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Contributions for missions, and communicas relating to financial affairs, should be sent to reasurer: Reports of labor, and other commudons intended for the Board of Managers, or for ication in the Missionary Department of the ORDER, should be sent to the Corresponding

Ashaway, R. I. HOS. A. BARBER.

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Sabbath Becorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

MCAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY

CONTRE ALLEGANY CO. M. Y FERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 44.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 1969.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Executive

At the last meeting of the Society, held in | be obtained for it. Farina, Ill., in 1881, the personel of this Board was changed almost entirely, and as a to the work with little knowledge and less experience in the business of the Society. We have endeavored to carry forward the business in the way we considered most conducive to the furtharence of the objects of | Society. the Society, and if we have failed in so doing, it has been from want of knowledge and not of intention. We are aware that there was an expectation on the part of some that the change in the Board would bring about a radical change in the methods of work, and this idea was quite industriously circulated both by those who would welcome such a legal status of the Society, and the effect change and by some who feared it. But we thereon of the change of Board, with its losaw no reason to conclude that such was the cation, the Board employed the services of intention or wish of the Society in making an attorney who had made that branch of the change, and early in the year we decided law a specialty, to investigate the subject, to make no changes except such as looked to | and report. His report, which is very exa forward movement in the work of the Society.

INVENTORY.

In order that we might know just what had been handed over to the Board, a committee was appointed to go to Alfred and make an inventory of the property of the Society, which committee reported as fol-

Estimated value of office plant for use, about one-third more than actual merchantable value...... \$3,604 67 Value of stock on hand..... Cash on hand..... Due on Recorder old account, considered Due on Recorder old account, considered doubtful.....

Due on old account, consid-Due on Recorder, vol. 37..... Lesson Leaves, good..... Due on Bible Scholar, O. D. Due on Job and Advertising, considered doubtful..... Due on Job and Advertising, considered worthless..... Total worthless.......\$1,884 30 Total good and doubtful \$2,646 16-Total assets, less worthless...... \$6,630 41 Salaries to close of quarter..... \$ 387 50 Due subscribers on volume 37.....

Loss in ten years..... \$4,447 51 | istence. In addition to this, the following property was handed to the Board by the former Treasurer, belonging to General Fund: Publishing Fund..... by former Board at...

we are informed, to a life interest in it to filed in the office of the Secretary of State. the extent of one half the net income from the shop, or one-half the interest on what- forfeiture of the rights of a corporation reports as follows: ever sum it may be sold for. The former Board have not been able to sell it at the apprized value; but recent surveys of a railroad with a proposed depot in its immediate vicinity, promise to enhance its worth, so that it is probable that at some future day it may

BEQUESTS. During the present year, the Board have received a deed for two lots with building in the village of Lime-Spring Station, county of Howard, State of Iowa, from Miss Lois Townsend, upon the following conditions:

from it to the Society last year was \$33 05.

"When the property can be sold for \$300. it shall be used solely for the purpose of printing Sabbath tracts, as follows: \$50 for printing the best written Sabbath tracts in Holland Dutch, for the Seventh-day Baptist churches in Holland; \$50 for printing Sab-Danes; \$50 to be given to Wm. Mead Jones,

5 Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, London, to be used especially in printing Sabbath tracts to distribute in England, Ireland, and Scotland, the remaining \$150 to be used in printing American Sabbath tracts, or well bound Sabbath books, or Sabbath history, for the United States and Canada."

Rev. H. B. Lewis has been appointed agent to see to the renting of this property, and its sale as soon as the specified sum can him under the auspices of the Society, for

The bequest of Albert Crandall has real- ferred to under other heads. ized for the Society the past year, the sum consequence the present management came of \$757 62, besides which, there is a further sum as yet unsettled, which the Society will in Norway and at Hamburg in Germany durprobably realize at some future day.

The bequest of Orlando Holcomb promises at some future day to be of value to the sick and others, written 66 letters, distributed

during the past year, of \$100 to the Society culture, containing 14,852 pages. Much of from Sarah F. Randolph, of Albion, Wis., his work has been among sailors in Hamto be used to constitute certain persons life burg, by whom he has been able to send the members.

INCORPORATION.

The question having been raised of the lows: haustive, covers the following facts:

1st. The Society was originally incorporated under the provisions of Chapter 319, of the laws of 1848, of the State of New York, "for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary Societies," passed April 12, 1848. The certificate of incorporation was dated April 9, 1856, and was signed by Nathan V. Hull, Jonathan Croffut, Halsey H. Baker, Thomas B. Stillman, and Geo. B. Utter, was properly approved by J. R. Whitney, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and was then filed in 12th of April, 1856. This certificate was defiled in both the places required by the 'law, viz., the office of the Secretary of State, and Rolf in Haarlem last month. We found him the county clerk's office. The latter is the 53 17 only serious defect, but the courts have facie sufficient. In regard to the other deto specify that the incorporators are duly which are easy of proof, he says:

"These facts, and a compliance with the statute as to all matters not appearing in the certificate of incorporation will be, presumed from use in conformity with its provision. Persons having dealings with the Society and the Society itself as to all persons, except

incorporation, and desiring to enlarge the scope, caused a certificate of reincorporation Geo. B. Clarke, Ransom T. Stillman, Alan-This manufacturing property was given to duly approved by Hon. John H. Talcott.

> formed under the law of 1848, by any failure to comply with any of its requirements, and it is for the State, only, to question its existence, or move for its dissolution. Neither is there any requirement in the law, regard ing the citizenship or residence of its officers inspection of the Court when required.

> From the above it is clear that the Society is legally incorporated, both by its original tificate of 1875, and that none of its acts have impaired its rights thereunder.

> > TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

During the past year there have been is-Topical Tract, No. 7, have been printed, have posted thus far about 800. churches in Holland; 500 for printing Date | forming 125,000 pages. There are now on | "It may be some time before the fruits of

tracts in the published catalogue, and others any time. All I can say now is, that I have Rogers visited his home in Wisconsin for will be printed as demanded.

The above figures do not include the tracts printed and distributed by Bro. Rolf in Norway and Germany, nor the "Chautauqua Address," of Bro. A. H. Lewis, D. D., upon "Sunday Lsws, Past and Present," nor the address of Rev. Joel Greene, published by distribution in Pennsylvania. These are re-

THE WORK IN NORWAY.

Bro. H. C. Rolf has continued his labors ing the year. He reports that he has preached 33 sermons, made 43 visits to the 7,161 Sabbath tracts containing 29,500 pages, for all your kindness and help, and I trust Besides these we have notice of the bequest | and 855 other tracts on general religious | truth broadcast into distant parts of the world. His report of finances is as fol-

' I	CIOWIIS.
	Aug. 31, 1881, balance on hand200 80
	Feb. 23, 1882, received from Eld. N. Ward-
	$\operatorname{ner} \mathfrak{L}6108 00$
	Feb. 22, from C. D. Potter
1	April 1, from G. H. Babcock, Cor Sec. 363 76
-	" 26, " N. Wardner, £10
	Aug. 13. "G. H. B. and C. P. Jr. jour-
	ney to Holland
1	TotalKr. 994 52
-	EXPENSES.
1	Crowns.
1	Postage
١	Sabbath tracts
.	Other tracts and books
-	Journey to Hamburg
1	Journey to Holland
-	Journeys to Christiana
1	
1	Total
ļ	Balance in hand827 36
١	
	Kr. 994 52
	A "crown" is equal to about 274 cents,
1	so that the balance in his hands amounts to

fective in some minor points, and was not | Board have applied that amount to his salary. Three members of the Board met Bro. a very conscientious Christian, willing to sacrifice himself to any extent for the cause held, as in the case of the Leonardsville of the truth, and a member in good standing Bank, that such partial filing was prima of the Church in Mill Yard. Conversations with Brethren Velthuysen and Jones confeets, the principal one of which is the failure firmed our favorable opinion. We found also that he would much prefer to work at qualified as to age and citizenship, facts his trade, and earn not only his own living, but something to give to the work, instead of receiving pay as a missionary or colporteur, and are happy to be able to report that ar rangements were completed before we left by which he is to have work from the Babcock & Wilcox Company, without interference with his Sabbath, or with his tract work. In fact, his business will call him to different parts of Europe, and rather increase his In 1875, the Board of Trustees, through a opportunities of doing good, and without mistaken idea of the validity of the original | further expense to the Society for his salary.

At the beginning of the year, Bro. Veltto be prepared pursuant to a provision of the huysen reported that he thought of reissuing law for that purpose, and the same was filed his paper, the Boodschapper, as a monthly, in the county clerk's office, of the county of of a little larger size than his former weekly. 900 00 | Allegany, June 10, 1875. This certificate is | and that it would cost about 336 guilders per signed by Amos B. Spaulding, J. Bennett | year to issue 500 copies monthly; 12 guilders 911.25 | Clarke, Stephen Burdick, Edwin Whitford, | equal one pound sterling, or about 401 cents eachUnitedStates money. He had at that time 770 19 son C. Potter, and M. W. St. John, and was on hand £20, money which had been sent him from the Society and Bro. Wardner for the Society by Bro. J. S. Coon, subject, as Justice of the Supreme Court, but was not | that purpose. Since then, Bro. Wardner has sent him \$180 for the same purpose, making There are no provisions in the law for the some 680 guilders in all. Bro. Velthuvsen

"In January last I renewed the issue of my paper, the Boodschapper as a monthly, but on a somewhat larger scale. I sent out the first month almost 1,200 copies, directed to such persons as I might suppose to be interested in religious matters. Since then have printed each month 800 copies, so that be of value to the Society. The net income or Trustees, but its books must be open to the the whole number sent out has been 6,800. I have received but 120 subscriptions, besides about 80 requests for gratis receipt by persons who were anxious to receive it, but said they were unable to pay for it. By the help certificate of 1856, and the amended cer- of the funds given me by your Society for had the privilege of doing this work for the Lord, besides printing and spreading about 15,000 pages of tracts. I have distributed them through my country by post and persued from the Depository, 228,128 pages of sonally in the houses and on the vessels, as tracts, of which 12,125 were sold; the balance in my judgment might be the best. I print were issued gratuitously. 5,000 copies of ed also 1,000 post cards, containing a little history of Sabbath changing, of which I

hand in the Depository, a supply of all the this labor shall ripen, and it may happen - Immediately following Conference, Brown

received many letters during the course of this year giving testimony that the truth has touched consciences. Some tell me they have received much light and instruction from my papers and tracts; others have been work. Here he stayed a month, holding angry, and not very polite in telling the discontent of their hearts because of the doctrines of Sabbath and baptism. But I hope a number, several being converts to the to go on preaching the gospel and the commandments of our Lord as plainly and in as kind a manner as I may be able by his help. I know our labors are all in vain except the Lord bless them; but I know also that we have to sow and not to be weary in welldoing, and that we may have boldness to pray for the blessing of the Spirit who leads it was decided by them that it would be best in the truth. So we will go on working and to locate at several places instead of spendpraying and praying and working by the grace of God.

"Many thanks I owe you, dear brethren, the Lord will bless you, and that I may never be forgotten in your Christian remem-

The visit of members of the Board to Haarlem, and the knowledge thus gained of the work there and the workers, has impressed us with the importance of the work strange, as saith the Lord by Hosea (8: 12), and the promising outlook of a rich fruitage. therefrom. Nowhere have we a field so manifestly opened by the providence of God for our occupation, and we would earnestly recommend it to the hearts and liberality of our people.

PENNSYLVANIA.

This important field has not been neglected. The sum of sixty dollars has been appropriated to Eld. Joel Greene to aid in printing an address in reply to Eld. Evans, a Baptist minister of Western Pennsylvania, upon the Sabbath question, which has been printed in two weekly papers, and also 5,000 copies in pamphlet form. These Eld. Greene has been distributing where he judged they would do the most good. -Bro. L. C. Rogers also spent about six months in that State, under the instructions of the 425 33 the office of the Secretary of State on the about \$227 50, and as Bro. Rolf has had no Board, supplying our feeble churches, and means of support during the past year, the lecturing upon the Sabbath as he had opportunity. Bro. Rogers writes in regard to

> "The friends in the vicinity of Clifford Corners secured a meeting-house for my use. furnished fuel and lights, and kindly and generously entertained the preacher. I began here my work as usual by presenting the claims of God's law and rebuking the sins of

Three public discussions were held, one with a Welsh Baptist minister, who took the ground that the law was abolished; one with a Universalist pastor, who argued that it was impossible to keep the seventh day or any exact time on a revolving sphere; and one with an Association Baptist minister. who took the ground that the ten commandments were given alone for the Jews, and were abolished by Christ, but that Sunday was a God-appointed festival of Christ's resurrection. A vote of the meetings asked copies of these discussions for publication in the county papers, but Bro. Rogers's manuscript was returned after a time, declined. Bro. R. continues:

"These discussions and discourses awakened a wide interest in the subject of the Bible Sabbath, and I followed up the work by appointments in five different localities in the counties of Wayne, Luzerne, and Sus-

We also have distributed copies of the Chautauqua Address and of the Outlook to the members of the "Sabbath Conference," held in Pittsburgh, through the secretary of the National Sabbath Association. Bro. Greene hopes to overcome the antipathy of Hon. Horatio Gates Jones to a renomination, and so secure his advocacy of our cause in the Pennsylvania Legislature for another term. It is much to be hoped that it may be so. The Board have also furnished Bro. Greene with 5,000 Chautauqua Address and other tracts for distribution in his work.

NEW FIELDS.

The Lord will open to us new fields for his work as fast as we occupy those he has given We are recently in receipt of a communication from Texas, from a Bro. Womach, that purpose, and some other funds, I have who states that he and another Baptist preacher have embraced the Sabbath, and are keeping it there by themselves. He asks for tracts and papers that he may know what we believe, and offers his services in distrib uting our publications among his neighbors and friends. We have opened correspondence with him, looking to further acquaintance.

needed rest, though he was not idle while there. November 16th he left for Elmira, N. Y., to follow up the results of the tent meetings from house to house, and on Sabbaths. During these meetings, he baptized Lord's Sabbath. After visiting some other small places, Bro. Rogers spent the rest of his time during the Winter and Spring in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere reported. The question of location, &c., of tent for the Summer campaign was left to Bro. C. D. Potter in connection with Bro. Rogers, and ing most of the season at one as heretofore. Bro. H. D. Clarke was engaged to join Bro. Rogers in the work. The tent was pitched first in Ithaca, N. Y., and meetings were held there for four weeks. Bro. Rogers writes:

"Ours was the first gospel labor in Ithaca, so far as I could learn, ever performed by Seventh-day Baptists. The Sabbath truth. as we presented it, was new to nearly all, and to those who did not love the truth, 'The great things of my law were accounted a strange thing. . . . We gave several evenings to temperance work, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has a fine active membership, took part with us. . . . Thus did the Lord give us a most gracious work to do in Ithaca, and he gave us also souls for our hire. Thirteen resident persons commenced keeping the Sabbath during this stay, and six of them desiring a church organization, I returned from Auburn and formed them into a covenant band, to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, baptizing three of them. Mr. Anson King was chosen leader of the band, being one of the converts."

From here the tent was moved to Auburn, where it remained some four weeks more: Here Bro. Rogers writes:

"The number who actually commenced Sabbath-keeping was smaller [than at Ithaea], and much more labor had to be I formed in order to produce conviction; not from the obduracy or perversity of the hearers, but from a difference in the average cast of mind, difference in education and culture. and difference in surroundings."

Next the tent was pitched at Geneva, but was moved after eight days of meetings to Wolcott. Some interest was manifest, but no conversions are reported from Geneva: "the first place," says Bro. Rogers, "we have ever visited with the tent where this record had to be made." Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., was the next place, the tent being moved there Aug. 21st, and remaining there until Bro. Rogers-left for Conference. At last report, the outlook was very promising, but we have no details of the work done there. Bro. H. D. Clarke reports that at Ithaca he distributed 15,831 pages of tracts. at Auburn 38,138 pages, at Geneva 5,675 pages, 16,950 in Wolcott, making a total of 6,594 pages in all. He says:

fice it to say that I conducted the services of song, distributed tracts from house to house. and preached occasionally as circumstances demanded. . . . During the four years of my experience, I have undergone several changes in my opinion as to the most effective method of work. My present conviction is that no rule can be laid down for every place. Our success must be built on thought and knowledge made powerful by the work of the Holy Ghost. . . . Although our work is of a special nature, we have always labored with a revival spirit, separating no part of the blessed gospel, but enforcing the claims of God's law in connection with faith in

"Concerning the work I need not report

at length, as Bro. Rogers will do that; suf-

The cost of this work for the year has been Salaries, \$716; expenses, \$156 05; total, \$872 05, of which \$127 has been paid by special contributions, and the balance. *745 05, out of the General Fund.

Christ as the Redeemer of the world."

(To be continued.)

WOMEN IN CONVENTION. -The tenth congress of the association for the advancement of women, met in Portland, Me., Oct. 11th. Professor Maria Mitchell, of New York tated that the scientific papers presented by the women at the meeting of the association for the advancement of science, at Montreal, were far above the average. The summer schools of science were on the increase and women were more and more employed as assayers and naturalists.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided. She made an address, saying that the congress. was mainly instituted in order to unite a body of workers. She urged the women to study existing evils; she condemned partisan action on the Chinese question and urged the women to side with justice and the Chinese. A paper on the rights of children, by Mrs. Bacon, of Madison, Wis., was read She urged that children had a right to be well born—that is mentally and on

BRO. C. W. THRELKELD, Carrsville, Ky., reports for the quarter ending Sept. 30: Weeks of labor, 9; church supplied, Arm of the Stone Fort, Cave Spring; other preaching stations, 3; sermons, 65; prayer meetings, 10; religious visits, 55; pages of tracts distributed, 300; contributions for preach-

was published containing the Annual Reports of the Board of Managers, and the Treasurer, the minutes of the Fortieth Anniversary, and a paper and poem read before the Society. Copies have, we believe, been sent to all the churches; but as there are families remote from any church, the Corresponding Secretary will send a copy to any address upon application.

