

Missions.

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

BRO. C. W. THRELKELD, Carlsville, 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 preaching, \$2.

IMMEDIATELY after Conference, a paper 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.

WE are grateful that we can announce that 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 hands; but as soon as practicable she will 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 will advance the cause of missions, and therefore prove helpful to our whole cause. The Missionary Department of the SABBATH RECORDER under its present management is now closed, and we desire to express our appreciation of the courtesy of the Publishing Agent, and of the encouraging 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.

A. E. M.

CONTRIBUTIONS from the Scott Church for the Missionary and Tract Societies:

Table listing names and amounts: J. J. White and wife \$10 00, Phebe Barber 50, G. M. Frisby 25, Mrs. Miner 25, J. T. Burdick 25, D. D. L. Burdick and wife 1 00, Myra Stillman 50, Aurelia Barber 25, Mrs. E. F. Barber 25, Charlie Barber 50, S. C. Stillman and wife 4 00, Mrs. M. A. Babcock 1 00, P. O. Brown and wife 1 00, Mrs. Wm. Barber 25, Morgan Maxson 50, Lee Burdick and wife 50, G. W. Green and wife 60, Mills Frisby 1 00, Mary Pratt 30, Lois Clark 25, Dea. L. S. Hazard and wife 2 00, Calvin Cobb 50, Ernest Childs 25, Mrs. Emily Babcock 10, Mrs. Wilber Maxson 50, Sarah Richardson 50, A. L. Whiting 1 00, Mrs. Wm. Babcock 50, Mrs. Mary P. Clarke 2 80, Mrs. Albert Clarke 50, Kate Clarke 50, Harlan Potter 25, Hiram Babcock 1 00, Martha Potter 25, R. P. Babcock and wife 2 00, Mrs. Lora Green 50, Mrs. Wm. G. Crandall 50, Daniel Green 25, Mrs. James Spencer 50, Dea. E. H. Potter 1 00, Albert Babcock 25, Edward Barber and wife 25, Collection 1 35, Total \$41 40, Cost of draft 25, Total \$41 15

Twenty-five dollars are to be used to make 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 Presbyterians 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, 16; 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 rose-colored report, and I hope no one wishes them. There is another man reported to 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 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 the relation sustained to the work in this foreign land. And I hope it will be kept 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 of our work.

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 offers \$100 to begin with. It may not be best to do more than raise the question. Let us pray for the wisest thing to be done.

A family at Millport admits the seventh day to be the Sabbath but I can not tell whether that is all there is of it or not. I know Sunday is a bad day to get out a congregation there. The young peoples' prayer-meetings 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.

KANSAS.

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 developed.

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 following: "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, I 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 present. 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.

Carlsville, Ky.

As my second quarter is out or will be in a day or two, and as I have opportunity for sending to the post, I thought I would start my report for quarter ending Sept. 30th. Poor health of my wife prevented me from coming up to General Conference. My own health was poor part of the time so, I have not made full time in this quarter, though I have had a number of pleasant and profitable meetings. I have just closed a meeting at Cave Spring, of over two weeks, in which I preached 25 times; 7 professed faith in Christ. Interest in me and my work I think is all the time increasing. I am about to purchase the old meeting-house of the First-day Baptist Church in my neighborhood, they having built a new one, so I shall have a meeting place of my own. I think it will be a great advantage to me and to our cause. I shall be pressed hard for means to reach that and other things too, so it will help me greatly if you will encourage the Treasurer to forward the amount due on this quarter at once, so I can close this meeting-house trade before I start on my mission to upper Kentucky. I intended to be there by this time, but sickness and this meeting-house trade has caused me to put it off a little longer. I am corresponding with brethren up there, and making arrangements for a series of meetings in different places, so they will be in readiness for me when I reach them. Enclosed is the report filled out as I

understand it. I only report 9 weeks labor in this quarter. I feel so much the need of the prayers and sympathy of our beloved Zion. This is a great work, and a hard, long 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.

I am glad the Board has called Miss Dr. 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. Necla, 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 A B C of a moral and religious life. It would be a long work, but a glorious one to lead this people out to the light. They are willing to hear, but seldom do they hear anything better than a fifth-rate Methodist or the same class of Baptist preachers. We have some of all denominations. Many professors acknowledge that the Seventh-day is the Sabbath of the Bible. 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, myself 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 have baptized some if not all, but would not baptize out of the church, so others had the privilege of stringing the fish after they were caught. I left that people after getting them to go into a covenant to pray for and with one another, promising them that I would speak upon the subject of the Sabbath, which I will do if I am spared. I had been at home two days when I received an invitation from a missionary minister, and the church that he was laboring with, to come and help them. I went and remained two days and was taken sick, and had to leave the meeting. I have not heard from that meeting but once since I left it, that was the next Sunday after I left. The minister who had charge baptized five into the church, three of whom had made a profession under our ministration.

I have merely made mention of the above facts to let you know what a change has been brought about in the minds of the people. When I came here four years ago I was a hissing and a by-word, especially among the ministers. Pray for me. I feel that I need the prayers of the righteous. I think that I will leave this place some time this Fall. Your brother in Christian love, J. A. MILLIKIN.

DEPARTURE OF BAPTIST MISSIONARIES FOR FOREIGN FIELDS.—Six American Bap-

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 them off.

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 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. We 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 tremendous energy and an entire consecration of our life and substance to our divinely appointed mission: "Does any one feel oppressed with the thought that this work may leave us with comparatively little fruitage? The only answer is, It is not for us to understand the mysteries of God's plans. 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 Calvary—man'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 background. The motive power was love 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 intense concern for them in their present condition. He does not fear lest they may die; they are dead already. He does not faintly hope to save them in some future world from some future penalty; he is all aglow with 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 request that certain intelligent lads be admitted to the naval and military academies of the United States.

"Wisdom is the wisdom, and with it is..."

THE BUDGET

The Executive Board of Baptist Education...

mit the following...

lege and Alfred...

schools have report...

THE TRUSTEES OF...

spectfully submit...

the year ending...

Rev. W. C. Whitford...

Rev. Nathan Warner...

Willis F. Clarke...

Robert Williams...

A. Webster Baldwin...

Reynolds J. Greenman...

Rev. E. M. Dunn...

Truman Saunders...

Oran Vincent...

Rev. O. U. Whitford...

E. Stillman Bailey...

Ezra Crandall...

Geo. H. Babcock...

John C. Plumb...

Paul M. Green...

Oriental Allen...

Ezekiel B. Rogers...

Lester T. Rogers...

Prof. Albert Whitford...

Walter G. Hamilton...

Henry F. Clarke...

A. Judson Wells...

Jeremiah Davis...

Rev. D. E. Maxson...

N. Y.

Ralph Richardson...

Philip Marquart...

Prof. Albert Salisbury...

Depa

The school is divid...

Preparatory and Col...

courses of study: Cl...

Teachers'.

Rev. W. C. Whitford...

Rev. T. R. Williams...

Rev. J. M. Allen...

Education.

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

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society respectfully submit the following report, of the Milton College and Alfred University. No other schools have reported to the Society:

I. MILTON COLLEGE.

To the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

- Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M., President.
- Rev. Nathan Gardner, 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.
- Orestes Allen, M. D., Milton.
- Erskel E. 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, N. Y.
- Ralph Richardson, Milton.
- Philip Marquart, Milton.
- Prof. Albert Salisbury, Whitewater.

Departments.

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

FACULTY.

- 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 Astronomy.
- W. F. Place, A. M., Natural Sciences and Latin Language.
- E. H. Evenson, A. B., Scandinavian and Greek Languages.
- N. W. Williams, B. P., Vocal and Instrumental Music.
- Jane C. Bond, A. M., English Department.
- Chloe C. Whitford, A. M., German Language.
- W. M. Fowle, Penmanship and Book-keeping.

STUDENTS.

