

# The Advent Review

## AND SABBATH HERALD.

"Here is the patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14:12.

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### THE WAYS OF LIFE.

Thy ways of life, mysterious,  
Work slowly toward some finite ends.  
Jehovah, 'neath a seeming cloud,  
His creatures to his purpose bends;  
When suddenly the end appears,  
And breaks the spell of waiting years.

O weary pilgrim! where the path  
Seems fraught with endless perils great;  
Thy fainting heart may almost sink  
O'erawed by thy apparent fate;  
Take courage now, for soon or late,  
Thy steps will reach the Golden Gate.

O warrior, weary with the strife!  
Be not oppressed when numbers fright;  
Thy stalwart foes may legion seem,  
But don the armor, fight the fight;  
And in the end, so strong is right,  
Thy foes shall yield them to thy might.

O seaman! when the tempests rouse  
And haste thy craft to dangers dark,  
When mighty billows in the night,  
Lash with their foam thy struggling bark,  
Of stout heart, thy trusty hand  
Will bring thy cargo safe to land.

O pilgrim! to each weary path  
There is an ending in good time;  
O warrior! in each contest fierce  
There is a victory sublime;  
O seaman! when the voyage is o'er,  
There is a haven near the shore.

Only be firm; have faith in God  
When darkness swallows up the light;  
Oft is the sun obscured by clouds—  
To every day there is a night;  
But unto those who work and pray,  
There comes an Everlasting Day.

—Sel.

### The Watch-Tower.

Can ye not discern the Signs of the Times? Matt. 16: 3.

### OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

It appears from the following paragraph  
which we clip from an article in *The Li-  
beral Table*, of June 21, 1877, that we  
live upon our second century with as  
many persons reduced to idleness with all  
prospective want and crime, as constitu-  
ted the entire population of the country  
when our independence was declared. The  
fact is told in the paragraph itself:—

In this first year of our second century  
national existence there are said to be  
millions of unemployed persons in the  
United States.

Who can tell us why or how this ap-  
palling situation arose? Who can set forth  
colors sufficiently vivid the degradation  
demoralization it is bringing upon the  
workers and upon our country? We are  
living with wide-spread effects; let us  
reach into their causes. Are these the  
desired fruits of our boasted 'civilization'  
which this crisis an ordeal through which  
our nation must pass? Now, if ever, is  
time for our legislatures, our political  
economists, and our social-science reform-  
ers to exert themselves for the benefit of a  
degraded and bankrupt people."

### MISGIVINGS IN MICHIGAN.

From the reports of the county superintend-  
ent of the poor of the State of Michigan,  
1876, we find the following expression

of anxiety with reference to the future. It  
is from the superintendent of Ingham  
County:—

"With the repeal of all prohibitory laws;  
with open and unrestrained sale and use of  
intoxicants; with paupers and criminals in-  
creasing at the rate of 4½ per cent to 1 per  
cent of population; with a decrease of 33½  
per cent in the average ability of the prop-  
erty owners to pay taxes, what will be the  
condition of our county and State ten years  
hence? See State Prison report, reports of  
superintendents of the poor, and sheriffs'  
reports for 1875.

### BLOOD! BLOOD!

"VIOLENCE covers the earth," and the  
cry comes up: When will the carnival of  
crime cease?

The *Morning Mail*, of yesterday, re-  
cords the dark deeds committed within  
the limits of this city and county during  
the last two days under the headings:  
"Oceans of Blood,"—a desperado kills  
one man and wounds two more, tries to  
escape, but is pursued, fatally wounded,  
and captured, "Score another one, the  
murder market active, and business on the  
increase," a man is shot in cold blood.  
"Accidental death"—a man dies from  
an accidental discharge of a gun in the  
hands of another man. "Pugilistic"—a  
white man makes sausage meat of a ne-  
gro's face. "Highwayman"—two men  
attempt to rob a youth on the streets. But  
his screams, after being struck on the head  
with a revolver, cause the citizens to re-  
nder him help, and the ruffians escape.

In addition to the above, the following  
headings appear in the same paper record-  
ing crime committed abroad: "Another  
Desperado 'Dies Game' with his Boots  
on," "Thieves Strung up by Judge Lynch,"  
"Crime Come to Light," "The Usual Row  
in Henston," "A Nevada Duel with Bowie  
Knife and Derringer."

The editor, in the same paper, speaks as  
follows:—

"Our local columns this morning present  
a ghastly array of butcheries. Two men  
murdered, one a few miles distant from the  
city, another accidentally killed at a neigh-  
boring village, while a half dozen unsuc-  
cessful attempts are chronicled. We may  
well pause at this startling array of crime,  
and ask, When is it to cease? Laws are  
enacted to punish criminals, but remain  
dead letters upon our statute books; courts  
are organized and officers selected to pun-  
ish law-breakers, yet men guilty of al-  
most every crime in the decalogue are  
permitted to roam at large and carry on  
their lawless deeds. Whither are we drift-  
ing? When is this reign of crime to  
cease? The authorities must act. The  
people, weary of supporting an inefficient  
government that taxes and yet does not  
protect them, will be driven to the despera-  
tion that seized upon the citizens of Cali-  
fornia, when they rose in their might, and,  
acting under a 'higher law,' rid their State  
of the desperadoes and law-breakers who  
had made their presence a terror to law-  
abiding people."

This is a sad comment on the times in  
which we live. Truly we are living amid  
the perils of the last days, or is this the  
beginning of the millennium?

R. M. KILGORE.

Dallas, Tex., June 25.

### A NEW PROJECTILE.

Mr. W. H. LEWIS, a Welsh gentleman,  
of Hafod, near Swansea, has invented a  
new engine of warfare, which will be likely  
to attract considerable attention. It con-  
sists of a cannon, so arranged as to dis-  
charge a sharp sword-blade crosswise in the  
direction of the enemy, the knife or cutter  
being so poised in its career through the

air as to cover the whole space in a longi-  
tudinal direction described by the blade it-  
self. An eight-inch ball would carry a  
sword fourteen feet in length six hundred  
yards, literally mowing down every human  
obstacle in its path.—*Scientific American*.

### THE PLAGUE AT BAGDAD.

It is just possible that the Turkish and  
Russian armies may both have to reckon  
with a foe for whom they are not prepared,  
and against whom no amount of bastions  
or earthworks, no iron-plated ships or tur-  
ret vessels, can be of avail. The plague is  
said to be raging in Bagdad with a fury  
which can no longer be concealed, and to  
be extending with slow but steady progress  
along the line of the Tigris. The *Constitu-  
tionnel* affirms that nearly as many as fifty  
deaths occur every day in the city, although  
the total population does not now amount  
to more than 100,000 souls. The same pa-  
per points out that it is more than forty  
years since this scourge last visited the  
East. In 1835 Egypt and Turkey were de-  
vastated by it, and before that there was an  
outbreak in Western Europe in 1815, while  
the disease which had made its appearance  
in Egypt in 1798 continued its ravages for  
several years into the present century.

If the malady which is now carrying off  
so many victims in the old Mohammedan  
capital is really the same plague known to  
historians and medical men, it would seem  
that there can be little hope of "localizing"  
it by any human precautions, even if the Tur-  
kish Government had wisdom and leisure  
enough to devise and put in force such pre-  
cautions. Modern times appear in some  
respects to be even more favorable for the  
spread of the evil than the days gone by.  
The increased rapidity and frequency of  
communications between one part of the  
world and another obviously favor the propa-  
gation of infection, even in regions so  
backward as the Asiatic Turkish provinces.

But a still more powerful agent in spread-  
ing the malady is to be found in the pilgrim-  
ages which are becoming more numerous  
and better attended every year. A devotee  
may now carry with him for scores of  
miles the seeds of the mortal disease before  
his retreat is cut off by the growing strength  
of the hidden malady. Should the infec-  
tion once reach either of the armies, the  
scene would be frightful beyond description.  
No place can possibly be better calculated  
to attract and retain the plague than a  
large camp; and now that vast armies are  
encamped in districts not far removed from  
Bagdad there are evidently perils still more  
terrible than war to be faced by the sol-  
diers on each side.—*Ex.*

### THE WONDERFUL DARK DAY, MAY 19, 1780.

From a work entitled, "Our First Cen-  
tury," pp. 88-96, we take the following  
graphic account of the great dark day of  
May 19, 1780. The testimony is import-  
ant as showing the extent of the phenome-  
non, and as describing also a large number  
of mysterious features not hitherto noticed.  
As this is one of those signs which our  
Lord himself set forth to indicate the near  
approach of his second coming, all testi-  
mony concerning it possesses, for the stu-  
dent of prophecy, the greatest value and  
interest.

"The Dark Day in northern America was one of  
those wonderful phenomena of nature which will  
always be read of with interest, but which philoso-  
phy is at a loss to explain."—HERSCHL.

Almost, if not altogether alone, as the  
most mysterious and as yet unexplained  
phenomenon of its kind, in nature's diversifi-  
ed range of events, during the last centu-  
ry, stands the *Dark Day of May Nine-  
teenth*, 1780,—a most unaccountable dark-

ening of the whole visible heavens and  
atmosphere in New England,— which  
brought intense alarm and distress to multi-  
tudes of minds, as well as dismay to the  
brute creation, the fowls fleeing, bewildered,  
to their roosts, and the birds to their nests,  
and the cattle returning to their stalls.  
Indeed, thousands of the good people of  
that day became fully convinced that the  
end of all things terrestrial had come;  
many gave up, for the time, their secular  
pursuits, and betook themselves to religious  
devotions; while many others regarded the  
darkness as not only a token of God's in-  
dignation against the various iniquities  
and abominations of the age, but also as  
an omen of some future destruction that  
might overwhelm the land—as in the case  
of the countries mentioned in biblical his-  
tory,—unless speedy repentance and refor-  
mation took place. The ignorant indulged  
in vague and wild conjectures as to the  
cause of the phenomenon; and those pro-  
founder minds, even, that could "gauge  
the heavens and tell the stars," were about  
equally at loss for any rational explanation  
of the event. It is related that the Con-  
necticut legislature was in session at this  
time, and that, so great was the darkness,  
the members became terrified, and thought  
that the Day of Judgment had come; a  
motion was consequently made to adjourn.  
At this, Mr. Davenport arose and said:  
"Mr. Speaker,—It is either the Day of  
Judgment, or it is not. If it is not, there  
is no need of adjourning. If it is, I desire  
to be found doing my duty. I move that  
candles be brought, and that we proceed to  
business."

The time of the commencement of this  
extraordinary darkness was between the  
hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon of  
Friday, of the date already named; and it  
continued until the middle of the follow-  
ing night, but with different appearances  
at different places. As to the manner of  
its approach, it seemed to appear first of  
all in the south-west. The wind came  
from that quarter, and the darkness ap-  
peared to come on with the clouds that  
came in that direction. The degree to  
which the darkness arose varied in different  
localities. In most parts, it became so  
dense, that people were unable to read com-  
mon print distinctly, or accurately deter-  
mine the time of day by their clocks or  
watches, or dine, or manage their domestic  
affairs conveniently, without the light of  
candles. In some places, the degree of  
darkness was just about equal to prevent-  
ing persons seeing to read ordinary print  
in the open air, for several hours together.  
The extent of this darkness was also very  
remarkable. It was observed at the most  
easterly regions of New England; west-  
ward, to the furthest parts of Connecticut,  
and at Albany; to the southward, it was  
observed all along the sea coasts; and to  
the north, as far as the American settle-  
ments extended. It probably far exceeded  
these boundaries, but the exact limits were  
never positively known. With regard to  
its duration, it continued in the neighbor-  
hood of Boston for at least fourteen or fif-  
teen hours; but it was doubtless longer or  
shorter in some other places. The appear-  
ance and effects were such as tended to  
make the prospect extremely dull, gloomy,  
and unnatural. Candles were lighted up  
in the houses; the birds, in the midst  
of their blithesome forenoon enjoyments,  
stopped suddenly, and, singing their even-  
ing songs, disappeared, and became sil-  
ent; the fowls retired to their roosts; the  
cocks were crowing in their accustomed  
manner at the break of day; objects could  
not be distinguished at a comparatively  
slight distance; and everything bore the  
aspect and gloom of night,—to say nothing  
of the effects upon the minds of the  
people, which, indeed, was quite inde-  
scribable.

