

| Iornellsrille, $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$. |
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| TAS AYARS, ARCHITECT. itizens' National Bank Building, Hornellsville. |
| New Harket, X . J. |

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Daytona, Elorida.

Westerly, R.








 Iopkinton, R. I. 




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Milton Junetion, Wis.


## Minnesota.


Kansas.


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## PUBLISHED WEEKLY,



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## © $\mathfrak{C h e}$ subbuth $\mathfrak{l i e c o r d e r . ~}$

pubusied by tie american sabbath tract societ
the seventh day is the sabbath of the lord thy god
tebils- 89 a Yeab, in adrance.
VOL. XL.-NO. 7. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1884. WHOLE NO. 2036.


'WITITOUT GOD?





Gat orgie


 1 sixine

wansys.

Coad binin onnisioient knem tho extent


 do, i.e., by evidences developed in action.
There are two obvious reasons why he should
try Abraham as he did: First, the beneetit it try Abraham as he did: First, the benefit
would be to him; and second, the benefit it would be to others. It had a double influence
apon Abraham for govd. It not only strengthned his love and devotion to God, but de veloped more clearly, God love for him,
and thus strengthened his hopes, and bright hanced the contemplative value of his hear nly inheritance. Besides, it enabled him
to draw a more correct contrast between earthly and heavenly things, as it brough choose between them; and therefore wa hich he would surrender
Men often mistake about the comparative alue they set upon things till they are
rought to the lest of choosing which they will give up. Many a map has imagined that if convinced that a certain course was duty earthly convenience or profit might stand
in the way. But when the test came, he found these things had a higher comparativ value, in his heart, than he supposed, an
instead of yielding them up cheerfully, a he thought he would, he finds in in sands of such instances, God's cause an that self is more loved than God, and world
ly interests are exalted above heaven. When one has made such a choice in this way, he
will, almost invariably try to confirm him self in it and justify it; especially if he ha chosen in volation of conscience. For, demands that he silence conscience on tha subject, and, therefore, he is driven to the make it coincide with his choice. Conse quently he will be prompted to magnify, in has chosen, and strip it of every objection able feature; and on the other hand to de he rejects and make it appear comparativel worthless. And ridicule and sarcasm being invented to weaken regard to truth and sa cred things, and to destroy the moral senso to that method. If a person wishes to blo ont of his heart? all fear of God, and respect for his authority, let him go to ridiculing r
ligion and the Bible, and if success is possi with those who choose truth and daty, the

## world is not depreciated, except in the com. parison; but, in reality, it is appreciated the more, because all things are received as, gifts from Him who is supremely loved. In pro-

 portion as we love a being, we prize a gift oflove from him. Besides, the present life is olieved of one of its most annoying features,
elinat he recognizes the guiding hand o the Giver in all the affairs of this world; s
that whatever happens he feels that all wil work out for the best; while the infidel frets
and foams because his plans are frustrated nd his prospects are blasted Again, the Christian is safe from over-esti-
mating his treasures; for "Eye hath no seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered
into the heart of man, the things which he There is, then, no possibility of exageratin There is, then, no possibility of exagerating over the worldling in enjoyment, both in anAbraham's trials were designed to benefi
others as well as himself; for in them was exhibited that perfect consecration of heart and life which God requires of all, since his
example is held up as that which God de mands of all men. It shows also, with what
spirit man, assisted by divine grace, can per form the most painful•and self denying du-
ties. Abraham did not wait till he was compelled to give up his son, and then say,
Since I must give him up, I will try to com pose my mind and not torment myself u necessarily. But all he seemed to wait for
was to know the will of God; and no soone it, without stopping to ask if something else would not do as well, or without complain
ing that it was a hard and cruel exaction He seemed to have full confidence that God and that he would overrule all for good
Had he been like many now days, he would Had he been like many now days, he would
have stopped and reasoned somewhat aft

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { have stopped and reasone somate aftc } \\
& \text { this manner: " This is my only son, th } \\
& \text { dearest idol of my heart, on whom I wish }
\end{aligned}
$$

offer him, as God commands, what am going to do? Besides, I am bound by di-
vine authority to protect the life of rine authority to protect the life of my so and that too with my own hands, when God over, God has promised that through seed of this son, all the nations of the earth be fuldilled if he dies before he has any de
scendants? Now, since there are so important considerations depending up his life, how can it be my duty to sacrific
him? Surely God did not mean to be u him? Surely God did not mean to be u
derstood exactly as he said in this case, b intended to be understood in a spiritual or
metaphorical sense, i.e., that I should dediand him to a sacred and religious service,
and him up with that view, etc., etc. tion in place of what he had commanded? Such an effort to evade that command would similar conduct less blasphemous now? Abraham's faith would not allow him all that he had promised, even though Isaac try to solve God's mysteries for him; that he could as easily raise Isaac to life, after
being consumed, as to bring him into existence in the miraculous manner he did at
first. Thus he set an example of faith in God and reverence for his authority whic illustrates the perfect Christian character
and which alone God can accept, as proved by his holding up th
Such tests of faith and character are need ed in order to Christian development. The bring out and perfect what is implanted within us. This we know holds good
physically. howing that a small man, who could hardly ift three hundred pounds at first, by daily taxing his muscles, so developed them, that, in ten years, he could lift half a tun with
greater ease than he conld three hundred pounds at the beginning. The same is true essing by nature only ordinary powers, by constantly subjecting them to severe tests have, in a few years, become intellectua
ciants; while others, far superior by natur
et neglecting such developments, have
passed through life without rising above mediocrity. Yet, both mind and body may certain faculties into constant use while the ecomes strong in certain directions and weak in others. And in proportion as he is
nharmoniously developed, is he disposed to

$\qquad$ are constantly growing stronger ana th
others weaker. The same law hold our moral nature. All the religious element hould be matu red and dereloped by oft-re-
peated efforts. A man can no more becom morally and religiously strong without exer cising his moral and religious faculties, than
he can become intellectually or physically strong without exercising his intellect o muscles. And his moral character may be
come as unharmoniously developed by exer ising some moral characteristies and neglect