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 J. Fowle and William Fowle, Sheridan. Scientific Course—Datus Fitch Brown, Milton, and George M. Henderson, Patch Grove.

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.

Income.	
From Tuition.....	\$4,308 30
From Rent and Endowment.....	455 17
From Contributions.....	3,308 66
Total.....	\$8,067 13
Expenditures.	
For Salaries of Teachers.....	\$4,047 25
For Incidentals.....	637 05
For Repairs.....	737 91
For Indebtedness.....	2,644 28
Total.....	\$8,066 44

CONCLUSION.

The past year of the College has been prosperous. 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. Additions have been made to the faculty and to the facilities for imparting instruction.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees, ALBERT WHITFORD.

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:

TRUSTEES.

- Hon. Benj. F. Langworthy, President, Alfred.
- Rev. D. E. Maxson, A. M., D. D., Vice President, Alfred.
- Wm. H. Crandall, Treasurer, Alfred.
- Silas C. Burdick, Recording Secretary, Alfred.
- Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., Corresponding Secretary, 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. Crandall, Alfred.
- Rev. James R. Irish, D. D., Rockville, R. I.
- Wm. C. 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.
- Thomas S. Bassett, Alfred.
- Thomas Ellis, Alfred.
- E. S. Bliss, Alfred.

FACULTY.

- Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., President, Metaphysics 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 Literature.
- H. C. Coon, A. M., M. D., George H. Babcock Professor of Physics.
- 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.
- Y. K. Crandall, Music.
- E. M. Tomlinson, A. M., Wm. B. Maxson Professor of 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 Theology, and the Hebrew Language.
- Rev. 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 Missionary Work.
- E. M. Tomlinson, A. M., Professor of the New Testament Greek and Literature.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 28, 1882.

Revenue.	
Tuition.....	\$8,795 69
State.....	589 74
Education Society.....	1,738 12
University Fund.....	1,589 21
Memorial Board.....	308 00
C. D. Potter, M. D., for Greek Professorship.....	120 00
Rentals.....	473 00
Gifts for seating Recitation Rooms.....	200 00
Total.....	\$8,788 76
Expenditures.	
Salaries of Teachers.....	\$5,956 28
Old accounts, improvements and incidentals.....	1,846 54
Interest.....	980 94
Total.....	\$8,788 76

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, exclusive 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, and ten weeks, respectively.

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 the term.

TUITION AND BOARD.

Tuition per annum in said Institution has been as follows: Preparatory studies, \$24, 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 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 New York. In behalf of the Trustees, B. F. LANGWORTHY, President of Trustees.

In reviewing the work of the year since their last report, the Executive Board of the Education Society have to express their gratitude to the All-Wise Disposer of events for the unabated prosperity which has crowned the educational work of the year. None of our prominent educators have been called away from their work by death, and general good health has prevailed among both teachers and students in all our institutions of learning. Rev. Wm. C. Whitford, after two terms of service to the State of Wisconsin as Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which he has done most needed and valuable service to her system of public instruction, and a tour to the Rocky Mountains, both for scientific and sanitary purposes, returns to his post as President of the Milton College. The Presidency of the College has been filled in the absence of President Whitford by Rev. Thomas R. Williams, D. D. Under the Presidency *ad interim* of Dr. Williams, the College has maintained its usual vigor, and its patronage has considerably increased, and Dr. Williams has commended himself to the patrons of the school as an earnest and able educator.

On the 13th of June, Dr. Allen, President of the Alfred University, in company with Dr. A. H. Lewis, Charles Potter, Jr., and Geo. H. Babcock, all of Plainfield, N. J., set sail for a tour in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. After an absence of about two months, President Allen returned greatly invigorated, and ready to go on with his

work, with new experiences and large collections of facts and specimens, which he will be sure to make available for the enhancement of his already invaluable services to 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 existence of our University, a Theological Department has been fundamental in the purpose of its founders and patrons. That department 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 of our opportunity is rising to its high-water mark, and we must seize it before it ebb 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 of other instrumentalities and other modes. 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 self-sustaining. We must adopt Napoleonic tactics by strengthening the center of our column of advance. That center is the gospel ministry. Unappreciate it as we may, cripple and disparage it as we will, it still remains true that, in God's plan of progress, the gospel ministry holds central and foremost position, so that in proportion as that is made strong and commanding we may expect that progress will be made steady and sure. While we may be all the while learning of other people, and be thankful for resources gathered from any source, and by anybody; thankful for scholarship wrought out in *any schools*, by any denomination, we can not, we *must not*, be blind to the fact that parasites never become large and healthy growths. We must throw our roots down deeply and broadly into soil of which we are the owners in fee, if we expect to spread our branches broadly up into the sunlight, and add our full share of ripe fruit for the harvest time that is coming. We must supply the conditions for growing and maturing a scholarship of *our own*, that will not have to go over and ask to borrow the enemy's weapons and ammunition in order to make a successful assault upon his position or defense of our own. A self-respecting and, as far as can be, a self-sustaining people can only be a progressive and successful people. We must grow a self-respect in our young people that will not

"Spurn the banners our father's have borne, Nor beg the world's pardon for having been born."

We must be growing the sinews of strength that will enable us to realize the true Christian ideal, in being able to "stand," having done all. Do not for a moment suppose we 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-indulgent 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.

Theological knowledge is the complement if not the base of all knowledge. No course of study is complete without it. No University is worthy its name and its charter, which does not incorporate theology into its curriculum of study. The circle of knowledge 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 evil tendency, 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, which has no God-revelation in it, and this is the "science falsely so called" of the Ingersoll school of teachers—a science that shuts out God and all spiritual realities. No wonder it smother all hopes and all aspirations. It is like a glass receiver, from which the 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 thesea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathen horn."

Prof. Harris, of Yale College, used the following beautiful language in an address before the students of that institution:

"A solid firmament, with God and heaven above it, his law and love and redeeming grace beneath, is a grander theater of thought, aspiration and endeavor, in which the soul can expatiate with larger freedom and a grander development, than the open and sun-thronged vast of space in which no supreme guide, no divine love rules, no aspiration to know God and to be like him inspires the animated clods, which, for a little time, eat, drink, and propagate, enjoy and suffer, and then sink again into dust.

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

"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 neglect of religion is the becoming attitude of educated minds, and that the religious instruction of the people demands in the university no school for the professional training of religious teachers." The theological department is the voice of the university 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."

HYMN.

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!
Its ringing tones I love so well;
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 God-inspired 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. They saw no need of any change. One of 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 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 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 of the Sabbath, though there is no Scriptural authority for doing so, nor, of course, any Scriptural obligation. We see no more objection to calling the first day of the week by a name suggestive of pagan worship than the other days. Monday is moon-day; Tuesday, the day of Tescos, the Saxon God of war; Wednesday, Woden's day; Thursday, Thor's day, etc. Such names are triumphal monuments of a paganism effaced by our Lord from the earth, as he will efface from the earth all other paganism.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, November 2, 1882.
REV. L. A. PLATTS, EDITOR.

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 a 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 has been found to be a very successful plan in 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 Dey 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 illustrations 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 Wadhita 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 lie buried somewhere under the surface of the earth to break forth—who knows when or where?

AS THE years of toil come and go, experience is teaching us the truth of that which some of our brethren have long held, that all our work is one; and that the foundation stone of that one work is Jesus Christ. To prepare young men and young women to proclaim by word and life the power and glory of that name, is the work of our educational institutions. To bring men to Christ in loving loyal obedience is the business of us all, through life. Christ so preached by us and so exemplified in our lives, will enter the hearts of other men, begetting in them a tender conscience and an obedient spirit, out of which must come obedience to all of God's requirements. Here all true reforms are born. From hence they must proceed. "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him cruci-

fied." In this is the divine philosophy of the Christian's work.