The above general facts concerning this  
strange phenomenon were ascertained, after

much painstaking inquiry, soon after its occurrence, by Prof. Williams, of Harvard College, who also collected together some of the more particular observations made in different parts of the country, relative to the remarkable event. From these data it appears that, with regard to the state of the atmosphere preceding this uncommon darkness, it was noticed in many sections, for several days before, that the air seemed to be of a smoky and vaporous character. The sun and the moon exhibited an unusual redness in their color, and divested of their usual brightness and lucid aspect; and this obscuration increased as they approached nearer to the horizon. This was ascertained to have been the case in almost all parts of the New England States, for four or five days preceding the nineteenth of May. The winds had been variable, but chiefly from the south-west and north-east. The thermometer indicated from forty to fifty-five degrees. The barometer showed a somewhat higher range than usual. The weather had been fair and cool for the season.

As to the state of the atmosphere when the darkness came on, it was observable that the weight or gravity of it was gradually decreasing, the greater part of the day. According to the observations made at Cambridge, Mass., the mercury in the barometer was found, at twelve o'clock, to stand at twenty-nine inches, seventy; in half an hour after, the mercury had fallen the one-hundredth part of an inch; at one o'clock, it was twenty-nine inches, sixty-seven; at three o'clock it was at twenty-nine inches, sixty-five; at eight minutes past eight, it was at twenty-nine inches, sixty-four. A similar course of barometrical observations made, at the same time, in another part of the State, showed as follows: at six o'clock in the morning, the mercury in the barometer was found to be at twenty-nine inches, eighty-two; as soon as the darkness began to appear uncommon, that is, at ten minutes past ten, the mercury was found at twenty-nine inches, sixty-eight; at a quarter before eleven—the time of the greatest degree of darkness in that part of the country—the mercury was at twenty-nine inches, sixty-seven, the darkness continuing in the same degree for an hour and a half; at fifteen minutes past twelve, the mercury had fallen to twenty-nine inches, sixty-five, and, in a few minutes after this, the darkness began to abate; the mercury remained in this state during the whole evening, without any sensible alteration. At half-past eight, it seemed to have fallen a little, but so small was the alteration, that it was attended with some uncertainty, nor did it appear to stand any lower three hours later.

From these observations, it is certain that on the day when the darkness took place, the weight or gravity of the atmosphere was gradually decreasing through the whole day. Both of the barometers in use were instruments of superior workmanship, and consequently to be depended on as to the accuracy of their indications.

The color of objects that day, is another point of interest. It is mentioned, in the record of observations made with reference to this feature of the phenomenon, that the complexion of the clouds was compounded of a faint red, yellow and brown,—that, during the darkness, objects which commonly appear green, were of the deepest green, verging to blue,—and that those which appear white, were highly tinged with yellow. This was the character of the observations, as given by almost every one who made any record of the day's appearance. But Prof. Williams states that, to him, almost every object appeared tinged with yellow, rather than with any other color; and this, whether the thing was near, or remote from the eye.

Another element of peculiarity, in this remarkable scene, was the nature and appearance of the vapors that were then in the atmosphere. Early in the morning, the weather was cloudy; the sun was but just visible through the clouds, and appeared of a deep red, as it had for several days before. In most places thunder was heard a number of times in the morning. The clouds soon began to rise from the south-west, with a gentle breeze, and there were several small showers before eight o'clock; in some places there were showers at other hours throughout the day. The water that fell was found to have an unusual character, being thick, dark, and sooty. One observer in the eastern part of Massachusetts states, in this connection, that the strange appearance and smell of the rain-water which people had saved in tubs, was the subject of universal and wondering remark. On examining the

water, there was found a light scum upon it, which, on being rubbed between the thumb and finger, seemed to resemble the black ashes of burnt leaves; the water also gave the same strong, sooty smell, which characterized the air. A similar appearance, in this respect, manifested itself in other localities; it was especially exhibited on the Merrimac River, large quantities of black scum being seen floating upon the surface of that stream, during the day. In the night the wind veered round to the north-east, and drove this substance towards the south shore; when the tide fell, the matter lay for many miles along the shore, the width of the deposit being some four or five inches. An examination of a considerable quantity of this substance, in several places, failed to show anything of a sulphurous nature either in its taste, color, or smell. Prof. Williams states that, being apprehensive as to whether there was not some uncommon ingredient in the air that day, he put out several sheets of clean paper in the air and rain. When they had been out four or five hours, he dried them by the fire. They were much sullied, and became dark in their color, and felt as if they had been rubbed with oil or grease; but upon burning them, there could not be detected any sulphurous or nitrous particles.

The motion and situation of the currents or bodies of vapor in the atmosphere likewise exhibited some striking peculiarities. In most places, it was very evident that the vapors were descending from the higher parts of the atmosphere towards the surface of the earth. A gentleman who made some special observations bearing upon this point, mentions a very curious circumstance, as to their ascent and situation, namely, that at about nine o'clock in the morning, after a shower, the vapors rose from the springs in the low lands, in great abundance. Notice was taken of one large column that ascended, with great rapidity, to a considerable height above the highest hills, and soon spread into a large cloud, then moved off a little to the westward. A second cloud was formed in the same manner, from the same springs, but did not ascend so high as the first; and a third was formed from the same places, in less than a quarter of an hour after the second. About three-quarters of an hour after nine o'clock, these clouds exhibited a very striking appearance. The upper cloud wore a peculiar reddish hue; the second showed in some places or parts a green, in others a blue, and in others an indigo color; while the surface of the third cloud was almost white.

Of a somewhat singular nature, also, is the fact, as related by another, that, while the darkness continued, the clouds were in quick motion, interrupted, skirted one over another, so as to form—at least to the eye of the beholder—a considerable number of strata, the lower stratum being of an uniform height as far as visible; but this height was conceived to be very slight, from the small extent of the horizon that could be seen, and from this circumstance observed in the evening. A lighted torch, held by a person passing along the street, occasioned a reflection of a faint red or copper-tinged light—similar to a faint aurora borealis,—the apparent height at which the reflection was made, being some twenty to thirty feet. And it was generally remarked, that the hills might be seen at a distance in some directions, while the intermediate spaces were greatly obscured or darkened.

It would thus appear, from the statements now cited, as if the vapors, in some places, were ascending; in most, descending; and, in all, very near to the surface of the earth. To this it may be added, that, during the darkness, objects seemingly cast a shade in every direction, and, in many instances, there were various appearances or corruscations in the atmosphere, not unlike the aurora borealis,—though it is not stated that any uncommon exhibitions of the electric fire were witnessed during the day. In some accounts, however, it is mentioned that a number of small birds were found suffocated by the vapor; some were found dead, and some flew, affrighted or stupefied, into the houses.

In New Haven, Conn., there was a shower of rain, with some lightning and thunder, about daybreak in the morning, the rain continuing, with intervals, until after sunrise. The morning was cloudy and darkish; and the sun, rising towards the zenith, gave no increase of light, as usual, but, on the contrary, the darkness continued to increase until between eleven and twelve o'clock, at which time there

was the greatest obscurity in that place. What little motion of the air there was just at this period, was nearly from the south; though the atmosphere was as calm as the blandest summer morning. There was something more of a luminous appearance in the horizon, than in the hemisphere in general; also, a most marked liveliness of tint to the grass and other green vegetation; and a very noticeable yellowness in the atmosphere, which made clean silver nearly resemble the color of brass. At about twelve o'clock, noon, the singular obscuration ceased; the greatest darkness, at any particular time, was at least as dense as what is commonly called "candlelighting," in the evening. In the town of Hartford, and the neighboring villages, the phenomenon was observed with all its distinctive peculiarities; and by some persons the disc of the sun was seen at the time of the greatest deficiency of light.

In Middlesex County, Mass., the peals of thunder were loud and frequent at six o'clock in the morning, attended with heavy rain; at seven o'clock, the rain and thunder had ceased, but the sky continued cloudy. Between nine and ten o'clock, the clouds were observed to thicken, and to receive continual accessions from the low lands. Before ten, the darkness had sensibly increased, till it became difficult to read an almanac in a room having two windows; at eleven o'clock, candles were lighted, and at half-past eleven the darkness was so great in the meeting-house, where a court was then sitting, that it was difficult to distinguish countenances at the smallest distance, notwithstanding the large number of windows usual in such buildings. At twelve, the darkness was greatest, and a little rain fell; in the street, the aspect was like that at the beginning of evening, as lights were seen burning in all the houses. The clouds were thinnest at the north; at the north-east, the clouds were very thick, and so low that hills could not be seen at the distance of half a mile; south-westerly, hills might be clearly seen at the distance of twenty miles, though the intermediate space was so shaded that it was impossible to distinguish woodland from pasture. At half-past twelve, the clouds, having been hitherto detached, began to concentrate at such an height that all the hills became visible, and the country around exhibited a most beautiful tinted verdure; at one, the clouds became uniformly spread, and the darkness was not greater than is usual on a cloudy day. The same weather continued through the whole afternoon, except that the sun was seen for a few minutes, in some places, about three o'clock. At eight in the evening, the darkness was so impenetrably thick, as to render traveling positively impracticable; and, although the moon rose nearly full about nine o'clock, yet it did not give light enough to enable a person to distinguish between the heavens and the earth.

In the account of this phenomenon given by Dr. Tenney, of New Hampshire, an intelligent observer and writer, are some interesting details, gathered by him while on a journey to Pennsylvania, from the east. He repeats and confirms the statement made by others, that, previously to the commencement of the darkness, the sky was overcast with the common kind of clouds, from which there was, in some places, a moderate fall of rain. Between these and the earth, there intervened another stratum, apparently of great thickness; as this stratum advanced, the darkness commenced, and increased with its progress till it came to its height, which did not take place till the hemisphere was a second time over-spread—the uncommon thickness of this stratum being probably occasioned by two strong currents of wind from the southward and westward, condensing the vapors and drawing them to the north-east.

The result of Dr. Tenney's journey,—during which he made the best use of his opportunities for information,—was, that the darkness appeared to be most gross in Essex County, Massachusetts, the lower part of the State of New Hampshire, and in portions of what was then the Province of Maine. In Rhode Island and Connecticut it was not so great, and still less in New York; in New Jersey, the second stratum of clouds was observed, but it was not of any great thickness, nor was the darkness very uncommon; in the lower parts of Pennsylvania, no extraordinary scene was noticed.

Through the whole extent of country referred to, the lower cloud-stratum had an uncommon brassy hue, while the earth and trees were adorned with so enchanting a

verdure as could not escape notice, even amidst the unusual atmospheric gloom that accompanied it. The darkness of the following evening was probably as deep and dense as ever had been observed since the Almighty fiat gave birth to light; it wanted only palpability to render it as extraordinary as that which overspread the land of Egypt in the days of Moses. If every luminous body in the universe had been shrouded in impenetrable shades, or struck out of existence, it was thought the darkness could not have been more complete. A sheet of white paper, held within a few inches of the eyes, was equally invisible with the blackest velvet. And, considering the small quantity of light that was transmitted by the clouds, during the day, it is not surprising that, at night, a sufficient quantity of rays should not be able to penetrate the same strata, brought back by the shifting of the winds, to afford the most obscure prospect even of the best reflecting bodies. The denseness of this evening darkness was a fact universally observed and recorded.

