## Alifed, N .

##  TCI RRAIS WATO in MACHINE Rearing, Mod Hock Lumber for  <br> | GREEN \& SON Dealers in General Merchandibes, Drugs and Paints. |
| :---: |
| GREEN, <br> Manufacturer of White Shirts. MRLIN CHAMPION SHIRTS" то Ondma | New York lity.  <br> $\frac{\mathrm{BONG}}{\mathrm{T} \text { PA }}$ <br> dams Centre,  <br> Westerly, R. <br> Drigersss And PHarmacists No. 1, Bridge Block.




 Chicago, III.

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 Milton Junction, Wis
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 Iansas. Sox
Sabbath 害equrden,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
By TEA
CAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,


## advance. ................... $\$ 200$ foritg countes will be charged 50 cento on account of postage minit ine <br> Amixion imid <br>  <br>  <br> 


voL. XL.-No. 33.
(The Siblhath 思erarder. 느느․

To SUNSET-LANDS. - Mo. 37.
 some eight miles farther on. When we
have left the village streets, well shaded by have left the village streets, well shaded by
rows of enacalyptung trees, westrike the open plain, without fence or tree. . Wild coyotes,
or rairie wolves, start up by our path and camper for their lives. Presently we come ised to run; but in in i858, in a fit of anger, it
took ap its bed and moved over six miles, to he other side of town, where it now reposes, swating the coming of the winter rains to
araken it from its slumbers. These Cali-
Tornia rivers are apt to get into a rage once forniar ivers are apt to get into a rage once a year, when they do about as they pleass,
and man has no remedy. Then over more
brown plains, yellow in spots with mock-oranges, lying where thes grew, the viness har
ing dried up, white with alkali in othe ing dried up, white with alkain in othe
places, where water has settled, and with an octasional green farm, where an artesian
well supplies water for irrigation. At one of these wells, from which flows a large
stream, while all around is green and pros, perons, we stop. It is the "Ostrich Farm."
Ostrich farming consists in keeping the birds for their feathers and eggs, and ha Africa. Some of the wealthy men of San
Francisco and Los Angeles believing the climate of this country well adapted to th business, started this farm as an experiment, and
one in the country. Another has just been
stocked At San Diego, and some ostrickes mere landed a fee days since (Deember,
1883), at New Orleans, for a farm in Texas On this farm there are. now twenty:on birds, eleven males and ten females. The Th
males are larger and black, with the beautifuli white plymes on their breasts and wings,
while the females are a drab or gray. They are kept in large pens, usgally a pair in each pen, but one savage fellow is doomed tod solitary confnement, because he killed his wife
in a fit of anger at his inability to kill his keeper. The males are very belligerent, and Irishman at Donnybrook fair, immediately put themeslves in fighting trim. If he does
not come within reach- and woe to him if
hed hedoess inducements and challenges. Down he gioe upon his knees, throws his head back ward
between his elevated wings, and rocks to and fro, and from side to side, with a peeculiar,
swaggering air, twisting his neck in' curious contortions, and uttering a low, squeaky
noise. If this does not "take," then he rever with his long neck and struts back and forth, with every evidence of anger. The
fences have to be made extra' strong, and double, with the boards spiked on the inside their feet woold knock them off and let the
birds out. They have been known a board in two with one stamp of the foot, and it behooves us to keep aproper distance, the boards, would break a limb. If you have anything sining about you, and
comes within their reach, they will gobble it ap and swallow it. They would make a very satisactory meal-to themselves-o
of a necklace of diamonds-though, to tell of a necklace of diamonde-though,

## nails. I doubt if barbed-wire fence. The females


SANTA MoNica.
Towards night we took the train from Los Angeles for Santa Monica, by the sea, and
ran down the Los Angeles Valley, past cultie, bogs, treeless plains and uncoulltivated
tastes, directly into the sunget. We had become used by this time to the marvelons sunsets, and so were somewhat disappointed
when the eun sank behind the low hills or bluffs of the shore, in a quite prosaic man ner, without any attempt at display, or even
a blush in the cloudless evening sky. But soon, as if it were an afterthought, the zenith began to put on a rosy blush, and the
intense hue of the horizon began to glow like silver. Then, perhaps fifteen minutes crimson blupe; lower down it was of a terra cotta color, shading into orange and brown,
while at the horizon there was a streak rich of gold. This color corered folly one-half
of the sky, fading out intothe blue of the
north and south with a greenish ting like north and sonth with a greenish tinge like
What the ladies call "peacock blue." The
intense brigntess of the western sky is be. yonu description. It was now fully a half
hour after sunset, and the sky shone with a brilliancy that was painful to look upon, while the telegraph poles cast a shadow al
nost as in sunlight, and it was easy t to

## Gradually the tints deepened and changed

antil the horizon was old gold with bright gold above, shaded into orange and magenta.
This extended over about one-third the horizon from half way to the zenith in the west,
to nothing in the north and south, but or nothing in the north and south, but it become a great burning flame extending one
quarter around the horizon and one-third he way to the zenith; and so intense was ruddy glow on which objects cast greenish ruddy glow on which objects cast greenish our hotel overiooking the sea, and the reflec-
tion in the ocean gave it the look of a great
pot molten metal casting its lurid glow ap into the sky.
Little by little this firery glow shrank in size with out much change of color, only
growing more intense until it was merely a line upon the horizon, when the sky above
which had beelivery silvery gray, began to take na golden hue. Thee suy, had
down an hour, but I could this encore of the sunset, which gradu ally
assumed all the shades from the lightes gold to the brightest flame, and for. nearl and almost the brilliancy of the origina ening through the gold like a diamond o
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ ening of Venus, and listening to the roar of the Pacific surf, is it broke upon the shor as to supper, an hour and a half after the
an had disappeared, wonderin'g at th sun, had disappeared, wondering at
marvelous display of the handiwork of

WHOLE NO 2062

buildings, and some of the private residences hat stand on $K$ street, or Connectica he fashionable the parks and circles in, houses appear to be built in imitation of resemblance that it wonld need only the addition of a few war-like defences, to canse lively imagination to think that at any
noment, the drawbridge might be lowered the port callis raised, and a gallant knigh charger, prepared for battle
But if the same observer should turn down ile, everything re the castles, the Plumed Knight? Vąnished completely as the days of feudalism and civalry have disappeared. Bat, instead a scene equally pleasing to the eye
Gently sloping hills, green valleys, artiacial lakes, cottages overgrown with ivy, ere and there, and caltivated, growing f meadow and sylvan frm 1 is flock, and crook to realize Arcadis
But when the visitor has feasted his ey on these tinted landscapes, let him tarn nto the Southwest parts of the city. Ther he will see the seamy - side of Washington environment of filth, empty oyster cans, ol shoes and other garbage, sickening sight filth, and live no one knows how. Here they here they starve and freeze in winter. Her their naked progeny enjoy mūd baths in frog
ponds. Seldom do these sooty gamins touch rags and filth, they present as strong contrast to the dainty, perfumed darling city, as their habitations do to the palatial residences of the latter. In this disagreeabl rosm in comparative freedom permiter treets; and cows and goats browse among stones throw of the White House.
It is one of the almost kingly of Wash rural simplicity and African squalor are in ose proximity.
Washington is in many respects a beautiful city and efforts are being made continually to increase its adornms
unsightly objects. made even in the Southwestern district, lean this Augean quarfer. In the North ern part, the broad asphalt pavements, edged by rows of large trees, the beantiful houses, the numerous parks, the equestrian and the streets (swept by revolving cylinde

New houses are arising everywhere wit almost magical rapidity, the parks are in creasing in number and beanty; and the: da th the most renowned capitals of ancien modern times, both in health and beaut
huyble derbidence.
GoD knows me better than I know myself. He knows my gifts and powers, my failings and weakness, what I can do and cannot
do. So I desire to be led, to follow him.
And me to do a great deal more in the ways which seem to me almost a waste in life in advancing
his kingdom than I could have done in any other way. Iam sure of that. Intellectraill I am weak; in scholarship, nothing; in a
thousand things, a baby. He knows this,
and so he led me, and gratty , blessed me
who am nobody, to be of some use to my
$\qquad$ 0 my Father, keep me hamble!, Help me
to have respect toward my fellow men, to
recognize these several gifts a from to have respect toward my. fellow men, to
recognize these several gifte as from thee
Deliver me from the sins of malice or jealousy, and give me hearty joy in my
brother's good, in his gits and talents; and
may I be truy
$\qquad$ Grant
which
Leod.