THE November number of the Century Magazine begins the twenty-fifth volume of that popular monthly, and is a very interesting number. Its illustrated articles are Venice, Henry James, Jr., A New Profession for Women, Wood Engraving from Nature, The Beginning of a Nation, Sculptures of the Great Pergamon Altar, and the Led-Horse Claim. These articles are written by well known authors, and the illustrations are of a high order. Among the remaining articles are short sketches of the lives of Henry James, Jr., by W. D. Howells, and Victor Hugo, by Alphonse Gaudet, the latter written expressly for this magazine and translated from the French. Washington Gladden contributes his first installment of the Christian League of Connecticut, Frances Hodgson Burnett continues Through One Administration, Albert Stickney writes a suggestive article under the question, Is the Jury System a Failure? and Charles Dudley Warner writes of England. Several little gems of poetry are interspersed, and the 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 Florence 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 serenade 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, 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, roofs, and stands erected for the purpose, were crowded. Everywhere was the same brilliant scene, flags, bunting and unique decorations in flowers, evergreens and canvass.

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, were shown.

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 at the destruction of polygamy in the Territory of Utah. The programme is in three parts: 1. To resist the operations of the bill on the alleged ground of its unconstitutionality. It is claimed to be an interference with the exercise of religious liberty. 2. To outwit the Government and officers of the United States appointed under the bill to carry out its provisions. As, under these provisions, no polygamist can be elected to office, it is proposed that those whom the church may desire to have elected, shall temporarily put away all wives save one, and so declare themselves monogamists. Failing in both these lines of opposition, they are, 3. To resist the operations of the bill by arms if necessary. The manifesto sets forth that their religion is revealed to them directly from heaven, and that they hold no principles to be aban-

doned or compromised. The test of the whole matter is to be made at and after the election to be held in November. Let us not deceive ourselves with the idea that all this is mere talk. Giant evils die hard, and sometimes, Samson like, they slay more men in their 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 enough of the spirit and working of this accursed system to warn us not to be caught napping? It cost some effort on the part of the people, and required some statemanship on the part of the friends of the movement in Congress to procure the passage of the bill, even though it was not all that some of us wanted. Let us not throw away what we have gained by failing or neglecting to enforce its provisions. That polygamists will have polygamists, or at least friends of the iniquitous system, in office in Utah Territory, if it can be done by strategy, we have no reason to doubt. That, failing in this, they will resort to violence, there is as little ground for doubt. That a people whose creed and practice on the subject of marriage 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 are thereafter administered according to law, the law-makers, and not the law-breakers, being the judges. In the performance 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, Even in thy desert, what is life to thee? Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin grace'd More rich than other climes fertility. With an immaculate charm which can not be defaced."

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, there comes a strange longing to walk amid scenes where centuries and ages look down upon us from the battlements of crumbling ruins, and the slowly-fading pictures of the "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 modern research is resurrecting. So did we feel; and the train on the Geneva and Lyons Railway seemed to go very slow down the right bank of the Rhone, as we went southward toward Culoz, on our way to Italy. Nevertheless, we knew that there are two sides to all pictures, and that things neither grand nor lovable awaited us. We knew that fleas and beggars were awaiting to welcome us; that scheming shop-keepers with tripple prices for spurious "relics" were dreaming of our coming. We knew that the railroad service would be far inferior to the better American roads, and that even "first class" hotels would sometimes furnish things, not laid down in the bills, and would sometimes fail to furnish all that was promised. It is however but just to say that we experienced very little of annoyance from any of these sources; as for beggars, a few weeks in Ireland and Switzerland will enable the average tourist to pass unscathed the worst that Italy can offer, unless it be the spurious guides at Mt. Vesuvius.

At Culoz, forty-one miles from Geneva, we wait an hour or two for the train going into Italy, by way of the Mont Cenis (seny) Tunnel. Waiting here, the writer found at a French news stand, a charming little book, "Pictures of Old Rome," by Frances Elliot. Moral—keep your eyes open for treasures in unexpected places. Beyond Culoz, we pass through Aix-les-Bains, a celebrated watering place with curative baths, famous since the time of the Romans. Pleasant scenery abounds as the road winds

through the vales, gradually ascending towards the crest-ridge of the mountains, where near the village of Fournaux the Mont Cenis Tunnel plunges through the everlasting hills. This high-way between France and Italy is eight miles long. Its northern entrance is 3,802 feet above the sea level; its center 4,245 feet; its southern entrance 4,163 feet; depth below the surface of the mountain 4,093 feet. It was begun in 1861, completed in 1870. It is 26 feet wide and 19 feet high. Thirty to forty minutes are consumed in passing through it. If your nerves are super-sensitive, and your imagination active, that half hour will furnish a large assortment of emotions and fancies, while you glide through a darkness which has no counterpart on the surface of the earth, and the blackness of which is intensified by the lanterns that glint at you once in 500 metres. Coming at last into the light, one has a double sense of the beauty of a "bright Italian sky." Fifty miles down the southern side of the mountains, and across the plain, brings us to Turin, beautiful for situation on the banks of the Po, in the midst of the plains of Piedmont. If space would allow, a long and interesting chapter could be written concerning the early history of Christianity in the Piedmont district, and on the opposite side of the mountains in France, including Lyons. It was in these regions that ancient Sabbath-keeping Christians held out so long against Papal persecutions.

Turin was founded by the Taurini, and was destroyed by Hannibal, 218 B. C. It 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. Several 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 of fields, corn, wheat, vines, etc., we have a charming last look upon the hills north of Turin, and the more distant snow peaks of the Alps, which look doubly inviting in contrast with the dust covered plain, and the hot sky, which gives fair warning not to expect shadows or showers, for many days to come. The "Maritime Alps" and the "Appennines" lie between the Piedmont Plains and the Mediterranean. They slope gradually toward the plains on their northern side, and descend abruptly on the southern, to the sea, leaving a very narrow coast district where the blue waters lave the feet of Liguria, unlike Piedmont in every particular. Its ancient people were seamen, pirates, and later its commerce was in strong contrast with the agriculture of the trans-Alpine plains. Genoa is the great seaport of the Ligurian coast, and the chief commercial town of Italy. It is situated at the head of a semi-circular bay, which nature and art have combined to render an excellent harbor. The city is well built, on the terraced side of the mountain, contains many fine buildings, and is entitled to the name given by her people, "La Superba." Genoa and suburbs contain over 160,000 people. The history of its political struggles with the rival city, Pisa, its prominence during the crusades, its own internal discords, between the Ghibellines and Guelphs, its waning fortunes, and final surrender to the French 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 confronted by a fine monument and statue of that "Christifero Colombo," about whom Mark Twain, the "Innocent," had so much trouble when he was first "abroad" some years since. Afterward we sat for hours looking upon the bay and its shipping, trying to imagine the changes which have taken place since the days when Columbus dreamed of the unborn world, and went out to find the wilderness which is now our own loved

and lauded native land. The tourist soon learns that one modern attraction of Genoa is its jewelry and other ornamental "silver flagree work." At the risk of being called school-girlish, we must say it is exquisite. But all else yields: first place in our memory to the "Santo Campo," or Cemetery of Genoa. It is confessedly the finest in the world. It is laid out on the slope, including a portion of the valley of Bisagno. It is surrounded by a colonnade, opening inward, the floor and the walls filled with tablets, monuments, and life-size marbles of the living and the dead. Allegorical figures of Hope, Faith, Victory, &c., abound. Nothing in Protestant lands can compare with it in marks of love and reverence for the dead. Modern Italian art is seen at its best here, and, considered as a "collection" simply, it is in advance of the average "gallery." The most unique and touching characteristic is the introduction of the portraits, in marble, of the living, mourning at the graves of the dead. Here, a child beside the ashes of her mother, with some simple inscription like "Oh, mamma," makes the scene so real that you stop to comfort the child, scarcely realizing that the suffering face can be cold marble. There, a husband kneels, clasping the hand of a beloved wife, his face telling 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 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 stricken 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

PISA.

this afternoon. It is about 100 miles down the east coast of the Mediterranean. For some distance after leaving Genoa the mountains crowd the shore, the road is a series of tunnels so close to each other that one catches only glimpses of the sea on the right, and the olive-orchards which cover all the slopes on the left. It is sunset before we reach Pisa, and we do not get dinner until nearly nine o'clock. To aid digestion we see some of the principal streets by gas light. Pisa is six miles from the sea; a quiet town of 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, including 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 both in architecture and sculpture. Its present cathedral, consecrated 1118, is entirely of white marble with colored ornaments, and 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 structure 33½ yards in diameter, with a conical 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 octagonal marble font. Its size indicates what our guide hastened to explain, viz., that "in the early time people were baptized 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 surpassingly fine, embracing the city, the sea and the plains, and the distant mountains on the northeast. Seven bells hang at the top, the heaviest weighing six tons, being opposite the over-hanging side. The position of

the tower was evidently settling of the foundation of building. The roundings are such as to rest in "holy ground."

