must supplement mother's. Demarest Lloyd in Good Housekeeping. At five or six, one of our boys seemed disposed to develop into a sensitive, shrinking, weak nature, but through our combined efforts he is growing into as sturdy a character as he is strong physically. We early agreed not to say "don't" to him except when absolutely necessary-to throw him on his own resources, to let him play with so-called tough boys, to encourage adventure and daring, to discourage his coming to us with complaints or whims, but yet to foster his confiding

We avoid correcting our sons in the presence of other boys; you hate to be humiliated before your peers. So do boys. Instead of

antagonizing them by such means, thus de, Besides corporal punishment, there are stroying the influence of the correction. a usually be far more effective.

"Preaching" at children is of little avail. if necessary, the parents can share it with the they feel free to bring in their young friends to

The New Zealand pension law was at first

make the higher nature shrink from the lower | itself also to the policy. This was done by in order that as little damage as possible may M. Mangasarian, in the International Journal of New South Wales and Victoria go a step beyond New Zealand, and to those who have been disabled by dangerous and unhealthy work give pensions at an earlier age than Strange how fathers neglect the training of that fixed for those disabled by old age alone. The old age pension is the abolition of cap-The wealthy people of the country entertain ous, but the father's wise counsel and com- able work he has done to democratize society, them with rides and feasts and other panionship at this age are also essential to to extend the protection of the state to women and children, and to all workers, to "No time to bother with children" is not create industrial peace, to foster industries, during my very busy periods I see and asso- Maoris from extinction-none of these were

> New Zealand is the most prosperous and cial surpluses for its government.-Henry

Just Look Up Your old copies of Conference Minutes, and see if you have any of the following years: 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1835, 1841, 1845. They are pretty scarce, but they are worth Ten Cents each, if in good condition. Address, JOHN HISCOX, **RECORDER Manager, Babcock** Building, Plainfield, N. J.

OLD AGE PENSIONS A SUCCESS,

Our Reading Room.

NORTH LOUP, Neb.-Again a gracious Providence has helped our people with a fruitful season. All crops are good, but the corn crop is simply immense. A little corn that was very late was somewhat injured by the September frost, but most was matured. The pop corn, of which many thousand acres are raised here, was generally fully matured. It is a profitable crop, as is also that of beets, for the sugar factories. Much building is being done in and about town. A large ply of corn was small and late. There is an brick business block is now beingerected here. Carpenters are in great demand, at wages from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. There is now a fine opening here for a Seventh-day Baptist merchant.

The distance and expense was most too great for any of us to attend Conference this year. It was the privilege, however, of the nastor and two of our members to attend the International Christian Endeavor Convention at Denver, in July last, and to receive much inspiration therefrom. The pastor also, by invitation, preached the Convention Sermon at the District Convention at C. E.s. both Seniors and Juniors, are still wide awake and pushing. They are now talking of making an addition to the church, that they may have a room for their special accommodation. Some of the older Juniors, accompanied by their Superintendent, W. G. Rood, and others as chaperons, had a twodays camping-out picnic near the river, recently. The entire Junior Endeavor Society subsequently held a picnic on the church green. Enjoy it? Of course they did. as did some of the rest of us also.

A. B. P.

LEONARDSVILLE, N. Y.-Last Sabbath, at the Seventh-day Baptist church, was held a service for the "elderly people." Invitations were given by the pastor, to all in the village and vicinity, to attend. The invitation was quite generally accepted and the church was well filled, by old and young. The decorations were very appropriate, consisting of autumn leaves and flowers, and the effect was charming. The passage of Scripture selected by Pastor Cottrell as a text, was Isaiah, 46: 4, "And even to your old age I am He; and even to hoar hairs will I carry you; I have made and I will bear; even I will carry and deliver you." Very inspiring and comforting were the sentiments expressed and all felt that it was good to be present. Fred H.Babcock sang a solo, "The Home Land," and the dear old hymns which have brought joy and hope to many troubled hearts, "How Firm a Foundation" and "Paradise" were sung with much feeling. All of the elderly people were presented with souvenirs and will remember the day with pleasure and profit. Many felt, while their life work is nearly ended, they should soon be at home in their "Father's House," to go no more out forever.

Our school is doing finely under Professor Davis. He has already won a place in the are coming in for the winter.

welcome them to our village and church.

Women's Benevolent Society was largely other. Mr. Levy was so amazed that he sent attended at the home of Mrs. Cortland Burch, the story to the papers, and it was copied when two new members were added. Plans | throughout the country. This he thought have been made for a series of entertainments | would be the end of it, and the matter slipped to be given during the winter and spring, from his mind and was forgotten. But yesconsisting of musicals, a sale and an amateur | terday he received a letter from Patrick C. play

Rev. I. L. Cottrell has gone on a vacation to Richburg, Hornellsville and Alfred. Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Columbus, will preach during his absence.

"I some days ago saw in a St. Louis paper an item about your catching a cod-fish which Our canning factory has closed. The sup when you opened it gave up a ten-dollar gold piece, on one side of which was a couple o abundance of apples and potatoes, though diamonds and on the other the letters 'P.C. the latter are decaying badly. E.' The coin is my property, Mr. Levy. The OCTOBER 10, 1903. coin is valuable to me, for the following reason: I was fool enough about five years ago WEST EDMESTON.—We have been reminded to go into a 'wildcat' gold mining scheme in that our C. E. Society has not been represented in the "Mirror" recently. We cannot Colorado. I paid the piper to the tune of boast of a large Society, yet we are trying to about \$4,000 before I found out what I was do our part in the Master's work. The at- up against. The only thing I got out of the tendance has been smaller than usual during enterprise was this same ten-dollar piece, | this summer on account of the absence of | which I borrowed from the president of the some of the members, but there has been a company, a man named Harris Colby, at | reaction recently, the absent ones have re- | Leadville, Col., having only a check in my turned, the number has increased, and the pocket at the time and being shy of ready Lexington, 128 miles distant. Our own Society is apparently in better working money. As it happened, I did not change it, order than ever before. The committees are and the next day the mine busted up. So I doing good work; the Relief Committee has said I would keep the coin as a warning to me charge of one meeting in each month, which not to be played as a sucker by any man or is held at the homes of the "shut-in" ones in men who owned gold mines. Frank H. Wells, our village. This year we have sent \$20 to a jeweler, of Denver, Col., put two diamonds the Young People's Permanent Committee, in the piece, and also put my initials on the to be used for denominational purposes, and date side, charging me \$30 for the job, and I \$10 for Student Evangelistic work, besides guess the transaction is still on his books if vou wish to verify my statement.

defraying Society expenses. We are now 'I wore the coin for some years, and it made good whenever I was tempted to go annex to our church building. We are seek into some scheme that promised a bunch of ing to know God's will, that we may do money for next to nothing invested. I was in "Whatever he would like to have us do." It New York on May 4, and remained over for some time with friends. We went blackfishing is blessed to work for Christ. Though we in the lower bay, and I was hauling in a fish. are few as to numbers, yet there is strength when somehow or other the chain to which in our band. There is no need to be idle the coin was fastened got caught in the rigwith plenty of work at hand. Here the harging of our sloop, which just then rolled, the vest has ripened, as all over the land. chain snapped, and away went the coin. You can prove the truth of this if you will write me, when I will write and send you the Seeking things which are holy in this life to obtain. Tho' the hillside seem rugged, higher standing attain addresses of witnesses of the accident. I will We must climb with a will if the summit we gain. also give you references of good men here and And our pledge to our Master will give life's needed in New York, who will vouch for my business and moral character. I am interested in the When it is kept in the spirit; pledge so dear and so salt industry of this town, and have also min-

planning to raise money to help build an May we ever reach upward that we may live not in vain. ing and ranch interests.—N.Y. Times. Let us gladly march onward, day by day do our best. In our Saviour's approval may life's ambition rest.

м. м. w., Cor. Sec.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS. Beautiful faces are those that wear-Whole souled honesty printed there. Like crystal panes where earth fires glow. Beautiful thoughts that burn below. Yet whose utterance prudence girds. Work that is earnest and brave and true Moment by moment the long day through Whose hidden fountains but few may guess. -Littell's Living Age.