In view of all the information contained in the various accounts of this day, it appears very certain that the atmosphere was charged with an unprecedented quantity of vapor,—from what primary cause has never been satisfactorily determined; and as the weather had been clear, the air heavy, and the wind small and variable for many days, the vapors, instead of dispersing, must have been constantly rising and collecting in the air, until the atmosphere became highly charged with them.

But there were not wanting those—and a large number they were too—who played in their minds, to most strange opinions concerning the cause of so marvelous an appearance. It was imagined by some persons that an eclipse of the sun, produced of course by an interposition of the moon, was the cause of the darkness; others attributed it to a transit of Venus or Mercury upon the disc of the sun; others imputed it to a blazing star, which they thought came between the earth and the sun. So whimsical, indeed, were some of the opinions which possessed men's minds at this time, that even so bare a vagary as that a great mountain obstructed the rays of the sun's light during that day, obtained advocates. Whether they thought that a new mountain was created and placed between the earth and the sun, or that a mountain from this globe had taken flight and perched upon that great luminary, does not appear.

That this darkness was not caused by an eclipse, is manifest by the various positions of the planetary bodies at that time, for the moon was more than one hundred and fifty degrees from the sun all that day, according to the accurate calculations made by the most celebrated astronomers, who could not, in the order of nature, be in transit of the planet Venus or Mercury upon the disc of the sun that year; could it be a blazing star—much less a mountain—that darkened the atmosphere for this would still leave unexplained the deep darkness of the following night. Nor would such excessive nocturnal darkness follow an eclipse of the sun; and to the moon, she was at that time more than forty hours' motion past her opposition.

One of the theories, looking to a solution of the mysterious occurrence, which found defenders, was as follows: The heat of the sun causes an ascent of numerous particles, which consist of different qualities, such as aqueous, sulphurous, bituminous, saline, etc.; hence the waters of the seas, rivers, and ponds; the fumes of burning volcanoes, caused by subterranean veins of liquid fire; all the other kinds of smoke, fat, combustibles, oily matter from various kinds of earth, the juice of trees, plants, and herbs; saline and nitrous particles from salt, snow-water, and kindred sources—these are exhaled into the regions of the air, where their positions are subject to various mutations or changes by reason of motion and compression of the air, causing them to be sometimes rarefied and sometimes condensed. It was (according to this theory) a vast collection of such particles that caused the day of darkness; and is, the particles, after being exhaled, driven together by certain winds from opposite points of the compass, and condensed to such a degree by the weight of the earth's atmosphere, that they obstructed the appearance of the rays of the sun, and those of the moon by night.

Having thus presented the facts and circumstances pertaining to this notable day in the history of the New England Northern States, it may not be amiss to add, that a similar day of mysterious



... occurred on October 21, 1716; the day was so dark that people were forced to light candles to dine by,—a darkness which could not proceed from any eclipse, a solar eclipse having taken place on the 17th of that month. There was also a remarkable darkness at Detroit and vicinity, October 19, 1762, being almost total for the greater part of the day. It was dark all day, and this continued until nine o'clock, when it cleared up a little, and for a space of about a quarter of an hour, the body of the sun was visible, it appeared as red as blood, and more than three times as large as usual. The air, all this time, was of a dingy yellowish color. At half-past one o'clock it was so dark as to necessitate the lighting of candles, in order to attend to domestic duties. At about five in the afternoon, the darkness became more dense, increasing in intensity until half-past three, when the wind breezed up from the south-west, and brought on a slight fall of rain, accompanied with a prodigious quantity of fine black particles, in appearance much like sulphur, both in smell and quality. A sheet of clean paper, held in this rain, was rendered quite black wherever the drops fell upon it; but, when held near the fire, it turned to a yellow color, and, when burned, it fizzed on the fire like wet powder. So black did these verdery particles turn everything upon which they fell, that even the river was covered with a black froth, which, when stirred off the surface, resembled the color of soap, with this difference, that it was more greasy, and its color as black as jet. At seven in the evening, the air was clear. This phenomenon was observed throughout a vast region of country; though various conjectures were indulged in, as to the cause of so extraordinary an occurrence, the same degree of mystery attaches to it as to that of 1780,—founding the wisdom even of the most learned philosophers and men of science. It may easily be imagined, that as the sun and mysterious darkness which covered the land on the memorable nineteenth day filled all hearts with wonder—and attitudes with fear—so, the return, at the close of that brightness and beauty characteristic of the month and of the season, brought gladness again to the faces of the living, and composure to the hearts of the dead; for never before did nature appear adorned in so charming an attire of sun, sky, and verdure.

**EARTHQUAKES—SEA AND WAVES ROARING.**

Our Rest, of June, 1877, says:—  
Presuming that all our readers may not read the particulars of the recent disaster by earthquake and tidal waves on the Pacific coast, we have concluded to publish the following graphic account from the Star and Herald of Panama. It is but a short time since we recorded the destruction of about a quarter of a million of souls by the dreadful tidal wave that swept over a portion of India. Since that time there has been a continuous famine in the same country. Even now, after so long a time, the government is obliged to employ over a million men on its works, to save them from starving, and it is said it has distributed gratuitously over 300,000 people. The number of decreasing, there was in May an increase of about 85,000 in one week. The prospects for the forthcoming crops are far from flattering, so that it is difficult to tell where the trouble will end. The dreadful famine in China still continues, and hundreds of thousands, we are told, are doomed to perish from starvation. Cholera is also raging in some parts of India, and an increase is feared. Thus we see that we are truly living in troublous times. Wars, famines, earthquakes, sea and waves roaring, and men's hearts are being agitated for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."  
The Star and Herald says:—  
On the ninth of May the towns of Pabellon, Iquique, Ponta de Labos, Pabellon, Chanavya, Huanillas, Tocapilla, Megillones de Bolivia, Antofagasta, Canaral, were visited by an earthquake and tidal wave, and are nearly all destroyed. About six hundred lives were lost. The destruction of Pabellon is estimated at \$20,000,000, confined mostly to the coast, although the town of Tarapaca, thirty-three leagues inland, and the villages of Camatilla and Canchones far in the interior, are more or less ruined. The shipping of guano from the southern deposits was indefinitely suspended, as all facilities in the way of launches, chutes, wharves,

water condensers and buildings of all kinds, have been swept away. The destruction of the coast, and the damage to shipping has been very great, and was attended by very serious loss of life.  
"At Mallendy the railway was torn up by the sea, three hundred feet, and at Ilo the railway was also injured. At Arica the people were preparing temporary fortifications to repel the threatened assault of the rebel ram Hauscar at the very moment when the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous, and caused immense damage. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a wave from ten to fifteen feet high rolled upon the shore, carrying all before it. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean, and four miles of the embankment of the railway melted away like sand. Locomotives, cars, and rails were hurled about by the sea like so many playthings and left a tumbled mass of rubbish. The United States steamer Wateree, stranded in 1868, was lifted bodily and floated two miles north of her old position. The cable buoy was moved a quarter of a mile northwards. Merchandise from the custom house and stores were carried five miles distant. The damage done was greater than that of the calamity of 1868. The earthquake had levelled the custom house, railway station, submarine cable office, hotel, British Consulate, the steamship agency, and many private dwellings. The people passed the night on the hills. Thieves began to rob, when the troops fired upon them, killing and wounding several.  
"Iquique, built of wood and cane, tumbled down at the first onset. The lamps were broken, and the burning oil, spreading over the debris, started a general conflagration. Three companies of firemen were instantly at their posts, although it was difficult to maintain an upright position, shock following shock, with dreadful regularity. To procure water, the two best fire-engines were stationed on the beach. Just then the cry arose, 'The sea! the sea!' and the waves rushed in. The engines were carried out by the reflux, and the fire continued unopposed. Three elements of destruction were busy at one moment—fire, water, and the earthquake. The affrighted people left the city to its fate, flying to the neighboring eminences. The fire destroyed a large portion of the town, the earthquake leveled nearly all the rest, and water covers the ruins which it took out in its reflux. The water condensers along the shore are ruined. This is an irreparable loss for Iquique, as no potable water is found there. Nearly 400,000 quintals of nitrate at Iquique and the adjacent forts of Molle and Pisagua, were destroyed. A small loss of life took place, probably ten persons in all. Coasting craft and small boats in the harbor were broken to pieces. As in Arica, robbery of goods lying in the streets was attempted, but the guards of citizens took such severe measures that the robbers were speedily checked.  
"Away up on the pampas, eleven miles from Iquique, the splendid nitrate establishment, 'La Neuva Carolina,' was completely destroyed.  
"The sufferings of the people of Iquique were intense. The absence of water and the destruction of the principal stores added to their hardships. It is estimated that the damage done in Iquique will amount to nearly 4,000,000 soles.  
"Chanavya, at the guano loading deposit known as Pabellon de Pica with four hundred houses, has only two standing. There were no fire-engines in the town, and the sea came in and extinguished the flames, but as it retired it carried off all that remained of the place. In one of the guano cuttings thirty laborers were buried by the falling earth. Among the shipping the havoc was terrible.  
"The town of Tarabaca, two or three leagues inland, and the villages of Picamatilla and Canchones are more or less ruined. The loss of life is reported as not being great.  
"The earthquake was especially severe at Chanavya. The earth opened fifteen metres in depth, and the whole surface of the ground changed. At least two hundred people were killed. Bodies were floating in the bay, and a pestilence was feared. At Huanillas, a guano loading station, the damage inflicted was fearful. All the houses were destroyed. The guano cuts have fallen in, and, as at Pabellon, all the loading must be suspended for at least two months. The wave which succeeded the earthquake, and completed the work of destruction, was nearly sixty feet in height. Many vessels were lost here, together with several persons on board. In short, every-