This accounts for the many inconsistencies of character which are daily seen; even in mone is naturally devotional, and hence enjoy prayer and praise; while, conscientiousnes
being weak, he is inclined to be careless devis life. Such persons are apt to substitu
dor this defect, and fancy that, be cause they enjoy wor therefore the clined to be scrupulously honest in whateve de does and says, but is not inclined to be honesty for devotion, as though he had an titute for the neglect of the other, although Thus his character grows more and mor his children should become perfect, $i$. harmoniously developed. This was the de
sign of revelation and the gift of Christ. Th apostle says, "All scripture is given by in
spiration of God, and is profitable for doc trine, for reproof, for correction, for in God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished God's word are his providences, which ar shaped with reference to the same end. Ye also the revelation of God's will. Neverthe less he places his people in such circum
stances, and brings them through such ex periences as give them the best possible $c p$
portunities for this perfect development,
they but make a proper ase of them. Bu
we often lose the benefit of both by indulg ing a spirit of murmuring, or of indifferenc towards them, and thus develop the opposit
dispositions and faculties from what Go desigued. Christians often wonder, why
their trials and temptations come as they do and fancy that if they came in some oth
way they could bear them better. This very likely; but then they would derive muc less benefit from them. The reason why is because they affect stronger passions and desires, and require the excrcise of some
moral element to resist or bear them, which moral element to resist or bear them, whic
are weaker than others, and hence requir severer efforts to preserve the same equanimity
and secure a victory, and this is the very reason why such trials are the most needed
in order that these weaker elements
character might be developed and strength ened and that the stronger passions and ace tites, being the more frequently defeated in
their indulgence may thus be subordinated. David, speaking of one of his experiences, said: "It was not an enemy that reproach
me; then I could have borne it; neither w it he that hated me, that did magnify him self against me; then I would have hid my
self from him. But it was thon, a man mine equal, my guide and my acquaintance We took sweet counsel together, and walke
unto the house of God in company," etc. Psa. 55 . David had been in a state of pros-
perity for some time, aud it had the effect perity for some time, aud it had the effect
to cool off his zeal for God and to lessen his sense of dependence upon him, and he ha got to trusting in man too much, and there
fore it was for his moral and spiritual goo that he should eat some of the bitter fruits
and center his affections on divine thing Therefore his favorite son, and his mos
trusted and familiar friend, were allowed to turn traitors and seek his destruction. Tha they were instrumental in driving him to
seek comfort and protection in a higher power. Now see the sanctifying effect it tion of his enemies, he says, "As for me, will call upon God and the Lord shall sav
me," $i$. e., I will no longer trust in men, in kingly power, or honor. I now see the
folly of these things. My only aafety is i God. David felt that he could bear any
other affiction better than the one that cane one would bave had the subduing sanctify one would have had the subduing, sanctify
ing effect which this had. No other on probably would so completely have cut off his dependence upon man and driven him to If we were never tried except in the d rection of our stronger points of character, where we can easily govern ourselves, we
should become proud and self-righteous and unsympathizing and uncharitable toward and thus we should lack in some of the mos important qualifications for usefulness. Eve Christ, our High. Priest, needed to know
what sore temptations meant, that he might be qualified to sympathize with and succo em who are tempte
You remember the young man who came nce to the law, and the self-righteousnes was indulging, simply because he had not een tested in the direction, of his weake new his besetting sin, and put his moral
robe into it, which had the effect to wake ap a torrent of covetousness, which he nerer thought himself guilty or capable of, and
would never have known, had not some such trial revealed it. Our besetting sins
are always connected with our weakest points, or, rather with our strongest inclina tions and appetites, which are most difficul
to control; and they are the ones that mus be mastered, or we are ruined; for unless we sabjugate them they will subjugate $u s$,
and make perfect slaves of us. ". To whom
ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his
serrants ye are whom ye obey." But these besetting sins are the ones men are most apt small or innocent indulgences, which ma be allowed with comparative safety; and ye they are the ones which suck out the ve
life-blood of the soul; not because th
$\qquad$ cause they
harmless.
It matters not what we indulge ourselves
in, if we are conscious that it is in opposiion to God's will; we thus exalt that sin above him. And if it is esteemed a simall n, and we still cling to it, we thus declare his will, his promises and threatenings, and apon his offers of salvation, by allowing the
indulgence of $t$ that sin to outweigh them all. Thus the smaller the sin and the easier we can resist it, the greater contempt is manifested toward divine anthority, when even
harbored in the heart. In fact, these sins hich are esteemed little sins are always the most dangerous and destructive, because
they are the least feared and guarded gainst. They are the " little hard to be required to give up all their sin because they love them so, and a majority prefer to hazard their eternal salvation rath required to give up all his sins, but his only on also, whom he not only loved as he did and cherish. Not only so, but he was re quired to offer him with his own hands, and
he did it, unhesitatingly and without a mar mur, showing that he had love for God that arose above all other affections. The fact
that God required what he did of Abraham hows that nothing less, nor nothing else, accepted, then something was demandei that was not necessary, and hence, so far ny one. "He does not afflict willingly" any one. "He does not afflict willingly,"
especially his children; for they are "as the
hing was reqnired of Abraham. But it pirit of submission and consecration, and hild same extent, is still required of all his hildren and is the least that can be ecceptth not all that lie hath of you that foreakdisciple." If it be so, then what ground of ope have those who think that if they give and all that of their sins even, it is enongh, nd think they can hold on to the rest and all the good tkings and pleasures of the corld besides, and yet go to heaven. Sach
certainly fall short of the conditions upon hich every promise of salvation is based nd therefore their hopes must perish.
He who knowingly withholds one thing
rom God does not, in reality, yield himself to God at all, and hence has neither the faith or the works of Abraham. For whatever the whold from God, they withhold for he sake of gratifying some personal desire
ontrary to his will; otherwise they would not withhold it, which proves that the gratication of this sinful desie e is more to him Christ and hey or God and the lother Consequently, when individuals show a disposition to pick and cull in religious obligait this taste and that convenience, they thus prove that their individual taste and divine authority The Scriptures, therefore effectually cut off all ground of hope that we can, by ever so careful attention to one class duties, make up for indifference or neg
lect of others. No person can pray away the or dishonesty while he continues his dishonest practice. If ghe wishes to be free
rom such guilt, he' must break off from such sins by repentance, and then, and not ill therf, may he hope to find pardon. "He ind meres" oth confesses and forsakes, there is no mercy in the sacrifice he so cheerfully made at his
ommand; and God showed his love for us n the sacrifice he so cheerfully nade for our redemption and salvation. And if we do not
love him enough in return to sacrifice our ove him enough to be worthy of that salva-
ion. For he who thus died to eave us has istinctly declared that whoever will not wife or children, houses, and lands, yea, his
own life also, can not be his disciples, and re therefore not heirs with him of a heaven-
y inheritance. We shall all soon becalled or yield up these earthly treasures, willingly weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth
But if, like Abraham and our Naviour. we heerfuly respond, "Nct my will, but thine,
he done," and live accordingly, then a hun-
dred-fold reward will be our portion
allegany county temperance dion: The Woman's 'ChristianTemperance Union AlleganyCounnty held its 10th convention the Presbyterian church at Almond, Feb ment to all temperance workers. Notwith tanding the unfayorable weather and th a ports in regard to the avening, a reasonably large number of del ent parts of the county and had Pilgrim people of Almond did themselves honor; large number being present at every ession and showing by their hospitality and kind ness, their deep interest. Fifteen ladie
 d eag the a carnest words. The lecture, in the ab Scott of Friendship, and was worthy the Our hearts were made glad by the presence of Mrs. Alford, publisher of Our Work, the ficial organ of the W. C. T. U. of the Pate of New York.

Per In Worker's Conference, words were a ered showing hearts consecrated to God an vanced step has been taken. The result will rove "If God be for us $H \mathrm{He}$ is more than all ho be against us. L. A. Hous,


At Serilpatti，Madura Mission，twenty－ Christimsin in a single month，In Laigos， Whistirns in a single month．in Ligos，
West Africa，eleven were baptized Septem－
ber 16th，and a great revi ral wis in progress． Rev．Johi O．Meass，D．D．，one of the Borresponding oecretanes of Conmissioner for Foreigur，Mis
sions，died in Boston Highlands，Dec． 8 sions，Hed hn Boston Highiands，Dec． 8 ，
18s3．Hif had had as his speciul carre the
Afrienn，Micronesian，and Sindwich Islund missions．In 189 ha went abroad to ininesti－
gate tle suljecet of a proposed misision to and to the cause of African Evangelism． The April Board Meecting will be the time
to rate orders on the Treasnruer for the ment of the salaries of our home missionarie for the quarter end fing Mirech 1 st；of ou 1884，and of our Holland missionary for the
second quartcr of 1884 ．It would therefure be rery helpful if church treasurvers would
forward quiurterly instead of yenly remit－ tances to the Treasurer of the Missionary
Society． We wish to call special attention to
change in the officers of the Missionar Boird．Hon．Albert L．Chester，Westerly，
R．I．，has been elected Treasurer；and to him all funds should now be sent．He is
also Chairman of thé Committee on Bequests and Derises，and the Inrestment of Peemar
nent Fuuds；and correspondence relating to these matters of business should be direetcd
to him．Mr．Chester is a well－known and respected Christian business man and citi－－
zen of Westerly；and we beliere the Board
has made a good and wise choice．

Tonquis is the name of a country form－ ing a part of the kingdom of Anam．It
bounded on the north by Chinese prorinces，
and on the east by the Gulf of Tonquin．Th Red liver，rising in the rich province of Yua－nan in China，flows throngh the coun－
try and eanitties into the Gulf． try and einpties into the Gulf．Upon the
sereral branches into which the rirer divides
itsel itsell， 150 mules from the Gulf，are situated
Baeninh and other important fortified towns． Baeninh and other important fortified towns，
The French already hold the mouth of the
Cond months of the Red River，and some point from which there is good land communica
tion with the Prorince of Kivang－si，they
would control valuable Chinese tride；and would thus extend their Indo－Chinese pos In the latter part of the eighteenth century
there wis a rerolution in Cochin Clion there was a revolution in Cochin China；bst by the help of French soldiers，obtiined throng
the influence of Frencl Roman Catholie mission：rries，the dethroned king，Gya．long，
was restor，and his kingdom enlanged un Was restorid，and his kingdom enlarged un－
der the name of Anam．Under his suceess－，
ors Frencl missionaries were perscented，and ors Frencl missionaries were persecuted，and
there were quarrels with France．This re sulted ine the acquisisition，by France，of three southern provinices in 1862, and of three
more in 1867，now divided into fnur．She now wishes to extend her conquests，and her
Indo：Chince dominions；hence the present Indo－Chincese dominions；hence the present FFr morar than two hundred years，the
kings of Anam have，by enloissies or trib－ utes，acknowledged the suzerainty of Clina hence，the Chinese Government looks unoin
the present course of France as a high－hand ed inrasion of its rights，which it is justifia
ble in resisting． ble in resisting．

## simatial mission schooa fund．

 The three day schools cost about \＄220 ayearr；and the expense of the Boarding－
 scholar．It is proposed to divide the amount
needed into shares of $\$ 10$ each，and ask our needed into slares of $\$ 10$ each，and ask our
Sabbatb－celooos to furaish sixty shares for the year 1884．We hare sent notices of our
plan and requests for co－operation to all of
 do so．If any schoo was onitted，please con－
sider this an earnest invitation to help us．
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { The first selhool to respoad is that at Water．} \\ & \text { ford }\end{aligned}\right.$ FROII DR．ELLA F．SWINYEY TO IER MOTILER． ford，Conn．，which promptly offers to invest
shavgial mission scifool fovd
Shares of $\$ 10$ each，for 1884 ，have thus



