

# The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS—\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 39.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2016.

## MINUTES

OF THE

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

## THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society convened with the Adams Seventh-day Baptist Church, in Adams Centre, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the absence of the President, the meeting for business was called to order by the first Director, Nathan H. Langworthy.

Meeting opened with prayer by J. M. Todd, after which the choir sang the missionary hymn, "On Greenland's icy mountains."

The Annual Report of the Treasurer, Geo. B. Utter, was read, together with the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, and was, on motion, approved.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read, on behalf of the Board, by A. E. Main, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of W. C. Titsworth, it was voted that the work of the Missionary Society, as set forth in the Annual Reports, be referred to a committee on resolutions, of which A. R. Crandall shall be chairman.

By authority of the Society, this committee was appointed as follows: A. R. Crandall, L. R. Swinney, Wm. A. Rogers, J. B. Clarke, Stephen Burdick, W. C. Titsworth, N. Wardner, E. M. Dunn, and Albert Whitford.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the Committee on Nominations as follows: J. M. Todd, B. F. Rogers, D. E. Maxson, E. W. Whitford, and L. R. Swinney.

The choir sang, "Praise the Lord."

On motion, adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. Benediction by D. B. Maxson.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened with prayer by B. F. Rogers, and singing by the choir.

On motion of G. H. Babcock, the Report of the Board of Managers was adopted.

On motion of Geo. B. Utter, it was voted to amend the Constitution of the Society by adding to Article 4, "Vacancies in office occurring between Annual Meetings of the Society may be filled by the Board of Managers."

On motion of Geo. B. Utter, it was resolved that the Board of Managers elected at the present Annual Meeting of the Society be requested to consider, and report at the next Annual Meeting, their opinion of the practice which has grown up in past years of accepting the contributions of churches in payment of Life Memberships, whether it is consistent with a fair interpretation of the Constitution of the Society, and promotive of its best interests.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented, and, after amendment, was adopted as follows:

Your Committee on Nominations would respectfully report for officers of this Society for the ensuing year:  
President—George Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Conn.  
Recording Secretary—Wm. M. Clarke, Ashaway, R. I.  
Corresponding Secretary—Arthur E. Main, Ashaway, R. I.  
Deacons—Geo. H. Utter, Westery, R. I.  
Directors of Managers—Nathan H. Langworthy, Jonathan Maxson, Sanford P. Stillman, Ira B. Crandall, Joseph H. Potter, Geo. B. Carpenter, Ira Lee Cottrell, James R. Irish, Geo. H. Greenman, Oliver Sherman, Albert L. Chester, Geo. T. Collins, Eldon T. Collins, Geo. B. Utter, Nathan W. Wardner, Benj. P. Langworthy, 2d, Stephen Burdick, Charles A. Burdick, Lucius R. Swinney, Lewis A. Platts, Alfred A. Langworthy, Uri M. Babcock, Geo. H. Babcock, Charles Potter, Jr., A. Herbert Lewis.  
All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following Resolution was presented by E. M. Dunn:

Resolved, That we joyfully rejoice in the present success of our China Mission and also in the assurance that it is to be immediately reinforced by an efficient medical missionary, Miss Ella F. Swinney, M. D., and we recommend that the mission be reinforced by sending another family to the field, in the judgment of the Board, it may be deemed practicable.

Resolved, That it is very desirable that our missionary in Holland be so fully supported as to enable him to devote all his time and energies to his work.

Resolved, That we deem it wise and timely for the women of our churches to organize for the promotion of our denominational interests, and we recommend the Board of Managers to invite some woman to take a leading part in securing the regular and systematic co-operation of the women of our churches.

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Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Board, renewed efforts in behalf of systematic benevolence, and urge upon pastors and leaders in the churches and parents in our families the education of the people, in the duty of conscientious and habitual giving of money for the missionary cause.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the success of the Missionary Reporter, and we heartily recommend it to the increasing patronage of our people.

A. R. CRANDALL,  
L. R. SWINNEY,  
W. A. ROGERS,  
J. B. CLARKE,  
S. BURDICK,  
W. C. TITSWORTH,  
N. WARDNER,  
E. M. DUNN,  
ALBERT WHITFORD,  
Com.

The first resolution, after remarks by J. D. Spicer, A. E. Main, J. Summerbell, T. L. Gardiner, J. W. Morton, J. R. Irish, I. D. Titsworth, J. J. White, L. E. Livermore, and N. Wardner, was adopted.

The second resolution, after remarks by N. Wardner and A. H. Lewis, was adopted.

The third resolution, after remarks by G. H. Babcock, T. L. Gardiner, E. M. Dunn, J. E. N. Backus, G. M. Cottrell, J. W. Morton, W. A. Rogers, D. E. Maxson, O. D. Sherman, E. P. Larkin, A. E. Main, C. Potter, Jr., L. R. Swinney, S. Burdick, and E. Lanphear, was adopted.

The fourth resolution adopted without debate.

The fifth resolution adopted without debate.

On motion of G. B. Utter, it was voted that the Board of Managers be authorized to arrange the order in which the names of the members of the Board shall stand as shall seem to them best.

Minutes read and approved.

After the benediction by E. M. Dunn, the Society adjourned to meet on the fifth day of the week, in connection with the General Conference in 1884.

NATHAN H. LANGWORTHY, Acting President.

Wm. L. CLARKE, Recording Secretary.

## FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE

## SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

With gratitude to the Lord for his blessing, and to the Society and all friends of missions, for their sympathy and support, the Board herewith present a report of the work under their care for the year ending August 31, 1883, and an account of the condition, needs, and prospects of the fields of labor occupied by your missionaries.

### In Memoriam.

For about twenty-eight years Eld. S. S. Griswold was a faithful, efficient, and enterprising member of this Board, and served, for portions of that time, as Recording Secretary, Vice President, and Director. The following account of his life, work, and character has been prepared by a committee consisting of J. R. Irish, W. C. Titsworth, and A. A. Langworthy:

Your Committee appointed to prepare some suitable minute to go upon the records of this Board of Managers, in reference to the recent demise of a beloved member, would respectfully present the following:

SHERMAN SAXTON GRISWOLD was born in Guilford, Conn., Nov. 26, 1805, and died in Hopkinton, R. I., Nov. 2, 1882, having nearly completed his seventy-seventh year. In early life he made a profession of Christian experience, and united with the Congregational Church in his native town, of which his parents were members. Business interests took him to Newark, N. J., where he was brought to examine the question of the rite of baptism. Discovering that the Scriptures furnished no evidence that any but believers were proper subjects of baptism, and that the only mode there taught was immersion, he was baptized in the Passaic River and united with the Baptist Church at Newark. Subsequently removing to a place between Plainfield and New Market, known as New Brooklyn, he found himself associated with those who openly preached no-Sabbath, a doctrine abhorrent to all the instincts of his heart, and the views and practice of his past life. There, too, he was met by those who loved the Sabbath and observed the seventh day. His open and inquiring mind at once pressed the investigation which resulted in the belief that God appointed the seventh day as the Sabbath, and had destroyed no jot or tittle of the law made for and given to man. Accordingly he embraced the Sabbath, and united with the Church of Piscataway. By that Church he was licensed, in February, 1841, to preach the gospel, and in 1842, Jan. 23d, he was, by request of the Church, ordained to the work of the ministry. During that year and part of 1843; he labored under the direction of the old Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society. He attended the session of the Eastern Association, at Second Hopkinton, and labored with the Church at Petersburg and other churches in New York. In the Autumn of 1843 he was called to the pastoral care of the First Church of Genesee. With that Church and the Church at Independence he labored about seven years. Thence he was called to the Second Church of Hopkinton, R. I. Having labored with that Church two years, he accepted a call to the Greenmanville Church, where he labored fifteen years, and then accepted a recall to the Second Hopkinton Church, where he remained as an earnest worker till called to join the church triumphant.

Eld. Griswold was twice married: first in 1827 to Alma Fowler, a native of the same town as himself, who was the mother of his children, and who died, Jan. 19, 1871; and again in 1877 to Adeline W. Burdick, who survives him. He always regarded himself as a missionary of the cross, yet his tact adapted him to a great variety of labors, and his good-will to man led him out into many forms of labor calculated to elevate and refine those for whose good he labored. A distinguished characteristic of Bro. Griswold was the unflinching readiness with which he met the examination of any question involving duty, however unpopular the truth for which he sought. We can in this place barely refer to subjects that claimed his heart, and employed his hand. From youth a reformer, the cause of temperance enlisted his zeal and received his earnest toil. He shrank not from rebuke and opposition when that cause was unpopular. The wrongs of slavery aroused his sympathy for the oppressed, and drew from his bow arrows of no uncertain aim toward that "sum of villainies." The principles of peace called from his pen and tongue volleys of hot, but bloodless shots. In the interests of education he was an earnest, faithful worker. The common schools in the towns where he resided received a share of his wise and profitable labors. His townsmen honored him with trusts that showed their appreciation of his

many labors in the care of their educational interests. In the work of this Board of Managers his prompt and intelligent co-operation gave cheer to the hearts of the Board, he kept himself posted in relation to the various fields of effort, and the hardships and success of the workers; and thus was ready to give intelligent counsel in the appropriate lines of action. He thus endeared himself to us all, and we are made to feel sadly the loss we sustain in this bereavement; therefore,

Resolved, That the name of Sherman S. Griswold will be held in memory by the members of this Board with sentiments of profound respect, both for what he was in himself and for his timely, faithful, and self-denying labors in promoting the interests of the cause entrusted to our care.