## 有性issians. <br> "Go ove nuto ial the worla, and preach the gospel to every creature." <br> somethiva for god. <br>    <br> Something, my God for for thee, That to meltying fror ther the  Unitited faith ustained by fears, Hailing aeach joy siligh from toen Dear Lora, from thee. <br> Something, yy God for for For the ereatin tor or that <br> | For |
| :--- |
| For |
| Mr |
| And |  <br> - educamional work in stria.

by frant be hostins, of met strian prot-
No more interesting chapter in the history
of the merici mission in Syria will erer
be writter than that long seris.
abie of remark
 on a mission to the Turco-Christian popula
tions of Western Asia. Their high hope and desire was to preacl
the Mohammedans.
the Monammedans. Preparatory for this,
and simply as means to this high end,
they began to teach and preach to tone nom-
inal Christians about Smyrna. It seemed
then to them in the fervor of their desire, that,
in a very fen years, they tould abandon this
branch and labor among the Eastern Chris. tranch and abor among the Eastern Chris-
tiam, Then they hoped to proced to Jerusa-
leme they would be able to find an open door, through which they could enter and
preach Christathone of the Mecasa of Masilem
religious life. Mr. Parsons, in less than three years, slept in on stranger's.grave in Egyp
and never even asw the Holy City. He fel
a victim to disease on the very threshold o his ife as a missionary. Mr. Fisk lived to
master the Arabio language, to visit Jerusa
lem, but not to dwell there, and was the em, but not to dweil there, and was then
cut down ny a maligyant fever. Both died
without having sean the first glimmer of without having seen the first glimmer of
sucess in that work to which they had age-
rot the the Mohammed the preaching of Christ
to Those who followed these pioneers cher-
ished the ame hopess.and thirty years of
trials and unguceessful attempts trials and unsnceessful attempts rolled by
before men saw that God's plan in this

 compromising enemies of Christianity, could
be racheded And, strange to sayt the work
has never yet gotten beyond this seemingly has never yet gotten beyond this seemingly
preparatory stage, althongh for sixity years
a line of noble men and women have worked and prayed for the coming of the dawn,
when the thiok clouds of Mosomem ignorane
and bigotry and superstition shall roll awat and bigotry and superstition shall roll away,
and the Sanoo Riighteousness shine troogh.
oot the lenoth and breadth of the Moham-
medan world It, was a feeling of the noblest Christian
chivalry which led the founders of the mission to select Jerusalem and the basis of of all
operations in the Holy Land. But, here
 ness and death. During the first twent
yearg of the mission twentr-one noble live
were sacrificed in the attempt to make $J$. rusalcm once again the center from whiel
streams of truth wonld flow forth to glad
den and redeem the earth Th den and redeem the earth. The trial o
thair faith was long and sore, and only after
many years did they turn away from the many years did they turn away from the
Holvivity and coave even the Holy Land
itself, to make the home of the mission in a itself, to make the home of the mission in a
beatiful city many miles to the North,
where the health and security of the laborers was much greater than they ever could have became the center of the American work in
Syria, and cmany years ago all work in
Jerusalem was abandoned and the wishedJeruagaem was abandoned and the wished.
for city left.to the disposal of him who, in
his own time, will redeem it from the hand
 the error and superstition of corrupt Oriental
Ohurches.
Hindered in preaching Christ to the Mohammedans, kept from making Jerusalem
the center of all work in Syria, the mision-
aries were further compelled to modity aries were further compelled to mission- modify
their orn pursonal work by giving a large
share of all their efforts to education and share of all their effiorts to education; and
this department has attained a magaind
that exceeds the widest conceptions of the
firist teneration of

 -who recive instruction in theys aible, and
and far as posible in in ierything fanor-
able to a Ohristian civilization. Of these

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| American mission; and within the limits of |  |
| the same are gathered 3,000 in the English schools under the care of Mrs. Mott. Th | The following interesting article is from |
|  | The "P Pauline Missionary", William Tay- |
| ch workers at |  |
| preparatory work which has devolva | Africa, by the Methodist Generad Confer- |
| n the missionaries. Out of this has | ence, has issued a circalar stating his plan of |
| wn the demand for a system of hig |  |
| cation. Reirut promises to become |  |
| centre of this highier work; and at the pres- |  |
| ent time no city in the East can comp | forth, without purse or serip, or extra coat |
| with it in educational advantages. Posse |  |
|  | ary journeys, and required sumficient of the churches for traveling expenses. 0 On this |
| and girls, | plan the Bishop has been working, in |
| with its | India twelve years, the workers depend- |
| sa- |  |
|  | quiring transit money from the Christians |
| so |  |
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| that language. The standard required for |  |
| entering the | ference, acoording to its official minutes for |
| most people w |  |
| examined in all the ordinary branches in |  |
| English, and must show that they have a | whole number are converted Anglo-Indians, |
| practical knowledge of it as spoken and |  |
| written, because English is now the lan- | and European blood ${ }^{\text {ad }}$ Sufty traveing |
| guage of the college. They are also exam- |  |
| ined in their own language and in French: | ministers, who, with their families, are sup- |
| Th | ported purely from india resources. 3d. |
|  | Fiity-seven local preachers who snpport |
|  | themseives, and preach gratuitously. 4th. |
| cal knowledge of three languages by the | Fitty Sunday-schools, with 35\% officers and |
| time he is fifteen or sixteen years of age. |  |
| When it is remembered that this higher de |  |
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| from allChristendom. Meeting grea |  |
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| g | of whom are of Spanish and Portuguese |
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| Cosely allicd to this, and yet differing in | Society for a cent. |
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| and what they are bound to seek by |  |
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| antism. Th | from heathenism do do suppose that converts |
| their |  |
| 181 |  |
| rever a school is opened or the Bibl |  |
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| ia is fully written, the plots the |  |
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|  | ionary Union, 11,716 were baptized |
|  | 83. The largest numbers are reported |
|  | 3,372; the |
| The work of opening now shools ha | 6. |
| rendered very troublesome by |  |
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| Turkish official |  |
| ly understand tha |  |
| re- |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { une } \\ & \text { ue } \end{aligned}$ | ers, 1,126 churches, and 112,122 members. |
| ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
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| rus, under English rule | Theological Seminary, at Rampatam, India. |
| are allowed to practice urmolested. Moreover, | One of the finest educational buildings in |
| the governmental inspector |  |
| into all |  |
| etc., can not write his own name, and ye |  |
| he can hinder regular gradu |  |
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| practicing their professions until they have |  |
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|  | The receipts of the Miss |
| Christian heart interested in Syria. P |  |
| the higher educational work must |  |
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|  | labger giving. |
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| poworfal Christian act Rempe, May, 1884. | serious thiought. Many of our rich men are credited for liberal contributions, though |



Sivce the Centennial Exhibition of 18\%6, homes has at least doubled. The amounts expended upon the opera, the concert, and
various forms of social entertainment have increased by a ratio compared with which
the advance in mifsionary contributions is small. It has been alleged contributions is
large cities expend $\$ 6,000,000$ for of out our ers in a single. Winter; and if this be tro the metropolis must greatly exceed tha
amount. The curious question has :
raised whether there are not son whose Easter flowers alone amount to a a arg er sum than their contributions for the cor
version of the heathen world. The old Jewish it preserved the arithmetical prond advantago it preserved the arithmetical proportions of
Christian service; it did not allow the deceit-
fulness of the heart to get ahead of Gop?s fulness of the heart to get ahead of Gopres
claims, perhaps unconsciously.