The route from Pisa to the Mediterranean most of the route of Elba and Corsica in view, awakening memories who left more traces of than any other of modern wheat-fields abound, civilization meeting, where mile, one sees the where the feet of donkeys the grain, and the modern machine is doing its work of the Mediterranean, a the ruins of ancient antedating the founding were all in sight and ates walk of each other, ing of the historic land, the primeval and modern

One of the pleasant occurred at Pisa, where in tion with its label of and vociferation, we met his wife from New England panionable and home-likened with us to Rome met at sundry places them at last when the moored at her pier in weeks later.

The sun buried himself near while we were betw and Rome. The darkness ing only the stars to show we neared the city, tumul every current of thought, through scenes where ev was sacred to history, away into the past, until the night outside. Light tance, "the lights of stops; are we inside the Are those lights away o pian way? On which of does the station stand? "Quirinal Hotel?" An 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 str fact, to think that this these midnight voices streets where the Caesars And that not far away in in (probably) Paul wrote, "I am now ready

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Quarterly Meeting and and Connecticut Churches, was held w Church in Westerly, R. I. The subject of sermon marks was "Sabbath observance." On Sabbath evening, preached on "Christian Sabbath observance," from 27. He first spoke of Christian Liberty, as modification, and a higher applied the doctrine to Sabbath. On Sabbath morning preached on "The Law of Sabbath as a good," of the Sabbath as a good. The Sabbath was made for the law of Sabbath observance. "In it thou shalt defining work as that do business and for business took up the teachings and showed that he accept a matter of course, but of the wrong observance of on the part of the Pharisees, too, that Christ taught necessities is higher than deeds of mercy and things necessary to the ship of God, may be bath. He made much the Sabbath is not simply a day of religious rest, an Creator, in the proper of God and the private In the afternoon, after B. P. Langworthy, 2d of Church, read a paper, the were, the day of the Sabbath of it in abundance have

native land. The tourist soon that one modern attraction of Genoa is the "silver work." At the risk of being called "exquisite," we must say it is *exquisite*. It yields first place in our memory to the "Campo-Santo" or Cemetery of Pisa. It is confessedly the finest in the world. It is laid out on the slope, including the valley of *Bisagno*. It is bounded by a colonnade, opening inward, and the walls filled with tablets, and life-size marbles of the living and the dead. Allegorical figures of Victory, &c., abound. Nothing so grand can compare with it in Italy. It is a "collection" simply, it is not a "gallery." The technique and touching characteristic is the production of the portraits, in marble, lying, mourning at the graves of her husband, a child beside the ashes of her mother, with some simple inscription, like "Mamma," makes the scene so real that to comfort the child, scarcely that the suffering face can be cold. There, a husband kneels, clasping a beloved wife, his face telling of crushing sorrow in such lines of mute agony, that you grow blind while you look, thinking of your loved, and praying involuntarily, "O no such cup come to my lips." In others, one group burns its picture in memory. A man lies covered with a sheet, which falls about his still form. One arm hangs, limp, from the couch. His stricken wife has taken hold, still covered with the sheet, and, while with the other hand she touches the corner of the sheet, slowly, may look again upon the dead face, the cold, speechless lips. It is the most yet most fascinating scene upon which I have ever looked. I would not be content to descend to a material symbol. There is too much of too little clear-eyed faith in the scene; but with all, Romanism in the *Genoa* teaches some valuable and enduring love.

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 Appian 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 Caesars rode in triumph! And that not far away is the dungeon where (probably) Paul wore his chains, and wrote, "I am now ready to be offered."

the tower was evidently caused by the settling of the foundation during the process of building. The tower and its surroundings are such as to give one standing at the top, the sense of being suspended in mid-air.

Pisa has a *Campo-Santo* into which fifty-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 Mediterranean most of the way. The islands of Elba and Corsica are a long time in view, awakening memories of the one man who left more traces of himself on Europe 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 thrasher, 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 Appian 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 Caesars rode in triumph! And that not far away is the dungeon where (probably) Paul wore his chains, and wrote, "I am now ready to be offered."

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

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 Westery, R. I., Oct. 20th and 21st. The subject of sermons, papers, and remarks was "Sabbath observance."

On Sabbath evening, W. C. Titsworth 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 way 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 too, that Christ taught that man with his necessities is higher than the Sabbath, and deeds of mercy and kindness, and those things necessary to the proper public worship of God, may be done on the Sabbath. He made much of the fact that the Sabbath is not simply a day of rest, but a day of religious rest, and remembering the Creator, in the proper worship of the house of God and the private and family devotions.

In the afternoon, after the Bible-school, B. P. Langworthy, 2d, of the 2d Hopkinton Church, read a paper, the points of which were, the day of the Sabbath, the proper observance of it in abstaining from work, and having no business of one's own going on on

that day either through agents, or partners, and the home training which is essential, if we would bring up a generation of Sabbath-keepers.

J. W. Morton continued, speaking against wrong notions of the strictness of the olden 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 to compel children to observe the Sabbath, until they come to call it a delight. The compulsion should not appear too much as compulsion, but it should nevertheless exist.

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.

BACKENBREITENGANG HOFF 88, 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. ROSE.

Home News.

ALFRED CENTRE—KENYON MEMORIAL HALL.

Occupying a central position on the grounds of Alfred University, stands the building which friends of William C. Kenyon, 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 trimmed 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 walls is about fifty-five by seventy feet, and with a gable for each of the four chief points 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 general appearance of the building is airy, tidy, and substantial.

Designed for the use of the department of Natural History, the basement is to be occupied by steam heating and ventilating apparatus, library and cabinets. The first story above the basement is devoted to lecture rooms and laboratory, and the upper story is to be occupied mainly as a museum of Natural History. The partition walls are of brick and so little of wood is used in the construction that the building is well nigh fire proof. On the whole, no more beautiful or substantial structure can be found in this section of the State. The plan of the building was made by E. L. Roberts, Esq., architect of New York city, at a cost of three hundred dollars, and was the contribution of Miss E. E. Kenyon, of Plainfield, N. J., William Ayars, of Shiloh, N. J., has been chief mason, and Thomas Place, under the

direction of Prof. E. P. Larkin, has had general supervision of the work. The cost 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 different individuals; and it is estimated that three thousand dollars are still needed to complete the building, to furnish apparatus for heating and lighting, and for furniture and fittings. As the Trustees of the University are determined not to incur the enterprise with debts, the full completion must await further contributions.