## a speclal appedi． <br> Veteran temperance and Christian work

 crs， 1 like Rev．Dr．Cuyler，for example，sathat if they were to begin the again they would derote much less time to the reformation of fallen men and women and youth．The reasons for this are obvious． In harmony with this progress in methods and purpose of Christian effort，is the grow－
ing appreciation of tho importance
sclools for heethen childen Womnia＇s medicical mission work has
ralue and use in the human suffering Yalue and use in the human suffering re－－
lieved，but alove all in this，that it reaches
women chidren rions work it is to carry he：lling and news of
the Great Heiler，to wife，mother，child Again，if China receives the Gospel，and she will，it must be largely through the in
fluence and labors of Christian Chin：se，al
though for the present at and instraction are are abiolntely necessary． school young men and women who shiull be come Christian husbands，wives，and pal
ents；and yonng men and women trained in some good degree to do Christian work
native helpirs．
Mr．Divis is the general superintendent our entire China Mission，and wi．l also， think the mission as now organizad and equippen，mily in our thonghts here，an
practically there，be divided principally int
three departments ：1．Elacitional ant Mining mission work，under the cire of
Ir．and Mrs．Divis．2．Aedieal missions， wark of natitece preachers，and Dible women，
also under the orersight of Mr．Daris and Another missionary family and，we think， as soon as we can find the suitable personn
and have the neeessary money for their sup－ port．Bat we think the principal future en－
argement of our Chinai mission shoula be in the direction of a larger number af trained
native helpers． Now，the appeanl．Mr．Davis needs $\$ 600$ at the earliest possible day，indeed he needs
the money now，principally to finish paying unds are not in the missonary treasury to neet this need；and we suggest that they b bath in Fobruary．let our pastors，or there be no pastor，some other intereste ceding Sabbaths，of the proposed collection explaiuing its nature and object，and as special offering to the Lord＇s house of one dime，Sabbath－day，February 23，for，this particular purpose． dnis appeal is also
made to seattered Sabbath－keepers，and， to all who mar not attend church that day ten cents between now and Febriary 23d， oo that this offering shall be strictly ontside of all other contributions to missions．The treasurer，and also designatted as＂dima col lections．We hope，indeed we are co．
that this appeal will not be in vain．

## CORESPONDEvCE．

Feeling a deep interest in all of our de nominational work and more especially in the missionary and tract work，and reading
the accounts in the SABBATH RECoRDER， Reporter，etc．，of the need of money to send laborers to a number of places West and
North west and elsewhere，$I$ thought I would send my mite to help forward the good anse in that part of the world．I wish that tenth to the Lord and give according to their reans．They wonld be blessed in so doing． they have belongs to the Lord，and that all nd may all feel and manifest a deep interest in the cause is the earnest prayer of， A Frieñ to Mission
$\underset{\substack{\text { s．} \\ \text { WEDS }}}{\substack{1 \\ \hline}}$
 We have been out on the ocean one week o day，and nothing but sky and water the
vhole time，yet week after next we hope to see land，reeching Japan，perhaps about Tueslay or Weduesdily of that week．
We go almost as fast as the cars，and as we mike no stops as they did，we make
about as many miles in a day，the average be－ The last three days we have had very
rongh times，storms and squalls and a high rough times，storms and squallis and a high
gale could not move about much，we would
get down into an easy chair or on a sofa and there we woulds stays one long whili．．DDerss
ing in the morning is a feat that requires no little accomplishnment．TVe fall atount and
get many brrises，our stool，satchels and trunk dancing about，and we are constintly
chasing after our combs and brush．Thien
 fress air befo：e brealkrast，we diash along the
hill，climb up the broald staideway with much holding on，and ont on deck．These stormy
windy diys we sarrecly yenture out，the deck is just like a steep roof turned first one way
and theu the other．To get throngh our meals is another accomp11sisment．onr char
are revolving and fistened to the floor，our plates are hedd by stias and the dishes ar
wedged between sand bags，but for all that
will dash over the tible and across to the
neighloros．Now we are leaning amwiy down
over the tulle then the shin rights way and we sit away back in our chairs high sure，only this storim hasis lasted do long，a
it is so dificult to eat ind sleco．We， to hold on at night with both hands or fasten
oinsel ves in our berths．Last eveeining tho
syells were very hivh but it wis clauring oft svells were very high but it was claiting off
and the full noon was shining，so we ren
tured out to a seat and held on and enjoged



 put us
time．
Thu
Thursday afternoon，Nor 15th．To－day ny boxes are due in Shinghaiai，and I sincere－ Iy hope they hive reached thare sil
thint Mr．Divis will look after them．
ocan these ships takce．1st，and shortest is ocean these ships takc．1st，and shortest is
the Northern，which they generaily take
 the sundwich Islands．We have tiken the
the southern because it is cool weather and aso on account of hiving so many Chinese
on board， $1,2 \overline{50} 0$ ．Any other way would be too cool．for them，crowded together in the
front part of the ship as they are，and not
very vell protected．It takes about two
days longer this way，thoush they do no
stop at the Sand wich Islands，or go in sight of them unless they have 400 or 500 passen－
gers to land，as it would not pay otherwise gers to land，as it would not pay otherwise，
so we will not see land．Erery morning we
are right in the middle of the ocean，the wide stretch of sei all around us，no land
marks to marks to go by，every day luoks the same，
but one of the oficerss said we had done much better to－day，making 262 miles．As
it is pleasant and warm，and we are so fan south，in the same latitude as Florida，we find it
chairs．
We have on board the largest number of steerage passengers that any of these ships
have tiken at one time，，1250．They have
nice warm berths but are so
nice warm berths but are so crowded they
cant tsay down there，hence large numbers
of them of them are nearly all the time on deck on
the frout part．They are not allowed to come on our part．Stormy days distress
them when they cantt be out． Just three weeks to－day since we saw land －beautiful sightt．＂Laud，a ho！＂is shonted， of Japan，this Nov．27， 1883.
Thursday morning，Nov．22，1883．It
s about a week ago，nother，since I wrote is abouta week ago，nother，since I wrote
you last，and much has happened since that． The first of imprrtance was that Sanday
night we reached the $180^{\circ}$ of Longitude west of London，or rather the observatory at
Greenwich．That being the turning point， Greenwich．That being the turning point，
the captain said we would drop out Monday， as we had one day too many．So we went to
bed Sunday night，the 18th，and got up

Tuesday morning the 20th．This day，the 20th，there were showers in the morning，
and the wind rose，and by afternoon it was
farfue wind fearful，almost improssible to move about，it
was truly wonderful to see the waves like was truly wonderfnl to see the waves lik
mountains rolling up on high，and though
the gon the good ship plowed straight on，yet the
wind beirg at the side，cainsed it to roll fron sile to side．Some were almost afriad to
go to bed．Could not sleer as well that
night，as I was often awakened by an extral night，as I was often awakened by an extral
roll，and would wonder if the ship woold
erer come up again and so would fall asleep． That night，in the storm，one of our pas
sengers died，an elderly gentleman． took $a$ heary cold in New York，and had
been suffriug terribly with the asthma．The next day，betwen four and five $o$＇clock，was
the buriul in the sea．The coffin was lifted np with heavy weights inside，and after
prayer from the minister was lowered over the side of the vessel，and with the wares
rolling high，capped with foam，it went rolling high，capped with foam，it went
down into the dark sea．I shall never forge that funeral．The gentleman was weilthy
and fine looking，he lorked，when sittin about，like pictures of kings I saw in child
hood．Even death is abroud on the seal．To day the sea has become more calm，and so can wite．You will be longer in receivin
theselecters than IT thonght，as the stean－ ship does not leave Japan for San Framcisco
till albout a weck after we get there．Four tin ilbout a weck atter we get there．
weels this morning since I left Shiloh．

## our hollatidnission．

froif g．velthuysen．

## （Concluded from last weel．）． $\begin{gathered}\text { But now a new surprisisa awaited } \\ \text { Bilptist proacher，living in Friesliud }\end{gathered}$