Honorable and grateful mention should also be made of the many and valuable missionary labors of Eld. C. M. Lewis, who died at Alfred Centre, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1883. For six years or more he was connected with the work of this Society, during which time he must have preached nearly 1,000 sermons, through the instrumentality of which three or four hundred persons were led to profess Christ. This, of course, does not include the results of his work as revivalist or pastor, when not in the service of the Missionary Society. He was a man fervent in prayer, earnest in preaching, intense in zeal, and of great power as a revivalist. His memory is tenderly and gratefully cherished in many hearts; the crown of his rejoicing will be studded with many stars; and the Lord and Master, beholding his many sheaves, will say, "Well done."

### Foreign Missions.

#### CHINA.

There have been connected with our mission in Shanghai during the year, Rev. D. H. Davis and wife, two native preachers, Ching Sah and Le Erlow, one Bible woman, and three teachers of day-schools. But Le Erlow, we are sad to say, has fallen into the sins of opium eating, deception, and falsehood, and been dismissed. This is to be deeply regretted on his account and for the sake of the cause; but if he is unworthy, the mission is stronger without than with him.

Mr. Davis has preached about 125 sermons during the year ending July 1, 1883, conducted a weekly Bible-class, devoted the forenoons to the study of the Chinese language, distributed, in the last half of the year, 800 sheet tracts, 2,000 calendars, and 700 gospels—500 of the latter and \$3 for traveling expenses having been donated by the American Bible Society—made one mission trip inland, and, in general, superintended the work of the mission and plans for its enlargement. He desires to call your attention to the great importance of sending out another family at the earliest possible day; and Mrs. Fryer, we believe, also heartily recommends it.

According to the latest report there were in the three day schools 66 scholars. Mrs. Davis has given to these all the attention she could, consistently, with other duties and her health. Through the kindness of a friend who furnished the tickets, Mrs. Davis and her children have been spending a few months at Chefoo, a few hundred miles north of Shanghai, for needed change and rest. We trust she will return to her work greatly benefited.

There has been one baptism, that of Chung Lah's oldest son, Chung Lah is anxious for his next younger son to receive an education in America, and then become a helper in our China mission.

### A MEDICAL MISSION.

It affords us great satisfaction to be able to announce a valuable re-enforcement of our China Mission. Ella F. Swinney, M. D., expects to sail for Shanghai in a few weeks, where she will labor as our medical missionary. This is believed to be one of the most interesting and important steps ever taken in connection with our foreign mission work. Having been a successful Christian physician in this country, at Smyrna, Del., she will hereafter aim to be instrumental in healing the bodies and souls of women and children in a heathen land, where such services as she can render are greatly needed. A medical outfit, the passage, salary, medical supplies, and incidentals, will involve a good deal of expense; and we especially invite the co-operation of the women and children of our churches, for whom Miss Swinney's work will have particular interest.

### A BOARDING-SCHOOL.

An important and hopeful advance step is being taken in the proposed boarding school at Shanghai. The necessary land has been purchased for about \$250; and Mr. Davis has commenced a building designed to accommodate twenty or thirty boys, and the same number of girls. The building, being much larger than was at first intended, will cost about double the estimate he first gave us, which was \$700; but the additional means necessary have already been furnished him by some friend unknown to us. It is no wonder that he writes, Surely, the Lord will provide. The filling in, grading, and fencing of the lot, will cost about \$75. The plan is to receive into the school promising boys and girls for a term of years, for instruction in different branches of knowledge, religious teaching, of course, being foremost. Each scholar will cost the mission about \$20 a year; and we invite our Sabbath-schools particularly, to furnish us the means of providing with instruction in truth and righteousness these children of a heathen land. More and more it is coming to be believed that in the interests of temperance, purity, and religion, greater efforts must be made in every land to save the young. In the work of the boarding-school, special attention should be given to the importance of securing trained helpers for the carrying forward of our work in the future. If China is to have the gospel, it must be largely given through the instrumentality of the Chinese themselves.

### EXPENSES OF OUR CHINA MISSION.

The following is an estimate of expenses for the year ending July 1, 1883:

Salary of Mr. Davis	\$1,000 00
Native preacher	120 00
Bible woman	80 00
Day-school teachers	100 00
Taxes, insurance, printing, repairs, etc.	154 07
One-third of the expense of the Secretaryship	408 00
Total	\$1,872 07

To ascertain the probable cost of the mission next year, excepting the scholars in the boarding-school, we must add the following:

Boarding-school lot and building	\$1,000 00
Salary of Dr. Swinney	600 00

Table with 2 columns: Item (Medical outfit, Passage from New York to Shanghai, Incidents) and Amount (\$300.00, 400.00, 187.81). Total: \$4,400.00.

Thus do multiplying opportunities, privileges, and duties, in the great work of sending the gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, call upon us for more prayer, greater consecration of ourselves and our children to the service of the Lord, and larger contributions from the means entrusted to our stewardship.

OUR HOLLAND MISSION.

The Board has continued its appropriation of \$300 a year toward the support of Rev. G. Velthuysen, of Haarlem; and interesting accounts of his labors have been published in the MISSIONARY REPORTER. There have been three additions by baptism, one at Workum, and two at Haarlem. A beautiful description of one of the baptismal scenes, by Miss Sarah Velthuysen, appeared in the May REPORTER. Bro. Velthuysen would gladly extend his labors, but can not for want of means to pay traveling expenses and secure places for preaching. Will not the Society and denomination enable the Board to enlarge its operations in Holland also?

Bro. Velthuysen reports 50 weeks of labor with the Haarlem Church and at other preaching places; 95 sermons; 50 prayer-meetings; the distribution of 25,000 pages of tracts, besides the Boodschapper; 1 addition upon experience, besides the baptisms mentioned above; 1 Bible-school organized; \$17 contributed for our Medical Mission; 9 resident members at Workum, and 16 resident and 3 non-resident members at Haarlem; and a Bible-school of 6 scholars at Workum, and one of 18 at Haarlem. He also writes as follows:

"We have some hope that here and there in our Kingdom truth is doing its work by our labor, especially these last months, through our monthly, de Boodschapper. We receive many letters that give testimony of this, and cause a steady correspondence, that, under God, will do some good. Please ask the Conference to remember Holland in their prayers and supplications, as they did last year, when my daughter and I had the pleasure of enjoying so much in their midst. The Lord be your guide and help, and bless with a rich blessing all the officers and all the assistants of the Conference, for the glory of his holy name."

Home Missions.

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Below are given the names of home mission fields and churches occupied or aided by this Society, the names of missionaries and missionary pastors, and the rate of appropriations.

SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Greenbrier and Ritchie, W. Va., L. F. Randolph missionary pastor, \$150 a year. Bear Fork, W. Va., M. E. Martin missionary pastor, monthly meetings, \$25 a year.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Woodville and Niantic, R. I., Horace Stillman missionary pastor, \$250 a year.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Marlboro, N. J., O. D. Williams missionary pastor, \$100 a year. Watson, N. Y., W. J. Haight missionary pastor, \$100 a year. Otselic, N. Y., Joshua Clarke missionary pastor, semi-monthly meetings, \$25 a year. Alexander Campbell general missionary, \$20 a month and traveling expenses. Chenango county, N. Y., A. W. Coon missionary, \$150 for six months.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Pennsylvania field, H. P. Burdick missionary, \$40 a month and traveling expenses. Hornellsville, N. Y., B. E. Fisk, followed by D. E. Maxson, missionary pastor, \$100 a year. Honeoye, Pa., James Summerbell missionary pastor, semi-monthly preaching, \$25 for six months. Portville, N. Y., and vicinity, E. A. Witter missionary, \$30 a month during Summer vacation. West Genesee, N. Y., J. G. Burdick missionary, \$25 for three months.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Chicago and the Northwest, O. U. Whitford missionary, \$1,000 a year and traveling expenses. Southern Illinois, F. F. Johnson missionary, \$300 a year. Garwin, Iowa, H. B. Lewis missionary pastor, \$50 for five months. Long Branch and Harvard, Neb., J. T. Davis, followed by D. K. Davis, missionary pastor and general missionary, \$200 a year. North Loup, Neb., and adjacent regions, Geo. J. Crandall missionary pastor and general missionary, \$200 a year. Orleans, Neb., and the Republican Valley, H. E. Babcock missionary, \$30 a month, traveling expenses, and receipts on the field. S. R. Wheeler, general missionary in the Southwest, \$55 a month and traveling expenses. Kentucky, C. W. Threlkeld missionary, \$400 a year. Alabama, J. J. White missionary, \$40 a month and traveling expenses, for two months. Scandinavian missions, C. J. Sindall missionary, \$30 a month; Peter Ring missionary, \$30 a month for three months. These appropriations amount, in round numbers, to \$175 for the South-Eastern Association, \$350 for the Eastern, \$540 for the Central, \$750 for the Western, and \$3,950 for the North-Western, including \$450 for work among the Scandinavians, making a total of \$5,765. Adding to this two-thirds of the expense of the Corresponding Secretary and Editor, \$817 24, we have \$6,582 24. The amount actually expended for home missions during the year is shown in the Treasurer's Report.