Dr. Ella F. Swinney of Smyrna, Del., has accepted the call of our Board to go out to China as a Medical Missionary. She can not however start for the foreign field for several months on account of certain home duties and a large medical practice now on her the relation sustained to the work in this hands; but as soon as practicable she will foreign land. And I hope it will be kept go. This important step marks an epoch in our foreign mission endeavor, and is full of promise for the future.

THE Board of Managers of the Missionary Society have decided to publish a monthly missionary paper, beginning with January 1883. This is a step which many believe wil advance the cause of missions, and therefore prove helpful to our whole cause. The Missionary Department of the SABBATH RE-CORDER under its present management is now closed, and we desire to express our appreciation of the courtesy of the Publishing Agent and of the encouarging words spoken by many people. This department has helped forward the cause, and we believe a missionary paper will be still more valuable. This new endeavor is simply in obedience to the exhortation, Launch out into the deep; it means no division of denominational forces, but unity and harmony; and not the weakening, but the strengthening, of all hands.

CONTRIBUTIONS from the Scott Church for

Transform the Beoff Oun	ren io
the Missionary and Tract Societies:	•
J. J. White and wife.	
G. M. Frisby.	5
	2.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	28
D. D. L. Burdick and wife.	20
	1 00
	28
Charlie Barber.	
	50
	4 00
	1 00
	1 00
	25 50
	50 50
G. W. Green and wife	60
TISTY,	1 00
Mary Pratt	30
LIGHT CIGIR.	
Dea. L. S. Hazard and wife	2 00
	50
	25
	10
	50
AMARIE ANGUATUSON	1 00
	1 00
Mrs. Wm. Babcock. Mrs. Mary P. Clarke. Mrs. Albert Clarke	50
Mrs. Albert Clarke	2 80
Kate Clarke.	50
WHOM AND A DUNCT - A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	25
TAMENTAL DODGUCK	50
-autura Turki.	1 .00
R. P. Babcock and wife	25
	2.00 50
Mrs. Wm. G. Crandall	50
	25
	50
Dea. E. H. P. Potter. Albert Balcock. K. J. Clarke	1 00
Albert Balcock.	25
	25
Surbor and Wife	50
	1 35
Total	
East of droft	41 40
Cost of draft	25
#####################################	{
불	41 15
Twenty-five dollars are to be used to n	naka
Bro. White a life member of the act	паре

Bro. White a life member of the Missionary Society; the balance, \$16 15, goes to the Tract Society towards making a life member of some one hereafter to be named.

MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES .- The following table shows the work of the United Presby terians of the United States in its two mission fields, Egypt and India. The report covers the year 1881: Egypt—Stations, 4 out-stations, 54; missionaries ordained, 9 females, 15; native ordained ministers, 6 licentiates, 4; teachers and helpers, 136; churches, 13; communicants, 1,168; contributions from natives, \$22,541. India-stations, 4; out-stations, 15; missionaries ordained, 4; females, 12; native ordained ministers, 2; licentiates 1; teachers and helpers, 48; churches, 3; communicants, 397; contributed from natives, \$731.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Bro. Davis, in his last letter from Shanghai, writes: Next Sabbath has been appointed to listen to the public profession of faith of the oldest son of Chung-Lau, also called Johnny. He has been a long time coming to a decision. I have not thought best to press him, but have tried to teach him the necessity of making it a deep and thorough work. Several others are quite interested, but I do not wish to make any rosecolored report, and I hope no one wishes them. There is another man reported to IMMEDIATELY after Conference, a paper me as believing, and desiring membership with the Church; but we will, I think, put him on trial. I fear he has not the correct idea of Christianity. If he has not, it will be likely to become manifest after a little time. My present teacher, who has been with me about nine months, says he believes the doctrine, and he seems to be almost persuaded to give himself to the Christian faith I do pray that he may. I feel that he would be a very valuable member. - He is one of WE are grateful that we can announce that | the literati, and should he make a thorough Christian, he would be most valuable. He is the best teacher I have ever found. Pray for this man in particular.

I send you by this mail a banner for the Missionary Society, to be kept as a sign of where it can be seen at the meetings of the Society and the Board, so as to act as a silent reminder, and, if possible, help to enlist the hearts and hands of the people to do more for this work. The Chinese characters, cross, &c., were worked by Le-Erlow, and the other work was done by Chau-Chung-Lau. The material was paid for by different members of the Church. You will see that there is a good deal of work on it, and will prize it all the more, because it has been done by those who have been led from the darkness of heathenism to the light of the gospel. Nearly all the members have taken great interest in sending this to you. May much be done this year for all departments

CORRESPONDENCE.

Honeoye, Pa.

The Honeoye Church is twelve miles from Richburg, seven miles from Bell's Run, or about twenty miles from Hebron. They expect to work-work against contending odds and discouragements. The leaders are men of intelligence and convictions, "always ready to give a reason of the hope that is in them." Like society at large around here, the people are moving, and sometimes the tides ebb and sometimes they flow. Our congregation varies from 40 to 80; sometimes more, seldom less; but many of them do not stay long. The Church has suffered some adverse winds, and is struggling through some of them now; but they have an abiding faith in God, looking for ultimate success. They are grateful for the sympathy and help afforded by the Missionary Board. JAS. SUMMERBELL.

Pennsylvania.

Dear Bro. Main,-I am just home from Pennsylvania. It is a day's drive. Please find quarterly and annual reports. I grieve deeply that no more has been accomplished. If I could see just where my mistakes and failures are, it would encourage me. From our Western Association I went to my appointments in the Portville and Bell's Run Churches, and spent one Sabbath. I intended to commence a series of meetings at Shingle House, but I found the Adventists there with tent and five good faithful workers. At their request I preached three times in their tent; twice to immense crowds, upon temperance. All things considered, we are as much benefited by their going there as they are. I have kept up my Sabbath appointments at the Hebrons, and upon First days and through the week, worked at Millport, mostly, and some in other places. Several have professed religion, and help in the work. I know little of their intentions as to what Church they will identify themselves with. H. P. BURDICK.

Under date of Shingle House, Pa., Oct.

11, 1882, Bro. Burdick writes: I preach at one of the churches on the Sabbath. First-day and evening, at Millport or Shingle House mostly; sometimes at other places. I enclose a brief sketch of places and Sabbath-keeping families. I am asking these families to carefully think and talk the question up of all uniting and building a church at Shingle House. They have level roads, no drifts, but sometimes mud. If united, I think it a good move. One man | up there, and making arrangements for a offers \$100 to begin with. It may not be series of meetings in different places, so they best to do more than raise the question. will be in readiness for me when I reach

A family at Millport admits the seventh day understand it. I only report 9 weeks labor at Hebron are very interesting and encouraging. Week before last I organized an Excel Band of twenty nine members.

Yours in hope. H. P. BURDICK.

EMPORIA, Sept. 17, 1882. The work still goes forward. The congregations in the tent at this place have not been large so far; but there have been some cases of real interest. As an example, Eld. H. McDonald, an Indian Baptist preacher from the Indian Territory, was here when we put up the tent. His attention was attracted, he came to see us, we gave him tracts which he read with interest. I saw him again last week, and he told me he was convinced that the seventh day should be kept as the Sabbath. I have ordered a copy of the SABBATH RECORDER to him for the remainder of the year at Cado, Ind. Territory, that he may thus learn of us. Who can tell how large a harvest shall be the result of this seed sowing.

Also, another case is that of Nicholas Anderson, a Swede, in Parsons, Labette Co. Kas. He came to the tent, expressed his interest in the Sabbath to Bro. Seager who supplied him with tracts. I have asked for a sample copy of the RECORDER to be sent to him. No doubt Bro. C. J. Sindall would help this matter forward by writing to Mr. Anderson. Again, by means of our tent here, an acquaintance has been formed some 50 miles south of this, and I am invited to go down there and preach on the Sabbath. Such points of interest are all the time being

This week I am to go to Florence to attend to the cause there. The enclosed slip from the Florence paper, shows that the Sabbath is prominently before the people. A letter from Bro. Oursler contains the fol lowing: "Have heard you and your work very favorably spoken of since you left. Sabbath truth has certainly been somewhat established in Florence and vicinity. I think you had better try to come up and hold a few services about the time of Mr. Allen's exposition."

We certainly have nothing to discourage us from pressing this work forward. Doors open at every hand. Yours in Christ, S. R. WHEELER.

(Below is Mr. Allen's announcement to preach upon the Sabbath question, referred to above. - ED.)

THE SABBATH.—The Lord willing, 1 will preach at the School House, in Florence on the fourth Lord's day of September at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject, "The Sabbath." A large attendance is desired. All who believe that we should keep the Seventh day as the Sabbath are especially invited to be pres-C. G. ALLEN.

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

SEPT. 20, 1882. Dear Bro. Main,-Your communication asking me to continue this work for another year is at hand. In reply, I accept the situation in the fear of God, trusting by his assisting grace to be of more worth to the cause than ever before. Yours, &c.,

S. R. WHEELER. Carrsville, Ky:

Cave Spring, of over two weeks, in which I the church that he was laboring with, to preached 25 times; 7 professed faith in come and help them. I went and remained Christ. Interest in me and my work I think two days and was taken sick, and had to is all the time increasing. I am about to leave the meeting. I have not heard from purchase the old meeting-house of the First- that meeting but once since I left it, that day Baptist Church in my neighborhood, was the next Sunday after I left. The mina meeting place of my own. I think it will church, three of whom had made a profesbe a great advantage to me and to our cause. | sion under our ministration. I shall be pressed hard for means to reach that and other things too, so it will help me facts to let you know what a change has to forward the amount due on this quarter people. When I came here four years ago I at once, so I can close this meeting-house was a hissing and a by-word, especially trade has caused me to put it off a little this Fall. longer. I am corresponding with brethren

to be the Sabbath but I can not tell whether in this quarter. I feel so much the need of that is all there is of it or not. I know Sun- the prayers and sympathy of our beloved day is a bad day to get out a congregation | Zion. This is a great work, and a hard, long there. The young peoples' prayer-meetings | struggle of seed-sowing. But the "harvest." oh! Lord, grant that it may be rich. I shall write you as soon as I reach my work in upper Kentucky. Pray for us.

Yours truly, C. W. THRELKELD.

SEPT. 28, 1882.

Boscobel, Wis.

The small laborers in Boscobel send their tiny offering to the mission cause in China. (30 cents.)

Please accept our many thanks for the Chinese publication. We have it framed, and the children seem very much interested in it. We had a picnic and missionary concert exercises at the same time; there were only sixteen of us, but we had a very pleasant time indeed. I believe there was good seed sown on good ground that day, which, I hope, will bring forth a hundred fold, and crowns of glory.

Swinney to go to China; I hope she will accept; and that the Lord may bless and give her abundant success in her varied and arduous labors is my prayers.

Truly yours, MARTHA M. JONES. SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Mt. Hecla, Texas.

I have thought for some time that I ought to write to you and let you know the needs of this country in a religious sense. 1st. We need a live man here who will devote his time to preaching, and who is willing to take a rough-and-tumble life and put up with it. The people in this country require more of a minister than any people that I have ever been among. The idea with most if not all is, if they have time to listen to a sermon, the minister can afford to preach. Many more ideas like this might be mentioned, hence the necessity of a minister's commencing at the ABC of a moral and re-A number of the Baptist ministers have acknowledged to me that they had no authority to say that Sunday is the Sabbath. Anti-Nomianism is a doctrine much held to in this country. The church that is in this place has gone down to such an extent I suppose that it will be disorganized, my self and wife being the only resident members. Had it not been for a difficulty that arose in the church, I believe that the Seventh-day Baptists would have predominated in this valley to-day. After a struggle of three years we are recognized, and our labors asked for, and wherever we go we meet with a welcome reception. I will tell you of one meeting that I held a few weeks ago. The people of Ross Valley insisted that I should hold a meeting of days among them. I agreed to do so, and when I went to the place I found the people ready and the meeting commenced. Meetings were continued for eight days. As the result, there were five professions and two restorations; the average attendance twenty. I might As my second quarter is out or will be in have baptized some if not all, but would not a day or two, and as I have opportunity for baptize out of the church, so others had the sending to the post, I thought I would start | privilege of stringing the fish after they my report for quarter ending Sept. 80th. were caught. I left that people after getting Poor health of my wife prevented me from them to go into a covenant to pray for and coming up to General Conference. My own with one another, promising them that I health was poor part of the time so, I have would speak upon the subject of the Sabnot made full time in this quarter, though I bath, which I will do if I am spared. I had have had a number of pleasent and profitable been at home two days when I received an meetings. I have just closed a meeting at invitation from a missionary minister, and

I have merely made mention of the above time, but sickness and this meeting-house think that I will leave this place some time

> Your brother in Christian love, J. A. MILLIKIN.

tist missionaries sailed from New York Sept. 30th, on the steamer Furnessia, for Europe. The party consisted of the Rev. Mr. Fisher and wife, whose destination is India; the Rev. Mr. Hale and wife, who go to Burmah; the Rev. Mr. Newhall, who is bound for the southern part of India; and the Rev. Mr. Eaton, who goes to Siam. They remain abroad for about ten years. A large number of friends congregated at the dock to see

THE AMERICAN BOARD

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held its anniversary recently at Portland, Me. Some idea of the amount of work done by this Board may be had by a glance at the Treasurer's report, which shows a total receipt of \$651,976 84, and an expenditure of \$651,483 84.

Two things are said to have especially characterized the recent meeting: one is the unusually large number of young men seen among the members, and the other is the intensely fervid spirit of those who addressed the meeting. Below we give a few extracts I am glad the Board has called Miss Dr. | from the principal addresses as reported for the Christian Union.

Professor Park pointed out the relation of the missionary spirit to a sound theology in this emphatic language: "The roots of the missionary enthusiasm in Edwards, and Hopkins, and Spring, were in the theology of Edwards, and Hopkins, and Spring. Wo might as well scuttle our missionary ships at once as adopt any theology which is at variance with this, which is the theology of Paul and the theology of the whole Bible. The great stream of Biblical truth is like a river that rushes onward in one direction, and that is that man is lost, and our duty is to work for the present generation; for if the present generation do not repent of sin and accept the mercy of God, then they never will accept it."

Such truths as those spoken by Dr. Goodwin, in the opening sermon, ought to inspire the fearing with fresh courage, kindle anew the faith of all in the power of the Word of God, and send us to our work with tremenligious life. It would be a long work, but a dous energy and an entire consecration of glorious one to lead this people out to the our life and substance to our divinely aplight. They are willing to hear, but seldom pointed mission: "Does any one feel opdo they hear anything better than a fifth- pressed with the thought that this work rate Methodist or the same class of Baptist | may leave us with comparatively little fruitpreachers. We have some of all denomina- age? The only answer is, It is not for us to tions. Many professors acknowledge that understand the mysteries of God's plans. the Seventh-day is the Sabbath of the Bible. | The work is God's and we are to carry it on simply because he commands it. We are to build our work on the divine infallible authority of the Word. Paul accepts Moses, David, Jonah. Nothing in his writings of the allegory of creation, of the legend of the deluge, of the myth of Jonah. If we are to share their work we must share their faith and testimony. But how many impugn the inspiration and infallibility of the Scriptures, affirm irreconcilable contradictions between the Evangelists, explain away the doctrine of sin and its penalties. Such teaching stupefies the church and furnishes heathenism weapons with which to resist the gospel. 'Men may glorify the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men, but such beliefs will never send missionaries to face the malarial belt of Africa or the cannibals of the South Pacific. Only such tremendous truths as gather around Sinai and Calvaryman's redemption, life and death, heaven and hell-can inspire to such undertakings. These undertakings require an absolute consecration of all that we are and all that we have to this work."

The motive power of the true missionary is set forth in the following words of President Hopkins:

"The first missionary has told us what was the great motive power which inspired and sustained him: 'The love of Christ constraineth us.' He has told us what was the power on which he relied to change the lives of others: 'I determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified.' He has told us what was the ambition in his personal life: 'I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which I am apprehended of Christ Jesus.' An enthusiasm for a Person was the motive power of Paul's life. He was filled with an unquenchable love for Jesus Christ, and with a lover's unquenchable ardor to speak the praises of the One he loved. An unutterable fear for the unknown future of the godless was in the they having built a new one, so I shall have ister who had charge baptized five into the for Christ and pity for the Christless. Paul never speaks of giving his life to a board, or a cause, or a doctrine; he gives it to the Christ. He rarely if ever speaks of the fate in store for the heathen; he is too full of ingreatly if you will encourage the Treasurer been brought about in the minds of the dition. He does not fear lest they may die; they are dead already. He does not faintly trade before I start on my mission to upper among the ministers. Pray for me. I feel the glory of reconciling them to God here and now. He comes as Christ came to the grave of Lazarus, to roll away the stone, and call the already dead, forth into the song and sunlight of a present divine life."