Sir Bartie Frere has observed that he
has recently seen or heard of a missionary nstitution in Sonth Africa which did not by
its measure of success full justify the mand its measure of success fally justify the means employed to carry it on; and that the worst
managed and least efficient minsionary insti-
tution he had seen, appeared to him far superior as civilizing agencies the anything
which could be devised by the unassisted
secular power of the Government. The Malagasy envoys, who were in this
country some months since, have returned to country some months since, have returned to
their country, and the chief of the embassy, vocation, bore testimony to the good influence
of Christianity as he traced it in the nations which he visited. Their failure to secure
assistance or intervention against French aggression does not appear to have damped
the ardor of their Christian faith.

The Secretary of the Massachusetts Home with much hopefulness " We have the entered our churches to labor with them in the gos-
pel, for a longer or shorter time, as shall seem in each case wise. This is an advance
upon the practice which has ben followed
for several years, of sending from time to for several years, of sending, from time to
time, some evangelist to a particular church."

THE following statement of late instances Western Christian Advocate. Dr. Teasdale has given $\$ 2,500$ to Easing-
old Wesleyan Circuit, England.
John I. Blair has given Lafayette Coffege 15,000 , to purchase ia residence for its presOver $\$ 88,000$ has been left by the late
John Archer, of Salem, Massachusetts, to The late Miss Mary H. Drake, of New
York City, bequeathed $\$ 90,000$ to the benevolent societies and charitable institations
of that city, including $\$ 5,000$ to the American Tract Society.
Mr. J. T. Sawyer, a negro merchant, at
Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, has
given $\$ 5,000$ to the Church Missionary So given $\$ 5,000$ to the Church Missionary So-
ciety for the benefit of the native church
and its missionary work in the colong Itrims.
Orders have been given to the Austrian
police to arrest all Mormon missionaries police to arrest all Mormon missionaries The Congregationlists of Great Britain
ave run their jubilee fund up to $\$ 1$,The Indian Census shows that the native
Christians are increasing fifteen times as fast as the native population Dr. Jessup estimates that twenty years population of Syria could read; now 7,149
prls attend the Protestant schools there, girls attend the Protestant schools there,
and the change is due to Protestant Ohris-
tian missions. A young Baptist missionary lady's convic-
tions against dancing recently proved very
profitable in Coainuila, Merico. Invited
to dance by the governor of the State,
she declined on acconnt of religious
scruples. This led to the interest of the

Cduc:

## "W "insdom ing."



| e organization of a Congregational in Ohio, in 1883, "a white-haired nearly three-score and ten, was in- pastor. For some forty-five yeara pastor. For some forty-five years inglish was a new experience to him. hold of the work, however, with all usiasm of a young man. Their hall crowded, and a house of worship a necessity. The people, poor in rld's goods, but rich in faith and rks, determined to arise and build. timely aid of the Congregational they are now the owners of a beautioh, a lot, and a comfortable parsonage. ter entering the new bouse, they ssed with a revival of exceptional Gamblers publicly burned their ad began a new life. Fifty or more averted, among whom were some of $t$ prominent men of the community. vo have been added to the church on on, and two by letter. Where is the ian that can show larger results for |
| :---: |

## the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, age cost of bric-a-brac in Christian as at least donbled. The amonnt as and d upon the opera, the concert, and and d by a ratio compared with which ance in unssionary contributions is has been alleged that one of our expends $\$ 0,000,000$ for cut flow gle Winter: The curions quastion exced that Thether there are not somé charg haster flowers alone amount to a a argif tithing had one. Trand add Jewish red the arithmetical proportions of a service: it did $n$ service; it did not allow the deceit- of the heart to get ahead of Gemp perhaps unconsciously Artue Frere has observed that he ntly seen or heard of a nissionary on in South Africa which did not by ure of snceess fally justify the means do carry it on; and that the worst ad seen, efficient missionared to him farsti- civilizing agencies to anything Malagasy envoys, who were in this some months since, have returned to untry, and the chief of the embassy, ent speech, made at a missionary con- a, bore testimony to the good inflence tianity as he traced it in the nations e visited. Their failure to secure ce or intervention against French on does not appear to have damped or of their Christian faith.  <br> ollowing statement of late instances incely giving," we clip from the easdale has given $\$ 2,500$ to Easing-  $\$ 88,000$ has been left by the late rcher, of Salem, Massachusetts, to祭 hospital. ate Mary H. Drake, of New ty, bequathed $\$ 90,000$ to tae be- oocieties societies and charitable institations itt, including 55,000 to the Amer- ct Society. T. Sawyer, a negro merchant, at Sierra Leone, West Afria, - has 00 to the Charch Missionary So- the benefit of the native charch         

## Gduration.



THE COOPER UNion schools










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## closé of the suminer school.






 ce reorganized and put on a permanent finan
cial hasis.
forbol has been unique in one respect,
Saptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and brether from other
denominations have bintled in hlessed con-
fusion and "d welt together in unity" while
 the wori or a college.
The diploma reeeived by the stadent on
graduation day sinply certities that he has
successfully prosecuted the various branches


## indostrial Education.



## The Catholite Review prints a table of the Thish dioceses in this country and claims

 Romish dioceseses in this country and chaimsthat there are some 6 (o, ooo Catholic chil-
dren who are not provided with parochial schools by the priests. Catholic parents.
should be thanktul that the rudent man. agement of American statesmen has pro-
vided much betrer means for the instruction of these chilidren. Let the the the thankful
for the negligence of the priests in this mat-
ter. Let Americans know, too, that Romish ter. Let Americans know, too, that Romish
opposition to the public sconool means al-
wass the establishment thority or the ruins of that noble American The Journal of Education makes answer
as follows to those rich tax-payers who complain that they are compelled to educate the
hildren of the poor: "The oonly security

## 



## The anual report of the Superintenden



 total expenge of maintaining the common
thools was $811,858,594$. Harrard Colloge has not oonferred the de becanase he is not worthy, but beoause the
 high degree was
Bitler last year.



the sabbati question.

## 

$\qquad$rangely omits,
effective amongworld judge rightly that Sabbath-keep
.

tedas sunday law.
There are not many Seventh-day Baptists in Texas, but the few who do live in that
great State, as well as many others, will be interested in the following extract from its
its laws, which we clip from the Signs of the Times.
$\qquad$ Exceptions eptions have made void the law
Art. 183. Any person who shall hereafter
labor, or compel, force or oblige his em. ployes, workmen or apprentices, to labor on
Sunday, shall be fined not less than ten nor
$\qquad$
cessity or charity, nor to necessary work on
farms or plantations in order to prevent the


## Romian catholic sabbatizing.

n illustration of Roman sabbatizing(?) occurred in Westerly, R. I., July 20th. 'The ciety of the town, which is said to have considerable funds in the bank, chartered
steambcat for a pleasure excursion to a neigh boring seashore resort, carrying alarge part of excursionists, whereby the Society was
enabled to add many dollars to its alread overflowing treasury.
 course is not a very legitimate result of a education based upon the idea that the church has the right to legislate laws that shail supplant the laws of God.
Roman Catholic claims that the church is endowed with this power and has exercised of the Jews,) from Saturday to Sunday-a

Such legislating in matters of religion is most potent lever in the community for de moralization. And the plea sometimes made
by Protestants that Sabbatarians are responsible for the loose sabbatizing in communi cious. If Protestants rest secure in keeping tenday when their own knowledge and bet
ter judgment tell them better, (as is the case and irreverence become so prevalent. This is a deplorable state of
Island, during the Summer at least, if not at other seasons of the year. And the only return to the testimonies of the Lord, in faith
(4emperance.
"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red,
when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth
when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth
itself arrght"
"A the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth
"