 Bipttist pracherer，living in Friesland，in thenorthren pirt of this kinglom，who sinc
some time had opened a privite correspond－ some time had opened a privite correspond－
ence with me aloutt the Sillbath question．
began to consent to the truth．He wished began to consent to the truth．He wished
for an opiportunity to sece me．I wrote to him，
＂At present it is impossible for me to go ＂At present it is impossible for me to go
from lome，but if you like to be my guest，
（oun are heartily welcome．＂It is now ofer two wecks since he came．This morn－ spent by him at Weesp，where his sister is
dwelling，but the other days he was at Hair－ dwelling，but the other diys he was at Haiar－
lem．Ile left us as a fully convinced and de－ cided Sillbath－keeper．His Church num ters about forty members．He probably will
have hard a striggle，but it will do lim no
harm．Soldiers ire not liardened when be－ ham．Soldiers se not．hirdened when be－
ing in garrison，but on the battle field，there
they may learn something．Our brather Viey mary learn something．Our brothen
Vin der Schunr is his name，is about 30 years of age．．He told us that by his buytism
he lest all his friends and his livelihood；if he lest all his friends and his livelihood；if
the Lord anked it，he was silling to go
anew the same way＇by rejecting Sundial anew the same way by rejecting Sunday－
keeping．He preached two times in our chappel，and assisted three times when I was
leading the service．These occasions were leading the service．These occasions were
of uncommon interest．I will tell you why ： On the same day that brother Van der
Schuncr entered for the frrst time my house， Schuncr entered for the first time my honse，
i young man of twenty－five years of age，
living at Gronegen，called on me．We had changed some letters aboatBaptism and Sab－ bath．The Lord has opened his eyes for both
nsitutions and now he came to be baptized We wrote to Groningen for information
concerning his conduct and received the most satisfactory report．We：Were told that
he was an excmplary Clristinn．His old he was an excmplary Christian．His old
friends wept because such a noble Ciristian
was finlen in was fallen in such an error．On thie
following Frit－day．we baptized him
before a large congregation Brother before a
Vin＇de
Sclarge eongrer opened ation．
and Brother sermon and I administered baptism．But
before I desceided with him in the bape tismal water，he asked leave to say a word
to the eandience．I hantily consented，and to the andience．I heartily consented，and
then he told his Christian experience；how he found his Saviour；how he resisted，al－ though loving Jessus，the trath of baptism
and the Sabbith，during some months，be－ canse his friends told him，＂we are satisfed
with Jesss；＂，but how he entered into cor－ respondence with that brother who stood now reaidy to buptise him and the Lord has
used that corrospondence to open fully his eyes．A brother Biaptist in his town，who limself did not keep the Sabbath，had
preached him the Sabbath as clear as any Sabbath－keeper himself could do．Whẹn le had told his experience，he said he wished to
Bing a hymn and he did so．He is a very able singer and I tell you never we had sitch
an interestiug＂doop feest．＂，Our young brother is a baker＇s man．And，look，how should he oltain labor？Well，the Lord
had already prepared a place for him．In Haarlem a Jew，who is a baker，and who had already a member of my Charch in his
service，asked of him immediately，and
now he is his servant．How wonderful are

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { end } \\
\text { end } \\
\text { ellde }
\end{gathered}
$$

But，dear brother，I am not yet at the eldest boy， 18 years of age，was，as I believed frmly，feared the Lord for years，asked for Baptism．You and every Christian may straggled，but finally he had prayed the Lord for strength to confess His name， and now he was ready．Last First－day night
he was baptized．Our meeting－liouse was filled up with people．Bro．Van de Schuner assisting in the service．Indeed the Lord
is coming with blessings and more will coming with blessings and more will
follow．We said，surely at His own time ee will answer prayer and give fruits． At the same diay that my son was baptized
letter came to me，written by a brother， Buptist，a baker，living also at Groningn， wifing me that he and four chis famildren），for the first（he has
wime wife and four children），for the first timo
kept the Salbaath of the Lord on Dec．2sth of the old year．Ho was the same man that spoke to she young brother about the Sab－
baith，but because he is a poor man he besitated some weeks before he did the step． He wrote to us that the Baptists prophees his foolishness．But I wrote to him that nybody by the love of Christfelt bound to eep the commandments of God，no proph prayers of our dear friends in America for that brother，that the Lord may help him and we，here，pray the Lord，that He，for the glory of His name and His holy Sabbath， sce how the so much work that that keep the Sabbath，that they become ashamed and the prosperity of those who fear God may bo the means to cure thei My son has told me his desire to become minister of the Gospel，but he feels himself Honly unable．I wondered at this his word， Lord would make him a gospel preacher． imos better he felt himself unable than the contrary．All the friends here and I myself che Lord will gifts for that service．So all our desires in splendid abundance．At the best time He Will open the way for my boy to get that become full instraction and Greek and Theodogy．Porhaps the Une Lord will prepar him a place at Alfred University or Milton College．Perhaps it is ize way for him to become a＇student at one
f the Holland Universites，although they re all wader the lading of Sunday－keepers． do not know how it will go but my eyes wait upon the Lord as the eycs of a servant
anto the hand of his Master．I think all the brotherhood in America will thank，with us with joyful hearts，the Lord for the good
he has done unto his cause in Holland，and or the prospect that a youth who is captive bervant of the cause in Holland．In the month of March next my son will pass his ast examinations as a pupil of the Govern－
ment＇s School of Teachers．When be suc－ cent＇s school or Teachers．When be suc－
ceeds he gets his diploma as teacher second class．Every year he has succeeded，since entered the school．
And now my report is at its end：Me the Reporter，as you who pray for us，mou jut alse the best．thank with us．
The little，but very much encowiged of Sibbath．keepcrs in Holland，send，their best wishes for the New Year to the beloved
brethren and sisters far over the wide waters They never forget to pray for them who do
for so much
the trut ay bless evarywhere their efforts ard
their misions，as well in America as
in China and in Holland，and，that the
new year may bring new blessings over them new year may bring new blessings over them
all，that they maty prosper and rejoice in the
God of their salvation．

The field for female medical missionaries wo years ago the Mare and more．About who was treuted by an English woman doc－ tor，wrote to Queen Victoria on the subject，
and Sir Silar Jung represented that medical and Sir Salar Jung represented that medical Inden would be a great blessing in India．
Independent of whit may have been done in this direction in connection with zenana mis－ supply women doctors from medical sichools India．Nearly ten years ago women were rith this end in view and Mow the College， Hedicil College has been opened to them in a scheme to found a womas＇s hospital Peachy，M．D
ducated for it．Native opinion is warmly
in favor of this movement．－Evening Tele－

Gduratia

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| nis． |}

ndom

IT is currently reported tit Stewart bequeathed the mage $\$ 4,000,000$ to found a univer
of Neir York，which shall $h$ of the world．
ins for the Annual Metivel engaged in Education Annual Meeting

Madison in that State．Pre of that Association，announ pect is that over 3,000 teac
officers from the differen officers from the
conntry will be present． S
Wisconsin have recently m Wisconsin members of that
them life member ment：of $\$ 20$ in each case． after the meeting，to imp tional Park．

## educational influevee

 Last week we quoted fr at the Massachusetts Stat ciation，on the EducationWe give below an estract livered at the same meetin Wright，on the Moral and fluence of Machinery
気感范范




Fins－4ay might Thacharse max


| ¢0 maration． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ＂Wisdom is the principal thing，therefore get risdom；and with all thy getting get understand ing．＂ |  |
| IT is currently reported that Mrs．A．T． Stewart bequeathed the magnificent sum of $\$ 4,000,000$ to found a university in the city of Nev York，which shall have no superior in the world． |  |
| The leading teachers of Wisconsin are already actively engaged in making provis－ ions for the Annual Meeting of the National Edncation Association，held next July a |  | Education Association，President Bicknell， pect is that over 3,000 teachers and schoo officers from the different States of this

conntry will be present．Several schools in Wisconsin have recently made professors in
them life members of that body by the pa ment＇of $\$ 20$ in each case．Arrangements are nearly perfected for a series of excursis the State，on
tional Park．

## educational infleevce of machinert．

Last week we quoted from an essay re：nd at the Massachusetts State Teachers Asso－
ciation，on the Education of the Feelings． We give below an extract from a lecture de－
livered at the same meeting by Col．C．D． Wright，on the Mor
Machinery has broght with it a new
school of ethics．It it the type and repre－
sentative of the civilization of this period
． beciuse it embodies，so far as mechanics and
concerned，the concentrated，clearly

Sablath 彩挶保m．

tuere is a difference．
The following letter written from Ithaca N．Y．，by the leader of our little church there
to Bro．L．C．Rogers，is kindly furnished by Bro．Rogers for publication，and speaks for itself．We are sure it will give strenglh an
encouragement to any who may be halting is

## this important matter．

Dear Brother，－It is some time since
have heard from you，so I will write to yo As I am not doing much manual labor this
Winter，I am buckling on my armor．Christ said he came not to send peace on the earth，
but a sword．So there is a battle to be fought but a sword．So the Seventh－day．Baptist soldiers are to take their places at hemod and equipped．
they need to be well armed
The Apostles did not allow men to dictate The Apostles did not allow men to dictate What they should，or
not preach，but were determined to tell
the whole story of the cross，if it did cost
their live to tell it．Do the Protestant Churches believe that those who love God
$\square$
If they do，then they hare no possible right
to be keeping Sundar，the first day of the
week which nobody is commanded to keep．
Cluist says，＂If ro love mekeep my com－
en
$=$
$=$

## THE SABBATH RECORDER, FEBRUARY 14, 1884.


1lifed Centre, $\overline{\text { V. }}$ Y., Fitth-day, Febraary 14, 1884




Two Sabbath-school Normal Institutes
are to be held in the Eastern Association in March, one at Hopkinton, R. I., and the Dr. T. R. Williams, the Corresponding Sécretary of our Sabbath School Board, wil conduct them both, and that the programme that in the Normill already held at Milton, Wis., and at Leonardsville, N. Y.