Dedication.
Although Kenyon Memorial Hall is still incomplete, as above stated, it has been thought best to dedicate it to the use for which it is built. Accordingly, Wednesday, Oct. 25th, was set apart for the dedication services. The day came, bright and beautiful, and with it many men and women who had, in former times, been students and teachers in Alfred Academy and University, attracted hither by their love for President 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 Trustees, called the meeting to order. An invocation was offered by Rev. Charles A. Burdick, of Nile, N. Y., and an anthem was sung by the choir. Professor E. P. Larkin, who has been the agent of the Trustees for the collection of funds and the construction of the building, made a report of his work, 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, Kansas.

At two o'clock, P. M., a large congregation gathered in the church. After an invocation 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.

ALFRED.
Rev. D. E. Maxson, for some time pastor of the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, has presented to that Church his resignation of the pastoral office, to take effect January 1, 1883. He finds the duties of his Professorship and pastorate too arduous 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 interest for nearly an hour to Bro. V. as he gave the history of the Sabbath movement, and spoke of the experience and condition of the Sabbath-keepers in Holland. Our hearts were thrilled with joy as he told us of his daughter's baptism by Eld. Gardner, and as she spoke of her new found hope in Jesus. At the close of the morning service, over two hundred people passed around by the altar and gave these visitors the welcome of a hearty hand-shake. In the evening they again spoke to a good congregation, giving additional incidents of their life and experience. They went from us with many fervent prayers for their welfare and future usefulness from a host of new friends.

The Baptist State Convention held its annual session at Watertown in this county, the past week. It is a strictly home missionary organization. Its labors are confined to the State, in caring for the feeble Churches, the Sunday-school and educational interests of their denomination. The attendance was large. Many papers and addresses of much interest were presented. The receipts of their treasury exceeded those of last year by about \$2,000. An interesting Pastor's

Conference was also held in connection with it.

The sixtieth anniversary of the married life of Eld. Alexander Campbell and wife, was celebrated at their home Oct. 26th, by a large party of friends, who took possession of their house, carrying a new couch for the Elder's study, and loading their tables with almost everything good to eat, while from the ceiling they suspended a beautiful hanging 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 the days of his early manhood. Other valuable presents they also brought to both father and mother. After supper, of which about seventy partook, the pastor, in behalf of the company, expressed to this aged couple the warm regards and kind wishes of their many friends, and formally presented the articles brought as a slight confirmation of these feelings. The Elder responded feelingly 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, enjoying a fair degree of health, but possessing so much mental vigor and spiritual fervor that he still delights to go out in the mission work of preaching Christ to the destitute Churches; and his words are in demonstration of the spirit and power. May God prolong his days of life and usefulness.

A. B. P.

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 Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, ("C. L. S. C.") which has its headquarters here. This will give some idea of the extent of its operations.

The telephone has become one of the established institutions of Plainfield. It connects us with all the neighboring cities, including New York, and those who enjoy its conveniences 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, notwithstanding two other buildings were hired and 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 represent 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 is 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 in regard to the future as now. The police 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 of practical jokers.

A decree was published Oct. 30th, regulating 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 Couderc said that in the Nineteenth Ward, 11,000 children were unable to get an education, because there was no room for them.

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 deceased is well connected.

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 a ballot.

There were only nine new cases of yellow fever and one death at Pensacola, Oct. 27th. 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 making 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 Company 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 relief.

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 November, 1882.

PROGRAMME.

1. Introductory Sermon: "How to meet the prevalent and growing infidelity of the day." D. E. Maxson.
2. "Does our present system of denominational work encourage the gifts as spoken of in Eph. 4: 11?" C. A. Burdick.
3. "What position should the ministers of this Conference take in their pulpits in reference to the prohibitory law of this State?" J. G. Burdick.
4. "What does the New Testament teach relative to the time of the resurrection of Christ?" J. P. Dye.
5. "The relation between the moral and ceremonial law; their nature and design as revealed in the Scriptures." L. M. Cottrell.
6. "Is the doctrine of evolution in harmony with the true problem of life and the theory of the universe?" 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 Marlboro, N. J., commencing on Saturday, 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-keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

LETTERS.

H. E. Peckham, H. P. Burdick, Fannie E. Stillman, N. Meredith, A. N. Wylie, A. H. Lewis 2, N. W. Irish, Beth A. Crandall, Henry Whipple, Mrs. T. C. Taylor, Moss Engraving Co., H. W. Randolph, S. R. Potter, H. P. Grace, J. H. Hakenberger, C. H. Mills, Mrs. B. F. Burdick, W. W. James, Mrs. Geo. H. Hollerton, 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 omission.

Name to Vol. No.	Amount
C. Palmer, Alfred Centre,	\$1 00 39 21
W. G. Babcock	2 00 39 52
Mrs. S. Brown, Leonardsville,	1 00 39 17
Mrs. E. C. Barber, Scott,	2 00 39 52
J. J. Smith, Ohio,	2 00 39 52
Mrs. J. Sherburne, Walworth, Wis.,	2 00 39 52
John Millard,	2 00 39 52
Mrs. Content Spicer, Westery, R. I.,	2 00 39 52
Ruth A. Crandall,	2 00 39 52
F. M. Kildow, Berea, W. Va.,	2 00 39 52
Luther Bond, Auburn,	2 00 39 52
F. G. Ehret, White Oak,	2 00 39 40

LESSON LEAVES.
S. R. Potter, Albion, Wis., \$4 50
D. N. Meredith, Berea, W. Va., 1 00

MUNN & CO.
PATENTS

NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1846

We continue to act as solicitors for trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Thirty-six years' practice. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation, and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands. This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY, at \$3.20 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all news-dealers. Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York. Handbook about patents mailed free.

Selected Miscellany.

THE PANSIERS' LESSON.

BY EMMA F. WYMAN.

My neighbor's little garden spot... Lies close beside my room;

Bright little faces to my own... They lovingly uphold,

Because they did not bloom for me... Shall I for them repine?

They well reward their owner's care... Yet scatter blessings free;

Who listens wisely always learns... A lesson from the flowers;

Yet we may find in others' joys... An added happiness;

"PAPA HAYDN"

One day nearly a hundred and fifty years ago two elderly gentlemen were dining together in an old house in Hamburg, Germany.

I like to think of that picture: the old wainscoted dining-room, the grave musicians looking up from their dinner as the door opened on a small dark-haired, brown-skinned boy.

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.

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 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.

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 churches, and occasionally in the salons of some great ladies, but his chief enjoyment was a little club of wandering minstrels.

One night they directed their steps to the house of Herr Curtz, the leader of the opera. Under his windows they began one of

Haydn's compositions, the young musician's violin slowly filling the moon-lit garden with melody. No demonstration from old Curtz was expected, but suddenly a window was flung open, out came Curtz's head, and his voice screamed to know who was playing.

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.

It was his first real success, and from that moment prosperity attended him. He wrote his first Symphony when he was 28, in the year 1759. Soon after he received an appointment in the household of Prince Esterhazy, where his duty was a curious one.

Around Haydn in England, France and Germany gathered a band of younger musicians, eager to watch his developments in music, and to whom he was familiarly known as "Papa Haydn." It was Mozart, the then youthful composer, that gave him the endearing title. Between them existed the most touching friendship, broken only by Mozart's early death.

His oratorio, *The Creation*, was composed in 1799, and with its performance, nine years later, is associated one of the last scenes in Haydn's life.

The public of Vienna wished to pay their honored musician a tribute, and so the oratorio was given with every possible brilliancy of effect and performance. Haydn was an old man, and very feeble, and he was obliged to be carried into the theatre; but there he sat near his dear friend, Princess Esterhazy, while all eyes turned lovingly and reverently toward him.

After that evening Haydn never left his house. He grew feebler daily, but suffered 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 sang the national hymn, and so, his hands drooping on the keys, he was carried gently to his bed and to his peaceful death. This was in May, 1809. Francis Joseph Haydn, born in 1732, died in his 78th year.

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 dear master I want to tell you what a symphony is.