WORK REPORTED.

L. F. Randolph reports 34 1/2 weeks of labor at Greenbrier and Ritchie, W. Va., 55 sermons, and 5 additions. M. E. Martin, 4 weeks on Bear Fork, 10 sermons, 1 baptism, and 1 Bible-school organized. O. D. Williams, 43 weeks at Marlboro, N. J., and vicinity, 63 sermons, and 2 additions. Horace Stillman has been missionary pastor at Woodville and Niantic, R. I., during the year, and reports 114 sermons. He writes of the great need of more love to God, that will lead to obedience of all his requirements; and of more love to one another, prompting to greater good-will and kindness. Joshua Clarke has preached at Otselic, N. Y., each alternate Sabbath and First-day, and reports 78 sermons, 3 additions by baptism, and converts to the Sabbath, and one Bible-school organized. He also reports, as work independent of this Board, but for the encouragement of lovers of Zion, an equal number of visits to Linck-

laen, 58 sermons, 2 additions by letter, and 8 by baptism, one having embraced the Sabbath.

W. J. Haight has been missionary pastor at Watson, N. Y., during the year.

A. W. Coon reports 22 weeks of labor and 39 sermons, at Norwich and Lincklaen, N. Y., and Clifford, Pa. Like others, he writes of the importance of our small churches.

D. E. Maxson reports 26 weeks of labor at Hornellsville, N. Y., 26 sermons, 6 additions, and writes as follows:

"With the date of the enclosed report I have closed my missionary pastorate of the Hornellsville Church. Most reluctantly do I leave the work which has been both happy and prosperous. Considerable attention has been given our services both day and evening by First-day people. Some of the members of the Church occupy important and influential positions in the city. A majority of the membership are women, a number of whose husbands keep the First-day. I have never met a more faithful band of Christians; and they are hopeful and courageous. I wish they could have a resident pastor, a strong man who could also have oversight of the little Church at Elmira; but do not know that such an arrangement can be made at present. The Hornellsville Church is arranging with Dr. T. R. Williams to go down and supply it with preaching, as I have done. He was largely instrumental in founding the Church, and will do them good service. It will cost \$300 to support his work. They think they can raise \$150, and hope the Board will appropriate as much more. Can you not do it?"

J. G. Burdick reports 11 weeks of labor at West Genesee, N. Y., 14 sermons, a growth in the congregation, and increasing religious interest. Two are soon to join by letter. Bro. Burdick writes that as he works out into the field he is more and more pained to see how careless those who profess to love Jesus are about the salvation of others.

H. P. Burdick, general missionary in the Western Association, reports 39 weeks of labor, 98 sermons, 3 additions, 1 Bible-school organized, and 1 church, the Shingle House, by the consolidation of Bell's Run and Honeoye. They are building a church at Shingle House which will be completed, it is hoped, by Fall or early Winter. In 13 of the 20 places visited, outside the churches, there is at least one Sabbath-keeping family. Eld. Burdick engages in some temperance work; but true temperance is the result, not the cause, of true religion, and the gospel must therefore of necessity be preached. He says that the labors of Brethren Witter and Burdick more than satisfy; and adds, Pray that our work upon this large field may result in the salvation of many souls.

O. U. Whitford, in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kansas, with Chicago as headquarters, reports 43 weeks of labor, 104 sermons, 7 additions, 41 mission meetings attended, 253 communications written, 16 articles for the press, and 6 missionary trips out of the city, at an expense for traveling of \$108 20. When in the city Mr. Whitford preaches Sabbath evening at the Pacific Garden Mission; and on Sabbath afternoon there are a mission Bible-school, of 74 scholars, and a preaching service, which is almost always attended by some strangers. The mission-school takes special pains to reach the children and families of Jews; the current expenses have been \$105 50, which have been paid by the friends in Chicago, who have also subscribed \$156 for the missionary cause, including \$50 for the rent of the room where the meetings are held. A letter of Aug. 26th, stated that a Church was to be organized Sept. 8th, which would ask for admission into Conference at this session. By means of increasing social opportunities, the regular Sabbath service, the work of the mission school, and the connection of our people with the Pacific Garden Mission, they are becoming better known and understood; and the work and results of the first year, to say the least, leave the reasons for establishing a mission in Chicago as strong as ever. Mr. Whitford writes particularly of the great need of a circuit preacher and evangelist in Southern Illinois, and a missionary pastor at Cartwright, Wis.

H. B. Lewis reports 19 weeks of labor at Garwin and Grand Junction, Iowa, principally at the former place, and 36 sermons.

H. E. Babcock, in the Republican Valley, Neb., 16 1/2 weeks of labor and 47 sermons. On account of removals and other causes, the apparent results of work on this field have not been very encouraging; still there are many open doors inviting the preacher to enter. Mr. Babcock has been very ill, and does not know when he can resume his work. In his trials he needs our sympathies and prayers.

G. J. Crandall, missionary and missionary pastor in the North Loup Valley, Neb., reports 52 weeks of labor, 126 sermons, 13 additions, and the distribution of a few tracts and many copies of the Outlook. They are building a much-needed meeting-house at North Loup; and the cause is making progress, congregations growing, and religious interest increasing. This is one of the most interesting and important fields in all the Far West; and Eld. Crandall writes, Pray earnestly for me; I firmly believe that the means used on this field are wisely used.

S. R. Wheeler, general missionary in the Southwest, reports 49 weeks of labor, 100 sermons, 20 additions, and 2 churches organized, one in Marion county, Kan., the other in DeWitt, Ark., each with 7 members. One can not read the reports from this field, without feeling that it is indeed a time of seed-sowing, and a time for us to look most devoutly to the Lord of the harvest.

D. K. Davis reports 9 weeks of labor at Long Branch, Neb., and vicinity, where he has just commenced a missionary pastorate, 13 sermons, and 4 additions. The appointments of the Church are well attended; opportunities for an increase and extension of social and religious influence are presenting themselves; and there is an encouraging promise of growing material prosperity among our people.

F. F. Johnson, 24 1/2 weeks of labor in Southern Illinois, 110 sermons, the distribution of 5,921 pages of tracts, and 4 additions. Eld. Kelly has been elected pastor at Stone Fort, and it is the purpose of Eld. Johnson, if his health permits, to extend his labors as a missionary.

In the Winter we learned through the Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Board, that there were Sabbath-keepers in Alabama who desired to become better acquainted with the faith and practice of Seventh-day Baptists; accordingly, the Secretary of this Society visited Etowah county, remaining four Sabbaths, and preaching 24 sermons. A full account of the interests there at that time, was published in the MISSIONARY REPORTER. Eld. J. J. White has also spent several weeks on the same field this Summer, and reports 31 sermons and Bible readings, 2,500 pages of tracts, besides copies of other publications distributed, 6 new subscriptions for the Recorder, and 8 for the Outlook, and 3 additions to the church. By sermons, public and private Bible readings, conversation, and visits in the homes, he sought to understand the con-

dition and needs of the field, and to help the people up to better Christian life and doctrine. There are now a Bible-school of about 20 members, and a church of 12, in the Flat Woods, near Attalla; and through Eld. White they ask for admission to our Conference. Alabama is now one of several very interesting open doors for usefulness; are there the men, the means, the faith, and the courage to enter?

SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.

Eld. Peter Ring reports 6 weeks labor in of Dakota, 45 sermons, 500 pages of tracts distributed, and 2 baptisms. Eld. C. J. Sindall, 47 weeks in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota, 136 sermons, 2,500 pages of tracts gratuitously distributed and 960 sold, 5 additions to churches, and one Bible-school organized. This work among our Scandinavian fellow-citizens should be pushed forward to the extent of our ability, both by the preaching of the Word and the circulation of printed truth. Eld. Sindall has visited a Sabbath-keeping Church of Swedes, in Burnett county, Wis., of 15 members, who hold Seventh-day Baptist principles; and one or two small Scandinavian Churches in Dakota will probably ask for admission to Conference next year, after having received more instruction from an American minister in respect to church and denominational work and organization.

A SUMMARY VIEW OF OUR HOME MISSION WORK. Table with 15 columns: States, Churches supplied or visited, Weeks of labor, Other preaching places, Sabbath-keeping families, Sermons, Prayer meetings, Religious visits, Pages of tracts distributed, By letter or experience, By baptism, Sabbath converts, Members in churches, Churches organized, Bible-schools organized, Number in Bible-schools, Contributions reported.

A SUMMARY VIEW BY ASSOCIATIONS. Table with 15 columns: No. of missionaries, Weeks of labor, Churches supplied, Other preaching, Sabbath-keeping families, Sermons, Prayer meetings, Religious visits, Pages of tracts distributed, Added to churches, Sabbath converts, Members in churches, No. of Bible-schools, Contributions reported.