THE Chinese government is about to re Let us pray for the wisest thing to be done. them. Enclosed is the report filled out as I FOR FOREIGN FIELDS.—Six American Bap- quest that certain intelligent lads be admitted to the naval and military academies of · Wisdom is the

THE BUI The Executive Baptist Education mit the following lege and Alfred

To the Executive Board of the Society: The Trustees of spectfully submit t the year ending An

Rev. W. C. Whitford

achools have repor

Willis P. Clarke, Secre A. Webster Baldwin Rev. E. M. Dunn, Mills Oran Vincent, Milton. Rev. O. U. Whitford. E. Stillman Bailey, A. Ezra Crandall, Milton Geo. H. Babcock, Plain Paul M. Green, Milton Orlenzer Allen, M. D. Ezekiel B. Rogers, Mil Prof. Albert Whitford Walter G. Hamilton, N Henry F. Clarke, Milton A. Judson Wells, Milton Jeremiah Davis, Rockfö Rev. D. E. Maxson, A. Ralph Richardson, Milt Philip Marquart, Milton Prof. Albert Salisbury,

courses of study: Cl Teachers'. Rev. W. C. Whitford. Rev. T. R. Williams, D. oric, Mental and Albert Whitford, A. M.

The school is divid

Preparatory and Co

W. F. Place, A. M. Language. H. Evenson, A. B

Languages. N. W. Williams, B. P Music. Jane C. Bond, A. M. E Chloe C. Whitford, A. M. W. M. Fowlie, Penmans

The following stu last Commencement Abbie Parlina Burdit West, Vica; Edithe ton; Louise S. Thon J. Fowlie and Willi Scientific Course D.

ton, and George Grove. The whole number ance was two hund whom one hundred a and ninety-five fema

From Rent and Endown From Contributions.

For Salaries of Teachers For Incidentals..... For Indebtedness....

Total The past year of the perous. The number

increased, and the fa on a firmer footing. have been added to it the old indebtedness tions have been mad the facilities for impa In behalf of the Bo

To the Seventh day Baptist 1 The Trustees of compliance with the cation Society, submi report for the college 28, 1882, in respect matters required by t to be reported on by

Hon. Benj. F. Langwort Rev. D. E. Maxson, A. Alfred. Wm. H. Crandall, Trees Siles C. Burdick, Record tary, Alfred. Albert Smith, Alfred Elisha C. Green, M. D. Maxson J. Green, Alfred David R. Stillman, Alfa Almort E. Grandal Co. Rowland Assistant

Supple Bindle Affect

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

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truths as those spoken by Dr. Goodthe opening sermon, ought to inspire ng with fresh courage, kindle anew of all in the power of the Word of d send-us to our work with tremenergy and an entire consecration of and substance to our divinely apmission: "Does any one feel opwith the thought that this work e us with comparatively little fruithe only answer is, It is not for us to nd the mysteries of God's plans. k is God's and we are to carry it on ecause he commands it. We are to r work on the divine infallible authe Word. Paul accepts Moses, onah. Nothing in his writings of ory of creation, of the legend of the I the myth of Jonah. If we are to eir work we must share their faith mony. But how many impugn the n and infallibility of the Scriptures, econcilable contradictions between gelists, explain away the doctrine dits penalties. Such teaching stuchurch and furnishes heathenism with which to resist the gospel. ay glorify the fatherhood of God brotherhood of men, but such benever send missionaries to face the pelt of Africa or the cannibals of i Pacific. Only such tremendous gather around Sinai and Calvary lemption, life and death, heaven can inspire to such undertakings. lertakings require an absolute conof all that we are and all that we ns work."

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Begovernment is about to resen infelligent lads be admit-

Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understand-

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society respectfully submit the following report, of the Milton Colschools have reported to the Society:

I, MILTON COLLEGE.

To the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Educa-

The Trustees of Milton College would re spectfully submit the following report for the year ending August 31, 1882:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M., President, Rev. Nathan Wardner, A. M., Vice President. Willis P. Clarke, Secretary. Robert Williams. Treasurer A. Webster Baldwin, Janesville. Reynolds J. Greenman, Milton Junction. Rev. E. M. Dunn, Milton. Truman Saunders, Milton. Oran Vincent, Milton. Rev. O. U. Whitford, Walworth. E. Stillman Bailey, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Ill. Ezra Crandall, Milton. Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J. John C. Plumb, Milton. Paul M. Green, Milton. Orlenzer Allen, M. D., Milton. Ezekiel B. Rogers, Milton. Lester T. Rogers, Milton Junction. Prof. Albert Whitford, Milton. Walter G. Hamilton, Milton. Henry F. Clarke, Milton. A. Judson Wells, Milton Jeremiah Davis, Rockford, Ill. Rev. D. E. Maxson, A. M., D. D., Alfred Centre, Ralph Richardson, Milton. Philip Marquart, Milton.

Departments. The school is divided into two departments, Preparatory and Collegiate, and has three courses of study: Classical, Scientific, and Teachers'.

Prof. Albert Salisbury, Whitewater.

Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M., President. Rev. T. R. Williams, D. D., Acting President, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Science. Albert Whitford, A. M., Mathematics and Astrono

W. F. Place, A. M, Natural Sciences and Latin E. H. Evenson, A. B., Scandinavian and Greek N. W. Williams, B. P., Vocal and Instrumental

Jane C. Bond, A. M., English Department. Chloe C. Whitford, A. M., German Language. W. M. Fowlie, Penmanship and Book-keeping.

The following students graduated at the last Commencement: Teachers' Course-Abbie Paulina Burdick, Milton; Amy Lusette West, Utica; Edith Arella Merrifield, Fulton; Louise S. Thompson, Fulton; Thomas and ten weeks, respectively. J. Fowlie and William Fowlie, Sheridan. Scientific Course-Datus Fitch Brown, Milton, and George M. Henderson, Patch

The whole number of students in attendance was two hundred and forty-one, of whom one hundred and forty-six were males and ninety-five females.

1100116.		
From Tuition	455	17
Total Expenditures.	\$8,067	13
For Salaries of Teachers. For Incidentals. For Repairs. For Indebtedness.	637	05 91
Total		

CONGLUSION. The past year of the College has been pros- New York. In behalf of the Trustees, perous. The number of students has largely increased, and the finances have been placed on a firmer footing. Ten thousand dollars have been added to its endowment fund, and the old indebtedness has been paid. Addi

In behalf of the Board of Trustees, ALBERT WHITFORD.

the facilities for imparting instruction.

II. ALFRED UNIVERSITY. To the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society:

The Trustees of Alfred University, in compliance with the requisition of the Education Society, submit the following as their report for the collegiate year ending June 28, 1882, in respect to the several subject matters required by the laws of New York, to be reported on by them:

Hon. Benj. F. Langworthy, President, Alfred. Rev. D. E. Maxson, A. M., D. D., Vice President,

Wm. H. Crandall, Treasurer, Alfred. Silas C. Burdick, Recording Secretary, Alfred. Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., Corresponding Secre

tary, Alfred. Maxson Stillman, Alfred. Albert Smith, Alfred. Philip S. Green, Esq., Alfred. Elisha Potter, Alfred. Elisha C. Green, M. D., Alfred. Samuel N. Stillman, Alfred. Maxson J. Green, Alfred. Clark Rogers, Alfred. Rev. Darius R. Ford, D. D., Elmira. Ira B. Craedall, Alfred. Rev. James R. Irish. D. D., Rockville, R. I. Wm. M. Saunders, Alfred. Wm. C. Burdick, Alfred. David R. Stillman, Alfred. Lorenzo D. Collins, Alfred. Almond E. Crandall, Esq., Alfred. Rowland A. Thomas, Alfred. Silas C. Burdick, Alfred. George Greenman, Greenmanville, Conn. Henry P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred. Charles H. Maxson, DeRuyter. Amos R. Allen, Alfred. Chancellor James Marvin. D. D., Kansas University. Laroy Lyman, Roulette, Pa.

Amos C. Lewis, A. M., M. D., Alfred. George H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J. Baylies S. Bassett, Alfred. Thomas Ellis, Alfred E. S. Bliss, Alfred

Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., President, Metaphys ics and Ethics. Rev. E. P. Larkin, Ph. D., Natural History. A. A. Allen, A. M., Painting and Drawing.

I. F. Kenyon, A. M., the Modern Languages and Lit-H. C. Coon, A. M., M. D., George H. Babcock Professor of Physics.

H. M. Crandall, Music. lege and Alfred University. No other A. B. Kenyon, S. M., George B. Rogers Professor of Industrial Mechanics and Mathematics. A. E. Stillman, A. M., Painting.

G. Scott, A. M., Ph. M., Wm. C. Kenyon Professor of Latin Language and Literature. V. K. Crandall, Music. F. M. Tomlinson, A. M., Wm. B. Maxson Professor

Greek Language and Literature.

W. R. Prentice, A. M., Didactics, Book-keeping and English Branches: J. Bloomer, N. G., Normal Methods, English Branches and Gymnastics.

Department of Theology.

FACULTY. Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., President, and Professor of Natural and Comparative Theology, and Old Testament Exegesis Rev. T. R. Williams, D. D., Professor of Christian Theloogy, and the Hebrew Language. A. H. Lewis, D. D., Professor of Church History and Homiletics. Rev. D. E Maxson, A. M., D. D., Professor of Church Polity, Pastoral Theology, and Mis-

E. M. Tomlinson, A. M., Professor of the New Testament Greek and Literature. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 28, 1882.

sionary Work.

Revenue.		,
Tuition	\$3,795	6
State	589	
Education Society	1,738	
University Fund	1,559	
Memorial Board—Theological	308	0
C. D. Potter, M. D., for Greek Professor-		
ship	120	0
Rentals:	473	0
Gifts for seating Recitation Rooms	200	0
Total Expenditures,	\$8,783	7
Salaries of TeachersOld accounts, improvements and inciden-	\$5,956	2
tals	1,846	54
Interest	980	
- Total	\$8,783	7
NUMBER OF STUDENTS.	-	•

The whole number of students taught during the year ending on said 28th day of June. 1882, was 378, of whom 195 were males and 183 females. Pursuing classical studies 104, preparing for college 61. Average age, ex clusive of primaries, gentlemen, 18.3, ladies, 18 years.

COLLEGE TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The terms for study have been as follows: 136th term, from Aug. 31, to Nov. 30, 1881 -13 weeks; 137th term, from Dec. 14, 1881, to March 15, 1882-13 weeks; 138th term, from March 29, to June 28, 1882-13 weeks. The vacations have been three: of two, two,

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for entrance have been held at the beginning of the year, and for advanced standing at the beginning of each succeeding term; also at the close of each term, and at intervals of two to three weeks during

TUITION AND BOARD.

been as follows: Preparatory studies, \$24, mark, and we must seize it before it ebb Academic, \$30, and Collegiate \$36. Board has been \$3 per week, or \$117 per year.

The preceding report from the Trustees of Alfred University was submitted to the Trustees of said University, and adopted by them at a meeting legally held on the 17th of other instrumentalities and other modes. of September, 1882, and ordered forwarded to the Seventh day Baptist Education Society; also a duplicate copy thereof to the Regents of the University of the State of

> B. F. LANGWORTHY, President of Trustees.

In reviewing the work of the year since their last report, the Executive Board of the | tics by strengthening the center of our coltions have been made to the faculty and to Education Society have to express their umn of advance. That center is the gospel gratitude to the All-Wise Disposer of events | ministry. Unappreciate it as we may, cripfor the unabated prosperity which has crowned the educational work of the year. None of our prominent educators have been | the gospel ministry holds central and foremost called away from their work by death, and general good health has prevailed among | made strong and commanding may we expect both teachers and students in all our institu- that progress will be made steady and sure. tions of learning. Rev. Wm. C. Whitford, | While we may be all the while learning of after two terms of service to the State of other people, and be thankful for resources Wisconsin as Superintendent of Public In- gathered from any source, and by anybody; struction, in which he has done most needed | thankful for scholarship wrought out in any and valuable service to her system of public schools, by any denomination, we can not, instruction, and a tour to the Rocky Mount- | we must not, be blind to the fact that paraains, both for scientific and sanitary purposes, sites never become large and healthy growths. returns to his post as President of the Milton | We must throw our roots down deeply and College. The Presidency of the College has | broadly into soil of which we are the owners been filled in the absence of President Whit- in fee, if we expect to spread our branches ford by Rev. Thomas R. Williams, D. D. broadly up into the sunlight, and add our Under the Presidency ad interim of Dr. full share of ripe fruit for the harvest time Williams, the College has maintained its that is coming. We must supply the condiusual vigor, and its patronage has consider- tions for growing and maturing a scholarably increased, and Dr. Williams has com- ship of our own, that will not have to go mended himself to the patrons of the school over and ask to borrow the enemy's weapons as an earnest and able educator.

for a tour in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. After an absence of about | that will not two months, President Allen returned great-

work, with new experiences and large collec- We must be growing the sinews of strength tions of facts and specimens, which he will that will enable us to realize the true Chrisbe sure to make available for the enhance- tian ideal, in being able to "stand," having ment of his already invaluable services to done all. Do not for a moment suppose we the Institution.

During the year, a movement has been inaugurated to establish a medical department of the Alfred University, so as to enlarge its sphere of educational influence, and bring it more largely into conformity with the original purpose of its chartered existence. Some technical legal objections have so far hindered the perfection of this plan, but it is hoped no permanent hindrance will prevent the final and speedy consummation of this plan of enlargement.

From the beginning of the chartered ex-

istence of our University, a Theological De-

partment has been fundamental in the pur-

pose of its founders and patrons. That de-

partment was organized and partially endowed eleven years ago, and seventeen young men have graduated from it. The advantage of their theological training together, under the auspices of their own denomination, and in the same school where the most of them had received their college culture, is so obvious in the work they are doing in the various parts of our field as to fully justify the largest hopes of the friends of broad and thorough preparation for the important work of the gospel ministry. The lack of adequate endowment to keep a sufficient number of Theological Professors permanently at work for the department is the present hindrance of this most important part of our denominational work. To remove this hindrance, and put the department into efficient working order, the Trustees of the University have been vigorously at work during the year. They have appealed to the denomination for money to endow chairs enough to give a full course of theological instruction. They have appointed professors to those chairs, who, in their judgment, are competent in every respect to make the instruction ample and able. A large class of candidates are in readiness to enter at the opening of this year, and another large class is in course of college training for entrance two years further on. Shall this long-cherished purpose and plan of the best minds God has given us now go on to realization? It is indispensable to us as a people called of God to a most important position among the gathering hosts that dispute the field in these stirring and decisive terms. If the Sabbath banner float anywhere triumphant amid the surging hosts, our hands must sustain it there. God has called and sustained us and given us a history that fits us for this work of Sabbath reform as no other people are fitted. If we fail to meet this exigency, it will be by such recreancy to sacred trusts as has few parallels in the history of human progress. The tide Tuition per annum in said Institution has of our opportunity is rising to its high-water away beyond our reach. We, as the Board of Education, do not magnify the importance of an educated ministry, and of home education, because we are insensible to the value When we shall be set to their special advocacy and advancement, we shall be equally faithful to them. The conflict deepens, the lines grow more distinct, the issues more unmistakable, the results more imminent, and with all these we must be growing more selfsustaining. We must adopt Napoleonic tacple and disparage it as we will, it still remains true that, in God's plan of progress, position, so that in proportion as that is and ammunition in order to make a success-On the 13th of June, Dr. Allen, President | ful assault upon his position or defense of must grow a self-respect in our young people

expect to stand or achieve in our own strength, but do let us be mindful that God delights to help those who help themselves, and that no very great help of God has ever given victory to self indulging indolence and unambitious dependence. We need a denominational loyalty, and a denominational esprit de corps, that will lift us into a more ennobling self-consciousness, a more exalted sense of the duty and dignity of our denominational work, as well as a broad and adequate conception of the requisite qualifications for leadership of such a work.

of study is complete without it. No University is worthy its name and its charter, edge completes itself in science, philosophy, and theology. Science gathers the facts and phenomena of nature, classifies, and deduces the law of their sequences. Philosophy asks the rationale or reason of things, seen and classified by science. But while philosophy gives the rationale of the phenomena of science, it can not explain itself. Both science and philosophy lead to God, as the ultimate and necessary basis of all thought, the one being absolutely indispensable to the reality. significance and unity of all being and phenomena. Without this basilar knowledge, the knowledge of God, his attributes, his laws and his methods of objectizing his thoughts, science loses its significance, and all reality drops out of human knowledge. Theology clothes all knowledge not only with reality, stable and eternal, but it clothes it with perennial verdure and beauty. The great Kepler, after sweeping the vast circuit of the heavens and snatching from the deep recesses of worlds, the laws of their motions and times, returned and said, "O, God, I read thy thoughts after thee!" The great Psalmist of Israel, at one time went out under the star-gemmed sky and exclaimed with holy ecstasy, "The heavens declare the glory of God." At another time, he looked down into the depth of his own being, and exclaimed with holy fervor, "I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made." Now, while all through the college course, the students of science and philosophy should be taught to "look through nature to nature's God" and be led to love him and adore him, for the beauty and wisdom and goodness displayed in "all this wondrous world we see," the student who expects to go forth as a minister of God, as a herald of his love and law, and of the great redemption he has wrought for man, from sin, should not think of entering upon his holy calling without such special preparation as will put him into mastery of such knowledge of the Divine nature and attributes and revelations as will enable him to be a "workman approved" and skillful to handle the word of God with careful and holy hands. An eminent educator has well said that,

one of the highest ends of a liberal education is to enlarge and liberalize the mind, and that the prosecution side by side, in a university, of the studies preparatory for special pursuits, (such as theological, medical, and legal) tends powerfully to check the eviltendency, to narrowness and illiberality so inimical to true scholarship, and so fruitful of the disturbed faith, and foolish wisdom, of our modern infidelity. Science is only partly learned, and that the smaller part, gersoll school of teachers—a science that shuts out God and all spiritual realities. No wonder it smothers all hopes and all aspirathe air has been exhausted, shut down over hapless mice, caught for the experiment Even mythological legend has wrought better than this for humanity. And that poet was not far from sensible who said:

"I'd rather be a pagan, Suckled in a creed outworn, So might I standing on this pleasant lea. Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn, Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea. Or hear old Triton blow his wreathen horn.'

owing beautiful language in an address before the students of that institution:

grace beneath, is a grander theater of thought. aspiration and endeavor, in which the soul of the Alfred University, in company with our own. A self-respecting and, as far as can expatiate with larger freedom and a a name suggestive of pagan worship than the Dr. A. H. Lewis, Charles Potter, Jr., and Geo. | can be, a self-sustaining people can only be | grander development, than the open and other days. Monday is moon-day; Tuesday, H. Babcock, all of Plainfield, N. J., set sail a progressive and successful people. We sun-thronged vast of space in which no su- the day of Tuesco, the Saxon God of war; Wedpreme reason guides, no divine love rules, nesday, Woden's day; Thursday, Thor's him inspires the animated clods, which, for uments of a paganism effaced by our Lord two months, President Allen returned great- "Spurn the banners our father's have borne, ly invigorated, and ready to go on with his Nor beg the world's pardon for having been born," a little time, eat, drink, and propagate, en- from the earth, as he will joy and suffer, and then sink again into dust. earth all other paganism. a little time, eat, drink, and propagate, en- from the earth, as he will efface from the

Then is all our knowledge what Pindar calls a dream about a shadow; and we must adopt in literal verity the pathetic words of Burk, after the death of his son, What shadows we are, and what shadows we pur-

"It is evident, therefore, that a university can not be secularized without being brought into positive antagonism to religion. It would then exist as an institution for the highest education in every branch of knowledge, and for every useful profession; but in all its departments there would be none of theology, and in all its provisions no provision for religious culture. Then the voice of the university would proclaim through every day and year of its existence, that the knowledge of God and of man's relations to him has no place in the various departments of human knowledge, that religious culture is no part of the highest education, that the Theological knowledge is the complement | neglect of religion is the becoming attitude if not the base of all knowledge. No course of educated minds, and that the religious instruction of the people demands in the university no school for the professional trainwhich does not incorporate theology into its department is the voice of the university curriculum of study. The circle of knowl- proclaiming its faith in God, acknowledging theology as a legitimate department of knowledge, and holding an important place in the higher education, and declaring the necessity of training with the highest discipline and culture the religious teachers of the people." D. E. MAXSON, Cor. Sec.