thing except a few huts at the back of the town has been destroyed.  
"At Mexillones the tidal wave was sixty-five feet high. Two-thirds of the town is completely obliterated. The guano chutes, wharves, launches, boats, water distilleries, railway stations, locomotives, cars, and furniture—all swallowed up. Six persons were drowned.  
"At Teocapilla, little or nothing remains in the town.  
"The mine called 'La Pena Blanca,' four miles to the southward, sank in, smothering two hundred workmen, of whom forty were Cornish miners.  
"Cobija, the principal town on the Bolivian coast, has lost three-fourths of its houses. The wave thirty-five feet high swept along the main business street, and left it level as a desert. Wharves and launches were all carried out to sea.  
"As soon as this lamentable intelligence reached Lima, the government chartered a steamer, and organizing a relief commission, loaded the vessel with provisions, clothing, etc., together with 50,000 gallons of water, and dispatched her on the 16th for the South, one hundred thousand soles in silver coin also forming part of her cargo, to be distributed among the unfortunate. A commission of engineers accompany the expedition. It has been urged by the government to recommend rebuilding the ruined towns on sites which may offer greater security, being more remote from the shore, since this is the second instance of a similar calamity on positions actually occupied. Subscriptions are being made in Lima and Callao for the relief of the distressed.  
"The northern parts of Peru were damaged but little, though the sea was running remarkably high.  
"The captain of the steamer John Elder reports that when twenty-three miles west of Antofagasta, coming at full speed, his ship was completely stopped by the shock of the earthquake, and she remained almost stationary for five minutes. The passengers believing she had struck on a reef, soundings were taken immediately, but no bottom was found at twenty fathoms."  
LATER PARTICULARS.  
"Captain Charles MacLoon, of the ship Geneva, sunk at Huanillos, in the great earthquake on the Pacific coast on the 9th ultimo, has arrived, and tells the story of his experiences. He says that, though apparently safely anchored, his ship became entangled with others near it, as they tossed wildly about crashing against one another, and sunk almost immediately in fifteen fathoms of water. On the first alarm, he came up from between decks; it was about half past eight p. m. There had been several shocks during the previous twenty days, but he had completed his cargo of guano, and was expecting to sail next morning.  
"Aside from the frightful rumbling sound, his attention was arrested by the extraordinary phenomenon of a shore mountain above being so much agitated that rocks became detached, and rattled down toward the sea, resembling balls of fire. Furthermore, the water at the anchorage suddenly receded, so that ships in eight fathoms touched bottom. At the same time, it was observed that the ships were swinging round and round in opposite directions, the anchor chains becoming entangled beneath the copper, and the yards and masts interlocking, while the air resounded with falling spars and the crash of bulwarks. Water also came whirling in like a maelstrom, causing the Geneva to swing round at a rate of eight or ten knots an hour, in great circles, until she struck against a rock which tore out part of her bottom. The ship was forced violently in an opposite direction and went down. Other vessels were as violently driven ashore or went to the bottom, as in the case of the English ship Avonmore, Captain Canfield, which took down with her the captain's wife, three children, and several others.  
"Captain MacLoon says it seemed to him from the sulphurous or electrical appearance of the mountains, that a volcano was bursting out of its sides. Rocks were tumbling about with frightful noise, and everything was lighted up. He thinks the damage to the shipping was caused not so much by the tidal wave as by the upward rush of the water and the rotary currents, driving the ships repeatedly against one another."  
To appreciate and use correctly a valuable maxim, requires a vital appropriating exercise of mind closely allied to that which created it.—W. R. Alger.

**The Commentary**  
TELL me the meaning of Scriptures. One gem from that ocean is worth all the pebbles of earthly streams.—M. Chayna.  
**REMARKS ON ZECHARIAH 14.**  
(Continued.)  
VERSE 11. "And men shall dwell in it, and there shall be no more utter destruction; but Jerusalem shall be safely inhabited."  
And men] That is, the "nations of the saved." See Rev. 21:24. *There shall be no more utter destruction*] This is proof positive that it applies after the final destruction connected with the second advent, when the cities of the nations fall, and there is a consumption from the Lord upon the whole earth. See Rev. 16:19; Isa. 28:22. *Jerusalem shall be safely inhabited*] That is, the New Jerusalem, which is above. Heb. 11:16; Gal. 4:26. The prophet Isaiah contemplated the same event: "Thine eyes shall see [New] Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken." Isa. 33:20. Read the context. Perhaps it was the intention of the Holy Spirit that verses 10 and 11 should furnish some hope to the Jews after the Babylonish captivity, but in the fullest sense they apply at the end of the 1000 years.  
VERSE 12. "And this shall be the plague where-with the Lord will smite all the people that have fought against Jerusalem: Their flesh shall consume away while they stand upon their feet, and their eyes shall consume away in their holes, and their tongue shall consume away in their mouth."  
The eleventh verse having carried us down into the new-earth state, verse 12 opens a new scene, by taking the mind back. And it may here be remarked that many of the prophecies are not consecutive, but the mind is carried backward and forward, according to the nature of the topic being treated. As it were, these sacred predictions are arranged like a sliding scale. But no prophecy ever goes beyond the commencement of the redeemed state. In the twelfth verse we are taken back to events which occur near old Jerusalem, at the beginning of the day of the Lord, during the pouring out of the seven last plagues. But additional particulars are here introduced, which from the nature of the narrative could not be mentioned at the commencement of the chapter.  
*This shall be the plague*] An obvious allusion to the seven last plagues, with their terrible effects. Compare with Rev. 16. The "flesh," "eyes," and "tongue," consuming away, are explained by Rev. 16:8-11. Under the awful effects of the fifth vial, men "gnaw their tongues for pain." Verse 11 says they "blasphemed the God of Heaven because of their pains and their sores." Isa. 8:21, points to the same awful event: "They shall pass through it [the time of trouble] hardly bestead and hungry; and it shall come to pass that when they shall be hungry, they shall fret themselves, and curse their King and their God, and look upward."  
VERSE 13. "And it shall come to pass in that day, that a great tumult from the Lord shall be among them; and they shall lay hold every one on the hand of his neighbor, and his hand shall rise up against the hand of his neighbor."  
This verse predicts the utter confusion that will exist among the armies of the earth that assemble at the field of Armageddon. Satan is the "head center" of this host, and the gathering will be accomplished through the agency of spiritualism. Rev. 16:13, 14.  
The hosts of earth gather together to fight against the Lamb and his army, Rev. 19:19, but a general tumult is sent among them by the Lord, and they begin to fight one another. See Eze. 38:21, which doubtless refers to the same event. Isaiah says that then the land "shall be soaked with blood," chap. 34:7; and John says, "Blood came out of the wine-press, even unto the horse bridles, by the space of a thousand and six hundred furlongs." Rev. 14:20.  
G. W. AMADON.  
(Concluded next number.)  
"PA, are you in favor of the Bible in public schools?" asked a West Side youngster at the breakfast table the other morning. "Why, of course I am," responded the father, pleased that such an important subject should engage the attention of his youthful offspring. "What makes you ask such a question, my son?" "Oh! nothing," rejoined young hopeful, "only I thought may-be you was n't, as you never have had one at home."

## The Review and Herald.

"Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth."

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., FIFTH-DAY, JULY 5, 1877.

JAMES WHITE,  
J. N. ANDREWS,  
TRIAH SMITH, } EDITORS.

### THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. 7

ON returning to this city we find a very praise-worthy movement in progress among the better portion of the citizens of Battle Creek upon the subject of temperance. This movement embraces the Battle Creek Reform Club, six hundred strong, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, two hundred and sixty strong.

God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and the Bible are familiar words with these earnest workers. Much good has already been accomplished, and the activity of the workers, the system by which they labor, and the spirit of their meetings, promise greater good in time to come.

On the occasion of the visit of Barnum's great show to this city on the 28th ult., the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city struck a telling blow for temperance and reform by organizing an immense temperance restaurant to accommodate the crowds of people who gathered in from the country to see the show, and thus prevent them from visiting the saloons and groggeries where they would be exposed to temptation. The mammoth tent, employed by the Michigan Conference for camp-meeting purposes, and capable of holding 5,000 people, was tendered for the occasion. Beneath this immense canvas temple were erected fifteen or twenty tables for the accommodation of guests. By invitation the Sanitarium of this city erected a large table in the center of the great pavilion, which was bountifully supplied with the delicious fruits, grains, and vegetables which constitute the dietary at the institution named. This table really formed the chief attraction of the entertainment, and was more largely patronized than any other, notwithstanding the popular prejudice against the hygienic mode of living. Although the table was more than thirty feet in length, the attraction toward it became so great that it was necessary to annex another about two-thirds as long, which was also thronged.

It was really encouraging to hygienists to see scores of hungry citizens and country people turning away from the side-tables, laden with their favorite pork and beans, roast beef, salads, tea, coffee, etc., and crowding about the Sanitarium table with an almost childlike eagerness to secure a square hygienic meal. Not a seat was left vacant a moment, and there were usually a score or two of persons standing behind the long lines of diners, ready to drop into a seat the instant it was vacated.

The popular prejudice, usually expressed in such terms as "bran bread," "starvation diet," and similar epithets, melted away "like mist before the rising sun;" and words of commendation were in the mouth of every one. The whole affair was a grand success. More than one-third of the tickets sold at 25 cents each were taken up at the Sanitarium table. The managers of this table, with their friends, express sincere thanks to the public for the cordial manner in which their effort was received, and the marked attention bestowed upon their table.

On the evening of the 30th, J. H. Kellogg, M. D., of the Sanitarium of this city, gave a popular lecture at the mammoth tent on temperance from a medical and scientific standpoint, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Reform Club. The subject was illustrated by charts and diagrams, showing the physical effects of alcohol upon the human body. The citizens of Battle Creek gave the doctor a liberal hearing, and were highly entertained for more than one hour.

Handbills, great and small, had been posted in and around the city, and profusely scattered among the crowd at the great show, stating that a temperance mass meeting would be held in the big tent on Sunday, July 1, at 3 and 7 p. m. But at 3, the high winds made it necessary to use the Methodist church. The house was packed, and some could not find even standing room. The afternoon session was deeply interesting and held about two hours. Speeches were made by Mr. Harbeck, president of the Reform Club, Mrs. L. H. Pearce, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mr. L. D. Palmer, Baptist minister of Battle Creek, Mrs. N. G. Austin, and Mrs. Dr. Meachem. Good singing by an efficient choir, and the ready and gentlemanly management by

Mayor Austin, added much to the occasion. The session closed by the circulation of the pledges, which received 150 signatures.

The evening was delightful, the winds were still, the mammoth tent was up and well seated and lighted. The evening air became agreeably cool. And not far from four thousand people listened with marked attention to the addresses of Prof. Stone, Supt. of Public Schools of this city, Mr. Reed Stuart, Presbyterian minister, of this city, and Mrs. E. G. White. The immense audience was held in almost breathless silence until 9:30, when the pledges were again circulated, and 85 more names were obtained.

The accessions during the day and evening sum up as follows: 235 in all, of whom 170 joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and 65 joined the Reform Club. The friends of temperance in this city are very happy to-day over the success of the Temperance Mass Meeting of yesterday. A deep impression is made upon this community, and Mr. Barnum's big show seems quite forgotten. J. W.

### MINNESOTA CAMP-MEETING.

AGAIN we are made very happy by the report of the camp-meeting at Hutchinson, Minn. The report of the Wisconsin meeting last week was a great relief as well as joy to us. Neither Wisconsin nor Minnesota had ministerial help from the General Conference, and both these meetings were triumphant. We have felt for some time that our people must be weaned from the idea that Mrs. White and the writer should attend all the camp-meetings, and resolved that we would not visit them this year.

But when appeals come in from the old, dear friends to meet with them in camp, and help them in their meetings, we find it very hard to wean ourselves from the pleasurable part of such gatherings. For a time we wavered, and decided to go to the Wisconsin and Minnesota meetings; but cares at headquarters pressed, and we soon returned to our first determination. And then when the news came in that the precious Saviour had presided at these meetings by his Spirit, and greatly blessed his people, we were made very happy. Besides the report from Eld. Curtis, we have a private letter from J. Olive from which we quote the following:—

"We have just returned from our good camp-meeting. The place near Hutchinson was lovely. It seemed to be a place where the poor had the gospel preached unto them. At first we missed the close, searching testimonies of sister White, and we greatly missed your review of the situation, the wants and progress of the cause, so much more impressive from the lips of the living teacher, than when read from the printed page. But the meeting progressed in interest from the beginning, and I think the Lord heard the earnest prayers of his servants for help, and his Spirit was with his people to aid and bless. The disappointment resulted well in causing us all to cast our care upon the Lord. There were some very powerful sermons by Elders Curtis, Ells, Dimmick, Batin, and Hill. I do not believe they could have preached half so well if you or Eld. Butler had been there to listen. I wish you knew how well they can preach when they have no abler speakers from abroad to listen to them.

"We went nearly one hundred miles, six of us in an open wagon, with a heavy load. We were away from home twelve days; but the Lord preserved us. We had neither rain, mud, dust, nor heat, enough to trouble us, and we greatly enjoyed the meeting, and trust it may be a lasting benefit to us. The cause never seemed so promising in Minnesota, and the calls for labor are many and earnest. At first there was some disappointment, but when they found no help was to be had from abroad, they all seemed to realize that it meant work, and to work they went. We all tried to consecrate ourselves to God, and I think the Minnesota people never came nearer forgetting you than they did the last few days of the meeting. Many prayers were offered for you even then. We all love you and esteem you highly in love for your work's sake."