## temprrance towns.

## Greni, Colorado, was founded on strict

temperanceeprinciples, It has been a success
from the hour of its planting. Not a drop
from the hour of its planting. Not a drop
of liquor can be obtained in the town unless
upon a physiciawns certitifi-
land-holder violate the
any land-holder violate the
the clanse contained in the provisions of the clanse contained in the
deed, it works a forfeiture of his ownership. The town has two thousand five handred
population, no paupers, no city jail, no poipe magistrate, no poor-honse. As a fur
ither evidence, they have three newpapers,
tix




 Tanily. We lived here and there in miser

 Mit hee understanding triat he mast stop







## THie truly brate.






The Bible hisis staff and his rod








## what is temperances

"TMemperance includes the timely use of
hat which is to be used, and the timely
 emperance always involves total abstinence
rom some things. It is sheer nonsense to claim as some do, that temperance implios
the actual use of everything in moderation; that to be temperate one must indulge mod-
rately in strychnine and laudanum and hisky and wine and turpentine. "One of the ways to be temperate in all
hings is to know how to say no; to with-
tand temptation by going away from it: Satan knows how to make sin seem beantial and to hide the sting that always follows
wrong. On 'a public street in one of our arge cities is a peautiful hoose, its entrance
eetooned with vines and flowers; hanging
ruit ruit seem to have grown theré; singing birds
swing in gilded cages in bowers of green; night colored lights look like fairy-land,
nd sounds of music and laughter are heard
y those who pass. 0 Oer the door in letters yj those light is one shining word-Paradise.
of gat is within? It is a place where men
What in
buy and drink deadly poisons to soul and body-wines, whisky, ram; where the young until they can not control the desire for
drink. Do you know who entered the firs garden with a plie and brought sorrow and
death to the world? They who named the gay saloon were more truthful than they
knew. It is an earthly. paradise for the the victims and pierce mothers' breaking
hearts, and bring widows' tears and orpha hearts, and bring widows' tears and orphans
cries. There are such temptations all over
the world; would it not be wise to refuse to entere?


THE SABBATH RECORDER, AUGUST 14, 1884.

Whe gablath \%ecorder.


 $\frac{\text { Recorper, alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. I. }}{\text { The minutes of the Eastern, and North }}$ Western Associations are waiting for the statistic
ceived.
We call the attention of our readers to the article in another column, "The Outlook shall it be continued?" asking for it a c
reading and a prayerful consideration.
$O_{\text {NE }}$ brother pastor writes concerning the next number of the Quarterly that he has
already taken five or six orders for it among First-day people who are anxious to have the portrait and biographical sketch of 'Elder
Lewis. If all our pastors or other persons Lewis. If all our pastors or other persons
who are interested in the success of this important undertaking would give
personal attention in the way of canvassin
for it among our own, and other people, i for it among our own, and other people, it
could easily be placed upon a paying basis; could easily be placed upon a paying basis;
and thus its permanence would be assured.

The Hon. Thos. D. Worrall of Washing ton, D. C., has offered a prize of $\$ 50$ for th best sermon on the subject of slander. It
must be a short, practical discourse actually prached, by the minister sending it, in his own regular congregation. What the hon-
orable gentleman expects to do with that best sermon when he gets formed, but if he shall stucceed in awakening good preaching upon this growing evil of our times, he will render
cause of good morals.

IT is an old saying that a chain is stronger than its weakest link. The mean-
ing of this proverb is plain to all. Some thing of this kind was undoubtedly in the
mind of the the apostle James when he said "Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."
A chain does not need to be broken in every link in order to be rendered useless; nor does a man need to break ereiy precept in the
Decalogue, to be a violator of God's holy law "For he that said, Do not commit adultery, said albo, Do not kill. Now if thon com-
mit no adulterr, yet if thou kill, thon art become a transgressor

Brotrer writes: " $A$ sermon in a late REconder in regard to tithing recalls certain question in regard to tithing which I can
not answer. The main question is this : not answer. The main question is this:
Does tithing mean the giving of one-tenth of a man's income, or does it mean the giving of one-tenth of the increase in a man's
property? To make my meaning plain: Suppose a man has a salary of $\$ 2,000$ and it costs h
We will not attempt to answer the quesLioarn, the preacher of the sermon above reLearn, the
ferred to.

There is more power in a firm, practicar, onsistent, every day Christian life as an
rgument in faror of the Christian religion, than in the soundest logic or the most persuasive eloguence. Many a man who has
resisted with stubbornness and pride the strongest appeals to his mind, and rejected with scorn the arguments of scholars, has
been humbled to confession by the unanswerable piety, and consistent Christian life of This is said not in disparagement of sound learning; but in praise of consistent living. We can not all be Christian scholars, but we ought all to be Christ's witnesses.