> The freshman class at Colby University, Waterville, Me., numbers forty-five.

Sabbath Reform.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

HYNN.

BY REV. J. H. MARTIN, D. D.

How sweetly sounds the Sabbath bell! Its peals like rolling billows swell: It calls me to the house of prayer, To pay my vows and homage there.

With joy the summons I'll obey, And to God's temple haste away: I'll to the mercy seat draw near, Before His throne of grace appear.

There I will worship and adore. Confess my guilt, my sins deplore, And seek by faith his pardoning love, Rich gifts and blessings from above.

Sweet Sabbath bell! sweet Sabbath bell! It calls me to the house of prayer To pray, and praise, and worship there.

SABBATH OR SUNDAY?

A correspondent sends us the following question and answer from the Watchman. If the questioner were to keep the Sabbath of the Bible, and "should teach men so," he would find no embarrassment in calling Sunday by its heathen name, either in conversation with the heathen or with Christians. Since it is frankly confessed by the Watchman that there is no Scriptural authority for making the first day, the Lord's day, nor any Scriptural obligation to do so, we fail to see the application of "Baptist principles" in its explanation of this matter. Why not call the Sabbath by its Bible name and keep it "according to the commandment?" Then the first day may be called by its secular name and no confusion will arise. God will be honored by it, and will honor those who thus honor him:

"Why should the Sabbath day be called Sunday? Does it seem to you that much or anything is gained by exchanging the Godinspired name Sabbath-for the hallowed day of sacred rest-by substituting for it the name of the day anciently dedicated to the sun? It seems the wise and good men who have given us the new versions have not substituted Sunday for Sabbath. which has no God-revelation in it, and this They saw no need of any change. One of is the "science falsely so called" of the In- the words has just as many syllables as the other, though one has one letter more What would a missionary say to a heathen convert who should ask him what Sunday meant? He might tell him that it was a tions. It is like a glass receiver, from which | name which the ancients applied to the day dedicated to their Sun god. Would he not then be likely to ask why a Christian people should name the day they have dedicated to their God by the name originally dedicated to a heathen's god?" Sunday is the name of the day of the week;

Sabbath, or Lord's day, is the name which indicates its religious use. The Scriptures nowhere call the first day of the week "the Sabbath." Wherever in the New Testament that term occurs, Saturday is meant, not the Lord's day. We believe in the moral Prof. Harris, of Yale College, used the fol- obligation to observe one day of the week as a day of sabbatical rest, and, since the first day has been made the Lord's day, there is no impropriety in transferring to it the name "A solid firmament, with God and heaven of the Sabbath, though there is no Scripturabove it, his law and love and redeeming al authority for doing so, nor, of course, any Scriptural obligation. We see no more obno aspiration to know God and to be like day, etc. Such names are triumphal mon-

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, November 2, 1882

REV. L. A. PLATTS.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "The Sabbath Recorder, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y."

ENCOURAGING reports of the tent work in Kansas and Missouri are made by Bro. Wheeler, published in the RECORDER this week, under Missions. Read them.

WE have crowded the departments of Missions and Sabbath Reform a little this week, for the sake of completing the publication of the Annual Reports of the Boards of the Education and Tract Societies.

THERE could hardly be a more striking proof of the fact that Christianity is making progress in the world, or a more gratifying evidence of its wholesome influence upon the state and society, as well as upon the individual, than the fact that the old slave market of Zanzibar, where formerly 30,000 slaves were sold annually, has been transformed into mission premises, with a church, mission house and school, under the charge of the Universities' Mission to Africa, started in 1859, at the suggestion of Dr. Livingstone.

THE sudden death, by drowning, of Josiah Langworthy of Hope Valley, R. I., Deacon of the 2d Hopkinton Church, which occurred early in the month of October, should have been mentioned in these columns before this, but we waited for notice to be sent in the usual way. We are just informed that such notice has been sent, but for some reason it has failed to reach us. Deacon Langworthy was a man of sterling worth, and must be greatly missed in the Church of which he was a worthy member and faithful officer.

It will be seen, by referring to the account of the Quarterly Meeting at Westerly, R. I., in another column, that one single subject furnished the theme for all the services. In this case it was the Sabbath. It m the conduct of Sabbath-school conventions, to follow one general topic from beginning to end. Why should not the same thing be true in other meetings? We commend the suggestion to those whose duty it may be to arrange programmes for other Quarterly Meetings.

THERE has come to our table from Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dev street, New York, a volume we shall highly prize. It is "Gems of Illustrations," from the writings of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Guthrie, the famous Scotch preacher of whom the London Times once said, "He is the most eloquent orator in Europe." Some one has said that illus trations are the windows which let in the light. Dr. Guthrie's discourses were full of windows. The selections of which this book is composed are from his choicest illustrations. Of these there are 507, grouped under 112 different heads, arranged in alphabetical order. Price, in cloth, \$1 50.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt in Wachita and Leavenworth, Kansas, and at Galveston, Texas, on Sunday afternoon, Oct 22d. At each place the shock was distinctly felt, and, though no serious damage was done, clocks and other articles are said to have been shaken from the walls, and furniture moved. The shock continued from five to ten seconds. The fact that the shock was felt at different places, so far removed from each other and yet so nearly at the same time, suggests some rather startling thoughts as to the extent and power of the elements, that die buried somewhere under the surface of the earth to break forth-who knows when or where?

proclaim by word and life the power and

fied." In this is the divine philosophy of doned or compromised. The test of the whole through the valeys, gradually ascending to-

that popular monthly, and is a very interest-Venice, Henry James, Jr., A New Profession for Women, Wood Engraving from Nature, translated from the French. Washington Hodgson Burnett continues Through One departments of Literature, Home and Society, and the World's Work are each full of interesting facts and suggestions. The frontispiece is a portrait of Florance Nightingale. On the whole this is an unusually interesting number of this deservedly popular magazine.

THE event of the past week was, undoubtedly, the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of William Penn, at Philadelphia. The ceremonies were inaugurated on Sunday, Oct. 22d, with special services in nearly all the churches. On Monday, business was largely suspended in Philadelphia and surrounding cities and towns; the Universal Peace Society, joined by other peace organizations, held commemorative exercises; a historical address was given in the evening before the Pennsylvania Historical Society: a monster seranade was given by thirty German vocal societies in front of Independence Hall; and at midnight the ceremonies proper were inaugurated by the ringing of the State house bell two hundred strokes. On Tuesday, the 24th, has been found to be a very successful plan which was the day of days in the entire pageant, a squadron of vessels moored at Dock street, the very spot on which the veritable William Penn landed, and a person, quaintly dressed and with mien supposed to exhibit the form and features of that worthy father of Pennsylvania, stepped forth and was first greeted by a group of fifty or sixty persons dressed to represent the Swedes, Dutch, Indians, and others who, two hundred years before, and on the same spot, had greeted the original William Penn. Then came representatives of the Army, the Navy, the State and City governments, civic organizations a great number, and people of no organization, apparently without number. The streets, sidewalks, windows, doorways, there comes a strange longing to walk amid roofs, and stands erected for the purpose, were crowded. Everywhere was the same brilliant scene, flags, bunting and unique ruins, and the slowly-fading pictures of the decorations in flowers, evergreens and can-

In the evening, the public and private buildings in all parts of the city were illuminated. About one hundred thousand people viewed the pyrotechnic display. The portraits of Washington, Penn, Lincoln, Garfield, representations of Penn's landing, Penn's meeting with Lord Baltimore, the treaty with the Indians, and Niagara falls,

THE MORMONS AGAIN.

The Mormon question threatens to become a troublesome one before it is finally settled, albeit not much noise is as yet made about it. It seems that the authorities of the Church have issued a manifesto to the faithful in which their course of action is outlined. The point of rebellion is the Edmunds bill, passed by the last Congress, and aimed As the years of toil come and go, experi- at the destruction of polygamy in the Terrience is teaching us the truth of that which | tory of Utah. The programme is in three some of our brethren have long held, that all parts: 1. To resist the operations of the our work is one; and that the foundation bill on the alleged ground of its unconstitustone of that one work is Jesus Christ. To | tionality. It is claimed to be an interference prepare young men and young women to with the exercise of religious liberty. 2. To outwit the Government and officers of the glory of that name, is the work of our educa- United States appointed under the bill to cartional institutions. To bring men to Christ | ry out its provisions. As, under these provisin loving loyal obedience is the business of ions, no polygamist can be elected to office, it into Italy, by way of the Mont Cenis (senus all, through life. Christ so preached by is proposed that those whom the church may us and so exemplified in our lives, will enter desire to have elected, shall temporarily put at a French news stand, a charming little Mark Twain, the "Innocent," had so much out of which must come obedience to all of lines of opposition, they are, 3. To resist the God's requirements. Here all true reforms operations of the bill by arms if necessary. are born. From hence they must proceed. The manifesto sets forth that their religion

matter is to be made at and after the election to be held in November. Let us not deceive Magazine begins the twenty-fifth volume of talk. Giant evils die hard, and sometimes, Samson like, they slay more men in their ing number. Its illustrated articles are death than during their lives. We may devoutly hope that this will not be the case in the present struggle; but have we not seen The Beginning of a Nation, Sculptures of enough of the spirit and working of this acthe Great Pergamon Altar, and the Led- cursed system to warn us not to be caught Horse Claim. These articles are written by | napping? It cost some effort on the part of well known authors, and the illustrations the people, and required some statemenship are of a high order. Among the remaining on the part of the friends of the movement articles are short sketches of the lives of in Congress to procure the passage of the us wanted. Let us not throw away what ter written expressly for this magazine and we have gained by failing or neglecting to enforce its provisions. That polygamists Gladden contributes his first installment of will have polygamists, or at least friends of the Christian League of Connecticut, Frances | the iniquitous system, in office in Utah Territory, if it can be done by strategy, we have Administration, Albert Stickney writes a no reason to doubt. That, failing in this, suggestive article under the question, Is the | they will resort to violence, there is as little Jury System a Failure? and Charles Dudley | ground for doubt. That a people whose Warner writes of England. Several little | creed and practice on the subject of marriage gems of poetry are interspersed, and the has from the beginning been an outrage on all decency and an open defiance of law, should have any respect for a law framed and enacted for the avowed and sole purpose of destroying that system, is absurd in the extreme. There is but one way, to meet the issue, and that is for the Government of the United States, through its commissioners, to see to it that the elections are held and conducted in accordance with the provisions of the bill, and that the affairs of the Territory thereafter administered according are to law, the law-makers, and not the lawbreakers, being the judges. In the perform ance of this very difficult duty, the commissioners must be supported and protected by the Government, by all means peaceably, if possible, but by force of arms, if necessary. The conflict, if come it must, can not come too soon. It is high time that the country were rid of this foul stain, all too long resting upon its fair name.

Communications.

RESTING ABROAD.

BY THE CRAM CLUB.

No. 21.—Geneva to Rome.

Thou art the garden of the world, the home Of all Art yields, and Nature can decree, E'en in thy desert, what is life to thee? Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced More rich than other climes fertility, With an immaculate charm which can not be de

Thus Byron sung of Italy; nor did he sing falsely. Nature, art, and history combine to draw one thither, and to repay one richly for yielding to their fascinations. To us who have lived only in the New World of America, where we count history by decades, scenes where centuries and ages look down 'Old Masters." One longs to walk over the buried cities of which books have told, and which have always seemed so far away, and to look upon the relics of the lost civilization which history has forgotten, but which modand the train on the Geneva and Lyons Rail-

At Culoz, forty-one miles from Geneva, we wait an hour or two for the train going

wards the crest-ridge of the mountains, fancies, while you glide through a darkness chapter could be written concerning the early history of Christianity in the Piedmont mountains in France, including Lyons. It was in these regions that ancient Sabbath-Papal persecutions.

Turin was founded by the Taurini, and was destroyed by Hannible, 218 B. C. I was rebuilt and became the capital of Piedmont during the Middle Ages. From 1859 to 1865, it was the residence of the king of Italy. Turin equals any, if it does not surpass all, the cities of Italy in regularity of structure and simple beauty of architecture. Its streets are straight, broad, clean. Severa fine statues and monuments adorn its public places. Compared with similar work in France, its marbles and bronzes are peculiarly graceful and instinct with life. An irregular granite pile with several Titanic figures in marble, arranged to indicate the labor, the dangers, and the final success in constructing the Mont Cenis Tunnel, forms an allegorical monument of more than ordinary beauty and meaning. Turin has a "Museum of Antiquities," mainly Greek and Roman, a picture gallery containing over 500 paintings, a university founded in 1404, now having a staff of 85 professors and 1,500 students, a beautiful prospect from the "Capuchin-Monastery Hill," and many other things we can not now catalogue, much less describe. This 18th day of July is pleasant and we must take the train at 9 A. M., for

GENOA.

As we go southward through the richest Turin, and the more distant snow peaks of pect shadows or showers, for many days to gradually toward the plains on their northern side, and descend abruptly on the south, ern research is resurrecting. So did we feel; to the sea, leaving a very narrow coast district where the blue waters lave the feet of way seemed to go very slow down the right the mountains. This section was the ancient bank of the Rhone, as we went southward | Liguria, unlike Piedmont in every particular. toward Culoz, on our way to Italy. Never- Its ancient people were seamen, pirates, and and beggars were awaiting to welcome us; Ligurian coast, and the chief commercial that scheming shop-keepers with tripple town of Italy. It is situated at the head of prices for spurious "relics" were dreaming a simi-circular bay, which nature and art of our coming. We knew that the railroad have combined to render an excellent harbor. service would be far inferior to the better The city is well built, on the terraced side American roads, and that even "first class" of the mountain, contains many fine buildlaid down in the bills, and would sometimes her people, "La Superba." Genoa and fail to furnish all that was promised. It is suburbs contain over 160,000 people. The however but just to say that we experienced history of its political struggles with the rivtourist to pass unscathed the worst that Italy fortunes, and final surrender to the French can offer, unless it be the spurious guides at after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, all this and much more of interest must be found outside this brief letter.