We call attention to the article of Bro. S ment, on Preaching the Sabbath. It deals
 tion to the Appail, in the Missicnary Deall our Siubbuth-schools good to tike shares
in the China school fund. We hope there will be a
this call.

We notice by the Carbonidale Leadler that
very pleassant silver wedding was given Mr. a very pleassant silver weding was given Mr.
and Mrs. Theophilis Peieree at their residence in Greenfeld, Pi.. Mrs. Pieree will be rec-
ognized by many of our readers as the
danghter of Brother P. C. Kenyon, of Clifdanghter of Brother P. C. Kenyou, of Clif-
ford; and is a worthy and active member of in life are, indeed, bright. We Wish Mr. joy tha menory of this ocaision, until, if it
please Goi, the golden wedding shall be Ceached.
Cards, appealing to this people for regular montaly contributions or the missionary
and tract work, has been printed and can be
suplied gratis from this offe to individuals supplied gratis from this office to individuals
or chirches desiring to use
or There are to be printed envelopes for all
those who adopt the plan recommended. These will be prirted as soon as furnished
us by the sciec:ies asking the contributions and will also be furnished gratuitously to all will use them.Send for the cards, read the who
appeals which they make, adopt the plan
recommended, and then send for the envel
 the temperance town of Alfred, to be sen
to the Legislature of New York State, praying that body to provide for the intropublic sehools-a very harmless petition, it somad secm. It is, howerer, affimed that
some of our leading citizens were in doubt abotht signing it lest it should affect unfur-
orably the prospect of a party vote at some orably the prospect of a party vote at some
future elcection. We may be wrong, but it has seemed to us that, when any party has
no higher ends to attain than to secure for itself votes, even at the cost of principle and
the sacrifice of the best interests of the comthe sarifice of the best interests of the com-
manity, it has lived out its usefulness-that it has, indeed, already been dead more than fourther delay.

## Deldsions of strovg dilnt.

 We do not now speak of the physical ef-feects of alcolololic stimulants system, nor of the effects which the drinking habit produces upon the drinker's family,
his business, or his fair name, nor yet of what it costs the State to furnish
him the driak, prevent him from the
commission of crime under its accursed influence, or to punish him when he
commits crime. All these, and kindred things might well claim our attention, but gather from long observation, and some perThese observations men from the drink-fiend by the observation and experiznce of many
who have bad better opportunity to observe, and larger experience than we

1. The drinking habit is delusive. Prob did not begin in the rain confidence that he could drink or let it alone just as he pleased;
that he conld drink occasionally and leave it offiat his pleasure, only to find that the fet-
ters of the bitter bondage had been forged
pon his helpless hands. But this is not the
strangest delusion of the drinking habit. The occasional drinker, the habitual drinker, the streets, all vainly imagine that their drinking habits are a profound secret, known only to themselves, their boon companions, and the party from whom they obtain thei drink. Men who are extremely sensitive to public opinion, who on their own account
and on account of their families, would not for any consideration, hare it known that they
drink, have been known, when their friend drink, have been known, when their friends
have labored with them for their reformation, to plead with them not to let it be known that they had been drinking, when, in fact, the
sabject had long been a matter of common talk. The fact is, a man can not indulge
ong in the use of strong drink, however secretly the drinking may be done, without proclaiming the fact to every person who ife, or takes his breath. If this delusion of supposed secrecy conld some way be stripped
from the mind of every drinker, and he could be made to know that his habits are talked himself is fally aware that they are fixed
ing some.
2. This delusion, deceiving its own victim, (it deceives no one.else), begets the spirit of
untruthfulness in the man of drink. Men will deny that they ever drink to excess, sometimes that they ever drink at, all, when
almost daily they are seen under its influence to such an extent that they are utterly in
capaciated to transact the simplest matters pertaining to their daily business. We are
not now speaking of men who are notori ously untruthful or unreliable in other matof honor, whose word is good in everything
clse- To state it plainly, the victim of this strong
when
habit.
3. Closely akin to this strange effect of the those who are doing him of honor toward
most harm. and then ask him who enticed him to drink on a given occasion, or where he obtained
his liquor, and he will tell you, with a half thought you really meant to debase him, that he is not at liberty to tell you, he would not
consider it honorable. Ascertain where h obtained th" drink by some other means,
prosecute the rumseller, and summon the man who drank the poisonous cup as a witwhole truth and nothing but the truth stil that he knows nothing about it. Under thi
false sense of honor, this anomalous cle is presented: the drinking man is specter family, in his worldly fortunes, in his mora character, and in his prospects for the world is placed before him by the rumseller; the rumseller is is a violator of law, withon he can make money out of him, and yet the the real criminal by hid ing his name and deeds even by falseliood monstrous as this? All this we charge to tho delusive, deceptive influence of the drink
habit upon its unfortunate "wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging they who deceive by it are born of hell, and
they who sanction it by law are verily guilt before God.

## ©ammunirationg.



## 4 Responss.

Many thanks to Mrs. J. B. Clarke, for her words of love and sympathy." That mothe is remembered by kind friends at home will
also, no doubt, give comfort and encourageresting pore, at last, found y, there can not be found

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "The wide earth round, } \\
& \text { A nest so emply and still." }
\end{aligned}
$$

## My flown bird has

## Gone to do the Master's will, Gone her mission to fulfill,

Gone her mission to fulfinl,
Gone to scaler precios grain,
While we pray for dew and rain,
yet, faith looks forsward to that glad day when, with our work done, the dear Lord
will bring us all home to that land, "that
beautifut beautiful land of rest

Mrs. E. F. Swinney.
27.1884

SELF-CONTROL, TIIE SELF-IMPOSED LIMITATION The limitations of liberty are varied. For instance, the restraint which society enforces
upon our liberty is one form; again, the upon our liberty is one form; again, the
power, which law exercises over our liberty power, which law exercises over our liberty is
another. The influence even of one person alone may materially effect the limitation of
our liberty. our liberty. But the power which self-con
trol has over our liberty of thought and ac tion, is the only form which causes us to be
honest, virtuous, and in every sense of the word absolutely free moral agents. Our course of action may be essentially modified
by the society with which we are surrounded. Our tendencies and desires may be altogeth.
er different in the course of life which pursue, on account of the influence which are those whose vicious and sensual natures would incline them to choose the wrong, but
who actually do right simply becouse the who actually do right simply because the
influence of the virtuous and good around them restrain them from committing wrong
acts. On the other hand, there are thonse
whese better whose better natures are warning and pe
suading them to do right, but who are companions with whom they associate
Thus, there is a large class of people who al low their liberty to
ing circumstances
ing circumstances.
The criminal in prison has no liberty of
a action save what the keeper may grant him and the law decides what those privilege
shall be; but had not the liberty of thi criminal been woefully abused he might ner cr have reached the prison. If the following
is trite and hackneyed, it isn't out of fatsh ion, and places my subject in a clear light.
For illustration, you have a friend who is amim the pledge to sign, and he at once re-
hime
plies, "I am not going to sign away my lib-
erty." and turus erty." and turns away and leaves you. Mark
the progress which that man makes in life.
He goes out into the world, what he calls himself a free man. No pledges to break or and he needs something to warm him, only
one glass is all he needs, and it is all he takes then, and he undoubtedly thinks it is all he
will ever indulge in at a time. and for awhil will ever indulge in at a time. and for awhile
limits himself to it. But before he is aware his
systenn is beginging to ulants, for various causes. His appetite
needs sharpening, and his bittors are neces sary at least once a day. His brain is be
coming inactive and he requires just a little write more rapidly, and speak more fluently resorts to stimulants, in order to have ad very cordially invite him to drink with them
and he does not think it would be the polite

## signed no pledge," and, of course, as the shared with him, he must in return do like

 wise by them; and so goes on until he islonger a free man, but becomes a slave to on of the most brutal habits to which one can
become addicted! His home is neglected, his children are starving for bread, and sut
fering with cold for the want of suitab clothing. By this time he has so lost his
self-respect and manhood that you can look likely that in a fit of frenzy or madness, will commit some crime which will land hi
in prison. So the refusal to do what thought would interfere with his rights
liberty, has been the sole cause of trampling upon his highest freedom-a freed m to
walk the streets a loyal citizen and countr man; a f.eedom to make home prosperous and Christian life. It is rery evident then which the making of proper pledges and the forming of good resolutions may have in re
straining our liberty. Indeed, I think it oppoitunity presents itself, providing we in end, by divine help, to keep that "pledg many times we have previously pledged ourselves, places us at a disadvantage, and mas prevent others from signing who have nev before committed themselves on the temper to pursue a proper course in life, is course. The moment we hesitate to commit ourselves upon a certain point in lif itual improvement, that moment danger. For who is tliere so strong as not
to need all possible assistance, encourage-