When you are all bound up and are suffer-WEST EDMESTON, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1903. ing from indigestion, lack of appetite, foulbreath, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, kidney and liver complaints, you It matters little if dark or fairneed a tonic laxative, something that will move the bowels quickly, easily and without Beautiful eyes are those that show, leaving hurtful effects behind. Never use a purgative or cathartic. They weaken the Beautiful lips are those whose words Leap from the heart like songs of birds, bowels and system and make the disease worse. Use instead Vernal Saw Palmetto Beautiful hands are those that do Berry Wine. It tones, builds up, gives new strength and vigor, not alone to the bowels, Beautiful lives are those that bless-Silent rivers of happiness, but to the whole being. Only one small dose a day will cure any case, from the lightest to the worst. That means cure, not simply relief only. The most obstinate cases yield STORY OF THE VASTY DEEP. Some few weeks ago A. E. Levy of 529 gently and easily and the cure is permanent. hearts of parents and scholars, and new ones Broadway went fishing down at the Fishing Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine is not a Banks. His luck was not exceptionally good, wine or patent medicine. A list of ingredients Mr. and Mrs. Morton Burdick, who have but when he reached home and the catch had is in every package with explanation of their lately moved here from Unadilla Forks, are been cleaned he found that he had broken the action. Write us for a free sample bottle. It settled in their new home and we are glad to record. In the stomach of a cod was found a will be sent gladly. Address, Vernal Remedy ten-dollar gold piece, with two diamonds set Co., 235 Seneca Building, Buffalo, N. Y. Last Wednesday a work meeting of the on one side and the initials "P. C. E." on the All leading druggists sell it.

Evans, residing in Kansas, who claims the ten-dollar piece as his own, and Mr. Levy will surrender it to him. Mr. Evans in his letter tells the following story:

WHY WILL YOU DOUBT.

Young People's Work.

LESTER C. RANDOLPH, Editor, Alfred, N.Y.

HEAVEN'S HERO.

Read at the Young People's Hour at the last Eastern Association by Miss Grace Burdick, and requested for publication in this department.

> On history's pages, fair, enticing, Laid in colors rare and fast, Eagerly, and ever wondering, Read we tales of lives now past Thrilled with awe we read them over, Read them over yet again, Pondering how so many virtues Could have dwelt in just one man Wondering why in every conflict One would always victor be; Where he found the gilt of power Strong to rule on land and sea. Alexander, great and mighty. Conquered all the world then known; Cæsar too, the Roman leader, Made a hero's fame his own; Charlemagne, for the Franks ambitious Spread his sway on every side. Three great leaders lived and conquered Three great leaders lived and died.

Like the stars gleam in the midnight, Twinkling faintly and afar, So the lives of nations' heroes Jpon history's pages are. When the sun in radiant glory From the east sheds ray on ray Lesser lights all fade before him. Fade before the dawning day. So one name among the others Much more glorious we see; And the lesser are forgotten, Are as nought to you and me. When we hear the name of Jesus How our very heart beats fast. How we long to once step backward And be with him in the past. With the shepherds we would travel See the baby in the stall, We would bend the knee before him, Offer him our best, our all. O, to hear that angel chorus Prophesying peace on earth! O, to hear them gladly singing Of the blessed Saviour's birth! If but backward time would fly, We could see him, you and I.

In Nazareth we find the Saviour Growing, learning, as a boy, Working daily with his father, Bringing to his mother joy. Was there e'er so grand a boyhood. Spent in loving servitude? Came there not unto those parents For their care, due gratitude? We would hear the Saviour teaching As he to a man did grow, We would always linger near him, More of him each day to know-As it fell from loving lips. Silenced, feel the soothing power Flowing from those finger tips. Tender voice so firm and kind Spoke peace to each troubled mind. Hands outstretched to heal the ill, O, to feel their pressure still. Kindly hands, ah, even now l may feel upon my brow, When troubles press and sorrows grieve Thy touch, to comfort and relieve.

In that sad Gethsemane With the Saviour we would go. Would we slumber with the others? Every heart beat answers "No." Ab, alack for humane watchcare, It is prone to droop and die. Only one is always faithful, God, the king of earth and sky. Not like Peter, weak, impetuous, Would we e'er our Christ deny; But each time to just suspicions Heart and lips would make reply, "Know him, blessed one, mocked and beaten. Who among you taught each day?" "He is my own Lord and Master, Know him, love, adore him? Aye.' Sad the thought now hovers near, "How about the daily trials?" Ah, the firmest falter now. Rare are lives free from denials. Til much better we shall be. Peter, we'll not censure thee.

When world's heroes' tasks were done, They must lay them down to die: But not so with Heaven's hero. He arose and went on high. He still intercedes for sinners, As when first he took his place. One finds, through the name of Jesus Pardon at the throne of grace. Not alone upon the pages Fashioned in a printer's hand, Nor inclosed in binding covers Deeds of worth are wont to stand. In the heart of man, exalted

Bring they joy and rapt delight; As the moonlight in the summer Charms and beautifies the night. Tho' we did not see the Saviour When he dwelt upon the earth. Tho' we heard no angels singing Of the blest Redeemer's birth, In our hearts a home he wishes, There to dwell and ever be. Open, when he gently whispers, "Let me come and sup with thee."

The City's Message.

One night in Pittsburg, while waiting an hour for the train. I went out on the long bridge near the depot, and strolled back and forth in the cool, refreshing air. The city houses and restless streets-to the long, irrealways appeals to me; but in different ways at different times. Sometimes it exhilarates me with its sense of action and achievement sometimes it touches my heart with its masses of humanity; sometimes it draws my admiration for its material glories; often its sin and degradation seems to bring a sense of personal humiliation. The effect of the whole scene and surroundings at first that night was one of depression. I felt a touch of that which led the wise man to exclaim, "What profit hath man of all his labor under the sun?" One of the first things to attract my attention, as I passed into the outer air, was a mass of brilliant sparks flying aloft in the distance, partly hidden by the network of the bridge. It was not the season for celebration, and I asked a fruit vendor the cause. He said it was the iron mills. I thought of the men toiling all night in the heat and grime. Then I noticed the lights reflected in the water. Beautiful it was to catch the general impression, the long upright, parallel bars of silver, with wavering groups of jewels here and there, floating and flashing upon the ripples. But, looking closer, there was the muddy Ohio river. The silver was only like, and in His presence the words of the poet the surface sheen. It was pleasant to are sober truth: see the lights of the city gleam through the evening haze. There were great apartment buildings in which the mass of jets took on regular form; the trolley cars swept gaily along the streets and across the bridge; a long train moved slowly athwart the river with its series of travelling palaces; there were action and life on every hand; but the faces of the men lounging about the saloon on the corner were hard and coarse. A young man standing by the bar looked out of the window-there was something sodden about his expression. A man and a woman came out of a doorway near by. They were about to take a trolley ride, she announced to an acquaintance with an air of vivacity which had no heart and carried no conviction. They were young, but they gave no impression of youth. That awful old age which can claim life before it is twenty, had settled down upon them. They had tasted pleasure, its forbidden fruit, its reckless indulgencies, its king is the Messiah. The kingdom is the sin which lures humanity on by a certain great spiritual realm which He was to set up. charm of mystery and daring—and there was nothing left. There are many sad things in | with the victorious reign, as accounting for this world, but the saddest of all is the look I have seen in human eyes. Their step had | day of thy power;" or, as it has been approno elasticity. The man moodily chewed his priately translated, "Thy people shall be cigar as he strode on silently in advance to volunteers." hail the car. The woman wore a gown of jaunty cut and her air was defiantly spright- America. At the funeral of one of our memgood time," but when her face sank into un- | father that he was a veteran of two wars, soul. Degradation and death. A pall of | War of 1812. That meant that he was a volsmoke hung over the city, and the trail of sin | unteer, for there was none but volunteers on was along its streets. Then there was the America's side in those struggles. The fact

for me. Aloné, alone.

But gradually the charm of God's wonder. ful world worked upon me. The sweet evening breeze fanned my face. A few stars peeped out in the sky. A delicate, fleecy cloud hovered overhead. I looked again at the river. The filth was man's, but the silver sheen was God's. It was no less real because it spoke to one's sense only. God had made the eve for beauty and beauty for the eye. Then I lifted my eyes above the factories and business gular line of lights upon the heights, in every direction. Ah, there were the homes of Pittsburg, thousands and thousands of them. The home-which Almighty God had instituted—and into which, under the sweet Gos. pel of Christ, more and more of kindness and gentleness and purity were coming. Their chubby-faced children were putting on their night-gowns and saying, "Our Father which art in heaven." Happy, contented mothers were kissing the dimpled cheeks good-night. Husbands and wives are sitting down in quiet companionship by the evening light, after the busy labor of the day. There was the sound of music and the ripple of laughter, the light of friendship and the glory of love. And there, over all the world with its tangled web, its mysterious wrong doing and beneficent pain, was the great Father heart-and

was not alone. As I thought that it was God's world, and that He has a purpose beyond what we can see, the city took on a friendly look and the evening air enfolded me in its caressing embrace. It is God who makes the world home-

> "There is many a rest in the road of life, If we only would stop and take it, There is many a tone from the better land. If the querulous heart would wake it. To the sunny soul that is full of faith And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth The grass is green and the flowers are bright, Tho' the wintry storm prevaileth.