Emerging from the station, the tourist is book, "Pictures of Old Rome," by Frances trouble when he was first "abroad" some selves monogamists. Failing in both these Elliot. Moral—keep your eyes open for years since. Afterward we sat for hours treasures in unexpected places. Beyond looking upon the bay and its shipping, try-Culoz, we pass through Aix-les-Bains, a cele- ing to imagine the changes which have taken and the plains, and the distant mountains brated watering place with curative baths, place since the days when Columbus dreamed on the northeast. Seven bells hang at the

and-lauded native land. The tourist soon learns that one modern attraction of Genoa where near the village of Fourneaux the is its jewelry and other ornamental "silver THE November number of the Century ourselves with the idea that all this is mere Mont Cenis Tunnel plunges through the ev- filagree work." At the risk of being called erlasting hills. This high-way between school-girlish, we must say it is exquisite. France and Italy is eight miles long. Its But all else yields first place in our memory northern entrance is 3,802 feet above the to the "Santo Campo," or Cemetery of sea level; its center 4,245 feet; its southern Genoa. It is confessedly the finest in the entrance 4,163 feet; depth below the surface | world. It is laid out on the slope, includof the mountain 4,093 feet. It was begun ing a portion of the valley of Bisagno. It in 1861, completed in 1870. It is 26 feet is surrounded by a colonade, opening inward, wide and 19 feet high. Thirty to forty min- the floor and the walls filled with tablets, utes are consumed in passing through it. If | monuments, and life-size marbles of the livyour nerves are super-sensitive, and your ing and the dead. Allegorical figures of imagination active, that half hour will fur- Hope, Faith, Victory, &c., abound. Nothing Henry James, Jr., by W. D. Howells, and bill, even though it was not all that some of nish a large assortment of emotions and in Protestant lands can compare with it in marks of love and reverence for the dead, which has no counterpart on the surface of Modern Italian art is seen at its best here, the earth, and the blackness of which is in- and, considered as a "collection" simply, it tensified by the lanterns that glint at you is in advance of the average "gallery." The once in 500 metres. Coming at last into the most unique and touching characteristic is light, one has a double sense of the beauty | the introduction of the portraits, in marble, of a "bright Italian sky." Fifty miles down of the living, mourning at the graves of the the southern side of the mountains, and dead. Here, a child beside the ashes of her across the plain, brings us to Turin, beauti- mother, with some simple inscription like ful for situation on the banks of the Po, in | "Oh, mamma," makes the scene so real the midst of the plains of Piedmont. If that you stop to comfort the child, scarcely space would allow, a long and interesting realizing that the suffering face can be cold marble. There, a husband kneels, clasping the hand of a beloved wife, his face telling district, and on the opposite side of the the story of crushing sorrow in such lines of pain and mute agony, that you grow blind with tears while you look, thinking of your keeping Christians held out so long against own beloved, and praying involuntarily, "O God, let no such cup come to my lips." Above all others, one group burns its picture into memory. A man lies covered with a marble sheet, which falls about his still form like softest linen. One arm hangs, limp, beside the couch. His striken wife has taken that hand, still covered with the sheet, in one of hers, while with the other hand she is lifting the corner of the sheet, slowly, that she may look again upon the dead face, and kiss the cold, speechless lips. It is the saddest and yet most fascinating scene upon which we have ever looked. I would not be a Romanist. I would not descend to a religion of material symbols. There is too much grief and too little clear-eyed faith in these scenes; but with all, Romanism in the Campo Santo at Genoa teaches some valuable lessons in tender and enduring love.

The days are clear and cloudless. You purchase a sun-umbrella and stay in doors from 11 to 3 o'clock, or take care to saunter or drive only in the narrow, and therefore shaded, streets during the middle of the day. It is yet a long way to Rome, and this letter stretches out like some poor sermons; hence we better go to

this afternoon. It is about 100 miles down the east coast of the Mediterranean. For some distance after leaving Genoa the mountof fields, corn, wheat, vines, etc., we have a tunnels so close to each other that one ains crowd the shore, the road is a series of charming last look upon the hills north of catches only glimpses of the sea on the right, and the olive-orchards which cover all the the Alps, which look doubly inviting in slopes on the left. It is sunset before we contrast with the dust covered plain, and the reach Pisa, and we do not get dinner until upon us from the battlements of crumbling hot sky, which gives fair warning not to ex- nearly nine o'clock. To aid digestion we see some of the principal streets by gas light. come. The "Maratime Alps" and the Pisa is six miles from the sea; a quiet town "Appenines" lie between the Piedmont of 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, including Plains and the Meaditerranean. They slope suburbs. It is situated on both sides of the Arno, and is fairly well built. It became a Roman colony 180 B. C. In the eleventh century it was a powerful rival of Genoa and Venice, and took a very active part in the wars against the "Infidels." Pisa has a prominent place in the history of Italian art theless, we knew that there are two sides to later its commerce was in strong contrast ent cathedral, consecrated 1118, is entirely of all pictures, and that things neither grand with the agriculture of the trans-Alpine white marble with colored ornaments, and nor lovable awaited us. We knew that fleas plains. Genoa is the great seaport of the is a fine specimen of Tuscan style. (We will not say more, for we hope that a letter devoted to Cathedrals alone will appear before

this series closes.) The Baptistery, begun 1135, finished 1278, is also of marble. It is a circular hotels would sometimes furnish things not ings, and is entitled to the name given by ical dome 190 feet high. It is supported by eight columns, and four main pillars, within. In the center on a raised base, is a fine very little of annoyance from any of these al city, Pisa, its prominence during the what our guide hastened to explain, viz., sources; as for beggars, a few weeks in Ire- crusades, its own internal discords, between that "in the early time people were baptized land and Switzerland will enable the average the Ghibellines and Guelphs, its waning by dipping." This building is occasionally used for public services, and has a quaint hexagonal pulpit supported by seven pillars, built in 1260. Still more noted is the Campanile or "Leaning tower," begun 1174, completed 1350. It is eight stories high, with six colonades, surrounded by half columns. Everything of marble. It is 179 feet high, and 13 feet out of perpendicular. The top is reached by a series of 294 steps. We tested the view from the summit. It is For I determined not to know anything is revealed to them directly from heaven, famous since the time of the Romans. Pleasof the unborn world, and went out to find top, the heaviest weighing six tons, being opamong you save Jesus Christ and him cruci- and that they hold no principles to be aban- and scenery abounds as the road winds the wilderness which is now our own loved posite the over-hanging side. The position of

the tower was evid settling of the founds cess of building. 4 Th roundings are such as at the top, the sense o mid-air.

Pisa has a Campo-Sa three ship loads of ear Mt. Calvary, in order rest in "holy ground? The route from Pisa

Mediterranean most of ands of Elba and Cors in view, awakening men who left more traces of than any other of mode wheat-fields abound, wi civilization meeting, wh mile, one sees the r where the feet of donke the grain, and the mode machine is doing its wor of the Mediterranean, a the ruins of ancient antedating the foundin were all in sight and utes walk of each oth ing of the historic land. the primeval and moder

One of the pleasant e curred at Pisa, where, in tion with its babel of and vociferation, we men his wife from New Engli panionable and home-lik neyed with us to Rome, met at sundry places the them at last when the moored at her pier in weeks later. The sun buried himse

nean while we were betw

and Rome. The darkne ing only the stars to sho we neared the city, tumul every current of thought through scenes where eva was sacred to history, away into the past, until the night outside. Light tance, "the lights of stops; we are inside thell Are those lights away yo pian way? On which of does the station stand? " Quirinal Hotel?" A through one of the old How the questions crowd and out at one's lips! A nibus receives us. It is we can sleep. It is so st fact, to think that this these midnight voices c streets where the Cæsars And that not far away is in (probably) Paul word

QUARTERLY MEETING

wrote, "I am now ready

The Quarterly Meeting and and Connecticut Se Churches, was held w Church in Westerly, R. I. The subject of sermon

marks was "Sabbath obs

On Sabbath evening, preached on "Christians bath observance," from 27. He first spoke of Christian Liberty, as mod edification, and a higher applied the doctrine to S On Sabbath morning preached on "The Law o ance," from Mark 2: 27, of the Sabbath as a good, The Sabbath was made to the law of Sabbath observ mand "In it thou shalt? defining work as that do business and for busine took up the teachings and and showed that he accep a matter of course, but of the wrong observance of on the part of the Phar too, that Christ taught necessities is higher than deeds of mercy and ki things necessary to the p ship of God, may be oath: He made musi

the Sabbath is not simply

a day of religious rest, as

Creator, in the proper wo

of God and the private an

In the atternoon, after

Ball Laureworthy 22 for Church seed a paper all

e despinatoro principalmo.

led native land. The tourist soon at one modern attraction of Genoa celry and other ornamental "silver work." At the risk of being called irlish, we must say it is exquisite. lse yields first place in our memory Santo -Campo," or Cemetery of It is confessedly the finest in the At is laid out on the slope, includtion of the valley of Bisagno. It inded by a colonade, opening inward, and the walls filled with tablets, nts, and life-size marbles of the livthe dead. Allegorical figures of aith, Victory, &c., abound. Nothing stant lands can compare with it in flove and reverence for the dead. Italian art is seen at its best here, isidered as a "collection" simply, it ance of the average "gallery." The ique and touching characteristic is duction of the portraits, in marble, ving, mourning at the graves of the Here, a child beside the ashes of her with some simple inscription, like namma," makes the scene so real stop to comfort the child, scarcely that the suffering face can be cold There, a husband kneels, clasping of a beloved wife, his face telling of crushing sorrow in such lines of mute agony, that you grow blind rs while you look, thinking of your wed, and praying involuntarily, "O no such cup come to my lips." lothers, one group burns its picture nory. A man lies covered with a heet, which falls about his still form est linen. One arm hangs, limp, e couch. His striken wife has takhand, still covered with the sheet, hers, while with the other hand ting the corner of the sheet, slowly, may look again upon the dead face,

nes; but with all, Romanism in the into at Genoa teaches some valuable tender and enduring love. ys are clear and cloudless. You sun-umbrella and stay in doors 93 o'clock, or take care to saunter nly in the narrow, and therefore freets during the middle of the a yet a long way to Rome, and this tches out like some poor sermons;

the cold, speechless lips. It is the

nd yet most fascinating scene upon

have ever looked. I would not be

ist. I would not descend to a re-

material symbols. There is too

ef and too little clear-eyed faith in

better go to

con. It is about 100 miles down cast of the Mediterranean. For ince after leaving Genoa the mountof the shore, the road is a series of close to each other that one ly glimpses of the sea on the right, ive-orchards which cover all the the left. It is sunset before we and we do not get dinner until e o'clock. To aid digestion we f the principal streets by gas light. miles from the sea; a quiet town o 50,000 inhabitants, including It is situated on both sides of the is fairly well built. It became a ony 180 B. C. In the eleventh as a powerful rival of Genoa and took a very active part in the st the "Infidels." Pisa has a place in the history of Italian art nitecture and sculpture. Its presal, consecrated 1118, is entirely of le with colored ornaments, and comen of Tuscan style. (We will e, for we hope that a letter dethedrals alone will appear before loses.) .

distery, begun 1135, finished of marble. It is a circular yards in diameter, with a connegative feethigh. It is supported by ne, and four main pillars, within. con a raised base, is a fine arble font. Its size indicates ide hastened to explain, viz., early time people were baptized This building is occasionally ic services, and has a quaint pit supported by seven pillars, Still more noted is the Cam-Leaning tower," begun 1174, 50 It is eight stories high, dades, surrounded by half-colthing of marble. It is 179 del3 feet out of perpendicular. defied by a series of 294 steps. view from the summit. It is **he,** embracing the city, the sea and the distant mountains Seven bells hang at the eighing six tons, being opuring side. The position of

the tower was evidently caused by the that day either through agents, or partners, direction of Prof. E. P. Larkin, has had settling of the foundation during the process of building. The tower and its surroundings are such as to give one standing keepers. at the top, the sense of being suspended in mid-air.

three ship loads of earth were brought from Mt. Calvary, in order that the dead might rest in "holy ground."

The route from Pisa to Rome skirts the who left more traces of himself on Europe compulsion, but it should nevertheless exist. than any other of modern times. Immense wheat-fields abound, with the extremes of civilization meeting, when within the same mile, one sees the rude threshing-floors where the feet of donkeys are trampling out the grain, and the modern steam threshing machine is doing its work. Once, the waves of the Mediterranean, a steam thresher, and the ruins of ancient Etruscan civilization antedating the founding of Rome itself, were all in sight and within a few minutes walk of each other; a strange blending of the historic land, the storied sea, and the primeval and modern civilizations.

One of the pleasant episodes of travel occurred at Pisa, where, in the crowded station with its babel of Italian gesticulation and vociferation, we met a gentleman and his wife from New England; cultured, companionable and home-like people, who journeyed with us to Rome, and with whom we met at sundry places thereafter, parting with them at last when the City of Rome was moored at her pier in New York, many weeks later.

The sun buried himself in the Mediterranean while we were between Civita Vecchia and Rome. The darkness came down, leaving only the stars to show us the way. As we neared the city, tumultuous feelings filled every current of thought. We were passing through scenes where every inch of surface was sacred to history, history stretching away into the past, until it grows as dim as the night outside. Lights appear in the distance, "the lights of Rome." The train stops; we are inside the line of the old walls.-Are those lights away yonder along the Apoun way? On which of the "seven hills" does the station stand? Are we going to the "Quirinal Hotel?" And shall we enter through one of the old "triumphal ways?" How the questions crowd into one's heart and out at one's lips! A modern hotel omnibus receives us. It is a long time before we can sleep. It is so strange, such a far-off fact, to think that this is Rome, and that these midnight voices come up from the streets where the Cæsars rode in triumph! And that not far away is the dungeon wherein (probably) Paul wore his chains, and wrote, "I am now ready to be offered."

PARSON.

QUARTERLY. MEETING AT WESTERLY.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Seventh-day Baptist Churches, was held with the Pawcatuck Church in Westerly, R. I., Oct. 20th and 21st.

The subject of sermons, papers, and remarks was "Sabbath observance."

preached on "Christian Liberty, and Sabbath observance," from 1 Cor. 10: 23, 24, 27. He first spoke of Paul's doctrine of Christian Liberty, as modified by expediency, edification, and a higher freedom; and then applied the doctrine to Sabbath observance.

On Sabbath morning, S. S. Griswold preached on "The Law of Sabbath observance," from Mark 2: 27, 28. He first spoke of the Sabbath as a good, and benefit for man. The Sabbath was made for man; then showed the law of Sabbath observance from the command "In it thou shalt not do any work," defining work as that done in the ways of business and for business purposes; then took up the teachings and examples of Christ, and showed that he accepted the Sabbath as a matter of course, but only took issue with the wrong observance of, and ideas about it on the part of the Pharisees. He showed

and the home training which is essential, if we would bring up a generation of Sabbath-

J. W. Morton continued, speaking against wrong notions of the strictness of the olden Pisa has a Campo-Santo into which fifty- observance, and said, that, while it was severe in some respects, it was not too severe. He also said that we need more strictness in the families of to-day. You have to force benefits on people, sometimes. So you have Mediterranean most of the way. The isl- to compel children to observe the Sabbath, ands of Elba and Corsica are a long time until they come to call it a delight. The in view, awakening memories of the one man | compulsion should not appear too much as

The evening after the Sabbath was given to a general conference on the same subject, and the time was occupied until a late hour by various brethren.

W. C. Titsworth, Clerk.

LETTER FROM BRO. ROLF.

BACKERBREITERGANG HOFF 83, Haus 6, Hamburg.

Permit me herewith to hand you report of my feeble efforts in this city, as well as on board ships, and at the Stranger's Rest, in which I have preached the past month, nine sermons, visited forty ships, and distributed 501 tracts of 3,590 pages. I have also made many visits to both Jews and Christians. With the first was welcomed on account of the Sabbath, and this frequently gave an occasion to converse freely about their and the Christian Messiah. I have tried to make clear that we await him in the clouds of heaven to give vengeance to the enemies of God, and rescue the true believers who do not hold their lives dear, as John says, "and they loved not their lives unto the death." (Rev. 12: 11.)

Many of the Christians of different denominations see that the ancient Sabbath is right, but they must still have Sunday holiday, because their forefathers kept it. The people generally here in this city do not care for any day, but for pleasure. Here in this city is room for many laborers; the harvest indeed is great and the laborers are few. May the Lord give zeal that none become weary in well-doing.

I should have hired a room to hold meetings in but my resources would not warrant, the more so as I have been in doubt how long my stay might last; therefore I have made use of the room in the Stranger's Rest, where we have free access. May the Lord's blessing water the precious seed sown, and the Holy Spirit seal many a precious soul with the Father's signet. Here is a good place to erect a sailors' home, with the free use of the Bible as the bread of life, so many may eat and live, and be nourished and prepared for eternal life, and join with the blood-bought throng.

My best regards to all the Church. I am your brother in Christ, H. C. Rolf.

Home Mews.

ALFRED CENTRE—KENYON MEMORIAL HALL. Occupying a central position on the grounds of Alfred University, stands the building which friends of William C. Ken-On Sabbath evening, W. C. Titsworth yon, founder and first President of the Institution, have erected to his memory. With foundations firmly set in Allegany hard pan, its first, or basement story, is stoutly built of cut stone. The superstructure is of stone, faced with brick, and corners trimed with cut stone, and consists of two stories of about sixteen feet each, with an attic and, a tower which rises some twenty feet above the whole. The outside measurement of the of the compass, its red tin roof, and white cornices, its bricks articulated with white mortar, its numerous windows of plate glass, and its massive stone steps, the genand substantial.

ship of God, may be done on the Sab- of Natural History. The partition walls are fulness from a host of new friends. bath. He made much of the fact that of brick and so little of wood is used in the

general supervision of the work. The cost | it. of the building at its present stage, has been, in round numbers, fifteen thousand dollars, which amount has been contributed, in sums small and large, by over four hundred dif- large party of friends, who took possession ferent individuals; and it is estimated that of their house, carrying a new couch for the three thousand dollars are still needed to Elder's study, and loading their tables with complete the building, to furnish apparatus almost everything good to eat, while from for heating and lighting, and for furniture the ceiling they suspended a beautiful hangand fittings. As the Trustees of the University are determined not to incumber the enterprise with debts, the full completion must await further contributions.

ful, and with it many men and women who many friends, and formally presented the

Dedication.