We are very glad to be remembered by our brethren in prayer. Our day for perpetual, earnest labor and care is past. And as we are compelled to lay off camp-meeting armor, we are extremely happy to know that the Lord is harnessing a hundred young men for such work. In this fact we see another clear evidence that the hand of the Lord is in this cause. J. W.

The *Catholic Review* announces its belief in the restoration of the pope's temporal power.

### A PLEASANT OCCASION.

THE students of the college, and others who joined with them, will remember with pleasure the closing exercises of the spring term, and of the college year, which took place Tuesday, June 26.

Thinking it proper, at this auspicious season of the year, to make communion with nature one of the pleasant features of the occasion, the students left the college building, and accompanied by the employes of the Publishing Association, and members of the church enough to swell the number to three hundred or over, proceeded to that pleasant Battle Creek resort, Gouac Lake, where every provision has been made in the way of speakers' stand, seats, tables, &c., for such occasions, to close with fitting exercises another yearly round of academic duties.

These exercises consisted in prayer by Eld. White, remarks by the principal, Prof. Brownberger, and by Eld. and Mrs. White, singing by the College Glee Club, and the College choir, original essays, declamations, original and selected, in prose and poetry, with other rhetorical exercises. The original contributions showed that the writers were capable of deep and vigorous thought, the selections were judiciously made, the parts were well rendered, noble sentiments were expressed, speaking well both for the heads and hearts of those who contributed to this mental entertainment.

And this last word suggests another part of the programme. As the dinner hour arrived, long tables spread with a bountiful supply from nature's choicest laboratory, showed that the necessities of the body had not been lost sight of in provision for the mind. But this was of that plain hygienic character that would nourish not oppress the body, and invigorate not becloud the mind. The passage of the dinner hour was therefore no bar to an appreciation and enjoyment of the remainder of the exercises in the afternoon.

The students gave evidence that their past labors had been a pleasure, not a task, that they had loved their work, and become greatly attached to the place, to their teachers, and to one another. Excellent instruction was given them on this occasion, both by Bro. and sister White, which they will find of incalculable profit, if they will but put it to the test of practice.

Great care had been taken both in the suggestion and execution of the plan of this day's doings, that it might be not only a fitting termination of the school term, but a fitting sequel to the recent special religious meetings held in Battle Creek, and one that might appropriately close with religious exercises and baptism. Bro. White had time to make only a few remarks, but these were pointed and appropriate, when he administered this impressive ordinance to fourteen candidates in the clear waters of the lake, most of whom were students from the college.

Thus closed the exercises of the day, all of which were well planned and managed throughout by Bro. White, and the company returned to their homes thankful for a day of recreation from the pressure of daily toil, and especially that this could be made the means of contributing so much physical, mental, and spiritual good. U. S.

### THE JUBILEE A FAILURE.

THE present papal jubilee is said to be a failure. And this is worth noting only because it contributes one more proof in the line of evidence which now exists that the papacy is reduced to that condition of humiliation that was predicted to come upon it before the end. There were only 8,245 pilgrims present on the 2d of June. This was very few compared with the numbers present at other papal jubilees.

Boniface VIII., at the beginning of the 13th century, proclaimed a jubilee, the fame of which still remains. The numbers continually entering and going out of Rome were like an army. Historians estimate that during the year 2,000,000 people visited Rome.

Fifty years later, Clement VI. proclaimed a jubilee, during which the number of visitors was estimated at 1,200,000.

In 1450, the crowd was so great on the bridge of St. Angelo, that 200 persons were drowned.

At the jubilee by Alexander VI., A. D. 1500, 200,000 knelt at one time to receive the papal benediction.

"It is no secret," says the Rome correspondent of the *N. Y. Evening Post*, "that the pope and all the clerical party are displeased not only with the number but also with the quality of

the pilgrims. The greater number are either bishops and priests, or else peasants and persons of inferior condition. The sale of rosaries, crosses, crowns, statues, and other 'articles of religion,' has not equaled the expectations of those who had prepared unusual quantities of them for sale. Nevertheless, the jubilee has been the absorbing topic of the month." U. S.

### THE SABBATH IN EGYPT.

I SEND a package of each number of our paper to Bro. Ribton of Italy. It appears that he has sent one or more copies regularly to Alexandria, Egypt. I have just received a very interesting letter from Bro. R., in which he speaks of the result as follows:—

"I am happy to tell you that *L'ES SIGNE* TEMPS has been the means of bringing Bro. Bertola, a dear and true servant of Christ, to accept definitely the Lord's Sabbath. I send to him regularly to Alexandria, and he reads discussion with Cocorda with much interest. His arguments, he says, are clever, but they are mere human assumption, whereas you have Scripture entirely on your side.

"Ever yours in the Lord, H. P. RIBTON."

May it please God that many Sabbath-keepers shall yet be found in the land of Egypt. We hope for much fruit among those who read our French paper.

I now intend to visit Bro. Ribton immediately after the printing of our next number. I still have an interest in the prayers of all who love the law of God. I must gratefully acknowledge the remarkable restoration of my strength which must be, I am sure, in answer to prayer in your behalf. J. N. ANDREWS

68 Müllerweg Bâle, Suisse, June 15.

### NATIONAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

THE friends of this movement are making extensive preparations for a vigorous campaign the coming fall and winter. Encouraging reports are reported in Central New York, and a convention is contemplated in Oswego, which the cordial co-operation of the best talents is promised.

Respecting the general prospect before the movement, the *Christian Statesman* of June 1877, says:—

"While a large number of ministers and members of nearly every denomination of Christians are active supporters of the cause of National Reform, there is one church which is so numerous and so earnest in this behalf as to appear an annual collection for the treasury of the National Association. The Reformed Presbyterian Synod at its recent sessions in Allegheny, designated the first Sabbath of July for this purpose, and the sum of four thousand dollars as the amount which it was desirable the churches should raise.

"To those of our readers who will have an opportunity to contribute in this way, we say there never was a time in the history of our work when there was a better prospect of securing large results with a comparatively small lay than during the coming year. The Chicago Convention, and the labors which preceded it, revealed a surprising advance in public sentiment, and a wider door than ever for the proclamation of the truth. A more effective organization of the movement is about to be accomplished, by the appointment of district series in every community where the movement has taken root. This will bring a large number of earnest workers into official connection with the National Association, and will facilitate their labors in its behalf.

"We are confident that more sermons will be preached before new audiences on the theme of Christian civil government and kindred topics, more meetings will be held, petitions will be circulated, more practical results secured, and more new friends won to the cause during the coming winter than during two campaigns before. But the indisposition of funds to carry forward the work. It is we are persuaded, only the prospect of success and successes to encourage the friends of the cause to all their accustomed liberality.

### MINNESOTA CAMP-MEETING.

THIS meeting convened at the time appointed at Hutchinson, McLeod Co. The grounds were convenient and pleasant. The brethren came in early. Some arrived from the west corner of the State, on Monday. The night several tents were on the ground pitched. Wednesday, they came in in from all quarters of the Conference. A great anxiety was felt in regard to help from the West. Many had anxiously looked for Bro. and sister White, and had confidently expected to see Bro. Canright. The outside interest to see and hear Bro. Canright was great.

But the time for the opening of the meeting came, and no help was on the ground,



our own ministers. These felt a burden resting upon them which seemed almost insupportable. Bro. Pierce opened the meeting with discourse from Prov. 23:23: "Buy the truth, and sell it not." He exhorted the congregation to "look beyond the watchman." This motto was taken up by the brethren, and faithfully acted upon throughout the entire meeting. The sisters had it placed over the stand, in sight of all the congregation.

The social meetings commenced with something of a feeling of depression, on account of the disappointment; but this soon passed off, and the brethren drew near to the Lord in earnest, pleading for the divine interposition in behalf of the cause and for the success of the meeting. As day after day passed, and the brethren who went to the cars, returned each time without any help, the importunities for help from the Lord became more earnest, and all seemed to settle down to the determination to work with the Lord, to make the meeting such a one as he could bless.

In answer to the earnest pleadings, and in harmony with the desires of the brethren, the Lord's Spirit rested down upon the encampment, and it became a place where the lovers of God delighted to be. Freedom was given to the brethren in preaching the word, and the Lord sealed it to the good of those who listened. At the 9 o'clock meeting on Sabbath morning, 82 testimonies were given. In the afternoon, a call was made for those who desired a greater degree of consecration, and those who wished to give themselves to the Lord for the first time, to come forward. About 125 came forward, a large proportion of whom came for the first time. Many of them spoke, expressing a desire and determination to devote their future life to the service of the Lord.

The number of those encamped in tents and wagons on the ground, on Friday, was 506, while several lodged in a barn adjoining the camp-ground, and a number of families of the Hutchinson church and society lived at home, but attended the meetings regularly. The regular attendance was not less than 550 to 600. The number of tents and wagons used as homes on the ground, including the different compartments of the forty-foot tent, was about 75. The outside attendance, as we expected would be the case, was not so large as on many previous years. On Sunday, there were probably 1000 to 1200 on the ground. On Monday, Bro. W. B. Hill preached upon the subject of baptism, after which we repaired to the Crow River, about half a mile from the camp, and Bro. Grant and Eells buried sixty-one willing candidates in the likeness of Christ's death, nearly one-half of whom took their first step at this meeting. One licensed preacher from the Methodist Episcopal Church, who commenced to keep the Sabbath one week before the meeting, took his stand with us, and was baptized; and one leading man of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, whose wife and daughters had begun to keep the Sabbath some little time before, came with his daughter 125 miles or more, to reconnoiter, and was constrained to surrender unconditionally, and take his stand with the people of God. Other interesting cases might also be mentioned, showing the power of God's truth in the hands of his feeble servants, to bring conviction and a change of life and purpose.

Credentials were renewed to eleven ordained ministers, and licences given to sixteen brethren, to go out and preach the message as the Lord may open the way. Bro. John I. Collins was set apart to the work of the ministry by ordination, at the closing meeting. When the question of sending out the tents was raised, and it was found that there was no money in the treasury to defray expenses, the sum of \$74 was raised by voluntary contribution, in a very few minutes; and on the last morning, when the President stated that the Conference was owing about \$100, for the care of an aged and infirm sister, notwithstanding the contribution for starting the tents, and another one of about \$50, previously raised, to assist one of our ministers in regaining his health, and notwithstanding the fact that the crops of many of the brethren were harvested by the grasshoppers before they left home, upwards of \$67 were paid into the hands of the chairman, faster than the clerk could write the names of the contributors. On the whole, we believe we can say, "to the praise of the glory of His grace," that, all things considered, the Minnesota Camp-meeting of 1877 was one of the best meetings, if not the best, that has ever been held in the State.

Elds. Eells and Curtis will go with one of the tents to Dodge Centre, Dodge Co., and be ready to begin work, the Lord willing, on the first Sabbath in July; Eld. W. B. Hill and Bro. S.

Fulton go with one tent to Pierce Co., Wis.; and Eld. G. M. Dimmick and Bro. J. W. Moore, with the third one, go to Rock Co. On Sunday evening, at a meeting for the purpose of hearing applications for labor, appeals for help were urged from no less than twenty-six different localities within the bounds of the Conference, many of them new fields where no labor save that of tract distribution has ever been expended.