## sering.

Few words in the English language naturally confned to so limited a range, have come to have a wider meaning than the little
word see. Meaning in its simple and natuWord see. Meaning in its simple and nata-
ral use, to perceive through the sense o sight, it very easily comes to mean to perceive
by any, and all means, both by all the outby any, and all means, both by all the out
word or physical sanses, and by direct intuition and spiritanal insight. It will at once be
seen that the question of how much one sees of intellectaal training and by the amount of intellectual training and spiritial calture he has had. Two persons look apon the only natural objects, as trees, honeses, cattle
fields and clouds. The other sees perspe
tives, delicate shadings, the blending lights and shadows, and exquisite beauty proportions. It is needless to say that on
of these beholders is an artist while the other is not. So is it in every department of human knowledge. The trained, the
the disciplined mind sees more than does the the disciplinedं mind sees more than does the
untrained and unskilled mind though untrained and anskilled mind thoug
precisely the same object is seen with thecisely the same object is seen
the natural eye. The same is true spiritual or religious. thing.. God give
to the soul that is in harmony with his will visions" of his power and love
which none others can have. For "The nat ural man receiveth not the things of the
spirit of God; for they are foolishness unt im; neither can he know them, becans hey are spiritually discerned
In the natural world we accept that man as our teacher who sees the most in the sees most whose culture is the broadest an
deepest. To extend these illustrations ittle father, if we want to learn somehing about farming, we go to some prac nbjects pertaing to his calling is liberal an who by long experience has learned what soil is best adapted to certain crops, when
ind how to plant or sow, and what kind caltivation will produce the best results But if we wish to get a knowledge of the flor of the farmer's fields, or of the geollogical
formation of the land he so skillfully tills, formation of the land he so skillfully tills, eologist. And all this we do because w recognize the fact that the practical train-
ng of the farmer qualifies him to speak ing of the farmer qualifies him to speak
ith authority respecting his buiness, while he special training of the botanist and the geologist enables them to see, each in his own department; what the farmer can not
see even though he has walked among the see even though he has walked among the
lowers and plowed among the rocks of the ld farm for the last quarter of a centuy
Now let us apply these principles
sious knowledge and experiences. Men who ave no respect for the Word of God or the eligion of Jesus Christ, who have very little
knowledge of the Bible and its teachings and who are the farthest possible removed from- any experimental knowledge of the
love of God and the saving power of grace, ssume to teach men about religions things, and loudly declaim against the reality of the religion of Christ because they see nothing in
it. As well might the faymer declaim against he teachings of the geologist or assum himself to be a teacher of the science
of botany. Because the ungodly man does not see the beauties there are in
the religion of Jesus Ohrist, is sufficien reason why he should not assume to teach
its truths, and is an exact.fulfilment of the Scripture, "t the natural man reciveth not th things of the Spirit of God for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them,be that is spiritual judgeth (discerneth) al things.
Thus
d in it is plain that both in natural things is suiperficial, that takes knowledge only the most tangible forms, and there is a see Ing which is deep and comprehensive. The a mind and hears fitted for it by appropriat culture. The mind and heart of the bot
anist or the gologist has by special prepara tion come into profound sympathy, with th sécrets of nature in his special field of study
therefore sees in it what no one else can
The Christian mind and heart have ome into fellowship with the spirit and coun to see wondrous things in his law. "Bless od are the pure in heart for they shall see
God."
notes froir the sotit and sodutheest.
If one will look on a map of the United tates he will see that we have seyeral small churches and one large one in the south and
Southwest: One in Florida, one in Alabama,
two in Arkansas, one in Kentucky, two in
Southern Missouri, and two in Kansas: Some of these are quite isolated, like the $A$ abama and Florida churches; others not
nearly so much so. Their best life and
and growth demand that there be established an
maintained multiplying means of acquaint maintained multiplying means of acquaint
ance and fellowship with one another and ance and fellowhip. with one another an
with the entire denomination. Our denom national pablications could be more igener as in the North and East; and this would greatly tend to the promotion of unity, fellowship, and strength: Some one in sym-
pathy with our denominational interests, life, and work, and with the present progressive spirit and eftiorts of our people, can
occasionally visit these as well as other
churches, and thas keep open the channe for increasing matual acquaintance, interes,
and fellowship. This involves expense, know; but it is an outlay that can not be
dispensed with, if our Societies and Northdispensed with, if our Societies and Northremote.churches, are to be brought closer and closer together in a common and grow-
ing love for the faith we hold dear, and in a growing zeal for the great 'work to which
God is callint us all. But in addition to God is calling us all. But in addition to closer organized relations by means of asso-
ciations, yearly meetings, or something of ciations, yearly meetings, or something of
this kind. The Kansas, Missourri, and Ar kansas churches are by no means at impas-
sable distances apart; and if we are faithful improve our opportunities, we trust the ay is not very far in the future. when two
or three associations will be needed South f the Ohio and West of the Mississippi. The artices on "Sunset Lands," by "G. nan said he always turned to them first writer who has afforded them so much leasure and profit. One woman thought he se emed ready to take hold of every good and to Bro B. himself
The writer does not think that Providence nended him for a "reformer;" but ver
could never give tobacco reformers a heartie God-speed than now. The use of tobaceo oong people, is, to say the least, a very unpleasant sight.
trouble," etc. andea," indigestion," "t thruat because they want to. The habit never
looked so unbecoming a professing Christian such a use of the body, designed to be a
"temple of the Holy Spirit," never looked
" so wrong. But we are glad to be abie to sa that among Seventh-Day Baptists at least,
in this country, a reformation is going forin this country, a reformation is going for
ward. 0 , brethren, do not use, sell, or rais the defiling thing.
Some white people charge the colored people with being well -nigh universally disliad quite a full and free conversation o these points, with an intelligent young col-
ored man. He did not deny the statements but said, in reply frot deny the black ma aequired the habit of stealing when in slavtions; and then he asked, Who is more tor foricient be blamed for the impurity-the ignorant
colored woman, or the intelligent white man? Granted that there is a strong teudency the colored race to deception, theft, and lust it is certain that the institution of slavery has helped to derelop these evil tendencies and to thwart the elevating power of good
impulses and good outward influences; and heir elevation must be the result of years an generations of effort on their own part, and
of help from people who have been more faored than they with the blessings of Chri tian,civilization. Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Texar-
kana, Ark., tells the colored people that by means of the institution, of siavery the the
ave been brought from heathen Afric th this favored land whose prosperity the may share, and for that result they ought to
be thankful. At all events the colored peobe thankfal. At all events the colored peo-
ple are here, and are rapidly increasing in umbers. They will form, whether we wis or not, an important factor in our domes-
tic, social, business, religious, and national ife; and the best thing we can do for them to take, is to help them to come more and education and religion.
Southern Democratio papers, so far as and and Hendricks ticket; but both in Al bama and Florida we have heard of a goo many Democrats-some of them formerly
secessionists-who say they shall vote for secessionists-who say they shall vote f
Blaine and Logan. This is largely due, it is thought, to their preference for the
publican position on the tariff question.

## (4) mmaniratiane.


THE OUTIOOR:-SHALL IT BE CONTINUED?
When the present members of the Tract Board decided to publish the Outlook, they
did not wait to canrass the denomination first, to see if the people would sustain them inst, to see if the people would sustain them
been pablished under the above name for the
past two and a quarter years. Had the done so, the first number of the paper would probably not have been seen yet; but seeing
the great need of such a paper the Board began its publication," believing that the peo ple would hail the enterprise with approval
when once they saw the magnitude of the enterprise and the character of the paper
The want of interest which is manifested in this work thus far by a large proportion.o of our own people, leads the Board to ask
the people of the denomination wish its continuance? It is feared that much of thi apathy arises from the fact that very many of our people have but little knowledge of the hoped will be accomplished.

- Every one who has arrived to middle age aware of the fact that the Sunday is fas
osing its hold upon the Christian people divinely appointed day. The sacred cha
and the people of the whole country and making the day more a holiday than a holyday. There is no reason why this must no
continue to increase more and more from yea to year. Not even the civil power of the coun
try can prevent it. With no-Sabbathism prev alent throughout the land who can fail to see the loss of spirituality and morality an this state of things except a return to the this day because God has commanded it Thus it will be seen that the work of the the spiritual and one having for its object the people of the country through this as one of the essential means to accomplish the mportance than anyother that we can put our donds to for the reason that it will never be
done any except those who observe the Sabbath !hemselves, while other missionary done by other people as ourselves.
What has the Outlook accomplished? Not ll yet that its friends'hope it will,but it has stirred up a large class of people to a knowldge of this question which they never had country to read more Sabbath literature during the past two years than they have read of our denominational exixistence. It has clergy of the country, and their respect for is as a people who were almost unknown it has not converted, thousands of these ergymen of the trath of our position. Shall this work be continued? Should it stop ested in the enterprise who will regret havthe influence the paper has already had, I am sure he can not regret the means expend$d$ thus far. The range of argument presented ploring new fields never before traversed by riters on this subject and bringing to light aided much' in showing the weakness of the rguments used by those who try to prove the truth is not yet all told. Much other information has alread been gathered which as not yet been published, proving concluday of worship for centuries before the resurrection of Christ and that its observance was
common with the pagan Romans during the first few centuries of the Christian Era.
These facts alone, if brought to the knowl edge of the people must show the folly of attributing its origin to apostolic authority The more the field of ancient history is worked, the richer are the veins which are buried beneath the strata of several centucent which many of the writers of these o credit, have tried to conceal.
He who searches for the fragments of an dig through a great mass of rubbish, and dig through a great mass of rubbish, and
only at great intervals find a fragment, which perhaps is of no. value in itself, but put one
with another in its proper place, reveals with another in its proper place, reveals
the history of the ancient world., So in this work, volume after volume must b
searched through, often at great ex searched through, often at great ex
pense, to find, perchance, here and there a pense, to find, perchance, here and there a makes a record which in time, is as sure to defeat our opponents in the field of ancien Bible. Historic facts of great value to all interested are being brought to light and can through such a periodical as the Outlook.

Shall it be done? It oan be if our people, will put their hand to the work as it seems will tell whether they are willing to let this golden opportunity pass.

## corbection.

In the last issue of "your paper, in an
article entitled "The Hull Family," and article entitled "The Hull Family," and
signed "W. H. E." there is a statement so misleading as to require correction. The statement is as follows: "I suppose I vould not be dispated if I should say that no one family has figured so largely in the history of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination as this one." (The Hull Family.) This statement you will readily see is
pretty broad one, and I can not pass it out correction, since many years of study given to our church history and geneological esearch in our denomination by me fail to substantiate it. Our denomination might be ons are mor The Rhode Island churches were the foundation of our denomination, and we find the names of Crandall, Lanphear, Babcock,
Maxson, Potter, Stillman, Coon, Burdick and Clark, as the most numerous, nearly ame to-day. These families have marand intermarried until. only a genealogist can place them. I find but little an the lamy until comparanumbers and influence, but principally by he masterly work in the pulpit of one of its embers. Any one of the above mentioned milies could be selected and it could easily argely,"-but more so than the Hull family the history of the denomination. W. H. E." if desired

Thos. B. Stileman, Ph. D.,
234 Broadway, New York
THE MORNIVG STAR.
"I am the root and the offspring of David nd the bright and morning star. Often have gazed upon the beantiful sky in the starry night; and again in the early morning th begins to dawn towards day $I$ behol the beautiful morning star. How these
words thrill my soul. Rev; $22: 16$. I look back upon my past life, and well do I re member when in darkness, sin and foll without God and without hope in the worl how I longed for the light to shine in; and now that glorions light has reached me What a change His word can make, turning darkness into day. Glory be to His name His blood. Jesus is the Light of the world Happy are they who are the children of th King. We are the children of Light.