"Better to hope, tho' the clouds hang low, And to keep the eyes still lifted; For the sweet, blue sky will soon peep through Where the ominous clouds are rifted. There was never a night without a day, An evening without a morning; And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes, Is just before the dawning.

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

The 110th Psalm is a psalm of victory. The And one of the facts prophesied in connection it, is that "thy people shall be willing in the

The word volunteer is an honorable one in ly, as if to say fiercely to fate, "I will have a bers this week, it was noted of his grandconscious relaxation, it was that of a lost | having served in both the Revolution and the

loneliness-hundreds of people, hundreds of thousands in this great city, and no one cared

Christ's Volunteers

Ост. 19, 1903.]

stirring memories to many hearts. They hear than the auto-chairs of the Exposition. again that refrain which swept over the country, when President Lincoln called for more troops:

"We are coming, we are coming, our union to restore, We are coming, Father Abram, with three hundred thousand more We are coming, Father Abram, with three hundred

thousand more."

It was the volunteer that saved the Union. Although there were drafted men in the ranks half done before it is realized that she has betoward the close, most of them went in the gun. She cares for her room, she dons an spirit of the volunteer. And the reason why apron and clears the table, she makes friends the struggle was such a hard one was that with the children and quiets their restless there were volunteers on the other side, too. | energies with a story, she puts an unobtru-An Englishman asked a Northern man dur-|sive touch here and there which lightens the ing those days, in a sneering tone, why it took | burdens of the mistress without seeming to the nation so long to end the rebellion: "Be- | George Shaw won the everlasting regard o cause we are fighting Americans," he quietly | one mother I know when he called at the answered.

There was a black negro regiment in the was tired and worried. He did not seem to Spanish war, the 25th Infantry. They were | notice anything annoying, but told the little volunteers. At one time a great part of this | people a quaint yarn, which brought them regiment was drawn up in line near the yel- | thronging about his knees, with the smallest low-fever hospital, at Santiago. The major | one in his lap. Then he showed them how to in command addressed them thus:

this hospital work; there is hardly a chance his way rejoicing. That home still has a that anyone who takes the position of nurse grateful memory of the visit. The latch-string will escape the disease, and some will un- is always out there for him. doubtedly die. In view of this are there any of you who will volunteer? If so, let them of a pastor toward anyone who sees a boy step two paces to the front."

The major had scarcely finished his strange | telling what a fool the boy is, makes friends speech when every man stepped two paces to | with that boy and interests him in bette the front. and from them the sixty were things. chosen. It is this volunteer spirit which makes the nation proud of its soldiers. It is this which makes the nation great. It is to be the spirit of Christ's conquering church.

Auto-Chairs.

the World's Columbian Exposition are to be | not been attending usually, or who needs a replaced at the St. Louis World's Fair by friendly bit of help. He comes into the room auto-chairs. They are provided with storage | before the bell has ceased tolling, going up batteries, and will have a uniform speed of well to the front, as the pastor has requested, three miles an hour. The pressure of a few and if he can take a company of comrades ounces is sufficient to operate the sensitive | along, so much the better. He has prayed guard rail, which, in case of collision, will for the meeting. It shows in his face, and bring the chair to a sudden stop and prevent | thrill comes into the heart of the leader just damage. The chair is easily guided and op- | to look into his eyes. When the prayer sererated, and no attendant is necessary.

members who need to be wheeled about. | nest petition comes naturally from his lips. There are even some who regard the pastor in | He looked in the Sun[®] the previous Wednesday the light of the guard who is to attend upon | for the topic of the meeting. He has been the feeble, but exacting saints who choose to | thinking about it, and from the Bible or lit take their ease as they pass along. Wanted, | erature or experience or conversation or the Auto-Christians, who have each their own reflections and aspirations of his own heart direct source of power, who live each their there comes early in the meeting a bright own life, and do their own work, whatever is helpful testimony-just a few sentences. Afdone by others, who do not have to be waited | ter the meeting, as well as before it began, he on and coaxed along in order to do their is watching for the strangers and those who duty.

visit, if you care to, a church of workingmen | to drop a word of appreciation and encourwhose pastor was himself a workingman, agement, and there are souls on his heart coming up from the ranks with little educa- | constantly whom he is trying to win to tion of the schools except what he got at | Christ. night after the busy day's work was done. This is an organization of busy activity in inside your church door feel that they are every branch where souls are constantly being | welcome, that you are glad to have them won to Christ. The board of deacons is made come, that this is a spiritual home for them, up of young business men, and the whole that there is warmth and light and gladness church is like one large Christian Endeavor there which draws them to come again and

was one for his descendants to remember with | Society whose members live up to their pledge. | become a part of it? Are you doing your Such a church is a rebuke to many of our | share toward this end? "Volunteers"-that word brings back churches. It will be more of a sight to me O, for such a baptism of love that all formality and stiffness and constraint and sel-

A Better Way.

There are two-kinds of guests in the home One stands with folded hands and asks Moody's Straightforwardness. politely, "Is there anything that I can do?" A scholarly man who was not in active And the hostess with equal politeness answers Christian service said once to Dwight L. 'Nothing, thank you." The other guest Moody, "You oughtn't to attempt to speak quietly finds ways to help and has her task in public, Moody. You make many mistakes in grammar." "I know I make mistakes," said Moody, 'and I lack a great many things; but I'm doing the best I can with what I've got. But, look here, my friend, you'vegrammar enough; what are you doing with it for Jesus?" The volunteer sweeps aside all that feeling of pride and egotism which holds men back from doing God's work for fear they will be home. The children were noisy, the mother laughed at or their mistakes criticised. The first appearance of Mr. Moody before an English audience was at an anniversary of the London Sunday-school Union in Exeter Hall. It is customary in England for a speaker on such an occasion to be connected do one or two little tricks, chatted with the with some motion as its mover or seconder in "Men, we must have some sixty nurses for | mother when she was at liberty, and went on order to give him the floor. Moody was assigned to move a vote of thanks to the chairman of the meeting, the Earl of Shaftes-

> I wish I could show you the grateful hear going wrong and, instead of going around

Two Sample Hours.

We cannot follow the volunteer all through plain Dwight L. Moody, a Sunday-school the week. Let us, just as a sample, watch worker. And then I'm not your American him for two hours on Friday night. He comes cousin; by the grace of God I'm your brother, to prayer meeting, first calling for some one who is interested, with you, in our Father's The rolling chairs propelled by guides at | who is a stranger or who for some reason has work for his children. "And now about this vote of thanks to the noble Earl,' for being our chairman this evening. I don't see why we should thank him any more than he should thank us. When at one time they offered to thank our Mr. Lincoln for presiding over a meeting in Illinois he stopped it. He said he'd tried to do his duty, and they'd tried to do theirs. He thought it was about an even thing all vice comes, without waiting for the leader to round." It is said that there are churches and church | call on Brother Smith or Sister Jones, an ear-That direct dealing, brushing aside meaningless conventionalties to go straight at the heart of the Master's work, won the English audience, and led to the invitation to visit England again as a leader in evangelistic labors. They did not invite him because he was odd, but because he was so dead in earnest that nothing would be allowed to stand. in the way of his mission. The Love of Christ. need a special welcome. He gets other people Back of all the volunteer service is the If you go to St. Louis next year, you may | acquainted with one another. He knows how mighty love which prompts it. In the heart of the soldier boy of 1861 was a deep, passionate love for his country, the nation of liberty and equality, the land of his fathers, the love which was in the heart of men dying Shall not every man and woman who comes on the field of battle in Cuba when, instead of crying and groaning they lifted their voices in "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty

fishness and indifference and jealousy-all the barriers which hinder the free flow of divine grace-shall be melted away forever!

bury. Toward the close of the meeting the Earl yielded his place to the vice chairman, who announced that they were glad to have with them their American cousin, the Rev. Mr. Moody of Chicago, who would now "move a vote of thanks to the noble Earl," who had presided. Mr. Moody said: "The chairman has made two mistakes to begin with. I'm not the Reverend Mr. Moody, at all. I'm

Of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride,"-

which strengtheneth me."

When shot and shell were flying over Pekin, and the Christians had every reason to suppose that their last hour had come, the voices of the Junior Christian Endeavorers could be heard singing, "There'll be no dark valley when Jesus comes."

In that spirit of devotion and loyalty, the spirit of the volunteer, send us forth, Heavenly Father, in the day of the power of thy son, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

HOUSEKEEPING IN DIXIE.