The business meetings were well attended, and perfect harmony prevailed in them, while the disappointment experienced at the commencement of the meeting, instead of producing a feeling of discontent and murmuring, resulted in the opposite course of action; it drew the brethren nearer together, and nearer to the Lord, and begot a sympathy between the people and the preachers, such as only those whose hearts are attuned to the harmonies of divine truth are wont to feel and manifest, and proved the truthfulness of Bro. White's remarks in the REVIEW of June 21, that "it takes the Lord to make a good camp-meeting." It is believed that the effect of the meeting upon the outside attendance and upon the community in and around Hutchinson, has been good, and that a favorable impression has been made.

D. P. CURTIS.

Hutchinson, June 27, 1877.

JOHN MARK'S CHILDREN.

JOHN MARK was quite a prominent personage in the New Testament record. After studying his character carefully, I am satisfied that I am acquainted with several of his descendants. I will call their attention to the character of the family, and perhaps they will be interested in looking up their genealogy.

Turning to Acts 12:12, we learn that this John Mark lived in Jerusalem with his mother. It will be seen that they were quite a prominent family in the church. The prayer-meetings were held at their house. Rhoda, the young damsel, lived there also. The Mark family seem to have been quite well off. It is evident from the record that they had a large, well furnished house; for many of the brethren congregated there. And this is where Peter went as soon as he was let out of prison. John appears to have been a young man at this time. As he evidently intended to give himself to the ministry, he sought a chance to go out and get a little experience in the work with older hands. His uncle Barnabas, Col. 4:10, and the apostle Paul were about starting out on an important campaign. So John went along with them. Acts 12:25. But these brethren had rather a rough time of it, traveling from city to city among strangers and enemies. Sometimes they were abused, and they did not always fare the best. So after a few weeks' trial, Bro. John's heart failed him. He became very homesick. He thought of his dear old mother, the comfortable home at Jerusalem, and the good brethren there, and contrasted these things with the hard time he was having out in a new field, and he concluded that he had a very important duty to attend to at home. The record does not say just what the duty was, though it is evident that it was nothing very serious.

Probably the family could have got along well enough without him; but he made himself believe that home duties were very pressing; so when he came to Perga he departed from Paul and Barnabas and returned to Jerusalem. Acts 13:13. He left them at the very time he ought to have staid, the very time they needed his labor the most. It appears that he did this also directly against the advice of the apostle Paul. Acts 15:37, 38. The apostle put this down as a black mark against him. Paul did not like that sort of conduct. After a long season of hard work, Paul and Barnabas returned to Jerusalem. Acts 15:2, 3. They found Bro. Mark at his good home, enjoying himself among the brethren. Having had a good rest, when Paul and Barnabas started out for another season of work, John proposed to try it again. But Paul had not forgotten his cowardly conduct and his lack of a spirit of sacrifice, and so he refused to take him.

The record is a very interesting one. Thus Luke says, "And some days after, Paul said unto Barnabas, Let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they do. And Barnabas determined to take with them John, whose surname was Mark. But Paul thought not good to take him with them, who departed from them from Pamphylia, and went not with them to the work. And the contention was so sharp between them, that they departed asunder one from the other: and so Barnabas took Mark, and sailed unto Cyprus;

and Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God." Acts 15:36-40.

Paul was an energetic, driving, self-sacrificing minister. He could leave home, deny himself all privileges, and suffer everything for the work of God. He refused even to marry a wife, lest it should hinder his work. This hard-working Paul had no patience with the take-it-easy, home-loving men like John Mark. He had tried him once and found that when the work went a little hard, he would leave it and run home. That was enough for Paul. He would have nothing more to do with him. So decidedly was he opposed to that spirit that he could not be persuaded to have anything more to do with John, the young minister. But Barnabas, being John's uncle, was more favorable to him, and took his part; and they had some pretty sharp words over it, so much so that Paul said, "If you are going to take him along, then we will part," and so they did. Said he, "A young man who cannot stay away from home any longer than John Mark does, is not fit for the work of God; and I will not countenance any such work."

How John Mark and his uncle Barnabas came out, I never learned; but I am well satisfied that he raised quite a family, for we have quite a number of them among us, still following the same calling. The peculiarity of their ancestor is still very prominent in them—they are always running home. They love the work of the ministry, and are generally quite clever fellows; but they don't like hardship and self-denial any better than Bro. Mark did, and as to being away from home long at a time, that is out of the question with them. It is fortunate for them that everybody is not as stirring and driving as Paul was, or they would have to reform or leave the ministry.

D. M. CANRIGHT.

South Lancaster, Mass.

INDIANA CAMP-MEETING.

THE Conference Committee of Indiana decide that the camp-meeting for the present year should be held at Kokomo, the county-seat of Howard Co. The place is a city of some four thousand inhabitants, situated in a finely settled country. Three years ago a camp-meeting was held by our people about five miles from Kokomo. It made such a good impression on the people of the city who attended that they are anxious we should hold one near the place.

A beautiful grove, one mile from the courthouse, the center of the city, has been offered us, free of charge. There are two papers printed in the city. The editor of each paper offers, free of charge, to advertise the meeting in his columns or insert anything we may write. The leading paper has of late printed through its columns quite a share of the "United States in Prophecy," and thus an interest has been awakened.

We earnestly pray that the meeting may prove a success and believe it will if, in the fear of the Lord, all the brethren and sisters in the State will come up to this yearly gathering, determined to do their duty.

We hope all our churches will, as far as possible, provide themselves with tents and not rent, as some have done in the past. Soon enough will be paid out in renting to purchase necessary tents. We would by all means urge the purchase of tents. We shall make efforts to secure reduced rates on the three railroads which center in the city of Kokomo. These roads run north, south, east, west, and southwest, thus making the place accessible from all parts of the State.

We earnestly solicit the General Conference Committee to send us ministerial aid, to assist in this important meeting and thus greatly aid and encourage this young Conference. Let all in the State pray for the success of the meeting.

S. H. LANE, Pres.

INCREASING LIGHT.

PERSONALLY, I wish to express my hearty approval of the plan for regular quarterly meetings recommended by the General Conference Committee and so clearly set forth in the REVIEW of June 7. It seems to me the response from the heart of every lover of order, desirous of the prosperity of the cause of God, must be, Amen.

But there is no way in which we can so conclusively show our approval of these wise and prudent recommendations as by complying with them individually, by cheerfully acting in harmony with them. Let all our churches take hold of this work. We are nearing the first

Sabbath and following first-day in July. Several of the churches in this State had previously voted to hold quarterly meetings regularly. Let us have union of action in this important work.

Most of our churches have an ordained elder. And while some of these brethren may naturally feel a reluctance to officiating in the celebration of the ordinances of the Lord's house, this solemn service may prove a blessing to them by leading them to lean upon the arm of Jesus for strength. It may result in a stronger bond of union between the officers and members of the churches, as they bear new responsibilities.

Let us each make ourselves familiar with these instructions from the General Conference Committee and act in harmony with them, and we may consistently hope for greater happiness and increased usefulness.

And relative to regular quarterly meetings for T. and M. business, reporting, paying up s. b., and the one-third, etc., it looks like increasing light. It is a system to be practically admired. This work is not ours. We labor not to promote our own interests. The work in which we engage is the Lord's. He watches the work and the interest we manifest in it. And to encourage the laborer the record is made, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." Ps. 126:6.

A. S. HUTCHINS.

A STRIKING FACT.

At the time of the Franco-Prussian war, preparations were made for a massacre of the Protestants in several cities and villages of this part of France. But the very day appointed for this slaughter, Napoleon III. met with his defeat. The Protestants were apprised of the plot by sympathizing Catholics. Some fled or hid, as in the days of the Waldenses; others armed themselves for the conflict. Yesterday, several faithful witnesses told me that in a city not far from here two brothers who had been very active in stirring up this spirit of persecution hanged themselves when they saw that their plan had failed.

D. T. B.

CLUBS OF THE SIGNS.

CHURCHES and individuals in our State, taking clubs of the SIGNS which were to be paid for in monthly installments, will please bear in mind that these clubs now stand charged to our T. and M. Society. And as the main object in making this change was to do the business through the State secretary, thereby saving much labor at the Office, it is desired that hereafter these installments should be paid into the State treasury, instead of being sent to the SIGNS Office.

We further desire, 1. That all money so paid for the SIGNS should be kept separate from the T. and M. funds raised for other purposes; otherwise we cannot tell when these clubs shall have been paid for. 2. As far as expedient, we should be glad to have these installments all paid for the full year at the time of our next camp-meeting. As these installments are usually light on each individual, it is presumed that in most, if not all, cases this request will cheerfully be complied with.

A. S. HUTCHINS.

DR. FULTON, the Baptist behemoth of Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on the Sabbath. Last Sunday, speaking of Judge Hilton's order, he said: "In thus openly rebuking the Jews [Hilton] has made it possible for the families of Christians to enjoy a Sabbath at the Grand Union, a luxury which was impossible last year and which is impossible wherever they congregate, as at Long Branch, Sharon Springs, and elsewhere. The Jews are destroying the Sabbath of New York. They are not keeping the seventh day or the first day. They are selling every day—on Saturday because they are infidels, and on Sunday because they are Jews."

THE Baptist ministers of New York City discussed the subject of ministerial vacations the other day, and the practice got some pretty hard knocks. One speaker, however, thought that the deacons might visit the sick and bury the dead, and let the pastors take a rest once in a while. Deacons don't have much to do, he said, and there is no law, human or divine, against deacons making themselves useful. To which a big "Amen!" resounded.

It was pride that changed angels into devils; it is humility that makes men as angels.

## IN HIS VINEYARD.

THERE is never a way so narrow or short,  
But the Master's work is there;  
There is something to do for his dear sake,  
Or something to calmly bear.

There are trials to meet with Christian faith,  
And duties with Christian grace;  
And there's Christian sweetness to every one,  
To be given in every place.

Their working days are never so hard  
Who find in Christ a stay;  
And days of darkness are days of light,  
When Jesus leads the way.

And the waiting days of those who hope,  
Are days of quietness;  
And the praying days of those who trust,  
Are days of perfect peace.

There are flow'rets down in the valley low,  
And over the mountain side,  
Which were never praised by a human voice,  
Nor by human eyes descried.

Yet as sweet as the breath of the royal rose,  
Is the perfume they exhale;  
And why they bloom and where they bloom,  
The good Lord knoweth well.

—Whispers of Peace.

## Progress of the Cause.

He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.

## NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

WE have pitched our tent in this city. Its population is about thirteen thousand. It is an old town and a seaport. It seemed to be as fair an opening as we could find in this section. We designed to go to Haverhill, but could get no place for the tent.

Our tent is eighty feet in diameter. Bro. Haskell and others have done all they could to help us. We have advertised thoroughly. Had our first meeting last night; but as it was wet and cold and there were several other special attractions elsewhere, we had only one hundred and twenty-five out. We shall hope in God for the best. This will be my address for the present.

June 27.

## NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

## Watts Flats, Chautauque Co., N. Y.

FROM our good camp-meeting at Aurora, I came to this place. Found the few that had embraced the truth holding on, but needing encouragement and advice; and these they seem to receive gladly. Have commenced a series of meetings at Blockville, with some interest. May God help in the discharge of duty, and give the increase.

R. F. COTTRELL.

## Tent No. 1.

WE came to Raymond's Corners, Potter Co., Pa., with the sixty-foot tent, Thursday, June 21; we secured a fine location on the school lot adjoining the only church in the place, and pitched the tent the day following. We have held three meetings. The congregation last evening numbered over two hundred, although services were held in the church at the same time.

This is a country place quite thickly inhabited. Years ago, there was a large church of S. D. Adventists here, but various causes operated to break up the work until finally the church was entirely disorganized. Later, the few who remained faithful to the truth reorganized, and are trying to hold up the truth before the people. Our object in coming here was to help and encourage them in this work.