## Jesus, the bright and morning Shining so near and yet go far, <br> Shining so near and yet so far, <br> Shining in glory, resplendent a Beautiful, beautiful Star of love

Beautiful Star, beautiful Star,
Oh, glorious, beautiful Star.
Beautiful Star of the morning brigh
Beautiful Star of glorious light,
Beautiful Star of glorious light,
Shine on our darkness and lead
rapted, as Mise A F Be by the sadden appearance snd early school-day frie them valuable tokens of
tion of her semi-centen ceunt which in these days and consequently abbrev Another round on Heaven's li
Andded step toward grand
A joyoun pathway with rich 1
The sure reward of loyalty to preeious anniversary, be the first keeping of the every dear Sabbath-keep with hearty thanksgiving ho' sundered far,

Bhode Isl The first week of Aug which very little could b gresg and oats cut or stal
from the 3d to the 8th. and swam
greener.
Manuf Manufacturers and t Those who have been pleasare at the pa boar mach rain, ec we shall have no heated extends into the Autum Sabbath eve, Aug. o,
nideration in Prayer ani
e done? It can be if our people
their hand to the work as it demands. The nork as it seems Thether they are next few months pportanity pass.

## cobrection.

last issue of "your paper, in an
ntitled "The Hull Family," and W. H. E.," there is a statement tement is as follows: "I suppose ot be disputed if I should say that mily has figured so largely in the his one." (The Hall Family.) oad one, and I can not pass it with ction, since many years of stud in our denomistory and geneological eit. Our denomination might be more or less related to few excep ode Island charches were the foun our denomination, and we find th Potter, Stillmañ, Coon, Burcock , as the most numerons, nearl day. These families we find th intermarried until only a genea of the Hall family funtil but little ate period-and then not by its erly work in the pulpit of one of it conld be selected and it could easily othat they have not only "c figured story of the denomination. E." if desired.
stileman, Ph. D.,

## THE HORNING STA

p the root and the offspring of Dari hought of these words when ed apon the beartiful sky in th and, and again in the early mornin ul morning star. How thes on my past life, and well do I $r$ God and without hope in the worl ged for the light to shine in; and hange His word can make tod me day. Glory be to His name Jesus is the Light of the world.
hey who are the chitidren of the are the children of Light, near and yeitiong Star

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in glory, resplenden,
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tol, beantiful Star of love.
Star of the morning brig
Star of glorions light
ur darkness and lead us to The
beautiful Star for me,
5ame 4

## Neter Tork. <br> alfred centre

 1. Burdick is preparing to remov pastor the first of Septegi re here this week and spend surprise was given him N. Y upon him, and learing his some little sam of money, as a the First Alfred Church, and Choral Union. The temperby Mrs. Laura Fixen, thefrom Albert Lea, Minn., at gave general satisf well abject! r difficalt to furnish items of Internity, and there is usually a whe the case Wednes-
of one of the busiest of lives, were inter
rapted, as Miss A. F. Barber was surprised by the sudden appearance of several relatives
snd early school-day friends, bringing with then valuable tokens of regard, in celebra
tion of her semi-centennial birth-day, a erent which in these days of unnatural living ought to be gratoful to reach Another round on Heaveer's ladder gained,
An added step toward grand mmorial youth,
A jopous pathway with rich hlessing co crowned The frest Sabbath in October will be preeious anniversary, being five years fro
the first keeping of the true Sabbath in all this life! In the glad celebration of which, *iti hearty thanksgiving and song of praise.

Rhode Island.
The first week of August has been one i grass and oats cut or standing were not dry
greener.
Manufacturers and their employees are complaining of dull times.
pleasure who have been seeking comfort and maeh rain, ecal weather, and fog, that they sse returning to their homes, thinking that
we shall have no heated term this summer It eertaialy will not continue long unless extends into the Autumn
sideration in Pre, Aug. 8, the subject for conwas: How can we have a revival of religion The time was very closel
singing, and conference.
Sabbath morning, Aug. 9, the pastor gav ms a sermon well calculated to follow the miah rebuilding Jerusalem.
rockvinle.
The season, in this part of Rhode Island especially in haying and harresting
The health of our people is generally good.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The season so far has been quite cool, and } \\
& \text { consequientily not very favorable for seaside } \\
& \text { nlessrnes thonot the }
\end{aligned}
$$

pleasares, though the hotels
Our pastor, Rev. O. U. Whitford, instead
of taking a summer: vacation is preachin

What shall be done witi theni

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { It is a sad bat obvious fact that there al } \\
& \text { many unworthy members in our churche } \\
& \text { Br unworthy members we mean those who }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { many nuworthy members in our churches. } \\
& \text { By unworthy members we mean those whe } \\
& \text { Bharater }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { cy unworthy members we mean those whose } \\
& \text { character and mode of life would bar their } \\
& \text { admission to entrance into the church if }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { admission to entrance into the church } \\
& \text { they were not already members. Many wh }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { they were not already members. Ma } \\
& \text { bear the name of Christ are guilty of } \\
& \text { onsness, backbiting, worldiness, }
\end{aligned}
$$

bear thess
omention
matno


## Foreign. It is said that the sultan of Morocco has caused the massacre of a whole tribe in caused the massacre of a whole tribe in An- gora Kabila, becanse they asked for French protection. The men were killed and the women and children were made 'laves. Five women and children were made slaves. Five thousand men from different tribes gathered to attack the cherif of 0 with France is probable. <br> Advanced liberals have resolved to éstab- lish a league.to labor for reform of the house of lords. They wish to deprive the peers of their power of legislative veto and abolish <br> tee has hand. <br> An autumn expedition for the relief of Gordon will proceed. up the Nile via. Don gola. Suakim has been abandoned as a base of operations. The project of constructing a roil a ranway from Suakim to Berber is likewi abandoned. The plant has been taken to India. Engl England and Holland offer to raise the blockade of Tenom and to give the rajah 100,000 rupees if he will release the crew of the British steamer, Nisero, which was wrecked on his coast last autumn. If th wrecked on his coast last autumn. If the rajah refuses he will be punished.

The principal German colonization socie-
ties have decided to communicate with $H$ Henry.M. Stanley, the African explorer, to as-
certain his views in regard to the proposed certain his views in regard to the proposed
German emigration to the Congo and the
best means of carrying out the scheme A rast reform demonstration was held in
Birmingham, England. John Bright and

Joseph Chamberlain were in the procession,
which was of enormous length. Thousands crowded the streets
Advices from South Africa report a severe
engagement between the followers of Monts engagement between the followers of Monts
Montsioa and the Boers. The latter were
defeated and many killed, including several defeated and
Englishmen.
The Russian government has issued a cir
cular to the principals of schools, announc cular to the principals of schools, announ
ing that the latter will be held -responsib
for the nihilistic sentiments of scholars. During July British imports decreased
$£ 117,000$ as compared with the same month
last year. Exports decreased $£ 1,200,000$. The Prassian Bible Society during its ten
years' history has distributed $1,283,254$ BiGermany has rejected the proposal of Por-
tugal for an European conference to discuss the Congo quastion.
Sweden has but three Roman Catholic
churches. churche
receipts for tract society for juhí.