Compared with the last annual report of the work of our home missionaries, there is a decrease of 27 baptisms and 1 Bible-school organized; but an increase of 3 missionaries, 5 States embraced in our home mission field, 73 1/2 weeks of labor, 12 churches supplied, 44 other preaching stations, 82 Sabbath-keeping families, 55 sermons, 52 prayer-meetings, 66 visits, 2,686 pages of tracts distributed, 35 additions by letter or experience, 7 Sabbath-converts, 99 church-members, 1 Church organized, 1 Bible-school, 361 Bible-school scholars, \$277 52 contributed for preaching, and \$358 36 for missions.

From the Treasurer's Report we learn that the contributions from each of the Associations are larger than last year; that the receipts of the general fund are \$6,257 90, or \$174 15 less, and of the permanent fund \$375 more, making a total increase in the receipts of \$200 85; and that we have expended \$3,145 93, or \$709 37 more than last year, in our missionary operations.

These statistics and financial statements are given, not because we think they indicate exactly what has been accomplished, or what are the needs of the cause, but that we may be reminded of the importance of so managing our work that these figures, every one, shall stand for some spiritual verity; and that we may know, if our work is to go forward, that our contributions for missions must be greatly increased.

Voices From the Wide Field.

The following request was sent by the Corresponding Secretary to brethren in the different Associations, with the understanding that their replies were to be published in this Annual Report:

"Will you please answer, not formally, but substantially, the following questions? What are the condition, needs and prospects of home missions in your Association? What is the state of missionary spirit and work among the churches in regard to home and foreign missions? What can be done to advance the cause?"

This plan has been followed in the belief that it would be interesting and profitable for the Society to thus hear from men of

candor and ability, who li

THE SOUTH-

There are eight churches these, the Lost Creek Church monthly missionary meeting, The Salem and Roanoke Quarterly Meetings, by Eld. Ritchie churches, Eld. L. Ritchie pastor up to May. It is plain to be seen that building up those churches from the Associations, he work at Ritchie, and we been employed. The went away, is being faithful little Church at Bear Fork of worship, and the aid etc. Bro. M. E. Martin, is to be made of the Roanoke some years ago, refused thought others needed it in graces while contributing to Society. Thus all of the regular or occasional preachers. Needs. First of all we to make us self-sacrificing build up the cause in our tidings to the regions beyond formation. The Reporter and the Recorder is read, devoted especially to mission and I think monthly collection found the best. Many more for Christ who died in regard to the general it is growing; and this not the foreign. This is shown in the small but increasing tion of the cause in our Prospects. In some it been for years. Difficult and within churches, so the Pine Grove churches, are earnestly uniting in the efforts are being made local labor under the guidance to secure greater progress take the MISSIONARY R home and abroad, and t with the Missionary Board with missionary pastor While, then, but little association in giving and p with what we might have sions is slowly but steady tion.

The following, also relat

an article written by Ed

West Virginia is a pe is an interesting field, be are seldom too busy to home, listening to the are not vitiated and prej they are ready to listen thought. Our brethren, rale, strength of moral c this, with but little prej ary. The needs are very many other preaching t only two are actively ena tted pastor, devoting ng both farmer and pre these can not be had, th each church to do the v stances, and to give sym from this should come t vote his entire time to r adjacent neighborhoods efficient, Holy Ghost w reasonably hope for a br

MISSIONARY INTER

Whenever the words are mentioned in the thoughts rest upon the West and South. And people are offered in the too far away for the to the saving of souls; while our affections ar beyond the seas, we b very doors. I would not have zeal in foreign, and them double the work i misfortune if the souls are forgotten, and the throw arms of protecti "all the world" is ind ought to preach, yet I of "all the world" w the first claim upon the fields so near to us is to work them. Therei gospel into regions beyo must still remember th that remain" is also a lies at the very founda In view of these coe ple the claims of the E When we remember th to-day, and that there data, each one forum must be aided, or fol can not but feel that tant to warrant this Marlboro, N. J. whic all year, and is certai own, free from deb within reach of a quite remote from ever, attend religio church for a cent the blessed influen a missionary not s from such seed-wor better death and sp Will we an have to be a some of the

to help the people up to better... are now a Bible-school of about... the Flat Woods, near Attala...

Table with columns for various categories and numerical data, likely a financial or statistical report.

part of the work of our home... baptisms and 1 Bible-school... 19 churches embraced in...

candor and ability, who live in these respective fields; and the responses given below have been kindly sent for this purpose.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

L. R. SWINNEY, Lost Creek, W. Va.

There are eight churches in the South-Eastern Association. Of these, the Lost Creek Church has been supplied by its own pastor...

Needs. First of all we need more of the blessed Spirit of Christ to make us self-sacrificing in giving and doing—doing more to build up the cause in our midst...

In regard to the general missionary spirit, I can safely say that it is growing; and this not alone for home work, but especially for the foreign.

Prospects. In some respects the outlook is better than it has been for years. Difficulties have been settled between churches and within churches, so that greater unity prevails.

While, then, but little has been done the past year in this Association in giving and praying and laboring for Christ, compared with what we might have done...

The following, also relating to West Virginia, is condensed from an article written by Eld. S. D. Davis for the REPORTER:

"West Virginia is a part of the world, hence a mission field. It is an interesting field, because of the sociability of the people, who are seldom too busy to go to church, or to spend a little time at home, listening to the story of Jesus."

MISSIONARY INTERESTS IN THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

T. L. GARDNER, Shiloh, N. J.

Whenever the words "home missions" appear in our papers, or are mentioned in the appeals from our pulpits, how naturally our thoughts rest upon the remote fields, and new churches, of the far West and South.

I would not have Seventh-day Baptists abate one iota of their zeal in foreign, and remote home mission fields, but rather let them double the work if they can; yet I feel that it will be a great misfortune if the souls that are "ready to perish" at our own doors are forgotten...

In view of these considerations, I beg leave to urge upon our people the claims of the Eastern Association as a home mission field. When we remember that the old Mother Church is all but extinct to-day, and that there are several feeble churches within our borders...

While we are sending our money to build new churches, and laboring to start other centers for missionary operations on more remote fields, does it not seem like folly to allow the openings we have already made to close for want of sufficient interest to support

live missionaries on these fields? What we have said of Marlboro is equally true of most of the weak churches. Had the Board not followed this plan with Woodville and Niantic, doubtless both of those churches would have gone out before this.

Aside from the churches mentioned, we have Waterford, with a house of worship and forty-four members; and First Westery, with about the same membership, and a house of their own. Last, but not least, I wish to mention our little Church in New York City as a nucleus of greater importance than many are prone to think.

In order that there may be a deeper interest in all our mission work, let us as pastors keep the hearts of our people warm toward the great work, and instruct them faithfully regarding the needs of the fields.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A. B. PRENTICE, Adams Centre, N. Y.

Home mission work in this Association is almost entirely confined to those small churches which are not able, of themselves, to support the ministrations of the gospel. The men who are supplying these churches are energetic and faithful men, who, I have every reason to believe, are doing good work.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

C. A. BURDICK, Nile, N. Y.

First, as to the condition of the mission field in the Western Association, I will state as follows: The churches that have been assisted to maintain preaching or have enjoyed the labors of missionary pastors, are Hornellsville, Portville, Shingle House, Hebron, and Hebron Centre.

Hebron, as I understand it, is not now in the mission field, having engaged a pastor independent of the Board. Besides the churches named, Roulette and Millport have also been mission stations.

The churches which have had no regular preaching the past year, so far as I know, are Clarence and Pendleton, and Cussewago. Of the situation of the Elmira Church, recently organized, I know nothing.

The laborers in this field the past year are B. E. Fisk, who supplied the Hornellsville Church the fore part of the year; D. E. Maxson who was pastor of that Church to September 1st; H. P. Burdick, who as missionary has divided his labors between the different points in the Pennsylvania field, including the Portville Church; E. A. Witter, of the Theological Class at Alfred, who spent his Summer vacation in the Portville Church, laboring in conjunction with Bro. H. P. Burdick; and Bro. J. G. Burdick of the Theological Class, engaged by the West Genesee Church, to labor with them during the vacation.

Before the vacation of the Theological Class, I met them and learned who of their number had preached some, and who desired to preach during the vacation. I also corresponded with some of the vacant Churches to suggest the employment of these brethren during the Summer. From this correspondence I learned that the Clarence and Pendleton Church had been so weakened and scattered lately by deaths and removals that it did not seem to warrant further correspondence in relation to sending a laborer there this Summer.

The Scio Church that recently ordained Bro. A. A. Place to be their pastor, made application at the time of the meeting of our Association for some sort of aid, and were referred to the Missionary Board. Scio is an important field, not only because of its situation on the Erie Railway, and in a central position relative to the churches of this Association, but also because of adjacent neighborhoods where there are Sabbath-keeping families that do not now have church privileges.

The West Genesee Church has hitherto supported a pastor, paying a small salary without help from the Board; but their num-

bers have been so reduced by deaths and removals that they feel that they will have to relinquish their hope of sustaining preaching without help from the Board. I very recently visited the Church, and had a consultation with some of its prominent members. They say that Bro. Burdick has given excellent satisfaction, that there has been an increase of interest and attendance in the Church under his labors, and they wish they could keep him.

The West Genesee and Portville Churches are so situated that one man could serve the two as pastor. If they would co-operate, and could secure a pastor, I think they could support him without help from the Board. This is what ought to be done.