Our P. O. address will be Ulysses, Potter Co., Pa.

B. L. WHITNEY.  
M. H. BROWN.

## Tent No. 2.

THE interest at Pulaski is constantly rising. We have been presenting the claims of the Sabbath for the past week, which meets with almost general favor. Several of the ministers have controverted the subject in our meetings, and Sunday morning last the Baptist elder preached on it in his church, and I reviewed him in the evening, all of which has resulted in raising the interest to a wonderful pitch, and our attendance is correspondingly increased.

I should have stated in my first report that Bro. Wm. H. Brown, of Adams Center, was here to assist in getting the meetings started, and his wife is with us to preside at the organ, and sister Isadore Green to assist in singing. Bro. Robinson and his family, who live near here, are doing all they can to make the meeting a success. Bro. S. M. Cobb is also with us to act as tent-master and learn the truth more per-

fectly, in the good work of spreading which he wishes to engage.

S. B. WHITNEY.

## Tent No. 3.

WE pitched the tent at Rutledge, Cattaraugus Co., so as to commence meetings June 14. We are very pleasantly located, in the center of an orchard, just a little way out of the village.

Eld. Olds, Presbyterian, preached against us the Sunday preceding our arrival, warning his congregation against coming to the tent. The way was thus opened for us, and so on our very first Sunday here we presented the Sabbath question. The result is, that a number have decided to keep the Sabbath, and we have appointed our first baptism for next Sabbath.

The Clear Creek church are doing nobly in staying up our hands and helping in every way. We have met with them on Sabbaths, and have had excellent meetings. One year ago, there was but one Sabbath-keeper near here, and he was in a badly backslidden condition. Last Sabbath, twenty-eight were present, and twenty-six soul-stirring testimonies were given.

CHAS. B. REYNOLDS.

## Rome, N. Y.

I HAVE remained the past week, since Bro. Canright left, to help the friends here. I have held meetings every evening, have spoken four times, and have baptized five. Three have been received into the church. The interest here is still good, and brotherly love continues. More will be ready for baptism when I return in August.

A. H. HALL.

## Lewis Co., N. Y.

OUR tent-meeting near Glensdale is still in progress. The Lord is working among the people. Backsliders from God are confessing their faults and sins. Ten that never made any profession of religion have been forward for prayers.

One family has commenced to keep the Sabbath, and others have acknowledged its claims. We have not, as yet, spoken in public upon that subject, but propose to make it a specialty next week.

Our congregations are increasing, and we think a goodly number in this place will embrace the "third message" ere long.

JACOB WILBUR.  
A. P. BUMP.

## OHIO.

## Lima.

IN connection with Bro. Geo. Smith, we have been holding meetings for about one week in an old church three miles southeast of Lima. We think the interest is gradually increasing, as is also the attendance. We think there are a few souls here that are inquiring for the "old paths," that they may "walk therein."

We have our tent here which we intend to pitch near the church when we have a fair prospect of good weather. Until such time, we shall use the house, if permitted.

Our address, until further notice, will be Lima, Allen Co., Ohio.

H. A. ST. JOHN.

## Van Wert.

WEDNESDAY, June 13, we came to this place, and pitched our tent in a fine grove, two miles and a half east of the city of Van Wert. On the Friday evening following, we gave our first discourse. Sunday we spoke three times to large and appreciative audiences. In the evening the tent was nearly full. In spite of storms, the people have turned out nobly, and appear willing and anxious to hear the "new doctrine."

We have already found several warm friends who do all in their power to render our stay among them agreeable. Very little prejudice exists, but the people are intelligent, kind, and hospitable. We believe that the Lord has some precious jewels in this region.

O. F. GUILFORD.

## Troy.

BRO. GEORGE SMITH and the writer met with the Troy church, June 2 and 3. We found them firm in present truth; union and harmony prevail. They have a large Bible-class, and keep up weekly meetings. Eld. Smith preached a stirring discourse Sabbath morning on present truth. In the afternoon we held a prayer and conference meeting, in which all bore testimony.

Sunday morning we had a business meeting. Their records are kept in good order by their excellent clerk, Sr. Alice Arndt. All had reports ready to send in to the

quarterly meeting to be held at Clyde; each report with "My donation" attached.

In the afternoon the ordinances of the Lord's house were celebrated. Good testimonies were given, and we had a blessed season, long to be remembered.

WM. BEEBE.

## INDIANA.

## Thorntown, Boone Co., Tent No. 1.

OUR tent-meetings are still largely attended. The congregations range from two to six hundred. Many are deeply interested. The people come in from the country from one to ten miles. Perfect order is preserved. We receive calls to speak in churches and school-houses near.

We hold Sabbath meetings and Bible-classes. Each week some make up their minds to embrace the truth. Thus the good work moves forward. June 25th, we gave a discourse on the "Eastern Question." The evening was a stormy one, yet some two hundred and fifty were present. The people were so deeply interested that the leading men sent a committee to wait on us, requesting us to repeat the discourse on Sunday afternoon. They kindly offered to advertise the appointment very extensively. We consented, and Sunday expect to speak on that question.

S. H. LANE.

A. W. BARTLETT.

## KANSAS.

## New Liberty.

THE interest still continues at this place. Two more have signed the covenant since my last report. Six went forward in baptism to-day, and I hope others will soon follow. Although it is a very busy time of the year, the congregation is rather increasing, some coming seven miles to hear. Opposition is commencing.

J. N. AYERS.

## Osage City.

THE prospects of the little company of Sabbath keepers at this place are brightening. The social meetings are good. There is a disposition on the part of nearly all to know and do the will of the Lord. One was added to the church by baptism. Quite a number of others are reading and thinking, and will be gathered in during the summer.

J. LAMONT.

GEO. KENNEDY.

## South Mound.

WE came to South Mound, June 12, and commenced meetings the evening following. Owing to the press of work, our audiences were small. We have held nine meetings here. Eight were baptized. The church has been strengthened and permanently organized, taking the name of the South Mound church. Bro. Robert Aitken was ordained elder.

The Disciples and Dunkards have been laboring to destroy the law of God. Last Sunday Eld. Hodgson (Dunkard minister) affirmed that the kingdom of Heaven was set up in the days of John the Baptist, and that since that time the kingdom has been firmly established and its laws set forth by Jesus Christ, the king and lawgiver. We replied, "Reasoning from your own premises, you ought to keep the law of God and the Sabbath. Jesus Christ, the lawgiver, is instructing his subjects, and he recognizes a law for the proper observance of the Sabbath. Matt. 12:12."

There are two horns to the dilemma, and they are slow about accepting either of them. Either the kingdom was not set up in the days of John the Baptist, or else the Sabbath is recognized as among the laws of that kingdom.

To-night we celebrate the ordinances with this church, and to-morrow we start for Crawford Co.

J. H. COOK.

L. D. SANTER.

## ILLINOIS.

## Coleta.

AFTER an absence of nine weeks, I returned home on the 5th inst. Joyful, indeed, it is to meet friends, as we travel the paths of life in this God-forgetting world; but what will it be to greet them on the other shore! *I must be there!*

Bro. Atteberry spoke last Sabbath evening on the subject of the Second Advent. We held five meetings with our friends at home. Four were baptized, and four received into the church. Dist. No. 11 is doing well for the Ill. T. and M. Society. I hope for Coleta.

G. W. COLCORD.

## Rockford.

YESTERDAY we met in this city to commence tent labor. We have secured a lot of a gentleman who, some time ago, boarded several weeks at the Battle Creek Health Institute. He said, "If you stand connected with the Seventh-day Adventists, you can use this lot; otherwise, I should not feel willing to permit you to occupy it. Who cannot see the point in this friendly remark? Our co-workers at the Institute have done us a great favor by creating confidence in this man's mind."

R. F. ANDREWS.

G. W. COLCORD.

## Mackinaw.

WE pitched our tent in this town, Thursday, June 15, and have held fifteen meetings. The people turn out well, and listen attentively to the word spoken. Our congregations have steadily increased from the first. From six to eight hundred were out last night. We have spoken three times on the Sabbath question, and many acknowledge the truth.

B. F. MERRITT.

C. H. BLISS.

## MAINE.

I HAVE just finished up a course of lectures in Milton Plantation, Oxford County. Fourteen have embraced the truth and signed the covenant. They have established a Sabbath-school and Bible-class. I have joined Eld. J. B. Goodrich in tent labor. We are now at Fryeburg.

R. S. WEBBER.

## MICHIGAN.

## Port Huron.

THE meetings in the tent at this place still continue, and the interest is deepening. Last Sabbath about sixty were out, more than half of whom, till a few days ago, were strangers to our faith. A few Sabbath-keepers were with us from Smith Creek and Grant Center. The Spirit of the Lord was in our meeting, and several testimonies were borne for the truth by those who had not been of us, though the Sabbath question had not been publicly presented. We are now in the midst of the testing truth. Our attendance is not large, but quite uniform, and nearly all seem to be convinced that we have the truth. We believe that many will obey it, as quite a number have already signified their intention thus to do.

The prospect is that we shall yet spend some weeks here.

D. H. LAMSON.

M. S. BURNHAM.

## Baltimore, Barry, and Maple Grove.

I COMMENCED meetings in Baltimore about New Years, and continued them for several weeks, with a good hearing. I held Sabbath meetings from the first. About twelve commenced to keep the Sabbath. Many came from a distance.

I then held meetings in the town of Barry for several weeks, with a fair attendance. Ten commenced to keep the Sabbath. June 3, I baptized three at Baltimore and others intend to go forward soon. I have learned that about thirty in different places have commenced to keep the Sabbath since January.

I commenced tent meetings in the town of Maple Grove, June 19. Have held nine meetings. The interest is increasing. Last Sunday night about two hundred and fifty were present, and if it had not rained in the afternoon the tent would have been full.

T. M. STEWARD.

## Flint.

THROUGH the labors of Bro. Lamson and Jones, we have a little band of commandment-keepers in this city.

The church here, feeling the need of a house of worship, where we shall not be disturbed by the noise and confusion which prevail upon our streets on the Sabbath day, have commenced to build one on a lot donated to us, in a quiet part of the city. The people have given liberally for this purpose.

Bro. Lamson has labored with zeal and has tried to inspire the members with the same spirit. We shall ever remember his unselfish efforts for the advancement of this glorious cause in this city.

M. E. HARMON.

## WISCONSIN TENT, NO. 4.

WE are located in Fall River, Columbia Co., a village of three hundred inhabitants, with two active churches.



arrived the 25th, and were kindly received by Bro. and Sr. Chase and neighbor.

At first we were troubled to find a location for the tent, the only vacancies being close by the meetings;

but we were relieved from perplexity by the offer from a gentleman to us to pitch in his door yard, a beautiful spot, though rather small.

Meetings in last evening, with an attendance of a hundred.

This is our address at present.

Geo. C. Tenney, H. W. Reed.

River, Wis., June 23.

QUITMAN, GEORGIA.

When I came here last fall, I brought two hundred pounds of reading matter, back numbers of the REVIEW, REFORMER, and INSTRUCTOR.

I am satisfied to have done much good by causing to examine the Sabbath question. I often asked, What do you think of Sabbath? The reply has been, I think I have it.

I am out of REFORMERS; the NEWS are running low.

A box will be from Adams Center as soon as enough have gathered there. Will our brethren have back numbers of either, and who to have some interest in this south-field, send them to J. L. Green, Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y., soon?

It has me much good to see with what eagerness the papers have been received. Times a dozen hands are held out at to receive them.

Some Advent faith among the people. Many believe we are in the last days, are looking with interest to passing time. I spoke in the court house yesterday to a large audience on the home of the named.