MINNESOTA'S GROWTH.—State Immigration Agent Young, of Minnesota, has prepared a special statistical report on the influx of population since January 1, 1882, based upon official figures for the first six months of the period, which shows via New York, 30,740; via other northern ports, 14,597; total foreign, 45,346; from other States, at least 15,000; total, 60,346.

they bear a small proportion to the general aggregate. The prospects for the coming year are very promising. The enormous crop makes the food outlook bright, viewed in the light of cheapness, which is the standpoint of the emigrant, and the unsettled condition of European politics will swell the number 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.

"You know, mother," said Charlie, "that as we are to have a boat on the loch, of course we will be able to supply you with any quantity of trout."

Mother listened, smiled, and said nothing; but while she quickly knitted away at her wool-work she thought to herself, "Mrs. McPherson, I believe, keeps poultry, so I suppose we may count upon eggs, and a fowl now and then; but Charles and Tom, dear boys, are growing fast; eggs are all very well at breakfast, but at dinner—" However, here they were; and oh! how lovely everything was; their cottage nestling in a nook of the heather hill, white the deep, silent loch, lay far beneath, shimmering in the bright, August sun.

The boys were in transports of delight, and could scarcely finish their meal, so anxious were they to use the pretty boat which lay moored to a jetty down below. The younger children ran off by themselves, while Lucy, tying on her hat, was preparing to follow her brothers, when she heard her mother's voice.

"Lucy dear, stay a moment. I've been talking to Mrs. McPherson about dinner, and she tells me that a cart passes twice a week with beef and mutton; but it won't come for two days yet. Now, dear, I am sorry to keep you from the boat; but would you mind going to the Post Office for a piece of beef? If we don't send soon it may be all sold out."

"The Post Office, mother," exclaimed Lucy. "Have you not made a mistake?" "No, dear," said Mrs. Gordon with a laugh; "Mrs. McPherson says it is all right. 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."

"Beef!" echoed the shop-woman; "there is not a bit of beef nearer than fifteen miles, and this is the last bit of mutton; you had better have it, Miss, as long as you can get it."

At this moment an elderly lady was seen approaching the store. "There's the lady from the glen, she'll be wanting meat too."

WHY WE EAT OYSTERS. RAW.—Dr. William Roberts, in his interesting lecture on the digestive ferment, says: "Our practice in regard to the oyster is quite exceptional, and furnishes a striking example of the general

correctness of the popular judgment on dietetic questions. The oyster is almost the only animal substance which we eat habitually, and by preference in the raw or uncooked state; and it is interesting to know that there is a sound physiological reason at the bottom of this preference. The fawn-colored 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 contact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment—the hepatic diastase.

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.

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.

In fact, Johnny exhibited all his eloquence in proving that if a boy was going to play Indian, why, he must play Indian, and of course he couldn't scalp Bertha herself, could he? and anyway he could fix the hair on again.

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

"So it is, indeed. Why, I hardly knew him, he has changed so. Do drive over and buy some strings. They say they are very nice."

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.

BETTER THAN EVER! 400 best authors. Prose and Poetry Introduction by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. This elegant Home Book made more beautiful. Revised. Entire new plates. 40 pages added. 34 new authors. \$2 75. On this, Bibles, and our new Cyclopaedia, \$200 month to Agents. E. B. TREAT, Pub., New York.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY ALFRED, N. Y.

EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Academic, Collegiate, and Theological Departments. Classical, Scientific, Normal, Mechanical, Musical, and Painting and Drawing courses of Study.

Expenses, \$100 to \$200 per year. For further particulars, address J. ALLEN, President.

WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.



MASON AND HAMLIN

ORGANS are certainly best, having been so declared at every World's Industrial Competition for Sixteen Years; no other American organs having been found equal at any. Also cheapest.

PIANOS This Company has commenced the manufacture of Upright Grand Pianos, introducing important improvements; adding to power and beauty of tone and durability.

A TALKING HORSE

WOUND AND BLENDED. Liquid Cough, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. A safe and reliable remedy for all these ailments.

PATENTS

obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We are opposite the U. S. Patent Office, engaged in patent business exclusively.

JOB AND BOOK WORK

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT THE RECORDER OFFICE. Orders by mail will receive special care.

MILTON COLLEGE.

Two Departments: Preparatory and Collegiate. Three Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and Teachers.

Wanted

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS! For GEN. DODGE'S new book, entitled 'Thirty-Three Years Among OUR WILD INDIANS!' A true record of the author's Thirty-Three Year Personal Experience among our Indians.

Popular It is reported that successful operations communicating with divine and dangerous work.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY that Dr. Candace has practical ability of photographing from the window of a car even fifty miles and distinct views have been taken.

Mr. J. Lewis, of Los Angeles, has introduced a new system of gas lighting of promise. The light is away with altogether, is a thimble of platinum supply pipe, and through a mixture of compound gas is made to pass and ignited, the wire is and a bright, soft, steady flame is seen above.

SPIDERS, when irritated, begin to shake their webs. Some observers have said to effect concealment with their webs. A correspondent writes, on the other hand, that the web is spun in the air, and says he has seen moths jump up and down on tails erect, or if confined bars with their hands, and them as the spiders do days ago, finding a large web in the garden, we with a stick, when he signs of anger, and with rigid legs began to shake greatest vigor. It seemed not a mere desire to genuine anger, that move

A LETTER written by a cousin, Mrs. Thomas R. dozen years after the event explained the selection of "What hath God wrought" first telegraphic message to Baltimore: "You happens, that this sentence was transmitted by telegraph to Baltimore, a young friend, Miss Ann daughter of the Commission took the pains to copy the morning after my passed both Houses to be of the good news. I she should indite the first telegraph from Washington, D. C. mitted, and she indited it you, my dear cousin, it few can understand in National Baptist.

The assumption that at one time in a fluid Laplace and by many astronomers, was disputed with of evidence by Dr. Hough before the Science Association. Following are some of doubting the fluidity of other planet at any stage of its evolution. 1. The possibility of the rings of Saturn, on which they are either solid or liquid than doubted; and the most serious concerning them is the swarms of discrete meteoric meaning that they are either in space.

2. It is difficult to find specific gravity of Jupiter planets on the supposition either solid or liquid, for a distance light enough to form outer planets consist of stones moving around a solid nucleus, the difficulty respecting gravity would disappear.

3. The recent researches periodic showers of shooting stars tends in the direction of cooling break up particles, and that probably cooled in like manner in which soon modified by a cold of space. Mr. Huggins's recent spectroscopic appearance of candescence portions of the presence in both of hydrogen compounds, confirming drawn from the identity of stars and meteoric shooting.

LEFRD UNIVERSITY ALFRED, N. Y. EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Academic, Collegiate, and Theological Departments. Classical, Scientific, Normal, Mechanical, and Painting and Drawing courses of study. Better advantages than ever can be promised for coming year. A new feature will be the Normal Teacher's Class running through the entire year.

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. Candeze 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 air 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.

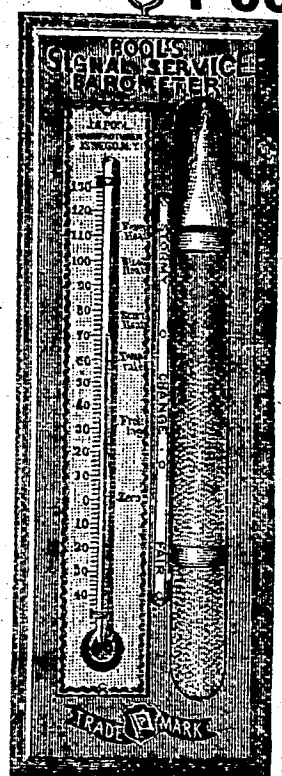
SPIDERS, when irritated in any manner, begin to shake their webs with great rapidity. Some observers have ascribed this to a desire to effect concealment when it fears danger is near. A correspondent of the London Nature, on the other hand, expresses the opinion that the web is shaken in anger. He says 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 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 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 cooled in like manner in separate fiery tiers, 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 comets 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 meteoric stones, each of them having the temperature of inter-stellar space—that is, something not much warmer than 460 degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing point of water.—Scientific American.