In conclusion, I have to say that there has not been that increase of religious interest and growth in the mission field that we should all be glad to see. Yet I do not know but that our mission churches are doing as well in this respect as our self-supporting churches. In such a case our duty is to hold on to what we have, and labor and pray for the times of refreshing.

The return of Brethren Witter and J. G. Burdick to their studies at the end of the vacation will leave as laborers in the mission field only H. P. Burdick and T. R. Williams, the latter as pastor of the Hornellsville Church and the former as general missionary. More laborers are greatly needed in this field. As to the liberality of the brethren in the mission field and in the other churches of our Association, in contributing to the funds of the Missionary Society, I can not say, except in the case of the Church at Nile, of which I am pastor. I think the contributions of this church this year have considerably exceeded the contributions of last year.

I can not close without adding that, if no increase of the churches aided by the liberality of the friends of missions should be seen immediately, still the saving of what we have in the feeble churches, and particularly the young people and children who without the influence of preaching and Sabbath-schools would be left as sheep without a shepherd, will pay all that it costs to aid these churches in sustaining preaching. It is not improbable that from among these young people and children some one or more may rise up who will repay a hundred fold all that is expended in aid of the feeble churches. We have now valuable men who have sprang from just such sources.

THE NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION, EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

N. WARDNER, Milton Junction, Wis.

In regard to the questions in your letter, not having visited many of our churches the past year, nor corresponded with them on the subject, I do not think I am as well prepared to judge as yourself. I think, so far as I have had an opportunity to form an opinion, that the general interest in missions, home and foreign, is rising.

As I think over the field in the North-Western Association, east of the Mississippi, it seems to me that at least three able missionaries are needed, in addition to what we have—two in Wisconsin, and one in Illinois.

Of the condition and necessities of the Southern Illinois field, I am not as well prepared to speak as Bro. O. U. Whitford, not having canvassed it in ten years. Several of the churches which then existed have gone out, I learn, and others are nearly extinct. Whether there is sufficient ground to hope for a resuscitation to warrant much expense of money and labor, I am unable to judge; but from what I read and hear, and from my former knowledge of the field, I should think another laborer might be profitably employed in that part of the State where there are no Seventh-day Baptist Churches, but where there are scattered Sabbath-keepers and persons interested in the subject, who should also engage in revival efforts among the churches which exist.

The Chicago mission, I suppose, is a question settled, unless it shall prove, after due trial, to be a failure. I have, from the first, advocated the establishing of that mission, and do not yet see good reason for changing my mind.

As to ways and means to meet these necessities, it is easier to suggest than to provide.

1st. Let every available man be employed. 2d. Let pastors, deacons, parents, and friends, encourage all devoted Christian young men, who show signs of promise, to give themselves to the work, and then hasten their preparation for it.

3d. Pray individually and in concert, that God would incline all suitable ones to enter upon the work.

4th. A united and constant effort should be made to impress upon all the duty of consecrating to the Lord, in the interest of humanity, at least one-tenth of all their income.

5th. Great liberality should be shown towards individuals, bands, and societies, who have preferences in regard to fields, modes of operation, and persons to be employed, countenancing and encouraging them to give or labor for that which is nearest their hearts, and in the way which seems to them best, instead of trying to force all into one prescribed way. The more directly individuals and churches are brought into contact with the work and the persons engaged in it, the deeper interest they will feel, and the more they will do, and any appearance of discarding or casting disrespect upon such efforts only tends to wear their sympathies, blunt their zeal, and alienate their hearts. If people have a mind to work in any way and are heartily encouraged and made to feel that there is no desire to discountenance their way of doing, in a large majority of cases they will soon fall into line with the rest, voluntarily; whereas an attitude that looks like censuring them for presuming to act independently would tend to alienate them, and hinder their doing anything. To try to control one's benevolence is like trying to control his conscience, for they are very closely allied to each other.

THE FIELD WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

O. U. WHITFORD, Chicago, Ill.

The whole territory west of the Mississippi River is grand missionary ground for Seventh-day Baptists. It is being rapidly settled by a class of intelligent, hard-working, common people, just the class which can be most easily reached and moulded by the truth. In this vast field are propitious openings and golden opportunities for us as a people. Thousands of souls need the bread of life; calls come from every hand; social and religious interests are in a formative state; there are all sorts of beliefs and no-beliefs, and everything seems to be afloat ready to be gathered together. In a great many places there are no denominational lines, no ministers, no churches, no religious services, no Bible-schools. A Seventh-day Baptist minister can get a hearing just as well as any one, can make a place and hold it. In some places where our people are they can control the educational and religious interests if they can have earnest, judicious, well-equipped ministers among them. Here is ground we ought to make strenuous efforts to occupy and hold. We already have interests in Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota. These form nuclei for missionary operations. Our people in these sections of our country were never more interested in our missionary work, both foreign and home, than now. Especially are they deeply interested in home missions, for they are vitally concerned in them. They long, pray, and hope for the living preacher. Here are people to be strengthened and built up, and means to be gathered in for the cause, if we had the men to go and do it. I am sometimes greatly exercised in my feelings when surveying the prospects and needs of these fields. In the Southwest we have only one missionary, Bro. Wheeler, who is earnestly, faithfully, and successfully laboring in that important field; but we need another there who can give his entire time and attention to the work. In Kansas, where there are about two hundred Sabbath-keepers, we have had no settled pastor for nearly two years, though we rejoice to report that one has been lately secured. Nebraska is more fortunate, having three missionary pastors, yet there are more interests than they can look after. Quite a number of Sabbath-keepers are moving into Dakota every year, and we have quite an interest there among our Scandinavian brethren. We ought to have a missionary located in Dakota at once, to organize churches and look after our cause in general. In Minnesota, where we have a membership of about

(Continued on the fifth page.)

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, September 27, 1883. 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.'

It is believed that the reports of the benevolent societies will show a larger income, and a larger amount of work performed than in any former year.

THE Minutes and Annual Report of the Executive Board of the Missionary Society are published as nearly entire as possible this week, and in 'wide measure,' with a view to facilitating the final publication of the same in pamphlet form.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ADAMS CENTRE, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1883.

Up to this writing the General Conference has held one day's session, and the Missionary Society is in the midst of its day's work. It is estimated that three hundred or more delegates are in attendance, and so far the exercises have been harmonious and full of interest.

viz., that when we wish to do so, we can stay another day. Some of us remember when important business pressed upon the Conference, and when the last day of the session came, and it was proposed to continue another day, it was objected that people could not be held longer, that time had come to go home, and people must go.

Communications.

"But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

CONSCIENCE.

A sermon delivered by the pastor, to the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Milton Junction, Wis., and requested for publication by the congregation.

"And herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God, and toward man."—Acts 24: 16.

Paul made this statement in his defense before Felix, and against the false charges of Tertullus, who said he was a pestilent fellow, a mover of seditions, &c. He here declares that he made it an important part of his business to cultivate conscience, and to so live that it would not reprove him for aught he did or thought, either toward God or men.

Again he says (v. 19), "Holding faith and a good conscience; which some having thrust from them, made shipwreck of the faith." Here he shows the necessary connection between faith and a good conscience.

Peter says (1 Pet. 2: 19), "This is acceptable, if for conscience toward God a man endureth grief, suffering wrongfully." If a man prefers to suffer wrong of any kind or degree rather than live in disobedience to God, choosing an approving conscience in preference to the flatteries, honors, and wealth of the world, this is acceptable to God and is the least that can be; for Christ says that whosoever does not choose to forsake all that he hath, rather than live in disobedience, can not be his disciple.

Conscience is a Latin word, and is double, including two elements; first, the law of God; and second, our relation and the relation of our acts to it. For example, God says, "Thou shalt not steal." Conscience recognizes this divine authority. But what is stealing? It is taking what belongs to another without his consent.

Some think conscience is an illuminating faculty, giving a sure and safe light in all matters of duty; like the headlight of a locomotive, it peers into the dark future, revealing the way of duty and the dangers which may lie in it.

monitor within him at all times to tell him what is right and what is wrong, and just what he ought to be and do. If so, he has no need of any other rule or revelation, and the Bible is a useless incumbrance. One infallible guide is enough. But God has given us his word not only to guide our conduct, but also to enlighten and guide our consciences, which prompt our conduct. He did not give it to be modified or set at naught by our consciences; but he tells us it is to be the standard which we are to live by, and to be judged by in the last great day.

Conscience is simply an impulse, as much as benevolence or affection, and is no more a safe guide, in itself alone, than any other moral feeling. Yet it is true and safe to follow if we keep it regulated by the Word of God.

God gave man many faculties, and he evidently designed that he should use them all in determining and performing duty. Hence the apostle exhorts, "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity," etc.

Conscience is a Latin word, and is double, including two elements; first, the law of God; and second, our relation and the relation of our acts to it. For example, God says, "Thou shalt not steal." Conscience recognizes this divine authority. But what is stealing? It is taking what belongs to another without his consent. So conscience recognizes this as a violation of that command, and condemns it.

versed, and prompted him to devote himself to building up what he had been so zealous to tear down. Was he right in the first instance because conscientious? If so, then how could he be right in the second, acting in directly the opposite way? What is opposed to right can not be right.