## 

 companienorth meti
association.
Samuel B. Raymond and William K. Sul livan, secretaries, of the local committee o
arrangements for the Republican convention in Chicago, report that the total amoun
collected for the purpose was $\$ 26,000$, Which one-half was expended, leaving a div
idend to subscribers. The steamship, Scotia,- arrived in Nem
York Aug. 8 , with a large number of Italian Yoborers who have been sent here by an Ital
lan padrone to work on a railroad. A con ian padrone to work on a railroad. A con
tract entered into by them shows that the are nothing more than white sla
were detained at Castle Garden.
The missionary steamer, Morning. Star
was launched at Bath, Maine, Aug. 6. Sh is owned by the American Board of Commis sioners for foreign missions.
ready for sea-September 10.
At New York the colored workingmen have decided to accept the invitation ex
tended by the central labor union to partioi pate in the demonstration of laborers, Sep
tember 1st.
The assistant United States treasurer ha ootes for gold certificates where possible• in notes for gold certuicates where Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, brother of the late
President Buchanan, has beeni rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Oxford,
Penn., for fifty years. The'mileage of the Erie Railroad has in-
creased 10, per centin ive years, and itsequipments have
same time.
A large number of Hungarians have bè thrown ont of work at Quakertown,
and are returning to their native land Luther Holden died at South Walling. and two years and seven months.
The Rhode Island granite works at Westerly, have contracted to
The total carre

## GLLOOMY OUTLLOOR FOR INPIDELITY making poor headway. Their ventur course this cannot be otherwise, for "t t Lord has them in derision; the against the Almighty arm and will is lea than nothing for it is turned even against themselves. They are even beginning to ive utterance to their disappointment ad despair. One has said; "Atter all we hav done for the past thinty yevrs the flock to hear thast thirty yinistears aud, the fill peop thei mourners' benches and anxious seats, and <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Cundensed adens

## 

 Sabbath.cchool. Farina, ilil.
A. J. J ." Lenardsille, N.
A. R. Crandall, Lexington,



## PLARNRITLI, Aug. 1, 1884.

Mrs. HURD's Niece, by Ella Farman, fourth Comber of the Young Folks' Library, Lothrop \&
Co.., Boston. All whoo are acuainted with the
pages of Wide Avake, will need nofurther assurance than the name of its editor, that this ittue book will
be bright, strong and helpful. These volumes are
by our best story, writers, and are issued montthly
in strong manilla covers, at the low price of 25 cents a number.
Thed Ladere' Flobal Cabinet for August is de-
voted voted, as usual, especially to the discussion of dif-
ferent floral favorites; giving name, deseription, etc.,
of many ravieties; of many varieties; among them -begonias, gloxinias,
some of the orchids; and others, find a place. The
Household Department is not neglected, and some Household Department is not neglected, and some
amusing short stories complete the number. 22
Vesey St., New York: The American antiquarian and Oriental Revell, Chicago, is just received. The subject of mounds is given prominence in this number, as un
der this head we have an illustrated article. by
Stephen D. Peet, followed by two editorial articles. There are, also, German Mythology; Schlieman at
Ilium; Antiquities of Mexico, and other articles, making à nu
directions.

Mrs. H. L. Hrrbingrow solicits orders for hand-
knitted hasiery mittens, and lace, in silk knitted hosiery, mittens, and lace, in silks, cotton or
wool. All kings work on Java Canvas, darned
nett nèt, aprons, curttiins, trimmings, tidies, etc. Done
at reaponable rates.
ALFRED CENTRE; N. Y.

These are spots and blemishes upon the
body of Christ: they bring diggrace upon
his cause and hinder its progres his cause and hinder its progress. Other utterly tworthless; they do nothing, the
give nothing; they constitute aburden whic the charch must carry, under which
it groans, and by which it seems at times in The question arises, how can this condi matter, and yet one which we must fac We desire to present some thoughts whic we trust may be helpful.
freat care in the reception of members. W about the nanyber than aboat the characte of converts. We hold that it is the daty
every believer to submit to the ordinance every believer to submit to the ordinance o
baptism as soon as possible after the exercis
of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, but we also insist that it is the duty of the churc
and pastor to exact satisfactory evidence and pastor to exact satisfactory evidence days of Christianity when one said, "I be
lieve" etc., he was baptized. It was then howerer, a time of peril to Christians, an arad face persecution with the consciousnes
of the possibility of danger and even death, Tas in itself a proof of his sincerity. At the
present time, however, thingg have changed
Frequently there is a tide of religions feel ing upon which it is very easy, to drill into
the charch. Religion becomes popala, the
whole neighbortood is stirred and feeling other than strictly religious are under suc) have ne instraction to give on the subject
but simply to emphasize the necessity, the heolate necessity, that there shall never b boptism until there has been given creditable
endence of conversion, Such evidence may be
orered immediately, or it may take a longer or ahorter time to asecure it, but we urge up
on our brethren the necessity that ever


12

Selected edenticellang.

 As I frished reading the lines, I wen
straightway to consin Alexander's study, ex
claiming: claiming:
is a a duplicate of my heart's picture of you
Runth. I have found the secret of her charm.
Ruth. think have fiound the secrete of her charm.
Fias pleased. for .
smiled while he read every verss of the brie

No! I did not then recognize that the
secret was bounded by her much pondering
of the Bible command: " Whatsoever ye do,
of the Bible command: "Whatsoever ye do,
do all to the glory of Goo.")
And yet, Runt never seemed to talk re
ligion as some do; she just lived it; just
lived in the light of Christs felt presence
so that her every deed and word-h so that her every deed and word -had a a glow
which kindled warmth on other hears.
ceause being perraded withe seate cause, being perraded with a sense of her
Svaiour's olove, che could no more help im-

 way -a way that seems to me full of hints
for the oveat company of women all our
broad landover, whose queendom is home-
the " place of peace", and do you remember
 true wife comes, this home is always round
her; the woman is to he weithin her gates, as
the center of order, the balm of distress, and the center oo oruer, the balm of distress, and
Yourror on beaty?"
Yay think my example of Mrs. Lee's influence very insiguificant, for or it has tee to do
only with her treamentof her servants. I
had been with her but a fer davs when I


 an econo, and I think there is.
I also observed that ele turned everything
to accoonnt, teaching lessons of love and foit fulness through overy event. And it is
wonderful how full of such lessons are the most common-place day"- only one mast
look to find them. I was particularly im presed with this. on Palm was particular. Brly im-
Cousin Ruth
Rnth waiter-girl, came home, bringing a branch of palm, which she carried
straight to her mistress saying:
al $I$ knew you would liket I listened in anazement. Coolld dit be b. hat
my orthodox cousin, Ruth Lee, would encourage Bridget in setting store, wouthat bn-
of green? Wold
from it fit
 jand, replying, "Thank yori, Bridget;",
and immediately she evegan the tender story
of the long-agot triumphant entry into Jeruthat one would une in in leangiage simple as
child and a little
cet her words were like a
 scribed the rejoicing maltitude who, out of
love for him, the Christ, scattered their
very garmenta befor him,




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THE SABBATH RECORDERR，AUGUST 14， 1884.

## Burling init <br> Routa

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##  <br> 

larger pipe，at the lowere end of of which hit
Beeomes saturated with saline matter；the
other at the end of the smaller pine，to allow
the expulsion of the brine．Oif course the
Wesser is had to torpedos of nitro－－lIgeerine
which are sent down to the bottom of the
＂easing，＂and atter them is sent an iro
＂rasting of the＂casing＂is the great enem
of the salt worker；aud when his engine cas net lift the mass of rusted iron，a＂＂knife
cuts the rusted metal，anid the engine tea it away piecemeall：But the saltitwells a it is never neeessary，as in the case of oit
wells，to shoot off the＂casing head＂＂with
After the brine has once reached the sur

 eighteen feet，and the product of each one per year is estimated at one hundred and
fity buhhels，whine the product at syra
ense is only It if also claimed that the shope of thant ealley
at Warsaw is peculiarly adapted to torpy zracaes of salt are tunn．When the finer
thè brine is led wherea gentle heat is applied．Similar treat－ ment in another pan completes the process and the residium of salt is raked upon a shell
at the side of the evaporator．－Atter a alight draining it is takento the bins，where a mor thorongh draining is allowed for a space of
two or three weeks．－Popular Sciccei Honthly．

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 BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD


## Whe Giblath Gichat.

 international lessons, 1884

Lesson vili-THE Plague staved.