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW? Pool's Signal Service Barometer



It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which saves 50 times its cost in a single season. This is the most accurate thermometer ever made, and the price of the most eminent Physicians. This GREAT WEATHER INDICATOR is endorsed by the Scientific men of the day to be the best in the world! The Thermometer and Barometer are put in a nicely finished walnut frame, with silver plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful oratory. We will send you a sample one, delivered free, to your place, in good daily selling terms. A trial will convince you of its value. It sells at \$20 SIGHT! Just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc. Invaluable to everybody. U. S. Postage stamps taken if in good order, but money preferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circular and Terms. Address all orders to OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS. (Largest establishment of the kind in the world) Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y. We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Second National Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y. Write on New York or Country State plainly, and remit by money-order. This will make a Beautiful and Very Useful Present. READ WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT. I find Pool's Barometer works as well as one that costs fifty dollars. I have received in good order, and must say that the instrument gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is neatly made and wonderfully cheap at two dollars. I would like to see your advertisement. I have a number of them. Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost, in foretelling the weather. I have a number of them. I have a number of them. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. None genuine without our Trade Mark, and Signature of J. A. Pool, on back of Instrument as below.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO. Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.

\$50 Square Grand Piano for only \$245. Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, full patent cantate affogato, our new patent overstring scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame. Grand Action, Grand Hammers. In fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added. Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool, and Book, only \$245 00. Just reduced from our late wholesale, factory price, \$295, for 60 days only. This is now, by far, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity. This Piano will be sent on 15 days trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded, and freight charges paid by us both ways, if Piano is not first as represented. Several other special bargains: Pianos, \$160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Hand some Illustrated Piano Catalogue, mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years. SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3 cent stamp. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

Advertisement for S.S. Banners, Jug Breaking, Teacher's Library, Revolution & Organ, and Buckeye Bell Foundry. Includes various offers for books and musical instruments.

Advertisement for Benson's Caprine Plasters, featuring Moller's Milk Cod-Liver Oil and various medical products.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND TRACTS

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Wardner, late missionary at Shanghai, China, subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents. THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Second, History. 16mo. 288 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25. This volume is an earnest and able presentation of the Sabbath question, argumentatively and historical, and should be in the hands of every one desiring light on the subject. THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERUSAL OF GILFILLAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. By Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at I. Genesee, N. Y. Second Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 50 cents. Paper, 10 cents. This is in many respects the most able argument yet published. The author was educated in the observance of Sunday, and was for several years a highly esteemed minister in the Baptist denomination. The book is a careful review of the arguments in favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of James Gilfillan, of Scotland, which has been widely circulated among the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown has thoroughly sifted the popular notions relative to Sunday, with great candor, kindness and ability. We especially commend it to those who, like Mr. Brown, have been taught to revere Sunday as the Sabbath.

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. Carlow. Third Edition—Revised. 168 pp. 25 cents. This work was first published in London in 1724. It is valuable as showing the state of the Sabbath argument at that time. VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts. Part First, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Second, Divine Appointment of the Seventh Day, by Rev. J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 66 pp. Paper, 10 cents. This work is one of decided value, not only as regards the argument adduced, but as showing the extreme want of liberality and fairness which characterized the trial and excommunication of Mr. Morton from the Presbyterian Church. THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1638. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents. LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Monthly Banner Extra." 50 pp. Price, 6 cents. COMMUNION, ON LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878. By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp.

The Society also publishes the following tracts, which will be sold at cost, in large or small quantities, to any who may desire them. Specimen packages sent free to any who wish to examine the Sabbath question. Twenty per cent. discount made to clergymen on any of the above-named books, and a liberal discount to the trade. Other works soon to be published. TRACTS. No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 32 pp. No. 4—Time of Commencing the Sabbath. 4 pp. No. 6—The Sanctification of the Sabbath. 20 pp. No. 7—The Sabbath: A Seventh Day, or The Seventh Day, Which? By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. No. 8—The Sabbath under Christ. 12 pp. No. 9—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp. No. 10—Time of Commencing the Sabbath. 4 pp. No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath. 40 pp. No. 13—The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp. No. 14—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath. 28 pp. TOPICAL SERIES—By Rev. James Bailey—No. 1, "My Holy Day," 28 pp.; No. 2, "The Moral Law," 28 pp.; No. 3, "The Sabbath under Christ," 12 pp.; No. 4, "The Sabbath under the Apostles," 12 pp.; No. 5, "Time of Commencing the Sabbath," 4 pp.; No. 6, "The Sanctification of the Sabbath," 20 pp. "THE SABBATH: A Seventh Day, or The Seventh Day, Which?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "THE LORD'S DAY, OR CHRISTIAN SABBATH." By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "DID CHRIST or his Apostles Change the Sabbath from the Seventh Day to the First Day of the Week?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "CONSTANTINE AND THE SUNDAY." By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "THE NEW TESTAMENT SABBATH." By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "DID CHRIST Abolish the Sabbath of the Decalogue?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "ARE THE Ten Commandments Binding alike upon Jew and Gentile?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "WHICH Day of the Week did Christians Keep as the Sabbath during 800 years after Christ?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. Rev. N. Wardner's eight tracts are also published in German. Orders for the Society's Publications accompanied with remittances, for the use of its Agents, or for gratuitous distribution, should be addressed to D. R. STILLMAN, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

HISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the Recorder office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y. New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. 213 West 54th St., NEW YORK CITY. The regular Winter Session (20th year) will begin October 26, 1882, and continue twenty-four weeks. Daily Clinics will be held in the College, and the Hospital and dispensary adjoining give special advantages for practical studies unobtainable by any other school. In addition, the large daily Clinics at the Ophthalmic Hospital and the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital (weekly) are open for all students. For further particulars and circulars, address Mrs. J. G. BRINKMAN, M. D., 216 West Twenty-third St., New York City.

CHEAPEST BIBLES. Ever Furnished Agents for Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, etc. at Wholesale and Retail. Address: DANIEL F. BEATTY, 216 West Twenty-third St., New York City. BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, etc. at Wholesale and Retail. Address: DANIEL F. BEATTY, 216 West Twenty-third St., New York City.

AGENTS Wanted for the best and most useful works of Charles G. Dreyer's Books & Bibles. In price selling fast, needed everywhere; favorable terms. Send for prospectus to C. G. Dreyer, 40 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. BREEDERS OF LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS. First and second Premiums awarded our stock at Angelica, Oct. 1882. 100 chicks for sale. Price, single birds, \$3; per pair, \$9.25; trio, \$4.50. Boxed, at Alfred Station.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PUBLISHED WRITINGS OF BLD. ELD. S. DAY, LEY, for sale at this office. Price One Dollar. Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Scientific American. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.25 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, PUBLISHERS OF SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Maine. N. Y., LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

Table with columns for Stations, No. of trains, and times. Includes routes like Dunkirk, Little Valley, Salamanca, Carrollton, etc.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5:00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5:23, Forestville 6:40, Smith's Mills 7:57, Perryburg 8:30, Dayton 9:25, Cattaraugus 9:56, Little Valley 10:20, Salamanca 9:25, Great Valley 9:56, Carrollton 10:30, Vandalia 10:40, Allegany 11:20, Olean 11:55 A. M., Hinsdale 12:40, 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 8:55 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, Perryburg 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 12:30, Olean 12:40, Hinsdale 1:15, Cuba 1:42, Friendship 2:25, Belvidere 2:50, Belmont 3:05, Scio 3:21, Wellsville 3:30, Andover 4:14, Alfred 4:47, Almond 5:04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5:55 P. M. 5:45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12:10 A. M.