Again, conscience stimulates to research after truth, just as hunger and thirst prompts us to seek food and drink, and the more conscientious a person is, the more unwilling he is to remain in doubt of, or in neglect of any practical truth. He who feels that he is right enough, with plain positive proof, lacks a good conscience, and is searing the little conscience he has, and is making shipwreck of the faith.

But conscience, controlled by anger, envy, jealousy, pride, etc., becomes satanic. Nothing is more cruel and relentless. Nothing will enable a person to look on torture with more cold blooded composure, yea, religious delight, than a conscientious belief that such is God's will.

Again, he who conscientiously believes a falsehood will be moulded by it, and the more conscientious he is in it, the more sure he will be to experience its destructive effects, for the tenacity with which he will cling to it, will be in proportion to his conscientiousness in it.

There is considerable inquiry among our people just now concerning Arkansas. Having recently returned from a visit to that State, this article is written with the hope of giving some information which may be of worth to somebody.

Sitting by the stove one day, he thoughtlessly laid his hand over the arm of his chair, and soon his attention was attracted by the smell of burning flesh, and looking around he discovered that he had lain his hand on the hot stove, and the ends of his fingers were burnt to a crisp, without his feeling any pain, or experiencing the slightest sensation. But his not feeling it did not change the fact that his fingers were burning, nor lessen the injury.

Conscience may be educated up or down, like any other faculty or impulse. Persons who have lost their eyesight, have been known to educate their sense of touch or hearing to a remarkable degree, by continued exercise and attention. So, conscience, by being continually consulted and obeyed, may become sensitive and powerful.

ARKANSAS.

There is considerable inquiry among our people just now concerning Arkansas. Having recently returned from a visit to that State, this article is written with the hope of giving some information which may be of worth to somebody.

The county to which this writing particularly applies is Arkansas. It is a large county, about one hundred miles above the southern line of the State. It is composed of timber and prairie; and it would be difficult to find a prairie country better supplied with timber, or a timber country better supplied with prairie.

Arkansas county looks like the general character of the land, and the general character of the soil seem to me very similar to that of Fayette county, Ill. It is most excellent. The great oak trees are tall and straight, and very easily cut into posts, fence-rails, pickets for short boards for covering buildings.

The products of the soil are various, and does not do as well as on the farther north. Yet it is common to find that the river bottom lands, with the abundant cotton crops, will produce equal to the river-bottom lands of the corn-growing States.

The climate is such that hot days are raised with very little exertion, and no provision whatever for winter, and sometimes loss of property is neglected. Half a ton of seed, a few bushels of cotton seed, will produce a few bushels of cotton seed, with shelter from rains, will bring an ox through the condition. The heat is not so bad as would suppose. The thermometer reaches beyond 100°. But the thermometer continues longer than farther north.

The health of the country is largely discussed. My prejudice against the country in this regard, is prepared to see a sickly country. But in this I was agreeable. No doubt Arkansas county is one of the many new countries which have sprung up until the question of health is particularly considered, and the valuable. Chills and pneumonia are prevailing diseases, and should be guarded against.

Condensed News.

The Post-office officials are very much annoyed at the ignorance manifested by postmasters as to the operations of the new two-cent postal law. Circulars have repeatedly been sent to all of them, yet only a day or two ago a postmaster whose office is almost within sight of the capitol, inquired when the two-cent law would go into effect.

On the evening of Sept. 22d, the boiler of an engine running saws at a bridge being constructed on the Red River, exploded with terrific force, killing five and wounding five of the night force.

Secretary Folger has made a requisition on the Civil Service Commission for the names of eligible male candidates to fill three \$900 vacancies in the Secretary's office, and one \$1,000 vacancy in the Fourth Auditor's office.

Rev. Wm. E. Knox, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, died in the Adirondack region Monday afternoon, Sept. 17th. He was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, Oct. 16, 1820.

The imports of dry goods at New York were \$2,473,000 for the week ended Sept. 22d; total since January \$91,691,000 against \$58,655,000 during the same time last year.

The Hon. Thomas L. Cogar, one of the pall-bearers at Henry Clay's funeral, died at Nicholasville, Ky., Sept. 23d.

Texas has 6,139 miles of railroad.

Sorghum and everything else freezable was also greatly injured. Farmers feel quite blue over the crop prospects. We have no fruit this year, and with the loss from frosts shall feel rather poor this Fall.

Dr. M. J. Whitford, one of our promising young men, has opened an office here in connection with one at the Junction. His career as a student, both in the College and in the Medical School, was very successful, and we have every reason to expect for him good success in his work. We are gratified to have two of our own young men of such promise as Drs. Post and Whitford in our community.

The bad results of the "boy and gun combination" were witnessed here a short time ago. Two boys went gunning on one of the small lakes near us, and before their return, one, aged about fourteen, was shot dead. The survivor reported that the other was going from the lake with the gun while he was taking the oars from the boat when he heard a report and looking up saw his companion rolling over and over. A coroner's inquest was held by E. P. Clarke, Esq., and a verdict rendered in accordance with the statement of the boy. The moral is plain, if a boy has a gun don't allow him any ammunition until he realizes the need of care in handling the weapon.

W. F. F.

Wisconsin. MILTON.

The school is a large part of Milton and hence naturally comes first. About one hundred and fifty students are in attendance and the spirit in school is most excellent. As it has been frequently stated that a large majority of the students are Norwegian, it may be proper to state that about eighteen per cent. only of the students are Norwegian.

Dr. J. M. Stillman is now holding a singing class here with a good attendance.

We have a good delegation to Conference this year considering the distance away, six members of the Church being in attendance.

Mr. W. H. Lane, proprietor of the Union Mills here, is changing his mill from stones to rollers, and will doubtless make a first-class mill in every respect.

The Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad Company are making additions to their switches here and are to extend the Monroe branch to the depot in this place.

The frost of September 8th was very destructive. It is thought that there will be no marketable corn and not more than a half crop for feeding. Tobacco is greatly injured, from one-half to three-fourths of the crop being lost.

(Continued from the third page.)

two hundred and fifty, we have only one settled pastor. We have been losing ground for a long time in this State from lack of laborers and judicious labor, whereas we should not only have held our own, but have gained to our cause from the thousands who annually settle on its broad, fertile prairies. There ought to be a missionary pastor located at once, without fail, at Albert Lea or Alden, where he can have five or six preaching stations among our people within a circuit of thirty or forty miles. It is my conviction that this field should have prompt attention. In Iowa we have brethren scattered here and there, besides two churches having a membership of about one hundred and fifty, and one settled pastor. In Missouri, Bro. Wheeler spends part of his time. In the vast field of Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa, we have one missionary, Bro. Sindall, who is looking mainly after our Scandinavian interests; and in Dakota, Eld. Ring is doing some work among the Swedes and Danes.

As I survey this vast and grand missionary field west of the Mississippi River, saying nothing of that lying east of it, hearing as I frequently do, the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," seeing the fields already white for the harvest, the great openings unoccupied, the means that might be gathered in to help push the work, and hardly any one to do the work, it is strange that I should frequently wish that I or somebody else were fifty men? The one great need of this vast field is men to take places and make places for our cause. What can be done the coming year? How can greater progress be secured? First, let us secure, as fast as we can, missionary pastors; lay out for them missionary circuits for their pastorates, and let them be earnest, faithful, Seventh-day Baptist circuit-riders as well as pastors. If such laborers can not be obtained, then, for the sake of Christ who died for us, for the love of our cause as a people, let the missionaries and pastors of the Northwest, year throughout the whole denomination, do as much of this work as they possibly can. In the South, Southwest, and the great West, lie the great possibilities of Seventh-day Baptists. There are her grand openings, there her battle-fields, there her conquests, there her highest hopes, and, under the blessing of God, her greatest realizations. This is no flourish of rhetoric or flight of imagination. It is with me solid conviction. O, may our people become thoroughly awakened to these interests and opportunities before they pass from our grasp. May God raise up laborers among us who will gladly go in and possess the land.

The Corresponding Secretary's Work.

The following is an outline of the labor performed by the Secretary: Over 4,500 subscription envelopes supplied to ten churches; the best of the REPORTER'S exchanges distributed to ministers and others, who seemed to desire to read and use them; and quite a large quantity of illustrated papers, furnished for that purpose, sent to small Bible-schools in the South and Southwest—all at a very small expense to the Society; the preparation of circulars, and the devising of other means for the spread of information, the increase of interest and benevolence, and the enlargement of our work; the editorial and business management of the MISSIONARY REPORTER; correspondence, which increases in amount and importance year by year; preparation of the Annual Report; and eighty sermons and addresses, given at twenty-two points in Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Kansas, Dakota, West Virginia, and Alabama; the meetings attended, including the Anniversary of the Society, four Quarterly Meetings, and the five Associations, in connection with which there were three missionary conferences.

The expense of the Secretaryship has been for postage, stationery, and printing	\$ 36 88
Traveling	289 50
Salary	300 00
Total	\$1,226 38

Two-thirds of this amount, or \$817 24, should, we think, be charged to the home mission account, and one-third, or \$408 62, to foreign missions.

Report of the Editor and Publishing Agent of the Missionary Reporter, to September 1, 1883.