Manuel was about thirteen years old when I took him "to train." Slender, straight, of a ginger-cake color, with regular, white teeth and large, lustrous eyes, he was an unusually handsome and attractive specimen of his race. Soon, however, I discovered that he had many idiosyncrasies. Every morning, the photographs on the sitting-room mantel were standing on their heads; I would set them right side up, each time, but in a little while they were upside down again. Other articles were as persistently displaced, and finally, I mentioned the matter to Manuel he looked at me with inscrutable eyes, and remained silent. When an answer was insist ed upon, he said: "I wanted to see how long you'd keep putting them the other way."

In vain I struggled to teach him reading and writing; he considered them useless accomplishments, and refused to learn. In other things he was equally firm. One of his recommendations was that he was "right handy" in the garden, but, from day to day, the lawn mower stood out in the rain, the garden shears, trowel, rake and other tools were scattered from one end of the yard to the other, and the rubber hose lay baking on the brick walk. The plants were parched and dying for lack of water and, finally worn out by his persistent negligence and obstinacy, I determined to conquer or send him away. I explained how I had hesitated to take him, and had only consented because his aunt (an old and valued servant) had begged it as a favor; he merely stood looking at me with his strange, baffling expression, while | that's why!" he retorted angrily. his round, woolly head was covered with a thatch of sawdust which he had unconscious- | was white-folks pet, and you is." They were ly gathered by standing on his head behind | the high, barrel-like cistern while I was calling | to their rooms to think over their conduct him. "I don't wonder you like to play with | the other children," I said, trying to soothe Manuel said, and peace was so completely the grief I imagined he felt at my anger, "and | you shall have time to play, but do your little duties first. You will, won't you?"

He remained silent.

naughty?"

No answer.

tools that way? Edouard (the gardener) is angry with you now."

Silence.

and water the front flower bed before break- ed him to be very haughty toward the many fast?"

conversation ended.

fence to fence. In the pause of the thunder, these premises for?"

-and the brave voices died away into silence. and of the down-pouring rain, we heard a "The love of Christ constraineth us." For strange, hissing, sizzling sound. Going to humbly; with a majestic wave of the hand he his sake--for his dear sake we can bear any- the door to learn the cause, I discovered silently motioned them away to the back thing. "I can do all things through Christ | Manuel, drenched to the skin, watering the door. flowers.

> If he was taciturn with me, he made up for it by his loquacity when with his fellow servants, or the children. "I don't go to church nor Sabbath-school no more," I heard him

temporary

a going no more. I reckon I'll be a Catholic." nterestedly.

"For playing baseball."

"On the Sabbath?"

seen me, and he had it in for me, and so them high buildings and run them tunnels they expelled me-me and Sonsy Anderson." | under the river, I can't see. When I tell my "What was he mad about?"

"Well, sir, we was to meeting, and we was lies." a-setting on the back bench, clean back⁺ The following year, at the time of his anagainst the wall, and, fust thing you know, nual vacation, he naturally wished to go the bench broke and me and Sonsy and a again, and, as he could never be induced to whole lot of the other fellers fell onto the save his money, we encouraged his investing floor. We laughed some, and he thought we | it in this way. did it a purpose, and with that he tuk after "But next year," I said, the morning he us, and we all lit out for the levee, and we started on this second trip, "you must see just natchally dug! My shoes was kinder | New York and Boston." wore out, and I run so fast they had worked up around my knees time I reached the gets back, this time, I is going to listen to river."

He was so attractive, in many ways, that insensibly, he crept into our affections and, correspondingly, aroused the jealousy of his | back on the first of September, sure." fellow servants. Hearing an uproar in the library one day, when he and Dora, the house | Clara, this is from Manuel, and can you forgirl, were polishing the floor, I went to see give me, and I is not coming back no more." what was the trouble. I found the two in a pitched battle, beating each other with their | height of his earthly ambition and is running scrubbing brushes, and, when 1 succeeded in an elevator in Chicago. Reader, if you see a separating them, although they stopped be- handsome youth of about twenty-one, with laboring each other for a moment, they stood | Moorish rather than negro features, a winglaring like wild beasts. Dora's hair had ning, sympathetic manner, and with a been so pulled out of its ordinarily "wrap- soft musical voice, you may be sure it is our ped" and twisted condition that it stood on lost and lamented Manuel.—The Interior. end like the feathers of a frizzly chicken, while Manuel had a bruise under one eye.

"He hit me fust," Dora said sullenly.

"She called me 'white-folks nigger' and

"I nuvver," she answered. "I said you about to renew hostilities, when I sent them in half an hour they had "done thunk," as restored that I soon overheard them on the back steps amicably criticising me.

As the years passed Manuel grew into a handsome stripling of winning manners, very "Manuel," I exclaimed, "why will you be so fond of dress and wonderfully skillful about the house. We even persuaded him to go to school during the summer months, and, by "Will you remember not to scatter the paying his tuition, finally induced him to learn to read and write a little, although, in spite of our efforts, he still took great liberties with the King's English. His fine appearance, "Will you be good and gather up the tools, education and many other advantages causdilapidated looking members of his race who He nodded, and I was glad to consider the rang our gate bell. When two small boys who had come to bring a melon, rang too | Crofoot. The following morning there was a thunder- | loudly, Manuel appeared and demanded icily: storm and the street was overflowed from |"What is you making all that racket around

"We has brung dis million," they answered

"Mv." said one little boy to the other. "ain't he a dude nigger!"

As the years passed by he expressed his gratitude and attachment more and more. "This is my college," he would say, as the boys, one after another, went away to get "Why?" asked my Ben, who was his con- their education, "and it was a mighty lucky day for me when I come here." Still, in spite "'Cause I has been expelled, and I ain't of his affection for home, he had a natural longing to see something of the world, and. "What were you expelled for?" Ben asked, when he was nineteen years old, that wish was gratified by a trip to Chicago. Great was his wonder at what he saw. "I never knew the world was that big," he said, in recounting "Naw, on Monday. One of the deacons | his experiences, "and how they can build friends about all I seen, they thinks I is telling

"I hopes to," he answered, "and when I vou and begin saving." He turned back at the door to shake hands a second time and to say: "Good-bye, Miss Clara, I is coming

Four days later I received this letter: "Miss Rumor says that he has attained the

MEETING AT NEW AUBURN, MINNESOTA.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Seventhday Baptist Churches of Minnesota convened with the New Auburn church at 2 o'clock P. M., October 2, 1903. In the absence of Charles Socwell, Secretary, Miss Grace Ronnsville was appointed Secretary pro tem. The appointee and the alternate being absent, the introductory sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Lewis: theme, "Character Building." The evening meeting was opened by a song service, which was followed by a stirring sermon from Rev. D. C. Lippincott. After the sermon was a conference meeting, in which many took part.

The sermon on Sabbath morning was by Elder A. G. Crofoot. Text, Matt. 28: 18-20. After the sermon a collection for missionary purposes was taken. The covenant meeting followed, which was conducted by Elders Crofoot and Lippincott.

The afternoon was occupied as the Young People's Hour, the meeting being led by Mr.

SABBATH EVENING. The choir conducted a praise service, after which was a sermon by Rev. G. W. Lewis.

SABBATH MORNING.

SABBATH AFTERNON.

Text, Gen. 4: 9, and Gal. 6: 2; theme, "Am **I My Brother's Keeper?**

FIRST DAY-MORNING.

At 10 o'clock, the regular business session of the Semi-Annual meeting was held. this meeting Giles Ellis was elected Moderator of the next Semi-Annual Meeting, Grace Rounsville, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. The expenses of Mr. Hutchins as a delegate to the Iowa Annual Meeting were ordered paid. Article 6 of the Constitution require that at each session of the meeting "an offering shall be taken for missions at such times as the Moderator shall indicate." The meeting then adjourned until June, 1904, to meet with the church at Dodge Center, Minnesota, services to commence on Sixth-day evening, instead of afternoon. It was further suggested that at that time a proposition to change the meeting to annual, instead of semi-annual, should be discussed.

FIRST-DAY-EVENING.

The session was opened by a song service, which was followed by an essay by Miss Min⁴ ing in a log house. All his life except about two years nie Green. The closing sermon was preached by Elder Crofoot; text, 1 Sam. 2: 26. This was followed by conference meeting, led by Elder Lippincott. In this meeting many testified to having received great benefit from the sermons and other services of the Semi-Annual meetings

We are few here in New Auburn, but are trying to keep the banner aloft and do whatsoever our hands find to do for the Master. We ask the prayers of our brethren in the household of faith, that we may be strengthened for our place and for the trusts committed to us.

CHAS. SOCWELL, Rec. Sec. **OCTOBER 2, 1903**

DEATHS.