The editor of one of the papers remarked that he had believed for some time that the earth would be the home of the saints. So far as I have seen, brethren need have no fears in coming to proclaim the truth. We are treated very kindly.

C. O. Taylor.

TENNESSEE.

More have signed the covenant at the Chapel, and seven others are keeping the Sabbath.

On June 23, 24, the church at Edgefield June and Sabbath-keepers from the Chapel with the Ridge church in general meeting. Thirty-five Sabbath-keepers were in attendance, the largest gathering of the kind convened in this State.

The Spirit of God was with us to the close. The ordinances were celebrated.

From Bro. P. D. Moyers I learned that Mt. Gilead church is still steadfast in truth. Bro. Moyers, while laboring to support his family, spends Sabbaths and days in the Lord's vineyard; and is taking an interest in several directions.

Not long ago, I met a young man from Carolina, who is a school teacher and agent of law. I gave him tracts. Soon I received a letter from him in which he expresses faith in "the doctrines of the Adventists." He also mentioned a Sabbath-keeper who resides in another part of the State.

I am now on my way to select a suitable place for our general meeting this fall.

ORLANDO SOULE.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

This Conference held its seventh annual session at Portage, Wis., in connection with the camp-meeting, June 13 to 19, 1877.

Conference convened June 14, at 9 o'clock A. M. The president, H. W. Decker, occupied the chair. Prayer by Eld. I. Sanborn.

John Atkinson, and A. Paton. Auditing Committee: M. J. Bartholf, A. C. Woodbury, A. Olsen, C. K. Ackley, Benj. Carter, and Orcutt Burr.

Committee on Credentials and Licenses: I. Sanborn, O. A. Olsen, C. W. Olds. Committee on Resolutions: I. Sanborn, O. A. Johnson, and O. A. Olsen.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows: For President, H. W. Decker, Fort Howard, Wis.; Executive Committee, H. W. Decker, George C. Tenney, and O. A. Olsen; Secretary, A. S. Osborn, Bloomington, Grant Co., Wis.; Treasurer, Wm. Kerr, Montee, Green Co., Wis.

Report accepted, and committee discharged. The persons named were elected to their respective offices.

Committee on Credentials and Licenses made the following report: For credentials, Isaac Sanborn, H. W. Decker, John G. Matteson, O. A. Olsen, Geo. C. Tenney, C. W. Olds, David Downer, and John Atkinson; for license, A. D. Olsen, J. P. Jespersen, N. M. Jordon, Marshall Enoch, S. S. Smith, H. W. Reid, and O. A. Johnson.

Report of Committee on Resolutions called for, which was as follows:— Resolved, That we acknowledge the hand of God in opening the way for a mission in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and while we feel the loss of our dear Bro. Matteson, we pray the blessing of the Lord on this enterprise.

Resolved, That to prevent the impositions of unworthy persons upon our new churches, our brethren, when traveling, should provide themselves with letters of commendation, with which they may be required to prove their standing among our people.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the citizens of Portage City for their kindness and the good order they have observed during our camp-meeting, and especially to the owner of the grounds, who has kindly permitted us to use them free of charge.

The treasurer's report was read, as follows:— Received during year to date, \$2821.84 Paid on orders to date, 2464.79

Balance on hand, \$357.05 The secretary could not make a full report, as there were twelve churches not reported. The report, as nearly as it can be given, is as follows: No. of churches, 45; No. reported, 33; No. not reported, 12; No. of members for Conference year 1876, 1,048; for 1877, 990; No. of Sabbath-school scholars reported, 297. Amount of s. b. for 1876, \$3,863.35; s. b. reported for 1877, \$3,605.74. No. of ordained ministers in Conference, 8; licentiates, 7.

A request was made that the Plainfield and Fish Lake churches be united and known as the Plainfield church. Voted, That the name of the Wequioe church be changed to Scott.

Voted, To allow Bro. Wm. Kerr \$50 for services rendered as treasurer of Conference. Voted, That the president attend all sessions of the General Conference.

Voted, That an Auditing Committee be appointed by the Chair to audit account of the Camp-meeting Committee. Brn. Farrar, A. Paton, and Rufus Baker, were appointed such committee. Voted, That a Camp-meeting Committee be appointed by the Chair. N. M. Jordon, T. B. Snow, and A. Paton were appointed. Adjourned to call of Chair.

THIRD SESSION. Met June 18, at 5 o'clock P. M. Prayer by C. W. Olds. Voted, To donate to General Conference fund \$200. Voted, That the Executive Committee audit the account of O. A. Hegg, the Auditing Committee being discharged.

On motion being made that the proceedings of this Conference be published in REVIEW AND HERALD, the secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the same for publication. Adjourned sine die. H. W. DECKER, Pres. A. S. OSBORN, Sec.

WISCONSIN T. AND M. SOCIETY. THE fifth annual session of the Wisconsin T. and M. Society was held at Portage City, June 14 to 18, 1877. Opened with prayer by Eld. Atkinson, June 14. Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

On motion, The Committee on Nominations was appointed by the Chair. O. A.

Olsen, I. Sanborn, and C. W. Olds were chosen said committee. Adjourned to call of Chair.

SECOND SESSION.

Convened June 18.

The report of the workings of the T. and M. Society for the past year was read, as follows:—

Table with columns: District, Number of Members, Number of Reports, Families Visited, Number of Letters Written, Money Received on Membership, Money Received by Donation, Book Sales, Received from New Subscribers, New Subscribers for Periodicals, Periodicals Sent on Trial, Number of Periodicals Distributed, Number of Almanacs Distributed, Tracts and Pamphlets Distributed, DIRECTORS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Table with columns: Rec'd during year, Paid out, Balance on hand, Rec'd on Tent Fund, Paid out.

E. O. HAMMOND, Treas.

The report of the Nominating Committee was as follows: For President, H. W. Decker; Vice-President, John Atkinson; Secretary, Mattie A. Kerr, Monroe, Green Co., Wis.; Treasurer, A. C. Woodbury, Darlington, Lafayette Co. Directors: Dist. No. 1, Thomas Biekle; No. 2, A. C. Woodbury; No. 3, Alma Drouillard; No. 4, C. K. Ackley; No. 5, Eli Osborn; No. 6, O. A. Hegg; No. 7, Wm. Y. Egar; No. 8, Rufus Baker; No. 9, Alex. Paton; No. 10, Wm. Hansen; No. 11, S. D. Smith; No. 12, J. P. Jespersen; No. 13, E. J. Rice; No. 14, Jas. Mulhollen; No. 15, Orcutt Burr; No. 16, Andrew Olsen; No. 17, Ezra Graham.

Voted, That Mattie A. Kerr act as State librarian of the T. and M. Society. Meeting adjourned to call of Chair. H. W. DECKER, Pres. MATTIE A. KERR, Sec.

MAINE T. AND M. SOCIETY.

THE third quarterly meeting of the Maine T. and M. Society was held with the church at Hartland, June 10, 1877. Opened in the usual manner.

Report of last quarter was read and accepted. Report of present quarter was read, as follows:— No. of members, 131; reports returned, 42. Families visited, 136; letters written, 151. New subscribers for REVIEW, 1; REFORMER, 5; INSTRUCTOR, 1; SIGNS, 4; periodicals given away, 144; almanacs, 32; tracts and pamphlets distributed, pages, 15,323.

Table with columns: Rec'd for membership, By donations, Book sales, From new subscribers, Total.

The article by the General Conference Committee, on "Regular Quarterly Meetings" was read by the president, and it was unanimously voted to adopt the plan recommended.

It was thought best to divide the State into more districts, so that the missionary work could be engaged in more effectually. Eld. J. B. Goodrich, T. S. Emery, G. W. Barker, and J. E. Baker were chosen a committee to act in the matter.

The camp-meeting was discussed, and it was finally decided to have it at Richmond, where it was held last year. It was then voted that the Chair appoint a Camp-meeting Committee. G. W. Barker, Geo. W. Umberhind, and R. J. Goodrich were appointed as said committee.

Adjourned to call of Chair. J. B. GOODRICH, Pres. AMOS HOLT, Sec.

BREAD CAST UPON THE WATERS.

THE following is an extract from a letter which I received a short time ago, from a Christian friend:—

"I was upon the water, enjoying the pleasures afforded by the hook and line, when suddenly a dark cloud arose over the western horizon. As the storm approached, I retired to a sheltered spot, where I could fasten my boat, and be protected from the storm. While sitting there in the solitude, I glanced at some rubbish which had been washed upon the bank during high water, and noticed a pamphlet entitled, Our Faith and Hope. It came at just the right time. My soul was hungering for spiritual food, I eagerly read and digested its valuable contents.

"I there felt for the first time that I could kneel down in perfect confidence and pray to my Heavenly Father. Oh! what a sweet communion it was with him who heareth in secret and rewardeth openly. Since that time, I have been trying to serve my Master with all my powers.

"In looking over the lists of publications, I saw many titles which suited my fancy, and I immediately sent for the works. I think I am in full harmony in regard to religious belief with all S. D. Adventists; and though I know of none within many miles of me, I feel that God meets with me just the same. My hours of prayer are the sweetest of my life. Oh! that more bread might be cast upon the waters.

"I think this would be a good place for a minister to labor in the cause of God. I have been trying to present the truths of the third angel's message before my neighbors and friends. They seem very much interested. G. R. GILMAN.

"Warren Co., Tenn."

Where did that tract come from? Was not a Divine Providence directing it? Who can doubt it? Oh, may some one go to aid him in this blessed cause!

E. M. SADDLER.

TO THE BRETHREN AND SISTERS IN KANSAS.

A NEW year of labor has opened before us. Your ministers are just going out into new fields; and by the help of the Lord and your prayers, we expect to accomplish great things in the Lord's work this year. You have said to us, Leave your homes, families and friends, and labor in the whitening fields of the Lord's great harvest. We go, obeying your voice; but we must have your prayers. We can do but little without them. Let them go up as the voice of one man.

Come, brethren and sisters, let us humble ourselves in the beginning of our Conference year. Let the hour of seven in the evening be the hour for our prayers to go up together. How it would strengthen and cheer the hearts of God's servants to know that at that hour, all over our Conference, prayers were being offered in their behalf! "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." May God speed our work during the coming year. GEO. KENNEDY.

Obituary Notices.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth."

DIED, of quick consumption, in Linneus, Aroostook Co., Maine, June 14, 1877. Sr. Clarissa Adams, aged 71 years, 8 months, and 23 days. Sr. Adams embraced present truth about a year and a half ago, and died in the faith, in hope of eternal life in the kingdom. Sermon by the writer, from Rom. 1: 16, to a large circle of relatives and friends. SAMUEL J. HERSUM.

DIED, in Kensington, Conn., May 6, 1877, of lingering consumption, my dear wife, Mary S. Wilcox, aged 54 years. She had been identified with God's dear waiting people since their great disappointment, so that the truths we have so long believed and loved were ever precious to her heart; and with an unshaken confidence in their final triumph, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, leaving an aged mother, an only brother, two children, and a companion, to mourn her loss. JOHN Y. WILCOX.

DIED, June 20, 1877, of spinal fever, in Birch Run, Mich., Angeline, wife of Niles Bartholomew, and daughter of Dr. J. D. and Eliza Hough, aged 31 years, 1 month, and 15 days. She embraced the truth about 18 years ago, and has since lived a very consistent Christian life. A short time before her death, she was led to cry to God for an evidence of her acceptance with him; the blessing came, and she was made very happy and resigned to the will of the Lord, though she wished to live for the sake of her three little boys. Funeral discourse by the writer from 1 Thess. 4: 14. R. J. LAWRENCE.