The idea of a missionary paper has been entertained by some for a few years past; and, at different times, the subject has been before the Board of Managers. In their last Report, the Board recommended that the Society should take the question into consideration, giving reasons favorable to the publication of a paper. The Society, through a committee, referred the matter to the Board, with authority to act. At their October meeting, after a thorough discussion of the subject, it was decided to publish a monthly missionary paper; and arrangements for doing so were placed in the hands of the Prudential Committee. At a meeting of the Committee held October 22d, the Corresponding Secretary was appointed Editor and Publishing Agent; and the recommendation of the Society, that the printing be done at Alfred Centre, N. Y., has been complied with, though at the cost of some money and inconvenience.

This advance step in denominational effort is the result of conscientious and deliberate action on the part of those responsible for it; and their purpose is not only to strengthen the cause of missions, but to be helpful to every part of our denominational work. The measure has been justified, we think, by the results of the first nine months of its history.

Arkansas county looks. The general lay of the land and the general characteristics of the soil seem to me very similar to Farina vicinity in Fayette county, Ill. The timber is most excellent. The great oak trees are tall and straight, and very easily split into posts, fence-rails, pickets for fence, and short boards for covering buildings. Three dollars per acre buys the best of this land, timber and prairie combined, while much can be bought for less than half that amount. As to government land, there is at present some confusion in the minds of the people. Perhaps the men largely interested in the price and sale of the private lands are just now taking some pains to smother the public lands. We give especial caution to every one going there to invest in land to be sure and know as to title and all particulars before purchasing.

The products of the soil are various. Corn does not do as well as on the corn lands farther north. Yet it is commonly reported that the river bottom lands, which produce the abundant cotton crops, will produce corn equal to the river-bottom lands in any of the corn-growing States. Wheat and oats are not extensively grown. Cotton, sweet-potatoes, "stock peas"—beans of various kinds—peanuts, and all manner of fruits grow luxuriantly. Strawberries ripen in April. The Amsden June and the Early Alexander peach begins to ripen about the 20th of May, and so with the proper varieties; this luscious fruit can be obtained fresh from the tree every day for five months in succession. Cultivated plums continue from the last of May through a period of three or four months. Blackberries yield a large crop. Apple trees bear young, but it seems to me the fruit is not as good in quality as it is farther north. Fig trees thrive and bear their fruit without special protection from the weather.

The climate is such that horses and cattle are raised with very little expense. Some make no provision whatever for these animals in Winter, and sometimes lose heavily for this neglect. Half a ton of prairie hay and a few bushels of cotton seed, worth ten cents per bushel, with shelter from the Winter rains, will bring an ox through in first rate condition. The heat is not so severe as one would suppose. The thermometer rarely reaches beyond 100°. But the hot season continues longer than farther north, as of course must be understood. It was remarked to me by persons of various experience that a person could live in Arkansas with less work than was needed in any other place. Judge John A. Williams formerly of Watson, N. Y., afterwards of Wisconsin, and colonel in the army, but for the last eight years a resident of Arkansas, and now Judge of the Circuit Court embracing three counties, made the above remark, saying, "I know what I am talking about." Perhaps this very fact has retarded the prosperity of the State. People have been satisfied to live with too little work. It can hardly be otherwise than that steady, intelligent industry is needed to secure prosperity in Arkansas, as well as in other States.

The health of the country is a question largely discussed. My prejudice was against the country in this regard, and my eyes were prepared to see a sickly company of citizens. But in this I was agreeably disappointed. No doubt Arkansas county is as healthy as many new countries which have been worked up until the question of health is not particularly considered, and the land has become valuable. Chills and pneumonia are the prevailing diseases, and should be especially guarded against. In regard to this question of health, two thoughts present themselves. According to an old-time custom, the native settlers get near the creeks and in the timber. These are just the places to find malarious diseases. Such locations are unhealthy, even in countries boasting of good health. Also according to an old-time custom, these old settlers have a constant diet of corn-bread, pork, and coffee, which certainly is not favorable to good health in a Southern climate. Corn-bread and pork are both heating in their very nature, while coffee closes the pores of the skin, preventing perspiration and the free passage of impurities from the system. If the old settlers had built their houses farther out on the prairie, used beef, mutton, goat meat, and venison, all of which is abundant and cheap, instead of pork; had they taken pains to supply their tables with the fruits and vegetables which grow so bountifully, and used for drink tea of moderate strength instead of strong coffee, much suffering would have been prevented, and the reputation of Arkansas as to health would be much better than it now is. Again, it should be remembered by all northern immigrants that considerable care is needed while the process of

acclimation is going on in the system. Neglect in this regard has caused severe sickness and loss of life. Yet it is strange what thoughtlessness is exhibited. Persons thinking the weather too bad for work, or finding themselves somewhat unwell, frequently use just these times for hunting. Now the game is plenty. Deer, wild turkeys, and geese abound, and the trees are alive with nimble squirrels. But it should be remembered that hunting is too exhausting and exposing in bad weather for a sick man to indulge in. The above hygienic prescriptions are free. Whoever wishes, can use them without charge.

As to the state of society, there is nothing to fear. Whatever may be the minds of any with reference to "States rights," the South looks back upon the terrible war scenes with shuddering horror. They are thankful beyond measure that those dark days with the final settlement of the slavery question are things of the past. There is a strong wish to bury the past and put on a friendly and cheerful face one toward another. I received as kind and cordial entertainment at the offices and homes of old Southern soldiers as any one could ask for. It is matter of credit to both parties that old soldiers who fought against each other in the very same battles talk over the particulars of those days with full friendliness, and declare themselves glad that they did not kill each other when thus arrayed against each other. Moreover, the South is anxious for Northern immigrants, with all the accompanying thrift which is sure to follow. Northern men, with their intelligent industry, have raised the cheap lands of Missouri until they sell for from \$30 to \$50 per acre. The Arkansas lands still remain cheap, simply because they lie farther south, and this wealth-producing tide has not yet reached them. But now the current is setting that way rapidly. Land has doubled its price in the year past. Being to considerable extent a personal observer of the early scenes in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, it is not difficult to make the following prediction: Whoever goes to Arkansas county, and secures 160 acres of its good land, lives steadily upon it with habits of intelligent industry and practical economy, will, under the favor of God, without which is nothing, find himself with a valuable farm, with all its comfort-giving income and its endearing attractions. He will also have railroads, market facilities, and privileges of society equal to those in the older States. No doubt whoever goes there at thirty years of age will realize all this by the time he is fifty. And then when we remember with what wonderful rapidity things have moved in some other localities, it will be no surprise if much of this should come to pass in half that time.

Now a word of great importance. Arkansas needs schools and churches. She needs teachers and preachers. She needs genuine home missionary work. She needs men with a deep, abiding devotion to the cause of God, with that Christ-like love for souls which shall enable them to sympathize with and labor for the salvation of men of every grade and in every situation of life. There is in Arkansas a grand opportunity for a Seventh-day Baptist missionary to go in and do a noble life-work. Here is an opening where even the college-cultured and theologically-trained minister can find ample scope for all his talent, both native and acquired. He will be wanted to proclaim salvation to perishing sinners, to teach the law of God and the holy Sabbath-day to thousands who are now practically ignorant of these things. His influence will be far-reaching, and he will be a strength to the cause of education and temperance, and indeed to every noble enterprise, so far as his name is known. Faithful yet charitable, logical yet tender, emphatic and plain, yet loving and friendly, he may present the Sabbath truth far and near, and, with the blessing of God, do a wonderful work in bringing men to obey the fourth commandment.

Such are my expressions concerning Arkansas and the work therein.

S. R. WHEELER.

Home News.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

Pres. Allen occupied the pulpit last Sabbath in the place of Eld. Titsworth.

A Lecture Course is proposed instead of the usual Jubilee Sessions.

The Alleghenian society were entertained by the Athenæans, with an excellent programme, on the evening of the 22d.

The Temperance School has re-commenced with good attendance and interesting exercises. The primary class meets at 4.30, and the advanced from 6 to 6.45 every Thursday evening.

Many, if not most papers, have to come up through a financial struggle for existence; and the REPORTER will be no exception. But the struggle is being made lighter by private contributions, that have enabled us to make the regular subscription list about two hundred larger than it would otherwise have been, and to send out among the people an average of about 1,600 copies per month, while the regular monthly circulation is now 1,160. Six copies are sent free to reading rooms, forty-seven are used for exchanges, and thirty-six are sent as premiums for clubs.

MISSIONARY REPORTER.

Printing for nine months, 14,400 copies	\$322 58
Mailing and postage	56 34
Blank books, stationery, and circulars	13 08
Miscellaneous	11 28
Postage of Editor and Agent	45 71
Balance to credit of Reporter	\$449 56
Cr.	
1,042 subscriptions	\$421 08
For extra copies	15 00
A private contribution, towards general expenses	12 38
Due on twenty-nine subscriptions	\$449 56

The above account has been examined, compared with the vouchers and found to be correct.

Woman's Work.