Burdick—Hannah Fellows Waterman Burdic born in Norwich, Vermont, July 23, 1816, and died of pneumonia at the home of her son E. K. Burdick, in Nortonville, Kansas, September 27, 1903.

While a child her parents "went west," locating in the town of Persia, Cataraugus county, New York. In 1835 she was married to Delos Carpenter Burdick, leaving the duties of school teaching for those of the household. At about the time of her marriage she united with the Persia Seventh-day Baptist church. In 1872 she came with her husband to Kansas. They both removed their membership to the Pardee Seventh-day church, which has since changed its name and location to Nortonville. Of this church she was a faithful and earnest member at the time of her death. Her husband died in 1888.

She retained her strength and activity remarkably for one of her years. She was present at the Sabbath service the week before her death. Her mental powers Philip Greene to go home with me, and stay all night. were much above the ordinary in strength of grasp and | We had the whole mill to ourselves, and we talked over clearness of perception. She had strong, clear-cut convictions, with Christian courage to express them, and | talked and prayed together, and decided that, as we live them out. The Bible was her daily companion, much of which she could repeat from memory; and Bible themes in conversation were her delight.

She took deep interest in missions, both in the home honest with God and with our fellow men, and take our and foreign lands. The pitiable conditions existing Saviour for our example. Philip is living yet, and we are among the Jews appealed strongly to her sympathies, both in our eighty-second year. Each of us has always and she contributed in their behalf with a liberal hand. paid his debts, dollar for dollar, and God has blessed us The Lord had blessed her with a generous amount of this | both in a long life of religion, temperance habits in the world's goods. She frequently said she was simply his good things of life, and total abstinence from all intoxisteward in its use. Several students, a part of whom cants and the things which are evil, as nearly as possiwere Theological students, received financial aid from ble." Mr. Greene's faith was deep and strong. There her, as also did needy ones in various places. She, with | was a vital connection between this and the substantial her husband, gave a well-stocked farm to the cause of qualities of his character. Services were held at the the Lord at about the time they came to Kansas.

daughters home to himself, and we miss her. G. W. H.

MAXSON.-At her home in West Edmeston, N. Y., Aug. BURDICK-Henry Gardner Burdick, son of Gardner and Elizabeth Holland Burdick, was born in Hopkinton, 31, 1903, Mrs. Annie Maxson •R. I., April 3, 1827, and died in Hope Valley, R. I., She was born in Booneville, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1837. Oct. 4, 1903.

Her maiden name was Annie Tuttle. She was adopted He was united in marriage to Sarah Maria Babcock when a child, into the home of Ichabod Williams, of Jan. 6, 1852. Four children were given to them, two Verona. In 1884 she was married to Truman H. Maxsons and two daughters, three of whom are living. At son, of West Edmeston, with whom she lived happily the age of 15 he became a subject of saving grace, and until the latter's death about ten years ago. She was was baptized by Eld. John Green, and united with the a strong and faithful member of the West Edmeston Rounsville, Recording Secretary, and D. T. Seventh-day Baptist church in Rockville, retaining his church, ever anxious to do the bidding of her Master. membership until his death. During this long period of She was patiently waiting and longing to depart and be sixty-one years he has been a faithful and devoted memwith Christ and the companion who preceded her, when ber. regarded by all as a man of sterling worth and unthe summons came. In the absence of her pastor, the tarnished moral rectitude. A year ago last February pastor of the Second Brookfield church conducted the his wife left him on the shores of time and passed over service which was attended by relatives and many of the Annual Meeting was amended, so as to to the better land. He has been in feeble health for the friends T. J. V. last two years or more. He has left a record without a VARS.-At her home in Edelstein, Ill., Sept. 14, 1903, stain—a priceless legacy to his children. "The memory Helen Maria Vars. of the righteous is blessed.' A. MCL.

Sister Vars was the daughter of Benjamin and Maria GREENE.—Philip Sweet Greene was born in Alfred, N.Y Hall, and was born in Berlin, N. Y., July 19, 1827, March 27, 1818, and died at the same place Oct. where she spent her childhood and youthful days. She 1903 was married Oct. 28,1848, to Thomas Vars, with whom Judge Edward Greene, his grandfather, was a vetera she happily lived until her husband's death.less than one of the Revolution, and served as captain in the war o year ago. In 1854 they came to Hallock township. Pe-1812. He was the first judge of Madison county, N. Y oria county, Ill, and settled on the homestead now occu-At eighty-four years of age his autograph was still bold pied by their son. Four children were born to them. and firm. His son, Luke Greene, was a pioneer settler three of whom survive and live in this community, viz.: at Alfred. His was one of the first four families to make Mrs. Lily M. Ayers, Morton B. Vars, and Miss Olive M. a home in the wilderness. He also served in the war o Vars. Brother and Sister Vars were substantial good 1812. To him and his wife, Nancy Murphy, were born citizens, industrious, upright in their dealings, and nine children and seventy-five grandchildren. Of these neighborly toward their fellow men. They were highly children, Philip was the sixth. He received his school respected and loved by all who knew them. The church nembership of Mr. Vara was with the home church in in Illinois before his marriage, was passed in the com Berlin, from which the ties of former associations would munity of his birth. On Sept. 6, 1844, he was married not allow him to remove it. Sister Vars was a member to Olivia Clarke, of Independence. She was also of sturdy of the West Hallock Seventh-day Baptist church, the descent. Her father's father, Stephen Clarke, had twelve services of which she with her family always attended children.all of whom lived to rear families with an average when health would permit. For many years she was number of eight children; so she had ninety-five cousins one of the most active and faithful members of the She was bright, witty, kind hearted, and her memory is Ladies' Missionary Society connected with the church. cherished by many people, including generations of stu-It was in her own home, however, rather than in public dents, to whom she showed kindness in a thousand deli ways, that her splendid qualities as wife. mother. and cate ways, and for whom her house was a home. Sh friend were manifested. Here, in woman's true realm was superintendent of the Primary Sabbath-school, and and highest service, she showed herself most womanly. her boys and girls still remember how she would knee Her memory will be cherished by all who knew her. in prayer for them, while the tears ran down her cheeks. Her health failed rapidly after her husband's death, her Mr. Greene was a conscientious man. This trait showed disease toward the last taking the form of partial paplainly in his work. One of his sons says that his re ralysis. Funeral services were held at the home and in spect for his father began when he saw him selecting the West Hallock church, conducted in the absence of the material for the wagons which he made. He would use pastor by the Rev. William H. Kerb, of Edelstein, who none but the best of material, whether he made a cent spoke from the text, "He giveth his beloved sleep." Ps. or not. One old citizen says that he made the last wag-128:2. Her body was laid to rest beside that of her on used on his farm, and it was the best one he ever husband in the West Hallock cemetery. F. E. P. saw. He was a trustee of the University from 1850 to

1886. He was justice of the peace for twenty-four years, often trying criminal cases, but he never had a decision eversed by a higher court. He was justice of session associate judge of the court) for three successive terms. He was temperate in every sense. He not only never had a taste of tobacco or strong drink so far as known, but he was also temperate in word, deed, and spirit. He lived a steady, even life. He was a kind man. He would leave profitable work to do a repair job from which he did not expect to get anything. The general feeling might be expressed in the words of a young man who had been sentenced to the county jail by him for stealing. He put his hand out between the bars and said, "I'm glad to see you, if you did put me here." He was baptized in 1838, and joined the First Alfred church of which he continued a faithful member. Ethan Lanphear, in his book, makes an interesting reference to Mr. Greene's religious experience: "That winter (1836-1837" was one of much thought and meditation. A revival meeting was held in the community. 1 invited my friend our lives, and really thought that we were sinners. We were starting in life for ourselves, we would seek first the kingdom of heaven and God's righteousness, and trust in him for what we needed; that we would be home October 8. The pastor's text was Is. 26: 3 Truly, the Father above has taken one of his faithful | "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staved on thee. L. C. R.

Employment Bureau Notes.

WANTS.

11. A man and a boy to work on dairy farm, at Nortonville, Kan. Steady employment at good wages. Good chance for boy to work for board and attend graded school eight months in the year.

18. A Seventh-day Baptist young man, 23 years of age, wishes a position as a clerk in a store. He will give good references as to character, ability, etc.

20. A young lady with diploma from the Hornellsville Business School, wishes a position as stenographer where she can have Sabbath privileges. Recommendation furnished if desired.

21. Wanted, at once, a boy or young man to work on farm near Adams Center. Light work through the winter with chance to attend district school if so desired. If satisfactory, work by the year.

22. Wanted.—A young or middle-aged man as farm hand the year round on a farm in Eastern Iowa. Write the Secretary at once.

23. A young homeopathic physician wishes to get in with an old established physician. References given. Address the Secretary.