Kenyon and their interest in the work of erecting a fitting monument to his memory. With the large lecture room filled to overflowing, at 11 o'clock A. M., Dr. D. E. Maxson, Vice President of the Board of

who has been the agent of the Trustees for titute Churches; and his words are in demthe collection of funds and the construction onstration of the spirit and power. May of the building, made a report of his work, God prolong his days of life and usefulness. and formally passed it over to the Trustees who accepted it. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. C. M. Lewis, pastor of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and another anthem was sung by the choir, after which an address was delivered by Judge Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence,

At two o'clock, P. M., a large congregaion gathered in the church. After an in ocation by Rev. L. A. Platts, and singing by the choir, Professor Larkin made a statement of the financial needs of the department of Natural History, which was followed by addresses by Dr. D. R. Ford, of Elmira Female College, and Rev. L. E. Livermore, of New Market, N. J.

All the addresses are likely, in due season, to appear in print, and we forbear to comment upon them further than to say that they were the ripe and masterly productions of minds and hearts which received inspiration, impetus, and culture from William C. Kenyon, and which have been polished and strengthened by subsequent active and earnest life work.

A letter was read from C. D. Potter, of Adams Centre, N. Y., offering to pay five hundred dollars towards the salary of the Professor of Natural History for each of the two coming years, provided the Trustees would put rooms in order and secure the work of one term before the fourth of July next, whereupon contributions amounting to about nine hundred dollars for the completion of the Hall, were made.

Rev. D. E. Maxson, for some time pastor of the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, has presented to that Church hi resignation of the pastoral office, to take effect January 1, 1883. He finds the duties of his Professorship and pastorate too arduons

for him, hence this step.

ADAMS CENTRE.

The visit of Bro. Velthuysen and daughter here was very much enjoyed by our people. A very large congregation Sabbath morning, Oct. 14th, listened with unabating in regard to the future as now. The police walls is about fifty-five by seventy feet, and, interest for nearly an hour to Bro. V. as he with a gable for each of the four chief points | gave the history of the Sabbath movement, and spoke of the experience and condition of the Sabbath-keepers in Holland. hearts were thrilled with joy as he told us of his daughter's baptism by Eld. Wardner, and eral appearance of the building is airy, tidy, as she spoke of her new found hope in Jesus. At the close of the morning service, over Designed for the use of the department two hundred people passed around by the of practical jokers. of Natural History, the basement is to be oc- altar and gave these visitors the welcome of cupied by steam heating and ventilating ap- | a hearty hand-shake. In the evening they too, that Christ taught that man with his paratus, library and cabinets. The first again spoke to a good congregation, giving necessities is higher than the Sabbath, and story above the basement is devoted to lect-additional incidents of their life and experideeds of mercy and kindness, and those ure rooms and laboratory, and the upper ence. They went from us with many ferthings necessary to the proper public wor- story is to be occupied mainly as a museum | vent prayers for their welfare and future use-

The Baptist State Convention held it the Sabbath is not simply a day of rest, but construction that the building is well nigh annual session at Watertown in this county, a day of religious rest, and remembering the fire proof. On the whole, no more beautiful the past week. It is a strictly home mission-Creator, in the proper worship of the house or substantial structure can be found in this ary organization. Its labors are confined to of God and the private and family devotions. section of the State. The plan of the build- the State, in caring for the feeble Churches, In the afternoon, after the Bible-school, ing was made by E. L. Roberts, Esq., archi- the Sunday-school and educational interests B. P. Langworthy, 2d, of the 2d Hopkinton | tect of New York city, at a cost of three of their denomination. The attendance Church, read a paper, the points of which hundred dollars, and was the contribution was large. Many papers and addresses of were, the day of the Sabbath, the proper ob of Miss E. E. Kenyon, of Plainfield, N. J. much interest were presented. The receipts servance of it in abstaining from work, and William Ayars, of Shiloh, N. J., has been of their treasury exceeded those of last year having no business of one's own going on on chief mason, and Thomas Place, under the by about \$2,000. An interesting Pastor's The deceased is well connected.

Conference was also held in connection with

The sixtieth anniversary of the married life of Eld. Alexander Campbell and wife, was celebrated at their home Oct. 26th, by a ing lamp which brilliantly illuminated the pleasant scene. Their son and daughter from Wolcott were present and arrayed their father in a fine broad-cloth coat of the style of dress coats, not so much worn now, as in Although Kenyon Memorial Hall is still the days of his early manhood. Other valincomplete, as above stated, it has been uable presents they also brought to both thought best to dedicate it to the use for father and mother. After supper, of which which it is built. Accordingly, Wednesday, about seventy partook, the pastor, in behalf Oct. 25th, was set apart for the dedication of the company, expressed to this aged couple services. The day came, bright and beauti- the warm regards and kind wishes of their had, in former times, been students and articles brought as a slight confirmation of teachers in Alfred Academy and University, | these feelings. The Elder responded feelattracted hither by their love for President | ingly in a few words of thanks, when the pastor offered prayer, which was followed by soul-stirring music. Altogether, it was one of the pleasantest gatherings of the kind it was ever our privilege to attend. Eld. Campbell is now in his eighty-second year, Trustees, called the meeting to order. An enjoying a fair degree of health, but possessinvocation was offered by Rev. Charles A. ing so much mental vigor and spiritual fer-Burdick, of Nile, N. Y., and an anthem was vor that he still delights to go out in the sung by the choir. Professor E. P. Larkin, mission work of preaching Christ to the des-

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD.

Eld. Velthuysen and daughter arrived here on the 25th from their Western trip. He will sail on the steamship Amsterdam from New York, Nov. 1st, at 10 A. M.

Dea J. D. Spicer and wife celebrated their silver wedding on the 7th of October. They intended keeping the fact very quiet, but a few friends found it out, and added their congratulations upon the happy occasion.

Upwards of 4,000 letters and postal cards were received last month through this office, by the Chantanqua Literary and Scientific Circle, ("C. L. S. C.,") which has its headquarters here. This will give some idea of the extent of its operations.

ablished institutions of Plainfield. It connects us with all the neighboring cities in cluding New York, and those who enjoy its conveniencies scarcely know how they ever got along without it.

The school accommodations of the city have been very cramped since the burning of the primary department last July, notwith- keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially standing two other buildings were hired and invited to attend fitted for schools. The plans for the new building, to cost about \$25,000, are completed, and it is expected that work will be commenced upon it very shortly.

Condensed News.

IN FRANCE.—Private advices of Oct. 27th epresent the situation in Lyons, France, to be very alarming. The promptest action of the military authorities is advocated in order to prevent a revolutionary rising. Business s suspended and troops have been telegraphed for. The situation is critical. A panic has seized the population. The mob threaten to attack the banks and public buildings. Measures of precaution have been taken. A Paris correspondent says he has never heard so much anxiety expressed are extraordinarily active. A large number of arrests are being made in Lyons. Among the persons arrested are the men supposed to have placed the bombs which exploded under the table in a restaurant Sunday.

The friends of the government at one time thought that the immense number of threatening letters which have passed through the post, offices at Monceau Les Mines, Chalons, and Lyons, were the work

A decree was published Oct. 30th, reguating the use of dynamite and instituting rules enabling the authorities to trace the sale of explosives. The government has decided to establish a permanent garrison at Monceau Les Mines, and give the prefects discretionary powers in regard to the enforcing of the law respecting religious emblems in the schools.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in New York on Saturday, Commissioner Coudert said that in the Nineteenth Ward, 11,000 children were unable to get an education, because there was no room

John A. Stark, aged twenty-four years, a foreman in Chase's chair factory at Jamestown, N. Y., was found dead in the park Oct. 22d. Excessive drinking was the cause.

The Attorney-General of New York has given his opinion, that a registered voter is entitled to vote, even if a repeater has already voted on his name, and an inspector of election must receive and count such

There were only nine new cases of yellow fever and one death at Pensacola, Oct. 29th. This is a remarkable decline and inspires hope, although there has been no frost, and the weather has been unseasonably warm.

A fire at Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 27th, caused by spontaneous combustion, destroyed two manufacturing buildings, employing fifty hands, and a dwelling house. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$8,000.

Noble's explosive manufactory at Ayrshire was entirely wrecked Oct. 27th, by the explosion of some combustibles used for makng bombs. Several workmen were killed.

The striking shoemakers at Biddeford, Me., have returned to work. We knew it would be all up with them at the last. Such strikes always wax to an end.

The conference sitting at Paris will submit to the governments represented, the draft of an international treaty for the protection of submarine cables. The Great Northwestern Telegraph Com-

pany proposes laying a submarine cable in Lake Superior, to connect Fort William, Manitoba, with Ontario.

It is believed that the damage by the present floods in Tyrol, will reach 1,500,000 florins. The cabinet is discussing means of

The Bey of Tunis died on Friday night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will meet with the Portville Church, at Main Settlement, on the second Tuesday in Novem-

1. Introductory Sermon; "How to meet the previlent and growing infidelity of the day." D. E.

2. "Does our present system of denominational work encourage the gifts as spoken of in Eph. 4: 3. -"What position should the ministers of this

Conference take in their pulpit efforts in reference to he prohibitory law of this State?" J. G. Burdick. 4. "What does the New Testament teach relative o the time of the resurrection of Christ?" J. P.

The relation between the moral and ceremonial law; their nature and design as revealed in the Scriptures." L. M. Cottrell. "Is the doctrine of evolution in harmony with the true problem of life and the theory of the uni-

verse?" James Summerbell. I. L. COTTRELL, Secretary.

THE Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey and New York City Churches will be held with the Church at Mariboro, N. J.: commencing on Sixth-The telephone has become one of the es- day, at 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 17, 1882. Rev. L. E. Livermore, of the New Market Church, is appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon. All are invited to attend

J. C. Bowen, Secretary.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath-

H. E. Peckham, H. P. Burdick, Fannie E. Stillman, D. N. Meredith, A. N. Wylie, A. H. Lewis 2, N. W. Irish. Ruth A. Crandall, Henry Whipple, Mrs. T. C. Taylor, Moss Engraving Co., H. W. Randolph, S. R. Potter, H. P. Grace, J. H. Hackenbergen, C. H. Mills, Mrs. B. F. Burdick, W. W. Jaques, Mrs. Geo. H. Holberton, A. E. Main, G. H. Babcock, Harriet Edwards, I. D. Titsworth, James Summerbell, W. C. Titsworth, E. Lanphear, A. Hakes, U. M. Babcock, J. B. Clarke. I. L. Cottrell, Wm. F. Kilmer, A. Benham, W. S. Bonham, A. M. West.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

	Pay	s to	Vol.	No
C. Palmiter, Alfred Centre.	81		39	2
W. Q. Babcock		00	39	5
Mate Saunders, Alden,	,	00	39	ĭ
Mrs. S. Brown, Leonardsville,		ÕÕ	39	5
Mrs. E. G. Barber, Scott,		25	38	5
J. J. Smith, Obi,			38	5
Mrs. J. Sherburne, Walworth, Wis.,		00	39	2
John Millard.		00	39	5
Mrs. Content Spicer, Westerly, R. I.,		ŏŏ	39	3
Ruth A. Crandall,		00	39	2
F. M. Kildow, Berea, W. Va.,		00	39	್ಷ
Luther Bond, Auburn,			38	5
F. G. Ehret, White Oak,		00		4
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# Relected Miscellany.

## THE PANSIES' LESSON.

BY EMMA F. WYMAN.

My neighbor's little garden spot Lies close beside my room; And just beneath my window sill My neighbor's pansies bloom.

Bright little faces to my own They lovingly uphold. And daily charm my sight with robes Of purple and of gold

Because they did not bloom for me Shall I for them repine? Shall I not find delight in them Because they are not mine?

They well reward their owner's care, Yet scatter blessings free; They bloom for him, but also bear Untold delights for me.

Who listens wisely always learns A lesson from the flowers: The world is full of pleasant things That can not all be ours.

Yet we may find in others' joys An added happiness: And, sharing our delights, we may The lives of others bless.

# "PAPA HAYDN."

One day nearly a hundred and fifty years ago two elderly gentlemen were dining together in an old house in Hamburg, Germany. They were music-masters of great note her lot in life. in those days. Herr Franck was the host; the guest was Herr Reuter, Capellmeister at Germany gathered a band of younger musifrom the country. Reuter was delighted. The boy was summoned from the kitchen, where he was dining with the cook, and no doubt enjoying his Sunday pudding with great relish, for he worked hard, and did not fare too well.

wainscoted dining-room, the grave musicians looking up from their dinner as the door opened on a small dark-haired, brown-skinned in 1799, and with its performance, nine years who came in shyly, and stood at a distance Haydn's life. from the table, with his hands behind him, and his head bent down, until his teacher, honored musician a tribute, and so the ora- lay moored to a jetty down below. The Herr Franck, bade him sing. And then the boy's voice broke all the bonds of restraint. He threw back his little head and sang. It old man, and very feeble, and he was obliged to be carried into the theatre. But there has a sum of the back his little head and sang. It old man, and very feeble, and he was obliged to be carried into the theatre. But there has a sum of the back his little head and sang. It old man, and very feeble, and he was obliged to be carried into the theatre. But there has no sum of the could fix the hair.

It was a wonderful step onward for the child; but Reuter little knew the future of the boy whom he took that day, and never dreamed that his name, Francis Joseph Haydn, would be famous in every civilized country of the world.

Reuter carried young Haydn off to Vienna, where he was placed in the cathedral choir; and where his sweet young voice, a marvelous soprano, filled all the town with delight. His parents gave him freely in charge to old Reuter; but the master was selfish and exacting. The boy longed to compose, but Reuter refused to allow him to take lessons in composition, and made him give his whole time to choir practice. Haydn had very little money, but he hoarded every on music, and having studied them diligently, actually composed a mass.

I don't suppose it was very fine music, but at all events it showed a great desire for work, and it was too bad that Reuter should have roared with laughter over it, and given

the eager boy no encouragement. It seems as though from that time the old master was determined to thwart and annoy his pupil. The lad found choir work a slavery, but did not know how to free himself. A piece of idle mischief led to his escape. One day in a frolic he cut off the tail of the wig of a singer in the choir. Reuter flew into a rage, turned Haydn out then and there, actually expelling him from choir, board and lodging. It was a cruel winter's night. The lad wandered about the streets of Vienna, until he remembered the one person who had ever encouraged him. This was a barber named Keller, and to his humble abode Haydn directed his steps. Keller gave him a cordial welcome, though he had but little to offer: a loft-in which, however, stood an old harpsichord—and a seat at his simple table. In the wig-maker's family. Haydn went joyfully to work. He had some sonatas of Bach's, he picked up odd bits of music here Study the first movement. See how the had gone before him, and though often cold and hungry, was never cheerless. Now and then he went into the shop, where Keller and his daughter Anne were at work on wigs, and where Haydn's assistance was quite acceptable. Anne Keller was a plain dull girl, who knew nothing of the great art of her father's lodger, yet Haydn was grateful for her rough sort of kindness to him. He became engaged to her, and later, when he was more prosperous, married her.

It was not long before the young musician had made a circle of friends. He played on the violin and the organ, sometimes in the

Haydn's compositions, the young musician's they bear a small proportion to the general correctness of the popular judgment on dieviolin slowly filling the moon-lit garden with aggregate. The prospects for the coming tetic questions. The oyster is almost the melody. No demonstration from old Curtz year are very promising. The enormous only animal substance which we eat habitu-

voice screamed to know who was playing.

Back came the answer, "Joseph Haydn."
"Whose music is it?"

" Mine."

Down came Curtz, collared the astonished young man, and brought him up-stairs to a big candle-lit room, where stood a fine piano littered with music. There, when the two had regained their breath, Curtz explained that he wanted Haydn to compose some music for a new libretto he had written. Now this was certainly an important moment. Haydn sat down to the piano, banged away, tried various ideas, and at last hit upon the right thing. Before daylight he had

It was his first real success, and from that arrangement. moment prosperity attended him. He wrote his first Symphony when he was 28, in the as we are to have a boat on the loch, of hazy, where his duty was a curious one. He hazy, where his duty was a curious one. He was obliged to have a piece of music ready of course be some kind of shop, or else how to lay on his patron's breakfast table every could the natives live?" morning. This may seem drudgery, but in reality these years were among the happiest the sweet Highland glens?" cried Lucy; of Haydn's life, marred only by his marriage for my part, if I get some milk, and a litwith the barber's daughter, Anne Keller, the honey to my bread, I care for nothing else; whose wretched temper at last forced him to and we are sure of honey, mother dear, bely, however, and she was well content with

Vienna. Their conversation very naturally was on music, and the new and old music, and to whom he was familiarly known music, and to whom he was familiarly known and then; but Charles and Tom, dear boys, are Franck declared he had in his house a prodigv. a bov of nine, whom he had brought dearing title Retween them originally as "Papa Haydn." It was Mozart, the then growing fast; eggs are all very well at breakfast, but at dinner—" However, here they igy, a boy of nine, whom he had brought dearing title. Between them existed the most touching friendship, broken only by Mozart's early death.

I can not tell you of all of Haydn's works. His greatest were his Symphonies. In these he developed instrumental music until he made it something far greater than it had I like to think of that picture: the old ever been before; and for this all generations will owe him thanks and praise.

boy, a dainty delicately modeled child, later, is associated one of the last scenes in

Renter, the old master, sprang up, exclaimsat near his dear friend, Princess Esterhazy,

"Lucy dear, stay a moment. I've been on again. ing, "He shall come to my choir; he is just while all eyes turned lovingly and reverently talking to Mrs. McPherson about dinner,

When the music reached that part in which the word "Let there be light," occur, Haydn rose, and pointing heavenward, said aloud, "It comes from thence;" and indeed, that he might be able to do the best for the good of all.