We believe the time has fully come when this Society should seek the more completely organized and systematic co-operation of our sisters, in the great work of home and foreign missions. In Christian lands woman is recognized as possessing great power for good; and this power can be most efficient when exercised through organized and systematic efforts. Women form the larger part of the membership of our churches; they have great enthusiasm, patience, and perseverance, and can practice great self-denial; they are skillful in devising ways and means for raising money for objects in which they are interested; if the women of our churches were organized for missionary work, our homes would have more knowledge of, and consequently more interest in, this department of Christian enterprise; some women have considerable sums of money at their own disposal, and many have opportunities for earning money that were unknown years ago; the trials that come to the families of home missionaries, and woman's work for women and children in heathen lands, appeal, with special force, to the sympathy and benevolence of the women of our churches; and, finally, their influence, abilities, benevolence, and prayers, which the cause so much needs, would be called out, as they could not otherwise be, by means of systematic plans for work in behalf of our missionary enterprises. We therefore recommend this important subject to your earnest consideration, at this Anniversary.

Annual Sermon.

We are glad to announce that Eld. Stephen Burdick, of Leonardsville, is to preach the Annual Missionary Sermon next Sabbath morning, the discourse to be followed by a collection for missions.

Conclusion.

The familiar story of Gideon's Three Hundred teaches us and all the world, that the success of a good cause does not depend on numbers. On the slopes of Moab are 32,000 men of Israel; at the foot of Moreh, the hosts of Midian, numbering 135,000. But if Israel is to get the victory, there must be every reason for giving glory to Jehovah God; and so the cowardly and careless, who must also have been those who had bowed to Baal, are sent away. Now Moab looks on only 300 defenders of the true religion and the land inherited from the Lord, while Moreh still sees the thousands of the Midianites. In later ages, what odds, in respect to numbers and from a human point of view, were against Elijah, the prophet and reformer, when contending with 450 prophets of Baal; against the religion of Jesus, committed to the hands of a few humble disciples; against Luther and other reformers of the sixteenth century; against the May Flower, bringing across the Atlantic to unwelcoming shores, seeds of truth for a new world; against the seven Sabbath-keepers of Newport in 1671; and against the first defenders of liberty in England and America. But three hundred, on the side of God and right, sent confusion and destruction among a host. The hope of the Christian religion against false religions, of truth against error, is in God and the Bible, and in the faith and courage, the purity and readiness of the Lord's people, who are heirs of a heavenly Canaan. By a stronger faith in God and the Word of his truth; by greater courage in doing and suffering for true religion; by real righteousness, and more devotion, may we, the members of this Society and denomination, give good proof of being on the Lord's side, and of having a right to a place in the battles that are being fought for the help of the Lord against the mighty, and to a share in the inheritance of God's people, in this world and in the life to come.

In behalf of the Board,

A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary.

ADAMS CENTRE, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1883.

Selected Miscellany.

THE WIFE'S NEW STORY.

The story, ma'am! Why, really now, I haven't much to say... Just what the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

DR. ALLEN'S "WELCOME."

The chapel was light and warm, and nearly filled with well-dressed people, when the door opened slowly and a ragged, uncouth figure entered with hesitating step, and slunk into a seat near the door.

to wipe away tears. And when they sang in closing: "But one was out on the hills away, Far off from the gates of gold, Away from the mountains wild and bare, Away from the tender Shepherd's care."

The wretched man sobbed outright, and when they came to the line: "Sick and helpless, and ready to die," those near him heard him repeat the words, "Sick and helpless, and ready to die."

And now for a strange providence his own boy had been led back to him and to his heavenly Father through the very means which he had so despised.

Mr. Lowry had called it a piece of nonsense, and said he "didn't believe in advertising a prayer-meeting like a show," and had even gone so far as for a time to refuse to go to prayer-meeting because he would be obliged to pass under that thing!

What can be meaner than for a friend to intimate to another that his or her associate is not perfectly reliable and upright, without bringing forward proof of the accusation?

circulated, we should go at once to the person censured or betrayed, and satisfy ourselves of the truth of what we hear?

A CONCORD PHILOSOPHER.

To be in fashion, I went to Concord. I learned at the School of Philosophy that "the self active is self-determining and self-knowing, subject and object."

"In this way he spends his time and wealth, Concord philosophy belongs to earth; this helpful philosophy is heaven born."

COOK'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. for young ladies. Advantages unsurpassed. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BLUMYER MFG CO. BELLS. Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 150 illustrations, prices, etc., sent free.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c. &c. Prices and catalogue sent free.

Fast Potato Digging! The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger. Saves its cost yearly, runs THREE OVER, to every farmer. Guaranteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day!

AGENTS wanted for the History of Christianity, by Abbott. A grand chance. A \$4 book at religious papers for \$1.75. Liberal terms.

PRESENT POWER. To-morrow a Long Way off When Help is Wanted To-day.

Comfort is never in a hurry. Pain and distress are in a hurry. It is to the "friend in need"—the friend who does something now—that the old adage pays the compliment of being "a friend indeed."

GOOD PAY FOR AGENTS. \$100 to \$200 per month made selling our fine Books and Bibles. Write to J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEST THOUGHTS OF CHARLES DICKENS—comprising the cream of all his writings. Invaluable as a Reference Book and a source of instruction.

AGENTS WANTED for our new Religious book, the greatest success of the year. Send for illus. treated circular.

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.

Sawing Made Easy. Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine! Sent on 30 Days' Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money.

THE CARD ALBUM. Has now become the center of attraction on THE PARLOR TABLE.

The latest styles of Fancy Cards represent the best productions of the artist's skill, embracing Illuminated, Embossed, Automatic, French, and other Imported Cards.

Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to introduce an original and thorough treatise on the art of essential home topics, comprising Domestic Cookery.

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PENSIONS for any disability; also for Widows, Children, Parents. Pension now increased. Charges of Desertion removed; Discharges and Bounty obtained.

BLANK CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP, with return notice of the certificates having been used, suitable for any church, for sale at this office.

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.

CALENDAR. Fall Term commences Aug. 30, 1883. Winter Term, Dec. 12, 1883. Spring Term, March 26, 1884.

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 Wether Wardner, late missionary at Shanghai, China, subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 113 pp. Paper, 15 cents.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. BY REV. A. H. WILKINS, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Second, History. 16mo. 268 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1.25.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERUVAL OF GILFILLAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. By Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. Y. Second Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 50 cents. Paper, 10 cents.

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. Carlrow. Third Edition—Revised. 188 pp. 25 cents.

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 9 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.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1668. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents.

LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price, 6 cents.

COMMUNION, OR 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 may wish to examine the Sabbath question.

TRACTS. No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp.

No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Encroachments. 16 pp. No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath. 40 pp.

No. 16—The Sabbath and its Lord. 26 pp. No. 22—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath. 40 pp.

TOPICAL SERIES: By Rev. James Bailey—No. 1, "My Holy Day;" 98 pp.; No. 2, "The Moral Law;" 28 pp.; No. 3, "The Sabbath under the Apostles;" 16 pp.; No. 4, "The Sabbath under the Apostles;" 19 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 CHRISTIANITY KEEP AS THE SABBATH DURING 900 YEARS AFTER CHRIST?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, OR THE SUNDAY, THE SABBATH, THE CHANGE AND RESTRICTION. A Discussion between W. H. Littlejohn, Seventh-day Adventist, and the Editor of the Christian Statesman. 884 pages. Price, cloth, \$1; paper, 40 cents. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

COOK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES. FREE! For further Circulars, or orders, apply to GEO. W. COOK, Principal, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Popular Science.

PAPER, having been used for almost nothing else, has now been utilized for many purposes. It is claimed that atmospheric air has no effect upon them, they can be used as cheaply as wooden ones, and will not rot, and deaden sound.

An apple-tree was recently photo by a stroke of lightning on a window of Colonel Armstrong's residence in

It is said that when Justinian, in built what is now the Mosque of St. the mortar was charged with musk, of which still perfumes the building.

A GOOD DISINFECTANT.—A disin introduced to the medical profession late Dr. Gooden has been used for eight years. Half a drachm of lead should be dissolved in one pint of boiling water.

SOURCES OF AMBER.—Some m builder in Berlin, in excavating the foundations of a new house, came upon considerable number of pieces of amber.

The largest European amber found on the Baltic shores of Prussia. There about 80 tons of amber is present dug up, and the supply is inexhaustible.

FRANSSIS.—The largest European amber found on the Baltic shores of Prussia. There about 80 tons of amber is present dug up, and the supply is inexhaustible.

But the Baltic shores of the only regions where amber doubt it lies in large quantities.

It is likewise met with in Kamchatka, and on the B further, on the White Sea land, and in the south of

as being esteemed of equal value. It is the fossil resin produced by six kinds of coniferous trees.

Two of these trees whose forests covered the eastern coast of the White Sea, were related to the existing White the modern fir-tree. While

traces of them have been preserved in the fossil amber. The stem of the stem of the tree was

and was deposited in immense quantities in the pieces of amber bits of the trees were found in the this tree is found in the decay. On the

microscope, it is seen that the trees were, as stated, related to our modern

absolutely identical with the modern fir-tree. It is covered by the modern

has been found with the same fossil resin.

IN MEMORIAM.—THE MANY FRIENDS OF THE LATE REV. N. V. HULL, D. D., will be pleased to know that an account of his "FUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial sermon delivered on that occasion by President J. Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in an appropriate form by the American Sabbath Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.