24. Wanted at once, a good man on a dairy farm in western New York. A permanent home for the right party. Address Secretary.

N. L. MALTBY, Adams Center, N. Y. Rural Free Delivery, Route 1.

Inclose 10 cents in stamps with requests to employ or to be employed. Address,

> W. M. DAVIS, Sec., No. 511 West 63d Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sabbath School.
CONDUCTED BY SABBATH-SCHOOL BOARD. Edited by VILLIAM C. WHITFORD, Professor of Biblical Languages and Literature in Alfred University.
INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1903,
FOORTH QUARTER.
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David and Absalom
David's Confession David's Confession David's Joy Over Forgiveness David and Absalom David's Grief over Absalom David's Trust in God David's Confession David's Confe
David's Trust in GodPsa. 23
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Review

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LESSON TEXT.-2 Sam. 15-1-12.

For Sabbath-day, October 31, 1903.

Golden Text .--- Honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord, thy God, giveth thee. -Exod. 20:12.

INTRODUCTION

When we read of David's many wives, it is hardly fair for us to judge him by our modern standards. It was not unusual in that age for a man to have more than one wife. Especially a king as a part of his royal state multiplied wives, oftentimes choosing them from foreign countries with which he had relations of friendship. It was, however, directly from these entangling domestic alliances that David's great troubles arose. If David had not married the daughter of the king of Geshur he never would have had such a son as Absalom.

But we cannot say that the domestic troubles of David arose simply from the fact that one or more of his wives were not worshipers of Jehovah. The simple fact that there were many parts of the one family that were natural rivals of one another could not but lead to jealousies and strife. The mother of Ammon, David's first-born, was probably an Israelitess, but he showed himself a most unworthy son. David's own example in the matter of Uriah the Hittite could not fail to have a bad influence upon his sons.

the selfishness and treachery of Absalom. After he had birthplace it would not seem unnatural that he should been pardoned for his murder of Ammon, and had at choose that city as the place in which he should pay his length been restored to favor with the king, his father, yow. His real reason for choosing Hebron was no he set about with the most careful scheming to supplant | doubt because he needed to be a little way from Jerusahis father in the affection of the people, and to acquire | lem when he was bringing his plans to pass, and because by unfair means the kingdom for himself.

mon, Absalom was probably the eldest living son of David (for the second-born, Chileab, had probably died, and as we hear nothing of him after the bare record of Hebron as distinguished from the Jehovah of Jerusalem his birth in 2 Sam. 3), his succession to the throne of his father was by no means assured as a part of his birthright. There was as yet no established precedent that the eldest son should reign in his father's stead. As we notice later David reserved to himself the right to say which of his sons should reign after him.

TIME.-Toward the end of David's reign.

PLACES.—Jerusalem and Hebron.

PERSONS.-David and Absalom; Ahithophel, a distin guished counselor, is also mentioned.

OUTLINE:

- 1. Absalom Craftily Wins the Favor of the People. **v.** 1-6.
- 2. Absalom is Crowned at Hebron. v. 7-11.
- 3. Absalom is Assisted by Abithophel. v. 12.

NOTES

1. And it came to pass after this. After Absalom had returned from his exile in the land of Geshur and had at length been restored to the favor of the king. Now he was in a position to make advances toward the acquisition of the throne for himself. While he was still unforgiven by his father for his deed of violence against his elder brother, even when he had been allowed to return to the land of Israel, no one could have supposed that he was to be the successor of David. Prepared him a chariot and horses. He appeared in public in such state that people might well think of him as the heir apparent. And fifty men to run before him. A company that would make a very good show, and might serve also as the nucleus of an army when he might determine to use force | cess of the conspiracy. Absalom is king in Hebron. By in obtaining the kingdom.

sacrifice personal ease for the accomplishment of his | they hoped to forestall any opposition. Those who would purpose. And stood beside the way of the gate. That be inclined to rally to the support of King Devid might

is, he took his station near the gate of the city (or pos- be led to suppose that the time for successful resistance sibly, the gate of the king's palace), since this was the place of public assembly for the city, and of the courts of justice. When any man had a suit which should come to the king for judgment. It is probable that all lesser matters were settled by the elders of the city. Of what city art thou? By this and similar questions Absalom would show a great interest in each man that came. Thy servant is of one of the tribes of Israel. These are not of course the precise words of the reply. The man would tell who he was and what the particular cause was for which he desired to appeal to the king for jus-

3. See, thy matters are good and right. Absalom would invariably agree with the position of the man who explained his case to him, and say that judgment should be given in his favor. But there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee. He insinuates that in spite of the good cause that the man has to present he cannot obtain justice, as the king is not attending to such matters himself and has appointed no one to take his place as judge. It may very well be true that David in his old age was lax in attending to all the affairs of his kingdom; but Absalom no doubt exaggerated the situation.

4. Oh that I were judge in the land. Absalom takes advantage of the occasion to suggest that he would like have justice.

5. He put forth his hand, and took hold of him, and kissed him. He would not allow the man who approached him to kneel, but received him as a brother.

6. So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel. That is, he stole away their affection from King David. At first sight we are a little surprised that the nation should so quickly forget all that David had done in devering from their enemies without. Why should they not endure a little apparent injustice or rather neglect | slow to say that he exercised bad generalship. Against in the management of internal affairs?

7. And it came to pass at the end of forty years. stead of "forty" it is much letter to read "four," following the Septuagint. This time is probably to be reckoned from the time that Absalom was restored to favor with David. Let me go and pay my vow. It was perhaps necessary for Absalom as a member of the court of David to ask the permission of the king for absence from Jerusalem; but we may infer with greater probability that Absalom asked permission in order that his going with so much formality and with so many follow-All these circumstances, however, form no excuse for ers might not arouse suspicion. As Hebron was his Hebron was the city in which David was first recog-It is to be noted that although after the death of Am- nized as king. Jehovah, in Hebron. Perhaps the comma should be omitted from this expression, and should understand Absalom 'to refer to the Jehovah of of different places.

> 8. For thy servant vowed a vow. Absalom makes up a very plausible st.ry. Compare Jacob's vow in Gen. 28: 20-22, and its fulfillment in Gen. 35: 1-7. Syria. It is better to transfer into English the Hebrew word Aram. See the margin of the Revised Versions. Then I will serve Jehovah. The Septuagint adds at the end of this verse also the words "in Hebron," and we must suppose that Absalom really used these words in telling his father about the vow, for herein rested his excuse in desiring to go to Hebron. It is not necessary to suppose that Absalom had not been a worshiper of Jehovah before this time. He probably was a nominal servant of Jehovah all his life, but that he ever made such a vow as he said ne had is very doubt-

9. And the king said unto him, Go in Peace. David suspected nothing, and gave his son permission to do as he desired.

10. Sent spies throughout all the tribes of Israel. These secret agents were sent out before Absalom left Jerusalem in order to bring about at the appointed time concerted action of the partisans of the new claimant for the throne. As soon as ye hear the sound of the trumpet. It is probable that Absalom had arranged for trumpeters at suitable places to listen for the signal from Hebron, and send it to the uttermost part of the land. Elaborate preparations were made for the sucmaking it appear at the very beginning of the rebellion 2. And Absalom rose up early. He was willing to | that Absalom's reign was already an accomplished fact

was already past.

11. Two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were in vited. These were in all probability among the most influential men of the city. They were invited, not to the coronation of Absalom, but to the sacrificial feast at which he was to celebrate the fulfillment of his vow. Went in their simplicity. Or, in their innocence. They were conscious of no evil design against David. And knew not any thing. They did not know anything about Absalom's wicked design to supplant his father. These men when once Absalom had them at Hebron might easily be convinced that his was the winning side, or they might be made to feel that they had already compromised themselves by being present at the coronation; or if they still held loyal to David they might be held as hostages.

12. And Absalom sent for Ahithopher the Gilonite. The word "for" is not in the original text as it stands. It seems improbable that Absalom would invite only at the very last moment so prominent a man as Ahithophel seems to be. It is probable that a few words have dropped out of the text and that what was originally written is that Absalom sent Ahithophel to some place to help in completing the arrangements for the insurrection. From his subsequent activity we may believe that to be the judge in the land in order that every one might Abithophel was of the prime movers in the revolt against David. While he offered the sacrifices. Absalom went on with his sacrifices in fulfillment of his pretended vow, and thus gave his accomplices time to act. For the people increased continually with Absalom. Better. And the people increased. The last half of this verse evidently sums up the situation as it appeared a day or two after Absalom was proclaimed king.