After that evening Haydn never left his house. He grew feebler daily, but suffered laugh; "Mrs. McPherson says it is all right. little pain. One day, when he was thought to be past consciousness, he suddenly rose from his couch, and by a superhuman effort reached the piano.

There, in a voice which yet held the cadences of the boy chorister of long ago, he aging expedition. Having reached the Highsang the national hymn, and so, his hands land Post Office she peeped cautiously in at penny for a long time, and when he was drooping on the keys, he was carried gently the door. It seemed to be a general store to his bed and to his peaceful death. This cloth, stationery, wools, groceries, cheese,

As I told you, his great work was to reform and partially reconstruct instrumental music. He followed in the wake of Bach. To him we owe the symphony as we have it to day, and with this little sketch of the snuff-seller much too angry with her present dear master I want to tell you what a symphony is.

and elaborate composition for a full orches the neighborhood. A small leg of Highland tra. It contains various movements, and any number of instruments may be employed in its execution. Voices are also occasionally mother preferred beef. added. The movements of a symphony are first movement are two themes or subjects (we might say ideas), and these are given in two different keys. The andante movement is usually in some key related to the original key. When you study thorough-bass, you will find what beautiful effects this arrangement can produce. It would be an excellent little study to take one of the simplest symphonies of "Papa Haydn," and read it caretheme is worked out, back and forth, up and down; find out when and how it all returns to the original key, and then observe how the theme is carried on throughout the whole work. Above all, remember that the perfection to which the symphony has been brought we owe first to Haydn, then to Mozart, and finally to Beethoven. -Mrs. John Lillie, in Harper's Young People.

MINNESOTA'S GROWTH.—State Immigration Agent Young, of Minnesota, has prepared a special statistical report on the inchurches, and occasionally in the salons of based upon official figures. for the first six Lucy can manage all that! You know she flux of population since January 1, 1882, York, 30,740; via other northern ports, 14,-They were a band of enthusiastic youths 597; total foreign, 45,346; from other States, who wandered about Vienna on moonlight at least 15,000; total, 60,346. The Germans lead the list. Next in order of nation- iam Roberts, in his interesting lecture on the One night they directed their steps to the ality come the Norwegians, then the Swedes, digestive ferment, says: "Our practice in

point of the emigrant, and the unsettled connumber of emigrants.

# IN SEARCH OF A DINNER.

One fine, bright morning in early Autumn a family, consisting of a widowed mother and several sons and daughters, set off to a remote part of the Highlands of Scotland, there to spend the holiday months of the year. Mother only half fancied the expedition. She had many thoughts and fears as to the provisioning of such a large family, but she was outvoted by the young folk, and arranged with Curtz for the music, for which as nothing pleased her so much as to see them all happy, she at length assented to the

year 1759. Soon after he received an ap- course we will be able to supply you with any quantity of trout."

sides the heather."

Mother listened, smiled, and said nothing: but while she quickly knitted away at her were; and oh! how lovely everything was; their cottage nestling in a nook of the heather hill, while the deep, silent loch, lay far

It was early in the day when they arrived, and mother at once proposed a second breakall; Mrs. McPherson coming in, all smiles, with some fine trout caught in the lake that | ing Bertha's doll with a table-knife. very morning.

The boys were in transports of delight,

"The Post Office, mother," exclaimed Lu-"Have you not made a mistake?" "No, dear," said Mrs. Gordon with

See, dear, that cottage over there, that thatched cottage beside the fir-tree, that is the Post Office; now run like a darling, the boys will be ravenous in an hour or two."

And away went dutiful Lucy on her forwas in May, 1809. Francis Joseph Haydn, &c. The master of the shop was stamping letters, his wife was selling snuff to an ancient Highlander, and a lively controversy was being carried on in Gaelic as to the price. Nobody took any notice of Lucy; the lettersorter was deeply engrossed in his duties, the customer to be able all at once to smile upon another. At last Lucy's turn came, and she

counter, but Lucy remembered that her "Beef!" echoed the shop-woman; "there the allegro, the andante or adagio, minuet or is not a bit of beef nearer than fifteen miles, scherzo, and the allegro or presto. To the and this is the last bit of mutton; you had better have it, Miss, as long as you can get

mutton was brought up from below the

At this moment an elderly lady was seen approaching the store.

"There's the lady from the glen, she'll be wanting meat too." But Lucy had promptly produced her purse

and paid for the leg, which suddenly appeared in her eyes to be of untold value. "Please send it home at once," said she,

we require it just immediately." "We canna send anything," said the woman, "except on Saturday, when the bairns are no at the schule; but I'll put it in a paper

for you, and you'll maybe carry it yersel!" Half an hour before, if Lucy had been told that she would have carried home a leg of mutton, she would have been highly amused at the idea; but with that hungry lady looking on, and the chance of roast beef fifteen miles away, things appeared to her in quite a different light. She seized her prize, and carried it home with more pleasure than if it had been a new book from the library; once carried home a leg of mutton."-Chat-

WHY WE EAT OYSTERS RAW. -Dr. Willhouse of Herr Curtz, the leader of the opera. then the Irish, and then the Scotch. There regard to the oyster is quite exceptional, and house of Herr Curtz, the leader of the opera. | then the Irish, and then the Scotch. There | regard to the oyster is quite exceptional, and | Torms and \$5 outst head | Torms and \$5 outst header | To

was expected, but suddenly a window was crop makes the food ontlook bright, viewed ally, and by preference in the raw or uncooked state; and it is interesting to know that there is a sound physiological reason at dition of European politics will swell the the bottom of this preference. The fawncolored mass which constitutes the dainty of the oyster is its liver, and this is little less than a heap of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual con tact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment—the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested without any other help than by its diastase. The oyster in the uncooked state, or merely warmed, is in fact self-digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking; for the heat employed immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested, like any other food, by the eater's own digestive pow-

## A STAGE JOURNEY.

The old town where the children were passing their vacation stood upon a breezy hill among the New England mountains.

From its long and winding street they could see distant lakes shining deep down in the wooded valleys, and fleecy clouds creeping along the deep blue sides of far-off cliffs.

The houses were clustered oddly about, and over their gray old roofs the birds sang all day long in the Summer silence.

Of course the children were always busy. Their pleasures never seemed to wear out What they threw aside to-day they would take up again the next day with new interest, if it so happened; and if not, they invented something better.

They had peddled sand for sugar, selling it at the low price of five dollars a pound they had broken a croquet mallet and mendbeneath, shimmering in the bright, August | ed it three different ways; they had sent an arrow straight through the kitchen window-glass; they had played "wild Indian," in which game Master Johnny, fiercely decorfast, which was eagerly seconded by one and ated and personating "Old-chief-not-afraidof-Wolf," had distinguished himself by scalp-

This act of the great sachem so demoralized the rest of the tribe that it was a long time before peace was restored to that peo-

could he? and anyway he could fix the hair

As for Bertha, she said she wished she and she tells me that a cart passes twice a could go to Barcelona, for she had heard week with beef and mutton; but it won't that there, on the eve of the Befana, every come for two days yet. Now, dear, I am kind of doll, in every possible phase of doll-sorry to keep you from the boat; but would hood, from old men and women down to you mind going to the Post Office for a piece | babies in cradles, could be bought, for the all knew that the master's work was always of beef? If we don't send soon it may be all shop-windows, brilliantly lighted, were full

They were in the midst of a heated discussion whether it was best to play real real, or only make believe, when the sound of stage-wheels clacking at the foot of the hill sounded upon the still noon air.

"I know what we'll do," shouted Johnny, as he turned a sudden somerset upon the grass, "we'll play stage and go somewhere!" In a short time a number of chairs were arranged upon the lawn, and the passengers comfortably seated therein. Johnny pointed out the sights as they drove off.

"See that big stone house over there?"
"Over where?" said Bertha. "I don't see any house."

"Why, that great very large house beside the sage-bushes. "Oh yes!"

"Well, that's where John Bunyan lives. There's Mister Bunyan out there now selling

shoe strings?" Properly speaking, a symphony is a long meekly asked if any meat was to be had in him, he has changed so. Do drive over and buy some strings. They say they are very

"Oh no," said Johnny, "we shall never have time. Be dark before we get there Whoa! Where does your uncle live?"

"He's-he's-he's gone out West."

"What West?"

"Out to Pekin, China; don't you know?" "All right; we'll just peek in and see him. Get up along." In about a minute the stage rolled into

the land of idols and tea with a fine flourish "Ever seen an idol?" said Johnny. "Yes," replied Bertha, "I saw one down

at the vestry made out of wood." "You just come along with me and I'll show you a real one," said Johnny, "and it isn't any wooden image, either. Its name

is 'Goo-goo.'" The idol Goo-goo sat enthroned in a hammock. So intent was she in shaking a little rubber-rattle, that she gave very small attention to her foreign guests. Indeed, she was so very indifferent that

the travelers withdrew, and in an incredible short time were back in America. There they were welcomed by a speech from Bridget, and a banquet consisting of marmalade and cake. - Youth's Companion.

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A New industry spr is the manufacture of iron pyrites. We now Sicily, for the manufac also import large quant from England. It is here from the immense cheaper than it can be

Mr. J. Lewis, of Li a new system of gas of promise. The old away with altogether. is a thimble of plating supply pipe, and thro num a mixture of comp nary gas is made to pa are ignited, the wire b and a bright, soft, stead No flame is seen above seems to be a total cons The lighting power of the 54 candle per cubic f

Spiders, when irrita begin to shake their web Some observers liave asc to effect concealment w near. A correspondent ure, on the other hand, ion that the web is sha says he has seen mon jump up and down on tails erect, or if confined bars with their hands an them as the spiders do days ago, finding a larg web in the garden, we. with a stick, when he a signs of anger, and with rigid legs began to shake greatest vigor. It seeme was not a mere desire fo genuine anger, that move

A LETTER written by

cousin, Mrs. Thomas R. dozen years after the ever explained the selection of "What hath God wrough first telegraphic message ton to Baltimore: "You haps, that this sentence tence transmitted by tele ington to Baltimore, an young friend, Miss An daughter of the Commis She took the pains to con the morning after my passed both Houses to be me of the good news. A she should indite the first ted by telegraph from W. more. This was the fir mitted, and she indited in you, my dear cousin, it h few can understand in it National Baptist.

THE assumption the at one time in a fluid co Laplace and by many astrogists, was disputed with of evidence by Dr. Hou before the Science Associa

Following are some o

doubting the fluidity of other planet at any stage of 1. The possibility of the the rings of Saturn, on the they are either solid or lin than doubted, and the mor esis concerning them is th swarms of discrete meteor meaning that they are se

other in space. 2. It is difficult to un specific gravity of Jupits planets on the supposition of the supposition of the stance light enough to for outer planets consist of stones moving around a so

cleus, the difficulty respec gravity would disappear. 3. The recent researche periodic showers of shooting ets tends in the direction comets in cooling break up particles, and that probable cooled in like manner in which soon modified by I

cold of space. Mr. Huggins's recent co spectroscopic appearances candescent portions of met the presence in both of him gen compounds, confirmin drawn from the identity of ets and meteoric shooting From all these and other is allowable to suppose moon, when they separate nebula, did so in the form

stones, each of them have of inter-stellar space—14 normich vormer has Mark Calon May really the ANGE INGRESS

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Years Among WILD INDIANS I

Hen. Sherman.

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# Popular Science.

It is reported that the telephone is now in successful operation as an expedient for communicating with divers engaged in difficult and dangerous work.

Instantaneous photography has achieved another triumph. The London Times says that Dr. Caudeze has recently proved the practicability of photographing landscapes from the window of a train moving at a rate of even fifty miles an hour. Wonderfully distinct views have been obtained.

A New industry springing up in the South is the manufacture of sulphuric acid from iron pyrites. We now import sulphur from Sicily, for the manufacture of the acid, and also import large quantities of the acid itself from England. It can be manufactured here from the immense deposits of pyrites cheaper than it can be imported.

MR. J. LEWIS, of London, has introduced a new system of gas lighting, which is full of promise. The old gas-burner is done away with altogether. In place of it there is a thimble of platinum wire placed over the supply pipe, and through this cap of platinum a mixture of compressed oir and ordinary gas is made to pass. When the gases are ignited, the wire becomes incandescent and a bright, soft, steady light is given forth. No flame is seen above the wire, and there seems to be a total consumption of the gas. The lighting power of the system is said to be 54 candle per cubic foot of gas consumed.

SPIDERS, when irritated in any manner, begin to shake their webs with great rapidity. Some observers have ascribed this to a desire to effect concealment when it fears danger is ure, on the other hand, expresses the opinion that the web is shaken in anger. He says he has seen monkeys, when annoyed, jump up and down on all fours with their tails erect, or if confined in a cage, seize the bars with their hands and feet, and shake them as the spiders do their webs. A few days ago, finding a large yellow spider on a web in the garden, we touched him gently with a stick, when he at once showed all the signs of anger, and with body raised high on rigid legs began to shake his web with the greatest vigor. It seemed quite clear that it was not a mere desire for concealment, but genuine anger, that moved him. - Examiner.

A LETTER written by Prof. Morse to his cousin, Mrs. Thomas R. Walker, in 1844, a dozen years after the event alluded to, thus explained the selection of the spiritual test "What hath God wrought," which was the first telegraphic message sent from Washington to Baltimore: "You are not aware, perhaps, that this sentence was the first sentence transmitted by telegraph from Washington to Baltimore, and indited by my young friend, Miss Annie Ellsworth, the daughter of the Commissioner of Patents. She took the pains to come to me early on the morning after my appropriation had passed both Houses to be the first to inform me of the good news. I then promised her she should indite the first sentence transmitted by telegraph from Washington to Baltimore. This was the first sentence transmitted, and she indited it, and let me assure you, my dear cousin, it has a meaning which few can understand in its whole extent."-National Baptist.

THE assumption that the earth was at one time in a fluid condition, as held by Laplace and by many astronomers and geologists, was disputed with a suggestive array DRUNKENNESS & OPIUM EATING. of evidence by Dr. Houghton, of Dublin, before the Science Association at Montreal.

Following are some of his reasons for doubting the fluidity of the earth or any other planet at any stage of its evolution:
1. The possibility of the equilibrium of

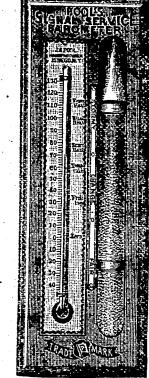
the rings of Saturn, on the supposition that they are either solid or liquid, has been more than doubted, and the most probable hypothesis concerning them is that they consist of swarms of discrete meteoric stones, discrete are superior to all others. Price 25 cents. meaning that they are separate from each other in space.

2. It is difficult to understand the low specific gravity of Jupiter and the other planets on the supposition that they are either solid or liquid, for we know of no substance light enough to form them. If the outer planets consist of discrete meteoric stones moving around a solid or liquid nucleus, the difficulty respecting the specific

gravity would disappear. 3. The recent researches connecting the periodic showers of shooting stars with comets tends in the direction of showing that comets in cooling break up into discrete solid particles, and that probably the solar nebula to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to cooled in like manner in separate fiery tiers, the undersigned, at his office in the village of Alfred Centre, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, which soon modified by radiation into the

cold of space. Mr. Huggins's recent comparisons of the spectroscopic appearances of comets and incandescent portions of meteoric stone show the presence in both of hydrogen and nitrogen compounds, confirming the conclusions drawn from the identity of the path of com-

ets and meteoric shooting stars. From all these and other considerations it is allowable to suppose that the earth and moon, when they separated from the solar nebula, did so in the form of solid metoric stones, each of them having the temperature of inter-stellar space—that is, something Breeders of Light Brahma Fowls. First and second heit below the freezing point of water. - Sci- 100 chicks for sale. Price, single birds. \$2; per



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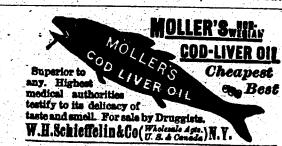
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	EAST	WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 8‡	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
<i>Leave</i> Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "		7.15 AN 8.54 "
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9 00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	4 06 "		9.11 AM 9.25 " 10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.43 PM 12.00 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.25 PM 2 59 "	6.50 PM 8.47 " 10.53 " 3.38 AM	3.44 "	1.50 PM 4.80 " 7.30 "

New York | 10.00PM 7.25 AM 11.25 AM ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57. Perrysburg 6.30. Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.58, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9 25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52. Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, and arriving at Wellsville 7.10 A. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Per rysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley, 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26. Carrollton 11.45 A. M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.15, Cuba 1.42, Friend ship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 3.05, Scio 3.21, ered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878. Wellsville 3.39, Andover 4.14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M.

5.45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.10 A. M. WESTWADD

	MEST	WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5	No. 29	No. 1
Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 PM 10.55 "	6.00 рм	7.15 рм	9.00 AM 12.13 PM
Hornellsville	8.10 AM	5.10 AM	12.50 рм	8.55 PM
Wellsville Cuba Olean	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 "	6 07 AM	3.30 "	9.57 <b>PM</b> 10.49
Carrollton Great Valley	11.09 "	7.50 "	4.07 " 5.02 " 5.13 "	11.89 "
Arrive at Salamanca	11.20 "	8.00 "	5.17 "	11.50 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at	11.52 ам	• • • • • •	5.50 рм	12.20 AM
Dunkirk	1.30 рм		7.55 "	2.10 .

1.30 рм...... 7.55 " 2.10 ." ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

12.25 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from Hornells-ville, stopping at Almond 12.36, Alfred 12.46, Andover 1.05, Wellsville 1.24, Cuba 2.22, Olean 2.50, Carrollton 3.30, Great Valley 3.40, and all stations, arriving at Salamanca at 6 P. M.