Table with columns for Stations, No. of trains, and times. Includes routes like New York, Port Jervis, Hornellsville, etc.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 12:25 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from Hornellsville, 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.

Table with columns for Stations, times, and directions. Includes routes like Bradford, Guster City, Bradford, etc.

Through Tickets to all points at the very low rates, for sale at the Company's office. Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased at the Company's office. JOHN R. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent, New York.

The Sabbath School.

"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me."

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.
Oct. 21. The Agony in the Garden. Mark 14: 32-42.
Oct. 28. Jesus Betrayed and Taken. Mark 14: 43-64.
Nov. 4. Jesus before the Council. Mark 14: 65-72.
Nov. 11. Jesus before Pilate. Mark 15: 1-15.
Nov. 18. Jesus Mocked and Crucified. Mark 15: 16-26.
Nov. 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 Superintendent of each School.
Dec. 30. Review.

LESSON VII.—JESUS BEFORE PILATE.

BY N. WARDNER WILLIAMS.

For Sabbath-day, November 11.

SCRIPTURE LESSON—MARK 15: 1-15.

1. And straightway in the morning the chief priests held 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 marvelled.

6. Now at that feast he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired.

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.

1. And straightway in the morning the chief priests held 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 marvelled.

6. Now at that feast he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired.

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

DIED. In Richburg, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1882, Mrs. MARTHA PROSSER MAXSON, widow of Dea. Moses Maxson, aged 73 years.

At Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1882, of pneumonia, Miss CLARISSA BROWN, aged 54 years.

In Hartsville, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1882, Mrs. HARRIET PETTIBONE, widow of the late Jonathan Pettibone, Sen., in the 81st year of her age.

In Mystic Bridge, Conn., Oct. 22, 1882, at the residence of her brother, Geo. Greenman, Mrs. CATHERINE EDMONDSON, widow of John Edmondson, aged 79 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

At Ashaway, R. I., Oct. 19, 1882, of peritonitis, FLORENCE, daughter of Wm. Penn and Sarah M. Browning, aged 4 years and 29 days.

At Ashaway, R. I., Oct. 19, 1882, of peritonitis, FLORENCE, daughter of Wm. Penn and Sarah M. Browning, aged 4 years and 29 days.

At Ashaway, R. I., Oct. 19, 1882, of peritonitis, FLORENCE, daughter of Wm. Penn and Sarah M. Browning, aged 4 years and 29 days.

At Ashaway, R. I., Oct. 19, 1882, of peritonitis, FLORENCE, daughter of Wm. Penn and Sarah M. Browning, aged 4 years and 29 days.

Business Directory. It is desired to make this as complete a directory as possible, so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIRECTORY.

Alfred Centre, N. Y. SILAS C. BURDICK, Books, Stationery, Drugs, Groceries, etc. Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty.

A. A. SHAW, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, &c.

J. C. BURDICK, JEWELER, ALFRED, N. Y. Repairer of all kinds of Light Machinery. Prices reasonable.

ELIAS AYARS, ARCHITECT. PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Citizens' National Bank Building, Hornellsville.

E. R. GREEN & CO., DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Drugs and Paints.

ARMSTRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER FOR Steam Engines. ARMSTRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. Geo. H. Babcock, Pres. 30 Cortlandt St.

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD. I. D. TITSWORTH, Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas., L. E. LIVERMORE, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec., New Market, N. J.

Daytona, Florida. DAVID D. ROGERS, CIVIL ENGINEER. U. S. Deputy Surveyor for the Dist. of Fla. DAYTONA, Volusia Co., Fla.

Westerly, B. I. MAXSON & CO., BUILDERS. DEALERS IN LUMBER. Successors to C. MAXSON & CO.

L. T. CLAWSON, TAILOR. CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, AND TRIMMING. Samples sent by mail.

A. E. MAIN, Editor and Publishing Agent. Terms: Single copies, 50 cents; in clubs, 30 cents. Address: MISSIONARY REPORTER, Ashaway, R. I.

THOS. A. BARBER, DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST, AND DEALER IN Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

ORDWAY & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS. 205 West Madison St.

FREDERICK D. ROGERS, M. D., DRUGGIST. 2406 Cottage Grove Avenue. Office and Residence, Hyde Park.

E. A. WALTERS. PATENT HAY ELEVATORS AND CARRIERS. Best in use. Agents wanted.

ELLIS AYRES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST. COPYING IN INDIAN INK, OIL, CRAYON, &c. Dodge Centre, Minn.

PUBLISHED BY THE VOL. XXXVI The Sabbath School Entered as second-class office at Alfred Centre THE AMERICAN Association report last year was unprofitable meeting of the year for another year of correspondence with different parts of the country at leisure to enter into time, reports were received upon whom depended indicating a different wisdom of continuing Men and means not the Missionary Society Bro. S. R. Wheeler provided the Tract Board tent, after correspondence Potter, who furnished to accept the office of Jackson Centre, assistant, at a salary of \$1000 was apportioned among the expenses of the year very favorable, and brethren that a church organized in Marion county of the work was done to follow up the work and much good is expected The members of Association Tent Board Nathan Wardner, Treasurer; G. M. O. W. F. Place, G. W. C. C. Clarke, and L. T. Rogers, Recording Secretary. AUXILIARY The various "Women Societies" have been working with a good deal of activity owing to the absence of the Secretary, only for a report to the Board. First Alfred, N. Y. for the year are not named, or as they have progressed; and the session of August 30th pressed determination coming year with regular held during the year 4 quarterly, 3 joint, a Board. Receipts by from public sessions, \$1000; for Outlook \$93 03. Have sent the individuals, and obtained a list of subscribers for the Executive Board for the coming year. Mrs. R. A. Thomas, A. L. Heselgrave, Rev. A. C. Carter, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Saunders; Treasurer. The work on the ground, and reported as follows: Milton Junction, Vt. terly meetings, and of its sewing circle, much to the general help in raising \$400. \$20 has been a contribution in Southern S. Wardner; \$40 has Western Tent Board, with Mrs. M. E. P. and Mrs. O. B. Ward of American Sabbath School. Miss Clara Maryott, Post, Vice President, Recording Secretary; Treasurer; Mrs. A. E. Allister; Mrs. Gardner Spaulding; Auditor; Plainfield, N. Y. paid for tracts, and had Treasurer.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 115 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—What shall I do with Jesus?—Matt. 27: 1-22.

DAILY READINGS. 1. Jesus rejected by Israel. Mark 15: 1-15. 2. The traitor's doom. Matt. 27: 1-10. 3. Jesus before Pilate. John 18: 28-40. 4. Jesus before Herod. Luke 23: 7-12. 5. Jesus before the nation. Luke 23: 13-25. 6. Behold the man. John 19: 1-6. 7. Christ rejected. Matt. 27: 11-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He is despised and rejected of men."—Isa. 53: 3. TIME.—A. D. 29. The morning of Christ's crucifixion. PLACE.—Jerusalem. The Judgment Hall of Pilate. PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matt. 27: 11-26; Luke 23: 1-35; John 18: 28-40.

OUTLINE. I. The morning council. v. 1. II. Accusation and examination. v. 2-5. III. Customs of the people. v. 6-11. IV. Christ scourged and delivered to be crucified. v. 11-15. HELPS. I. The morning council, probably about sunrise. Compare Luke 23: 66, and John 18: 28. The chief priests, and the whole council, implies a formal meeting of the Sanhedrim, at which all 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. Had a consultation, to adopt plans whereby Pilate's consent 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 was to a palace of Herod.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISE. JESUS ABRAIGNED CONDEMNED MOCKED SCOURGED SILENT. PILATE ABANDONED AWAYING OFF HIS FEARS YIELDS.

COMMENTS. V. 1. And straightway in the morning. 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