> 14. Arise, and let us flee. It seems as if David lost courage at the first. But at this distance we should be the force that Absalom had David could not have held the city and would have been obliged to retire at once to the citadel. A king beseiged in his own capital would not stand as much chance to rally adherents to his cause as he would in the open field even with the chief city of the nation in the hands of the usurper. It would be much better for David's cause that he should flee than that the first engagement of the conflict should result in the death of many of his adherents and the victory of Absalom

> 15. And the king's servants said, etc. The members of the royal household were steadfastly loyal to David. 17. And they tarried in Beth-merhak. Probably this means the last house on the Jerusalem side of the brook Kidron. David stopped here as a prudent general to take account of his forces before proceeding upon the

> march.

18. All the Cherethites, and all the Pelethites, and all the Gittites. These were evidently foreign mercenary soldiers. They were veterans and were attached to David personally rather than to the nation

19. Ittai the Gittite. It seems probable that this The heathen of this age distinguished between the Baals | Philistine had recently attached himself to David's bodyguard. David generously suggests that he need not feel himself bound to follow the fortunes of a fleeing king. Ittai is not to be outdone in generosity, and boldly declares that he will follow King David even unto death. 23. And all the country wept with a loud voice Truly this was a sight to call for lamentation, an aged king who had done much for his nation, now driven into exile by an ungrateful people led by an ungrateful son.

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[Vol. LIX. No. 42.

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plain. Rooms assigned and luncheon disposed of, ings of the schoolmen, and to one in particu-

curls of steam rise continually and float passed, and the order of learning gradually away in the clear air. These steps are the fa- changed and new ideas were adopted, the mous terraces, and the floating vapors come writings of these schoolmen lost much of from the Mammoth Hot Spring, which their significance to the minds of the more crowns this hill of lime of its own building progressive, and many broke away from the two hundred feet above the surrounding old teachings to adopt the new. There were many, however, who still clung to the writthe sight-seeing begins. The great white lar, a certain Duns Scotus, who was the great sugar-loaf, forty feet high, called "Liberty teacher of the Franciscan Order. As the nat-Cap," and the smaller "Giant's Thumb," are ural difference between the old and the new the crumbling monuments in lime to two an- learning arose there were bitter and contempcient and played-out hot springs, which have tuous allusions made by those who had left their dead craters standing alone. The abandoned the teachings of this great man terraces are more beautiful on closer acquaint- to those who were his firm adherents, and it ance. What appeared at a distance to bel was not an uncommon occurrence to hear steps are shell-like bowls, formed by the preci- one say in scornful intolerance, "Oh, he is a pitation of the lime carried in solution in the Dunsman," or more briefly, "He is a Duns!" hot water and deposited as it cools. They Thus the word, born in the high atmosphere shade off from sparkling white through cream of intellectual warfare, has fallen gradually and sulphur yellow, to ocher, reds and browns, into the thick fog of stupidity.—Evangelist. with delicate flutings and beadwork. The A VERY curious thing has happened to the groups of terraces bear the names of heathen trees on one side of an avenue in Brussels. divinities-Minerva, Jupiter, Cleopatra-was They have developed the singular habit of she not "divine?" The form of the "Pulpit Terrace," bordered with a fluting of stalac- shedding their leaves in August, and budding and even blossoming again in October. On tites, explains its name. The "Angel Terrace" is of almost unearthly beauty, its the other side of the avenue the trees retain snowy bowls being seen through the whitened | their foliage until late in autumn. Botanists miles up the Gardiner canon to the park branches of the lime-killed pines, which still are inclined to see in this an effect of current stand in ghostly grace. From the rear we leakage from the electric railway. may reach the summit of the terraced eleva How's This. tion and walk out upon the level white "for We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of mation." The glare of the sun is almost in-Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all tolerable, and the unshielded eye turns for rebusiness transactions, and financially able to carry out at hand. But there is a fascination which any obligation made by their firm. calls it back to the glittering plain, for set in West & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo. (azure. It is the Mammoth Hot Spring it Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly self. a shallow pool of crystal purity some upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimoforty feet in diameter dished in porcelain, and nials free Hall's family Pills are the best. in the center the dark blue water gushes up from the depths in a swelling, throbbing tide, **Special Notices.** which raises the surface of the pool like the jeweled boss on some gigantic shield. The ex-SEVENTH-DAY Baptists in Syracuse, N. Y., hold quisite tints of blue and white, the silvery Sabbath afternoon services at 2.30 o'clock, in the hall cascades of warm water that leap down the on the second floor of the Lynch building, No.120 South hillsides, waving their vaporous banners, the Salina street. All are cordially invited. corral-like terraces—themselves like cataracts SABBATH-KEEPERS in Utica, N. Y., meet the third in stone-with the ancient mountains stand-Sabbath in each month at 2 P. M., at the home of Dr. ing guard around, and a sense of mysterious S. C. Maxson, 22 Grant St. Other Sabbaths, the Bibleworld-building forces working here through class alternates with the various Sabbath-keepers in the the ages of ages-these manifestations of city. All are cordially invited. beauty, grandeur, and power throng in upon SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST SERVICES are held, regular the spectator, and transport him with wonly, in Rochester, N.Y., every Sabbath, at 3 P. M., at the der and praise. residence of Mr. Irving Saunders, 516 Monroe Avenue. Mammoth Hot Springs (altitude six thou-All Sabbath-keepers. and others. visiting in the city. sand two hundred and fifteen feet) is the are cordially invited to these services.

headquarters of the military and of the trans-THE Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hornellsville, portation company. The postoffice is here, N. Y., holds regular services in their new church, cor. and here most tourists enter and leave the West Genesee Street and Preston Avenue. Preaching at park, after making the circuit. Fort Yellow-2.30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3.30. Praver-meeting stone is to be honored this month (April, the preceding evening. An invitation is extended to all and especially to Sabbath-keepers remaining in the city 1903) by the presence of President Rooseover the Sabbath, to come in and worship with us. velt, who visits the park two months in advance of the tourist season in order to have rest and seclusion.—Christian Advocate.

THE ORIGIN OF "DUNCE."

The word "dunce" has an interesting hiswelcomed. W. D. WILCOX, Pastor, 516 W. Monroe St. THE Seventh-day Baptist church of New York City holds services at the Memorial Baptist church, Washington Square South and Thompson Street. The Sabbath-school meets at 10.45 A. M. Preaching service at 11.30 A. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all visitors. E. F. LOOFBORO, Acting Pastor, sides and summit thin white wreaths and immediate successors founded. As years 326 W. 33d Street.



Ост. 19, 1903.]

Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ON THE YELLOWSTONE TRAIL. JAMES R. JOY.

We mount the top of the big yellow tallyho at Gardiner. The cowboy driver cracks his whip and the six bronchos jump into their collars. They have a stiff pull of two or three plateau. The mountains round are forested thickly with pines, the little river brawls and leaps among the boulders, eagles sail far overhead or settle upon the nest which caps a striking pinnacle on the edge of the canon. more like a stout mast than a shaft of living lief to the somber pine-clad mountains close rock

Soon after leaving the railway, the road, which is superbly engineered and thoroughly this acre-slab of marble is a gem of purest built. passes a wooden tablet painted white, which notifies us that we have at last entered the park domain. There is no fence or barrier-wall about its two-hundred-and-twenty-mile boundary, and the white mileposts lettered in black, with the distances and the altitudes, are often the only sign of the government's presence and care, though a colored cavalryman escorts the stages from Gardiner to the first hotel, showing in every movement and feature his importance as the living representative of Uncle Sam.

The mileposts declare that the toiling coach has climbed a thousand feet above Gardiner, and we are six thousand two hundred feet above sea level, when suddenly the driver's whip cracks, the bronchos spring forward past a row of red-roofed barracks, with the stars and stripes flying above them and a cannon planted in front. It is Fort Yellowstone, the headquarters of the superintendent of the park, and the military post of the two companies of troopers who patrol the reservation. The fort-looking strangely like a group of boarding houses—faces a level space of several acres, hemmed in by mountains. Near by on the right is the great red mass of the hotel, flanked by the smaller buildings of the settlement—the photograph gallery (with its fence palings of elk antlers), postoffice, store, laundry, lodgings for the road builders, and a curio shop or two. Further yet to the south, a thousand feet distant, is some- | tory, as showing the power of ages to force a thing new and strange. The surface of the noble word from the eminence it once occuplain begins to show white through its thin pied to a complete reversal of its original covering of green. Curious conical forms meaning. In the Middle Ages there were cerstand upon it, the hillside beyond is here tain theologians known as schoolmen, sowhite and glistening, there tawny, and seems | called because they were educated in the cloisto be cut into giant steps, while from the ters or schools which Charlemagne and his

THE Seventh-day Baptist Church of Chicago holds regular Sabbath services in the Le Moyne Building, on Randolph street between State street and Wabash avenue, at 2 o'clock P.M. Strangers are most cordially

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

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A. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., Editor. JOHN HISCOX, Business Manager.