4.15 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 5.00, Andover 5 54, Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M. Sunday, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk; Train 29 will make the stops of Train 9.

*Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. BRADFORD BRANCH

		27. M	AKD.			
STATIONS.	-				21.	
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.20	P. M. 8.30	P. M. 4.10	P. M. 11.50	P. M. 8.22	P. M. 11.80
Bradford Leave	10.03	9.30	4.51	12.85	9.00	1.20
Bradford Custer City Arrive at	10.45 11.10	••••	4.55 5.07	1.05 1.20		•••••
Buttsville	12.25	••••	5.45	• • • • •	••••	

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M.

11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11:20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.25 A. M.

rives at Bradford 11 85 A. M. EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		20.				
Leave Buttsville	A. M. 6.80		A. M.	P. W.	P. N.	e Y
Custer City	7.18		8.40 9.85	1.80	1.10 8.14	••••
Arrive at Bradford	7.85		9.50	1.45	8.25	
Leave Bradford	7.45	A. M. 6.20	10. <b>9</b> 8	2.40	4 1K	2 M
Arrive at Carrollton			10.45			<b>。</b>

Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M. Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A: M., and arrive at Bradford 11.85 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.39 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.80 P. M.

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# INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Sept. 30. The Anointing at Bethany. Mark 14: 1-11. Oct. 7. The Passover. Mark 14: 12-21. Oct. 14. The Lord's Supper. Mark 14: 22-31.

Cet. 21. The Agony in the Garden. Mark 14: 32-42. Oct. 28. Jesus Betrayed and Taken: Mark 14: 43-54. Nov. 4. Jesus before the Council. Mark 14: 55-72.

Mov. 11. Jesus before Pilate. Mark 15: 1-15. Nov. 18. Jesus Mocked and Crucified. Mark 15: 16-26. Mov. 25. His Death on the Cross. Mark 15: 27-37. Dec. 2. After his Death. Mark 15: 38-47. Dec. 9. His Resurrection. Mark 16: 1-8.

Dec. 16. After his Resurrection. Mark 16: 9-20. Dec. 23. Special Lesson; to be supplied by the Superinten ent of each School.

Dec. 30. Review.

LESSON VII.—JESUS BEFORE PILATE.

BY N. WARDNER WILLIAMS.

For Sabbath-day, November 11.

(New Version.)

And straighway in the morning the chief priests, with the elders and scribes and the whole council,

held a consultation, and bound Jesus, and carried him away, and delivered him up to Pilate. And Pilate asked him, Art thou

the King of the Jews?
And he answering saith
unto him, Thou sayest.
And the chief priests accused him of many things.

And Pilate again asked

him, saying, Answerest thou nothing? behold how many things they accuse thee of. But Jesus no

more answered anything insomuch that Pilate mar

veled.

Now at the feast he used to release unto them one prisoner, whom they asked of him. And there was one called Barabbas, lying bound with them that had made insurrection, men who in the insurrection.

who in the insurrection had committed murder.

And the multitude went

up and began to ask hir

envy the chief priests had

12 Barabbas unto them. And

Pilate again answered and

said unto them, What then shall I do unto him

whom ye call the King o 3 the Jews? And they cried out again, Crucify him. 14 And Pilate said unto them,

released unto them Barab

bas, and delivered Jesus,

when he had scourged him, to be crucified.

SCRIPTURE LESSON-MARK 15: 1-15.

(Old Version.) 1. And straightway in the a consultation with the elders and scribes, and the whole council, and bound Jesus, and carried him away, and delivered him to Pilate.

2. And Pilate asked him,
Art thou the King of the
Jews? And he answering,
said unto him, Thou sayest it. 3. And the chief priests accused him of many things but he answered nothing.

4, And Pilate asked him again, saying, Answerest thou nothing? behold how many things they witness against thee

5. But Jesus yet answered nothing; so that Pilate mar-6. Now at that feast he released unto them one pris-oner, whomsoever they de-

7. And there was one named Barabbas, which lay bound with them that had made insurrection with him, who had committed murder in the in-

8. And the multitude crying aloud, began to desire him to do as he had ever done 9. But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I release unto you the King of 10. (For he knew that the hief priests had delivered

him for envy.)

11. But the chief priests moved the people that he should rather release Barab-12. And Pilate answered

and said again unto them. What will ye then that I shall do unto him whom ye call the King of the Jews? 13. And they -cried out agair, Crucify him.

13. And they -cried out agair, Crucify him.

14. Then Pilate said unto them, Why, what evil hath he done? But they cried out exceedingly, Crucify him. And Pilate, wishing to confert the the more exceedingly, Crucify 15. And so Pilate, willing to

content the people; released Barabbas unto them, and delivered Jesus, when he had scourged him, to be crucified. CENTRAL TRUTH. What shall I do with

DAILY READINGS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He is despised and re-jected of men."—Isa. 53: 3.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.-Matt. 27: 11-26; Luke 28: 1-25

OUTLINE.

IV. Christ scourged and delivered to be cruci-

HELPS.

I. The morning council, probably about sunrise. Com-

pare Luke 26: 66, and John 18: 28. The chief priests, . .

and the abhole council. Implies a formal meeting of the San-

hedrin, at which all must be present. It is probable, from

Luke 22: 66, that this meeting was held in the council cham-

ber where alone the death sentence could be pronounced.

Held a consultation, to adopt plans whereby Pilate's con-

sent should be obtained, as Procurator of Judea. Bound

Jesus, and carried him away. Probably in solemn procession,

with a view of influencing the people and the Governor. It

is uncertain where Jesus was taken. There are two views,

first, that it was to the castle of Antonia; second, that it

II. And Pilate asked him. At the Judgment Hall, prob-

ably a private examination, as the Sanhedrin did not enter

for fear of defilement. See John 18: 28. King of the Jews.

A political accusation. "Perverting the people." Luke 23

14. Compare John 18: 33-38. Christ's explanation of his

III. Now at the feast. A feast, not limited to the Passover,

could be translated "any feast." Used to release. A cus

tom. Its origin unknown, perhaps Jewish. Among certain

eustoms and laws were (1) the Sanhedrin could condemn,

but not execute the death penalty; (2) no criminal trial

sould be carried through in the night, hence, the necessity

of the second trial; (3) a small number of the Sanhedrin

could transact business, but the whole council involved the

compulsory appearance of all. "Barabbas," an outlaw.

Compare John 18: 40, Luke 23: 19. Cried aloud, best text

gives "went up." For envy. Seeing the envy of the rulers

and chief priests, appeals to the multitude. Chief priests

more on the ground that they suggest complaints at Rome,

in that he is not "Cæsar's friend." Fearing removal he

consents. When he had scourged him. A custom before, cru-

eifixion; nineteen strokes of the scourge were equal to

thirty-nine lashes, under the Mosaic law; no more than

forty could be given. Scourge. Whip with hard substances,

as iron or lead were in the end of the thongs. The person

soourged, bound to a post. To be crucified. Crucifixion was

COMMENTS.

As day dawned, a second and more formal meeting

of the Sanhedrim was convened in one of the halls

or courts near at hand. As soon as it was day.

Compare John 18: 28. Probably about sunrise, since

the twilight is short in that latitude. The chief

priests ... and the whole council. This

V. 1. And straightway in the morning.

Roman, not a Jewish mode of punishment

moved. Stirred up the people to ask for Barabbas.

II. Accusation and examination. v. 2-5.

I. The morning council. v. 1.

III. Customs of the people. v. 6-11.

fled. v. 11-15.

was to a palace of Herod.

TIME.—A. D. 29. The morning of Christ's crucifixion.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. The Judgment Hall of Pilate.

Jesus rejected by Israel. Mark 15: 1-15.

The traitor's doom. Matt. 27: 1-10. The traitor's doom. Matt. 27: 1-10. Jesus before Pilate. John 18: 28-40. Jesus before Herod. Luke 23: 4-12. Jesus before the nation. Luke 23: 18-25. "Behold the man." John 19: 1-16. Christ rejected. Matt. 27: 11-26.

detailed statement suggests that this was a formal meeting of the Sanhedrim, at which all members must be present. It is probable from Luke 22: 66, that this meeting was held in the council chamber, where alone the death sentence could be pronounced. A legal assembly it could hardly be called, for it was a current axiom that "the Sanhedrim was to save, not to destroy life." The rules that governed this court, according to the Talmud, were: (1) the accused one to be held innocent until proved guilty; (2) no one could be tried or condemned in his absence; (3) witnesses were to be warned of the value of life, and to omit nothing in the prisoner's favor; (4) he was to have counsel to defend him; (5) all evidence in his favor was to be admitted freely; (6) any member of the court who had favored acquittal could not later vote for condemnation; (7) votes of the youngest members were first taken, that they might not be influenced by seniors; (8) in capital offenses a majority of two, at least, was required to condemn; (9) a verdict of acquittal could be pronounced on the day of trial; of guilt, only on the day after trial; (10) no criminal trial could be carried through in the night; (11) the judges must fast for a day before the trial; (12) no one could be executed on the same day as the sentence. The trial before Caiaphas and the Sanhedrim was, therefore, in violation of the rules of justice, according to strict Jewish law. Bound Jesus, and carried him away. Probably in solemn procession, with a view of influencing the people. Either to one of the two gorgeous palaces which the first Herod had erected, or to the Castle of

V. 2. And Pilate asked him. Probably a private examination at the Judgment Hall, or pratorium, which the Sanhedrim did not enter for fear of defilement. See John 18: 28. King of the Jews. They had condemned him for "blasphemy," for being a "malefactor," and for "perverting the people." Compare Mark 14: 64, John 18: 30, and Luke 23: 14; but now they bring a political accusation, and one which Pilate could not overlook. Thou sayest, i. e., "yes."

V. 3. And the chief priests accused. Pilate declared his conviction of the innocence of the accused. Compare John 18: 38, Luke 23: 4. This was a signal for a furious clamor on the part of the chief priests and members of the Sanhedrim, and they again accused our Lord of many things, of "stirring up the people," and teaching falsely throughout all Judea. Luke 23: 5

unto them. And Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews? For he perceived that for envy the chief with the chief. V. 4. And Pilate asked. The renewed accusations led to further questions from Pilate, but Jesus was silent, and Pilate, amazed and confident delivered him up. But the chief priests stirred up the multitude, that he should rather release of his innocence, proposed to release him, as was his custom at the feast; a custom not limited to the Passover, the text could be translated "any" or "every

> V. 6. The origin of releasing one at the feast is unknown, but is supposed to have been a Jewish custom, and undoubtedly continued by the Romans. V. 7. Barabbas. A celebrated robber and outlaw. See John 18: 40, Luke 23: 18, 19. The de-

scription indicates that he was a zealot, and as an content the multitude. insurgent against the Romans, he was esteemed by the Jewish rulers as a patriot and a hero. Three manuscripts give his name as Jesus Bar abbas." Some suggest this as hinted at in John 18: 40.

V. 8. Crying aloud. The Revised Version has "went up," which is after the best text, and sug- patience, amiability, and obedience. Her influence gests requesting. The Jewish rulers, prepared for in the family and among her young friends was great this, persuaded the people to ask for Barabbas in-

V. 9. Pilate answered them. The form of the question implies only a half-hope of a favorable reply. Pilate was not "weak and irresolute," but baffled in his purpose by superior cunning. Yet his purpose was lacking in moral earnestness, the great defect of the heathen world at that time.

V. 10. For envy. On account of His popularity. Pilate made three attempts to secure the release of Jesus, (1) after examining the charge that Jesus is a king, Luke 23: 4; (2) after the return from Herod, Luke 23: 13-16; (3) after the choice of Barabbas, Matt. 27: 16-20; but still not wishing to directly oppose the rulers, only to thwart them.

V. 11. But the chief priests moved the by." people. Revised Version, "stirred up," instigated, incited them to request Barabbas.

V. 12. What then shall I do? Perhaps an expression of surprise and contempt at their fickleness and his failure. Whom ye call King of the Jews. Perhaps as another endeavor to release Jesus, calling to their minds, "Blessed is the King that cometh," Luke 19: 38, and Mark 11: 10, and perhaps in disdain of their treatment of this "just

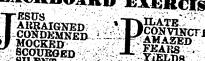
V. 13. Crucify him. The extreme punishment inflicted by law. Crucifixion was a Roman, not a Jewish, mode of punishment, and doubtless the punishment which would have been received by Barab-

V. 14. But they cried out exceedingly. Resolved to have his life; nothing else would satisfy. kingdom, which seems to have convinced Pilate of his in- In vain Pilate expostulated. - What evil hath he done? Joining with it the proposal to chas tise him and let him go. Luke 23: 22.

V. 15. Pilate . . . to content the multitude. And perhaps, fearing complaints at Rome, to the effect that he is not "Cæsar's friend," and his consequent removal, yields to their request. When he had scourged him. A customary form of punishment before crucifixion. Nineteen strokes of the scourge were equal to thirty-nine lashes, and, under the Mosaic law, no morethan forty could be given. The scourge was a whip with three thongs, into IV. Plate . . to content the people. Satisfy, perhaps and sharp-pointed bones. The person scourged was which were woven hard substances, as drops of lead usually bound to a short post, and in a stooping posture, the punishment was inflicted by lictors. Under this punishment the accused often fainted and not unfrequently died. To be crucified. Death upon the cross.

> 'Well may the cavern depths of earth Be shaken, and her mountains nod; Well may the sheeted dead come forth To gaze upon a suffering God! Well may the temple shrine grow dim, And shadows vail the cherubim, When He, the chosen One of heaven, A sacrifice for guilt is given."

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MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Hornellsville, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1882, by Rev. H. P. Burdick, Mr. J. W. EELLS, of Hartsville, and Miss IRENE O. BURDICK, of Hornellsville.

At West Hallock, Ill., Oct 19, 1882, at the house of the bride's father, Wm. P. Smith, by Eld. A. Hakes, Mr. ANSEL CROUCH and Miss LETITIA A. SMITH, all of West Hallock.

DIED.

In Richburg, N. Y., Oct 12, 1882, Mrs. MARTHA PROSSER MAXSON, widow of Dea. Moses Maxson, aged 73 years. Sister Maxson was born in Hopkinon, R. I., and when eighteen years of age, was converted and baptized by Eld. Matthew Stillman, and became a member of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton. From that church, in early life, she came to Richburg, and became identified. with her husband, with the church in that place. The last three years of her life have been years of suffering, and the last two of lonely widowhood, during which she has been cared for by the affectionate attention of her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Fuller, and her family. Shellived and died in the faith, and her long-waited for death was welcomed by her. Her death, though long expected, leaves a feeling of deep sadness in the church and a large circle of friends. Her funcial was largely attended at her former place of worship, on Sabbath, October 14th. Then shall I be satisfied when I awake in thy like

At Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 20 882, of pneumonia, Miss Clarissa Brown, aged She was a niece of Eld. Jared Kenyon's wife, and had for some twenty years been a member of his family. She was a faithful and devoted Chris-She was born in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., con verted to Christ at twenty years of age, and united with the First-day Baptist Church. years since she embraced the Bible Sabbath, and united with the Independence Church. Eld. Kenyon's wife and Sister Brown both died within about one week, and the remains of both have been borne to the tomb, thus leaving Eld. Kenyon alone in his pleasant and beautiful home at Independence. But he shares in the sympathies of his many friends, and is comforted with the hope that both of these dear ones have gone to be with Christ, which is "far bet-

In Hartsville, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1882, Mrs. HARRIET PETTIBONE, widow of the late Jonathan Pettibone, Sen., in the 81st hear of her age. At the age of seventeen, Sister Pettibone first made a profession of religion and united with the M. E. Church. Afterward, becoming convinced that she was in error respecting the Sabbath, she changed her practice and became a member of the First Alfred Church. Still later, when the Church at Hartsville was organized, she removed her membership there, and remained faithful until her death. Her sufferings were intense during the last few months, yet she seemed to await patiently the coming of death to set her free. Her hope was bright till the last, and she passed away as peacefully as though falling into a gentle sleep. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

In Mystic Bridge, Conn., Oct. 22, 1882, at the res idence of her brother, Geo. Greenman, Mrs. Cath-ARINE EDMONDSON, widow of John Edmondson, aged 79 years, 4 months, and 11 days. Sister Ed-mondson embraced the Savior in early life, was a constituent member of the Greenmanville Church, faithful in life's duties, and died trusting in Jesus as her only Savior. "Blessed are the dead that die in

At Ashaway, R. I., Oct. 19, 1882, of peritonitis, FLORENCE, daughter of Wm. Penn and Sarah M. Browning, aged 1 yells and 29 days. She had been failing for some danc, but was sick only a few hours. She was always a good girl, well beloved by all who knew her, and will be greatly missed, especially by for good. She was remarkable for her gentle reproofs when she heard the character of any person assailed. She was held in such high esteem by her teacher and fellow-pupils that they came en masse to her home before her remains were removed, to pre sent some beautiful tokens of their love and esteem, among which was a levely pillow of natural flowers with her name carefully and tastefully wrought therein, and sang, "We shall sleep, but not forever." Though dead she yet speaks. It is to be hoped that by her death, her young associates may be led to seek the Lord and meet her, when freed from earth's cares and sorrows, where parting is never known. She is gone, but will not be forgotten. Her body was interred by the side of that of her mother, in the Rockville cemetery. A sermon for the occasion was delivered on the brevity of life, by the writer, from Psa. 30: 4, 5. Truly, life is short and death is certain. We hope to meet her in the "Sweet by and

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