To throw aside these, and say we can go alone is simply to make way for the tempter, etter natures would tell ins is right and proper, and to thus lead us on from bad to benumbed, and we find ourselves entirely ontrolled by evil rather than controlling and repressing evil itself. The former makea us slaves, while the latter makes us ree beings. "He that controlleth his own Seli-control tames the angry spirit, govern that unruly member, the tengue, gives heed
the gentle admonitions of conscience, and ays to the tempter, as Christ said to the
devil, "Get thee behind me, Satan." When devil, "Get thee behind me, Satan." When
self-control becomes the predominating ele ment in our characters, then does the limitaion of our liberty exist in its truest form.
For whoso looketh into the perfect law of rberty, and continueth therein, being not a orgetful hearer, but a doer of the word, this man shall be blessed in his deed
We have thus far been considering the libect of self control as imposed upon the
ibery one individual. When several control combine their influence to counteract a public evil in a village or town, they often village, with reference to that evil; when evil, their united effort would equally control that evil in a county, the combined
forces of several counties would erentually control a state in respect of said evil, and the united efforts of states wan
The South are adopting this plan to pre-
vent the sale of intoxicating liquors with wonderful success. To be sure. the North have secured Maine, Iowa, and Kansas, but much strife in politics-losing Ohio for the
present and leaving Kansas in doubt. Men are so attached to party and so fearful of the
hazardous consequences which will ensue to the government if their party be overruled,
that, though in faror of temperance, they will not turn aside from their party, but
vote for their candidate even iif he be not a strictly temperance man; so that the out-
look for carrying all the other States as Mime and Iowa have been carried is very
distant and discouraging. Would it not b wiscr to adopt the method which North
Carolina, Sonth Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama have been following of late? They
have left politics entirely out of the question, hare left politics entirely out of the question,
and have secured a local option law with
reference to temperance alone, and people reference to temperance alone, and people
are called upon to rote for license or no-
iceuse; and when the majority vote for nolicense, it becomes a law without disturbing
either political party. In the Southern States mentioned, towns and counties are going for no license to an extent that is ex-
ceedingly encouraging, so that now in Georia there are more towns and counties which are for no-license than are for license. In-
deed, whenever a local option law is secured deed, whenerer a local option law is secured
by a town, and voted upon, it is almost sure citizens of towns, counties, or states are al of party affiliations, a majority will generally be found in favor of no-licenise, or the abso-
lute prohibition of the sale of intosicants. Fere it not that the ineritable love of this battle of temperance with intemperance would speedily be decided; but just so long neighbor's safety, just so long the contest will continue. Whenever self-control
comes the ruling power, conformity to la apt to think of liberty as the immediate castng off of restraint, and regard it as being
efficient in the degree in which this is accomplished; this is far from the truth. The ander, and with, invariable permanent forces, and enabling the mind freely to con-
form to law." Personal liberty is like liber ty of state. Its safe possession is one of rofound obedience to deeply implanted principles. Persons whose principles are
only surface deep do not come under this head. Their lives may be all right so long as the external limitations of liberty im-
posed upon them are conducire to good let the opposite influences be brought but bear upon thiem, and their lives become equally wrong. Such persons are like the swelling current hither and thitber at will. The child may do right because the parent compels it to do so; but when that child, learned to do right from choice, then his
his character that neither policy nor position, ortune nor fame, nor any combination of
nfluences brought to bear upon him, can swerve him from starding up firmly for right and truth. Obedience to all the behests of the higher Law then becomes a
pleasure rather than duty, and his character, ike the polished diamond, is ever radiant with a beauty, purity, and goodnéss which ime can never effiace.
Finaliy, self control marks plainly the way of liberty, truth, and virtue, and these three go hand in hand together, and are the
leading elements of the Holy Spirit. And the Scriptures say, "But if ye be led of the
Spirit, re are not under the law." sprit, re are not under the law."


## ACTS 15: 86

"Let us go again and risit our brethren, every city where we have preached the last week's Sabbath-school lesson, Bro. T. R. Williams commented upon the above verse as follows: "It was a real desire to know
both the general condition of the churches, and the spiritual strength and growth of to be able to number hot enough for Paul was intensely interested in their spiritual development. Better never bring forth chil dren than having brought them into being
to let them perish by neglect. There is no to let them perish by neglect. There is no more serious delinquency possible on the
part of a church than the abandonment of the children which the Lord has given to
her. And yet how many are left to strugle aloue and unknown, even while. the How that utterance slould -impress every ponsibility. The Toly Spirit must have prompted Bro. Williams to write that as a special message to our people. When Mrs.
White writes any such message our Advent brethren immediately sav, "The Lord has evealed this to her and we must accept the message as a direct revelation from above."
Well, we do not suppose that Eld. Williams had a vision in order to deliver this message, neither does Mrs. White need any to enable
er to write the many good things she says. But to the point: Our churches are "praying for more to be born" of the truth. The Lord is hearing and answering those prayers.
but the churches are leaving these uew born but the churches are leaving these uew born
Sabbath-keepers "to struggle alone and unnown
"It is not enough for" our people "to be able to number our converts" and say we
hare a noble little band in Norwich. Ithaca Elmira, and a few scattered ones in Bing bamton, Auburn and elsewhere; but we itual de intensely interested in their spir ctual development. Better never bring forth children than having" labored for four years, battling against such opposition to the truth in those cities, "to let them perish by neg lect.".
How How Satan exults in his success in sifting out already three-fourths of those who em-
braced the truth in these places. A few braced the truth in these places. A fer
have come forth tried as by fire and will shine as the stars in the firmament because of their stability and steadfast devotion to the cause of God. How many might have and saved had they been cared for by us, we can not say, but it is too true that "there is part than the abandonment of the children which the Lord has giten to us."
God has opened up these fields for us and
still "paviug the way" for is still "paring the way" for other fields. It is safe to say that be will open to us new
fields only as fast as we be able to occuny them. That we do not stand by those already brought into the light is because the people hare not consecrated their property
to the Lord. God is being robbed of his tithes and offerings by this people and hence the despairing cries that come to us, uttered,
half knowing we will not respond. There are over one half of the people of the Seventh day Baptist denomination who give pract
cally nothing for missionary work and near ly the remaining half yet know nothing of
the joys of giving. Let all means for the advancemen field the Lord calls us to oc Unless the people appreci tanity now, this cerious d prove our ruin, and God wil

Titule

## New York.

Owing to the rain storm ar few attended the Sunday Sc day Baptist church. Afte was voted to put over the me day, Feb. 20th. The pro printed will then be carried every indication of a large the roads been safe for horse
On Sabbath evening, the vice of prayer at the churcl was held. Subject: Patienc is a God of patience. JRom. 1 example in, was Jesus Chri:
Isa. 53: 7; Acts 8, 32. Th joined upon us. Tit. 2: 2;
should have its perfect w The trials of God's people
Jas. 1: 3; Rom. 5. 3 . Pa experience and hope, Rol
We must exercise patience We must exercise patience.
race set before us. Heb. 12 . race set before us. Hell
forth fruit; in well Christ and the iope of the
ing the yoke; in tribulation, ing the yoke;
19; Rom. 2: 7, 8: 25; 12: 1
5; Pra. 37: 7; $40.1 ; 1$ Cor. 3: 5 ; Lam. 3: $26,2 \%$. It is
inheritance of the promises, 10: 36; should be exercised tor : 14; should be accompan 2 Pet. 1: 6; Rom. 8: $25^{\circ}$ 2T 6: 12; Rev. 13: 10; Col. 1 : James 5: 10,11 , Luke $2: 25$ When one spends an even ing and discussion, it is to
word is rich, and we have a word is rich, and we have a
beyond our concention, in it swect thoughts will followe Christian graces.
Subject for next reading Subject for next reading
thoughts: The New Earth. thoughts:
Fes. 7, 1884.

## Everything is quiet in vicinity. The union meetin attended, and although ,

THE SA'BBATH RECORDER, FEBRUARY 14, 1884.
the joys of giving. Let all consecrate their eans for the aarancement of Christs sing. dom and we can place a missionary
field the Lo:d calls us to oceupy. Unless the people appreciate their oppor tanity now, this " serions delinquency" may prove the hands of a neighbor better thar. we.
Hint . CLisLe.

## 

New York.
Owing to the rain storm and bad roads, but few attended the Sunday School Convention day Buptist church. After deliberation it was voted to put over the meeting two weeks, day, Feb. 20th. The programme already printed will then be carried out. There was every indication of a large at
the roads been safe for horses.
On Sabbath evening, the 2d, after the ser vice of prayer at the church, a Bible reading
was held. Snbject: Patience. The outline was abont as follows: Our heavenly Father is a God of patience. Ihom. 15: 5. The great example in, was Jesus Christ. Matt. $27: 14$ :
Isa. $53: 7$; Acts 8 , 32 . This grace is en joined upon us. Tit. 2: 2; 2 Pet. 1: 6 . I
should have its perfect work. Jas. 1:4 The trials of God's people lead to patience
Jas. 1: 3; Rom. 5: 3. Patience produce experience and hope. Rom. $5: 4 ; 15: 4$
We must exercise patience in running the forth fruit; in well-doing; in waiting fo Christ and the tope of the Gospel; in bear 19; Rom. 2: 7; 8: 25; 12: 12; Gal. 6: 9; 5; Psa. 37: 7; 40: 1; 1 Cor. 1: 7; 2 Thess inheritance of the promises, Heb, 6: 12-15, : 14 ; should be accompanied by godlines: hope, faith, temperance, joyfulness, etc.
2Pet. 1: 6; Rom. S: 25; 2 Thess. 1: 4; Heb 6: 12; Rev. 13: 10; Col. 1: 11. Illustrated James $5: 10,11 ;$ Luke 2: 25;es. Job 1: 21
2 Tim. 3: 10 Heb. 6: $15 ;$ Rer. 1: 9 , and other referenses. ing and discussion, it is to feel that God word is rich, and we have a privilege, great
beyond our conception, in its perusal. Surely and Christian graces.
Subject for next reading and exchange thonghts: The
Feb. 7, 1884.