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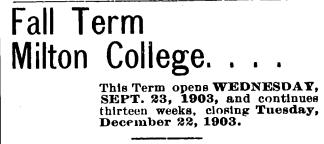
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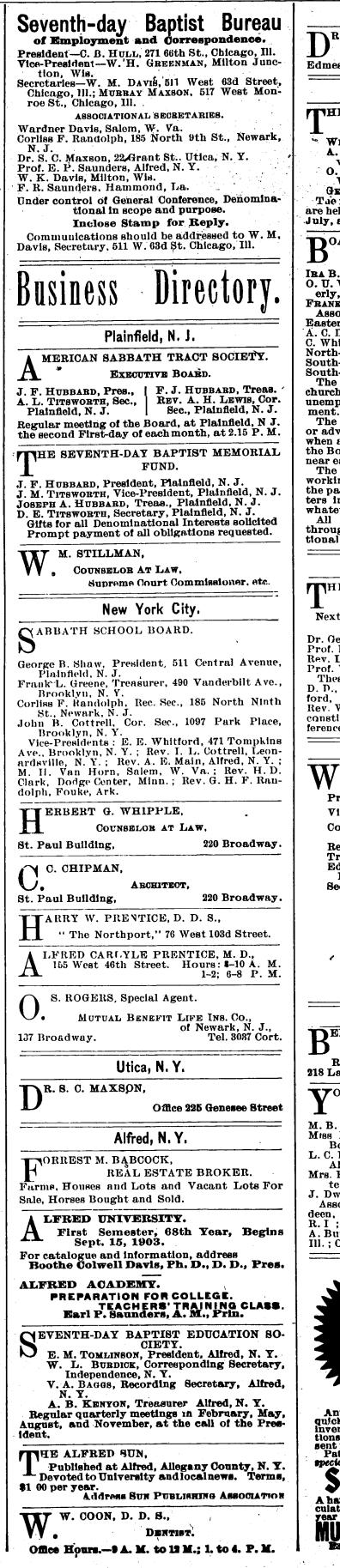
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THE SABBATH RR(CORDRR A SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST WEEKLY, PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

VOLUME 59. No. 43.

"O YE OF LITTLE FAITH." CHRISTIAN BURKE.

A sower sowed his seed, with doubts and fears: I dare not hope," he said, "for fruitful ears: Poor hath the harvest been in other years.' Yet ere the August moon had waxen old Fair stood his fields, a waving sea of gold; He reaped a thousandfold

In a dark place one dropped a kindly word; "So weak my voice," he sighed, "perchance no heard.

Or, if they did, no answering impulse stirred." Yet in an hour his fortunes were at stake; One put a life in peril for his sake,

Because that word he spake!

"Little I have to give, O Lord," one cried, "A wayward heart that oft hath thee denied; Couldst Thou with such a gift be satisfied?" Yet when the soul had ceased its mournful plaint God took the love that seemed so poor and faint, And from it made a saint !

DANGER signals are a prominent and an essential means of securing Dangei safety. They appear in every Signals. well-ordered enterprise, and ought

subtle and unexpected ways. They have primary value in promoting knowledge and securing competency to meet danger wherever it may arise. The presence of danger signals in times of perfect safety, or when they seem ger is close at hand. If the assailed ones are taken unawares, defeat is almost certain. When danger cannot be avoided, and safety must be secured through conflict, the preparation which danger signals have induced the main hope of success. In illustration of these facts, the government keeps hundreds of light-houses ablaze when the skies are bright with stars and the sea is sleeping like a tired child: but when storms are to be heralded, "cautionary" and "danger" signals spring to sight from every coast. In military affairs the guard is set and picket duty goes on when the world is at peace, in order that every soldier may be trained to meet dangers and emergencies which are sure to come when peace is broken.

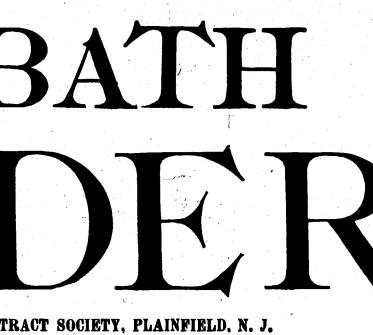
THROUGH all our history "cautionary" signals have been dis-Denomina. tional Danger played against the lessening of denominational zeal, and Signals. decay of denominational life.

minority, surrounded by adverse influences like a small beleagured garrison surrounded servance waits on right conceptions of the by a foe ten times as strong, could not do less than this. Perhaps cautionary signals have | and representatives. been enough, up to this time; let it begranted that they have. Meanwhile the influences which endanger us have gathered, and for a our supply few years past they have increased, converg- of Ministers. ing their forces, and moving toward us over-

OCTOBER 26, 1903.

DANGER SIGNALS must be displayed, and kept this, we give voice to that which has been our place and work as Seventh-day Baptists. Ignorance and under-estimation in the matter of Sabbath observance are greater factors than designed or conscious disobedience. Too many have passed the danger line and are within the lines of the enemy through their failure to recognize Sabbath reform as a Godgiven trust, and a sacred legacy from their more devoted ancestors. There are definite symptoms of denominational decay in the comparative and actual neglect to uphold the efforts of the American Sabbath Tract Society in spreading Sabbath truth. We say this, knowing that the influences which have brought some Seventh-day Baptists to this place, are many and great, and in saying it there is no shadow of unkind complaint. But God and truth are stronger than allopposing orizing, for doing more than dreaming. the influences, and when even a few are in full touch with truth and in full communion with God, they are victors. Right Sabbath ob- As to Ou Sabbath, and of our place as its advocates

fact of much moment that for a generation or two past, our ministers have been devel-SEVENTH DAY Baptists are close oped in the smaller churches, or supplied by to the danger-line, if not beyond converts to the Sabbath. All our churches it, in the matter of the future sup- illustrate this fact. The churches which are ply of ministers, to meet impend- oldest, most wealthy, most cultured in genwhelmingly. The time has fully come when 'ing duties, demands and dangers. In saying 'eral and most favorably situated to secure



WHOLE NO. 3061.

Stronger Churches.

like "banners high advanced." Symptoms of said to us many times during the past five denominational decay exist in all our years, by laymen and church officers conchurches. Whether in some more than in others fronted with the problem of securing pastors does not matter. We are so few, and the and men for other important places in despiritual life of all depends so much on the nominational work. Because men who have spiritual life of each, that decay even in one to meet such problems mourn over the suplocality or church, would demand danger sig- ply, our readers ought to take double note nals, for sake of the common safety. Hith- on this point. The situation is intensely erto the writer has restrained himself from real to those to whom such problems speaking as earnestly as he does now, because | come. We believe there are many laymen some have said: "To announce danger will and church officers who will thank the REpromote discouragement and hasten defeat." | CORDER for what is said here on this point. It is not the way of God to withhold warning. | These facts do not discount the character and The messages of truth are filled with instruc- work of those now in our pulpits. nor the tion and warning against danger. The writer | character of the students in our Theological does not assume superior wisdom, and in Seminary. But while the problem wait sosaying that this hour of storm demands dan lution, men who have done good service ger signals, he is only putting into words grow old and die. Others fail in health, fall what the more thoughtful readers of the RE- by the way, and leave unfinished work which CORDER already feel. His convictions are so calls in vain for men to take it up. Every to be most abundant where dangers come in deep and clear on this point that these words day vacant fields and new demands call, call, must be written, though every reader should call in vain for men and women, full of zeal deny them. Seventh-day Baptists have and power, for waiting denominational work. reached the danger line in the matter of spir- All our ministers, including the writer, need itual and consistent Sabbath observance. awakening on this point. Note carefully our Much of this inconsistent and sinful disregard words, "future supply." No work like ours to be unnecessary, is as valuable as when dan- for the Sabbath arises from too low an esti- can rest safely with only present things in mate of the nature and meaning of the Sab- mind. We do not write to complain of what bath, and a sadly imperfect apprehension of now is, so much as to arouse the reader to the fact that what now is must be improved and strengthened, or we cannot save either the immediate, or the more remote future, from still greater weakness and decline. Demands like those which are now on us, because of increasing danger, cannot be met in a moment. The cultivation and development of a stronger denominational spirit, and higher spiritual life, are fundamental problems. which demand time, enthusiasm, and much effort. We raise danger signals because the storms which threaten our denominational life will not soon "blow over," neither will the tendencies toward denominational decay cease their work at once, nor because of any amount of good wishes and pious sentiment. The hour calls for action rather than the-

WITHOUT asking whether symptoms of denominational decay are greatest or least in the stronger or in the weaker churches, it is a