## 













## (The comments this week are condensed from

 Peloubet's select Notes. Introduction from Cook's introduction.
## on and death. Places - Palestine, Jerusalem, Mount

 Moriah.' Persons-Araunah, David, Gad. Davidordered Joab to go through all the tribes of Israel
"from Dan even to Beer-sheba," and number the people. Joab tried to dissuade him from this, for
he saw that his motives were not right. David was ampted by Satan (see $V$. 1), and was influenced pro-
bably by pride and ambition. He need not have
yielded to Satan's ceive the good advicic of his friend. The Lord was fell upon Israel, who had in some way offended him
by their evil deeds. If David and his people were wandering from God, the kindest thing to do was to correct them at once; so the Lord sent Gad, the of the Lord. So the Lord sent a pestilecice upon
Israel, "and there died of the people seventy'thousand men." We have in our lesson an account of
the staying of the plague, of David's confession unoffering upon the threshing-floor of Araunah.

## COMMENTS.

When the numbering was over, and the report had been-made to him, David's conscience was troubled (who had been with David in his wanderings 1 Gam adviser, (for he te is called "David's seer") was sent thim with a message from God. David must be duct amakened him to a consciouispeess of his guilt.
 in Samuel); or thryee months driven before national
enemies; or three day's pestilence. The latter seemed enemies; or three day's pestilience. The atter seemed
to David to come most, directly from the elord; so he
chose it, reasoning thus: "Let us fall into the hand chose it, reasoning thus: "Let us fall into the hand.
of the Lord, for his mercieseare great; and let us not
fall into the hand of man."-Cooves. From the

## V. 16. And When the angel. The destroy- ing angel. Angels are God s ministers in temporal

 judgment now, as well as in the final judgment hereafter (comp. Ex. 12: 23; Ps. 78: 49; 2 Kings 19: 35;Acts 12:23; Matt. $13: 14$ )-Cambridge
Bible. According to both accounts the pestilence ceased at
the moment when it had reached Jerusalem, through the will of the merciful Father. This is the moment
meant by the "appointed time."-Lange. The Lord repented him or the evil. That is,
he changed his actions, and shortened the time he had threatened, The threshing-place, i.e.,
threshing floor, precisely the seme word as in verses
18, 21, 24. Dr. Robinson, speaking of Jericho, thus 18,
describes s modern threshing floor: "A level spot is
selected fer the threshing-floors, which are then constructed near each other, of a circular form, perhaps
fifty feet in diameter, merely by beating down fifty feet in diameter, merely by beating down the
earth hard. Uppon these circles the sheares are
spread out quite thick, and the grain is trodden out by animals. Threshing-floors were constructed on
eminences. to catch the ind for winnowing the grain. Of Araunah, the Jebusite. Araunah,
or Ornan, one of the old Jebusites of the city. He
He was evidenily a man of the highest consideration,
and, from certain expressions, it has even been supposed that he had been the $k$ k
V. 17. David spake. . . When he saw
the angel. According to Chronicles, whose account is fuller, he ssw him standing by the thresh-
ing flor betwen heaven and earth, with a drawn
sword in his hand, which was stretched out orer sword in his hand, which was stretched out over Je-
rusalem. The drawn
ecation of the divine judgment. Lymbol of the ex-
Linned. sinned, and I have done wickedly.
David knew his own sins, and therefore could con.
fess them. He did not know how much or how ittle the people had sinned, but he felt that his own
sin was so great that he himself deserved the punish V. 18. And Gad came. By direction of the
angel, according to 1 Chron. 21:18. Gad's message was the answer to'David's prayer, the announcement to him of the purpose of mercy described in verse
16.-Cambridge Bible. Go up, irear an altar,
etc. This is all that is communicated here of the kord of Jehovah which Gad was to convey to
king; the rest is given afterwards; in the course of
the subsequent account of the fulfllment of the di vine command (verse -21) David was to build the offerings upon it. The plague would then be averted V. 20. And Araunah looked, and saw
the king. In Chronicles it is said that he saw the angel. He probably saw the angel first and then he approaching king. Araunah was engaged, with
his four sons, in threshing corn by means of sledges
drawn by rawn by oxen, when the vision of the angel caused
them to hide themselves for fear; but on seeing the
ing approach, with his courtiers, Araunah came forth and bowed down before him, offering, as soon
as he learned his wish, to give him the threshing
floor as a free gift, and the oxen and theimplements Hoor as a free gift, and the oxen and theimplements
for a burnt-offring, -Smith. Araunah went out, $2 . e$, from the threshing-fioor.
V 21. To build an altar.
plague may be stayed. The destroying angel was standing over Jerusalem ready to inflict the
plague there, and the. danger was not plague thiere, and the. danger was not past till
altar was built and public confession made: W. a. सere be oxen. Those, viz, which
were threshing out the grain at the very time in
Araunah's threshing-floor (1 (hron. $21: 20$ ) Threshing instruments. This was a kind o
sledge with iron teeth $($ Iss $41: 15)$ noreg.
V: as. As a king. There is great difference of
orine only possible ways of translating the textas it stands are, either "the whole, o king,-does Araunah give
unto the king," making the words a continuation Araunah's speech, as they are in 1 Chron. $21: 23$, on
"the whole did king A The former is far preferabie.-Cook. But Stanley
and most of the older interpreters follow the second reading, and regard Araunah as a king.
V. 24. At a price. Paraphrased in $21: 24$ by the words "a as much money as it is worth,"
taken from Gen. . of that which doth cost me nothing For that would contradict the essential ides of sacri-
fice. "It is a heartless piety of those bose-minded Christians that care only to serve God good cheap.,'

- Bishop Hall.: Comp. Mal., 1:1s, 14 . Had David not bought it the sacrifice would have been Araun
ah's, not David's. Fify slekles of silver.
In 1 Chron. 21 : 25 we read, "So David gave to Or nan for the place (or at the place) six hundred
shekles of gold by weight." given by Bochart is that the fifty shekels here men tioned were gold shekels, each worth twelve silve six hared, David bought the threshing-floor. and the
der oxen for maney, viz., fifty shekels, and that the pas

| sage in Chronicles should be rendered, David gave to Orian gold skekels at the value (or weight) of 600 shekels.-Cook and Keil. Another explanation is that the sum mentioned here, viz., fifty shekles of silvér, equal to $\$ 27.37$, was paid for the floor, oxen, and wood instruments only, whereas the large sum; 600 shekels of gotd ( $\$ 5,256$ ), was paid afterwards for the whole hill; on which David made preparations for buldng the temple.-J., F. and B. A shekel of silver equals . 5474 cents; a shekel of gold equals \$8 76.-Schaff. <br> V. 25. Built there an adtar, on the spot where afterwards was the Holy of Holies in Solomon's Temple-Geikie. Offered burnt offerings.. The offering of expiation. And peace offerings. The offering of thanksgiving for the cessationfof the pestrlence. It is added in 1 Chron. 21:26 that the Lord answersd by fire from heaven upon the altar of burnt offering. Thus was taught the need of an atonement for sin, and the soul was drawn toward God the forgiver, and $\sin$ hated more and more. |
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|  |  | motives, which make the actions a sin.

3. Pride goos before a fall, He that exalteth him-
self shall be absed. self shall be abased.
4. God uses his own laws and providence to punish 5. We should not look at the faylts of good men
so steadily as to forget their virtues.
5. God is merciful to forgive when we repent.
7 . But even' sincere repentance will not wholls 6. God is merciful to forgive when we repent.
6. But even' sincere repentance will not wholly
ward off the punishment of sin. 8. The true penitent is severe upon his own fault
while he extenuates those of others.
7. Public sins should be publicly confessed. 10. There is is o virtue in offering to God that which
costs us nothing. 11. By what. we give to the Lord we may expres
8. 

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