## New Jersey.

Everything is quiet in Narew.
Narket an ricinity. The union meetings were not wel
attended, and althongh continued nearl every erening for three weeks, did not resul in so much good as they should of done. I people we did not get that good from th meetings which we should have received,
This is much to be regretted, since we sore ly need a renewal of the work of grace

## Wisconsin.

## There is some sickness

 Jan. 25th, a student, Frank H. Hull, son ofEld. Hamilton Hull, dicd of typhoid fever. His funeral was held on Sundar, Jan. $2 \%$ th at the Junction church, Eld. S. H. Babcook preaching the sermon from Amos 4: 12
"Prepare to meet thy God." Eld. N. Ward ner and Pres. W. C. Whitford assisted in th services. Frank was a young man of many
friends and will be greatly missed. He was a member of the Walworth Church.
At our missionary meeting, Friday even At our missionary meeting, Friday even
ing, Jan. 25th, Pres. W. C. Whitford gave very interesting account of the Pueblo Ind ans of New Mexico, religion, customs, etc. ary work among the Indians of the United
Sabbath morning, Feb. 2d, Eld. N. Ward nes, D. D., by exchange with Eld. Dunn gave an account of his late trip to sersour, collection was taken to aid the Providenc hip
The week of prayer was obserred by the Congregationalists, and a special meeting was held by the College Y. M. O.A., on
Thursday evening. The Association is quite $a_{c t i}{ }_{v e}$ in Christian work, a fact at which all rejoice, thongh some regret that many yoing Seventh day Baptists expend all their energy and denomination.

The students of the College have joined
the Inter collegiate Oratorical Contest Assothe Inter collegiate Oratorical Contest Asso-
ciation, and will send delegates to the next ointest at Ripon, Wis., in March.
The Shakespere Cib
The Shakespeare Club is very actively at thusiasm in the work. We commend such work to our young people everywhere as bet
ter than much oi their aimless effort. No
only dnes this club read and study the only dnes this club read and study the plays,
but they carefully investigate all que:tion possible pertaining to Shakespeare and his
Paul M. Green, well known to many of ou people, has become sole proprietor of the Dr. W. H. Borden. This gires us anothe establishment in the hands of our neople. In
the past four years, seven or eight Seventhday Baptists have gained coutrol of lines of business, or started new ones. One of these
men, W. W. Clarke, has proved that Milton people will buy miscellaneous books, by selling over 200 copies of British and American
poets, within the last six months, in spite o the attractions of Janesville bookstores

Knowing that the readers of the Recond Er are always pleased to hear of God's visit give farther nntice of tie work at Welton,
of which I wrote a few weeks ago. Our good degree of interest manifested throughont. The resnlt has been a decper work of
grace in the hearts of the people, a breaking
down of a great deal of the prejudice which lown of a great deal of the prejudice which has existed between our own people and the
other denominations of the place, the addition of thirteen members to the church
seven by baptism and six by letter, and the wakening of a serious inquiry in the min
of many others. One has expressed a desire to be baptized and join the church upon my ready. This, we believe, has not been one P. refers to in Recorder of Jan. 1\%th. has not been our object to graduate these been our object in these meetings to get men
to enter the school, and learn of this Great Teacher. I am now at Alden, Minn., wher with good interest manifest. I find the for the work herc.


|  | Minnesota. trenton. |
| :---: | :---: |
| We are havi | ing a pleasan |
| school is doing | well, numbe |
| the Stillman | istrict. Relig |
| Il with us. | We have Sabl |
| of the time. |  |
| \%and | msed |

## Domestic. The News and Courier published an elab- orate statement of the business of SouthCaro rate statement of the business of SouthCaro

 from agriculture, manufactures and minngy$\$ 22,000,000$ more in 1883 than 1860 ,and that the advance in agriculture is due to the white
people of the state and native white farmers, che number of immigrants being insignif
cant. The colored farmers as a rule are not cant. The colored
making progres, an
nor acquiring land.

## The Senate Committee on Territories, February first, finished and ordered the Yellow Stone park bill reported. It en larges the park thirty miles on the east and lellow Stone park bill reported. It en larges the park thirty miles on the east and ten miles on the south and cuts off tw

 ten miles on the south and cuts of twomiles on the north and west. It contains
stringent prohibitory provisions relative to
the killing of game or taking of fish within The land suit against the heirs of ex
Governor Alvarado, of California, was decided in favor of the difendants, February first.
It occupied the courts seventecn years and
involves eighteen thousand acres, including invorves eighteen
the village of Sa
at two millions.
The records of the Secretary of State's
office for the State of New York show that
within the last the within the last three years the number
companies incorporated under the telegrap company's act. is 135 distinct organizations,
with a capital amounting to $\$ 2250000,000$.
The suit of Chates The suit of Charles Palmer vs. the Penn-
sylvania railroad campany has been settled,
the company paying $\&<\overline{5}, 500$. Palmer wa
 The funeral rites of the late Wendell
Phillips were attended last week, at Faneunil
Hall, in Boston, with many marks of respect
for the departed orator. for the departed orator.
It is estinated that 100,000 tons of ice
have been harvested between Albany and have been harrested between Albuny and
Lansingburgh, and a iotal harrested on the
Hudson River of $4,000,000$ tons, or $1,000,000$ tons more than last year.
Great damage was done last week by high Thater along our principal river courses, President Packer of the Leligh Valle
Railroad is seriously ill.
Foreign. At a meeting of mechanics, at Paris. Feb.
5th, Citizen Dumay, who, recently risited
the United States, s. sidid althongh tho Amer-
ican workmen were better paid they were
not better off than the French artisans. He He ican workmen were better phid they were
not better off than the French artisais. He
asserted that French machine work was bet
ter than American becaise it was not so ter than American becaise it was not so
rapid. Frenchmen werc freer to come and
gof rom shop to shop.than Americans. It
was not unusal for American slops to forl, go from shop to shop. than Americaus. It
was not unusal for American slions to forl,
the emplid
was in voingent of trade union of personal liberts. This.
General Gordon has been sent to assist in
carrying out the resolution of the Khedire to carrying out the resolution of the Khedive to
withdraw from the interior of Soudda.. A
favorable issue is expected to negotiitions with the Transvaal delegates.
A number of Irish conviets. including im-
prisoned Invincibles, are to be remored from prisoned Invincibles,are to be remored from
English prisons by the man-of-war, Desti-
nation, in secret. The Queen's speech to Parliament, Fei. 5 th,
sets forth the condition of affuirs in the kingdom of Grert Britian and iu a prosper
ous condition.

## special notices.

## 

| 138 Please Notice.-The Editor of the Outlook is anxious to find a copy of Buchannan's "Christian Researches in Asia," of one or both of the following editions: London, 1849, by Ward \& Co.; and London, 1858, by Rulledge. Any reader of the Re corder having a copy of either or both of these editions, will confer a great favor by communicating with the undersigned. A. H. Lewis, Platnfield, N. J. |
| :---: |
| anf Sabbath-school, Church. or individual, wishing to buy maps of Bible Lands, or a large mis sinnary maps of the world, may learn something to their advantage and ours, by addressing, Missoonary Reporter, Ashaway, R. I. |
| DIED. <br> In Almond, N. Y., Feb. 9. 1884 of scarlet fever, after two days sickness, Agnes Mabel, daughter of J. L. and Luella Barber. aged 4 years , and 12 days. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." <br> In Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y. Jan. 16. 1884 |





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## 


 vin turough the week in $a$ semi dazed condidition


 CrEEsE.-Receipts for the week were 14,784 box
es expports, 14,3588 boxes. Lard cheese werea failure.
Let us return thanks that one brancl duction is left free from fraud and the companion
ship of a doublful double. The market fur is firm-fine white cheese at 14 l c., wilh an cye to
ward 15 ward 15c. Sill, as the season wears away, liolders
may prefer to realize present profis rather than to
clance future uncertain'ies. We

 west cutting off receipls. An arival of fresh eqgs
from Demmart sold at 4nc. 770 buls., seller the
year, sold to day
 Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs..........93 co@3 15
Mediums,
Dried Frurrs.-We quote: Dried Frutrs. - We quote:
Apples, evaporated. choice to
/,


Selerted Ahliscellany.
TILE CIILD's Prayer.



"I pry Theo Lord, "he seid,


 "They tell me, Lord, that all




Her fintle prayer was sidid,

Moler fre sean hif ioner,


not wiat, os wierb, but fow.


 moment over the glowing cooking stove,
patted the white cith alseep on a cusiino in
the warmest corner, then taking the bit of









## 号 <br> fere you if do

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A sharp rap , the outer door cut short } \\
& \text { the old lad's wise speech, and Esquire } \\
& \text { Eaton, a short, stout, broad-shouldered man, } \\
& \text { blustered. in. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Eaton, a short, stout, broad-shouldered man, } \\
& \text { blustered in. } \\
& \text { "I was passing, and called to see if my } \\
& \text { socks were done," he said, declining with a }
\end{aligned}
$$
















| how happy I have been. I am afraid I have done very little to pay for all these 1 rivileges," and Aleck's voice trembled. <br> hat pur " that pays me," said the squire, and grew a little husky. "Now we will make a new bargain." <br> All that was years ago. Aleck is 'Squire Eaton's law-partner now, a successful man, and better than that, $a$ good man. He is fond of helping young people, he likes to have them improve their time, and he often says: "It is not so much consequence what or where your work is, as what you make of it."-Standard. $\qquad$ |
| :---: |


$|$| trembled, as she answered, "Thank you, |
| :--- |
| dearie; it will do a world of good if you can |
| take him out an hour; and the air will do |
| him good, too. My head' aches badly this |
| morning." |

## $A^{\text {L }}$

 EQUAL PRIVILeges for ladies $\operatorname{AND}$ GENTLEMEN.ar момті,





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RUSEIS'S WORLS

the tiue to be pleasant.
"Mother's cross!" said Maggie, coming
at into the kitchen, with a pout on her




fyapular


Tre Thirsty Eucal is surplus moisture to
ample, a cesspool to k
lyptus will accomplis group of them will disp
of honse sewerage. Bii ood well, it would be yptus very far away,
Island Farm, Almeda ptus in the bottoom of hich the roots belonge rick wall of the well, these fibres are nolat e so interwoven and mat as impenctrable GENTLEMEN．
$\qquad$


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postane．Addres at one mentioning tu
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DY ALL ODDS OEST EOUIPPED RAILBOAD IN THE WORLD

HFORNI qnd COOORADO
iciagy and St. Parl and limemplis.


Hextotitenumerouspoins of spexioin


Whe fabtath schad.
"Search the Soriptures; for in them ye think ye
haveeternal ife; and they are thes which tesilify of
me."
international lessons, 1884.













0
 found study of the Scriptures. But no man was
more thoroughly prepared for it than Pamb more thoroughly prepared for it than Paul,
V. 4. Some were persuaded and v. 4. Some were persuaded and con-
sortied with Paul and Silas. It was a great
attinment for them to be able so clearly to underattainment for them to be able so clearly to under-
stand the Scirpures, as thoroughly to believe this
teachung of Paul. The promises had been repeated teaclung of Paul. The promises had been repeated
and renewed for hundreds of years; some of these
hearers had studied them from their and renewed for hundreds of years; some of these
hearers had studied them from their childhood, but
now they were literally fulilled. and to believe was now they were literally fuldilled. and to believe was
to beome conscious of the reality. This belief
brings to them a new life and this new life impels to Drew associations. At once these believing Jows at-
tach themselves to Paul and Silas. Such an experi tach themselves to Paul and Silas. Such an experi
ence becomes the highest ground of fellowship and
union. Here let it be noted that the strength of union or fellowship is always measured by the
strength of common convictions. The instability
and weakness of a church can always be traced to a and weakness of a church can al ways be traced to a
want of conviction or vital bellef. But this church
at Thessalonica proved to be strong. at
V. 5salonica proved to be strong.
the eity in an moved with envar.
ance is exposed, malignant envy is is taught, ignor-
aroused, and of The eity in an uproar. Truth is taught, ignor--
ance is exposed, malignant envy is aroused,
cours ond of the baser passions are enlisted to oppose
the truth. the truth. This is the only way it can be opposed.
The plan was to get an irresponsible mob into the
streets and then bring streets and then bring out Paul and Silas and let the
mob dispose of them. Theirdetermination is clearly
seen by the assault. made upon the house of Jason, where Paul and Silas were supposed to be lodging.
V. 6 . When they found them not, they
dragged Jason and certain brethren.
-Disapointed in their ser dragged Jason and certain brethren.
Disappointed in their search for Paul and Silis they
take Jason before the rulers and with him so take Jason before the rulers and with him some of
the other rrethren. The word "dragged" is not to
be understood always as using force. It is not
likely that these men resisted. Turned the World npside down. This strong charge
clearly indicates that Paul's preaching. had made a
vere strong impression. Paul's teaching dore strong impression. Paul's teaching was
dimport. It was incisive and radical.
$\qquad$ another king, one Jesus. This charge was
likely to stir up the deepest rage against them. They might have heard of that charge being preferred
against Jesus before Pilate. The same thought
might have been suggested by descriptions of tho might have been suggested by descriptions of tho
kingly character of the Messiah.
V. 10. Sent away Paul and Silas by
for V. 10. Sent away Paul and Silas by
night. The safety of the brethren made it prudent
for them to depart, and since they had quite fully for them to depart, and since they had quite fully
expounded the doctrine unto the brethren there was
no real necessity of remaining. Timotheus seems to no real necessity of remaining. Timotheus seems to
have remained, to minister unto the brethren in their
new trials, and perfect an organization, and then new trials, and perfect an organization, and then
bining word to Paul and Silas, who had come to
Berea, a town of some note about forty miles south. Berea, a town of some note about forty miles south.
Went into the synaggue. These
seemed to !be an attraction to Paul, because there he could meet worshipers of the true God, who at
the same time were familiar with the propheceies con-
cerning the Messiah. To such people he could cerning the Messiah. To such people he could more
readily impart instruction in the faith of Christ. word "noble" has a very wide use. Here it proba-
bly refers to their generous and literal spriti, less of
bigotry bigotry and prejudice than was found elsewhere. ness of mind. This was an unusual reception
for Paul among his countrymen. It shows a meas.
ure of culture that is very gratifying to an earnest ure of culture that is very gratifying to an earnest
teacher. A truly cultured mind is always open to
investigate. They searched the Scriptures investigate. They searched the Scriptures.
It was no accepting withont most earnest stury.
They were ready to accept if true, but determined
to know the truth of what was presented. Hence it to know the truth of what was presented. Hence it
was a diligent work of comparing Pauls words with
the the scriptures on the same subject. Their hearts
were ready to drink in the water of life as fast as
then V. 12. Many of them believed. This was
to be expected of a people who were willing to in
vestigate honestly and heartily. They were proba vestigate honestly and heartily. They were proba-
bly greek proselytes.
v. 13. The Jews came hither and stirred up the people. The 'Jews were vigi
lant and determined in their opposition, and resorled
to lant and determined in their opposition, and resorted
to the baser passions of the lower classes to carry
out their purposes. V. .14. The brethren sent away Paul.
Here again the best interests of the little church are Here again the best interests of the little church are
consulted in sending away the person agalnst whom the animosity is chiefly directed, but silas and
theus remain to perfect the work.
PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.
The Old Testament Scripturesindispensable to the
gospel, in opening the understanding to the plan of
salvation througg faith gospel, in opening the u
salvation through faith.

## OUR SABBATII VISITOR.

The second year of our Our Sabbath Vis itor ends the 1st of March. At the close of
this volume the principal of the fund, so this volume the principal of the fund, so
generously provided by Mr. and Mrs. Bliss to make it possible to start the paper, can no longer be used, as it will be invested, and the interest only will be available for pab
lisbing the paper. The Board have tried to make the expen e as small as possible but it has exceeded their expectations, and it has
drawn upon the principal so that it will not be as large as they had hoped.
The future expense of the paner must b met by the interest of this fund, which of course can not be araifabe antil interest shall
have accrued, and from the subscriptions. These must be much larger than they have been the past two years in order to meet the The sabscriptions due on the past volumes The subscriptions due on the past volumes
must be promptly paid before the close of
this volume that the Board may settle all the fund as possible. 2d. The present from scriptions must be promptly renewed, and many new subscribers obtained in order that the Board may know what calculations to They are not a moneyed corporation fature.
no other means for funds than those

## indicate.

Ttain encourage persons to makseribers it effort to best to offer to those who will obtain a club of 15 new subscribers at fifty cents a copy, have evidence that the paper is considered the equal if not the superior to those of the certain reasons we can not get their subscripions, so we mast depend entirely upon our
own people for its support. Ministers teach ers, superintendents, friends, can we have this? Not only in subscriptions, but in Sabpaper, and words of friendly criticism and $\begin{array}{cc}\text { H. C. Ooon, } \\ & \text { President of the Board. }\end{array}$

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material, and more will be added as the business may
dema
demand, so that all work
with neatness and dispatch.

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