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BETALLO DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-82 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXIX.-NO. 39.

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

WHOLE NO. 2016.

MINUTES

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSON

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 Treesurer, 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

Freident—George Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

Racording Secretary—Wm. M. Clarke, Ashaway, R. I.

Corresponding Secretary—Arthur E. Main, Ashaway, R. I.

Treasurer—Geo. H. Utter, Westerly, R. I.

Beard 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, Gliver D. Sherman, Albert L. Chester, Geo. T. Collins, Gideon T. Collins,

Geo. B. Utter, Nathan 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.

J. M. Todd,

B. F. Rogers,

Comp.

B. F. ROGERS, E. W. WHITFORD, Com.

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

WHEREAS, Brother George B. Utter has felt it to be advisable, in view of other denominational work which he has planned to do, to decline a re-election as Treasurer of the Misnational work which he has planned to do, to decline a re-election as Treasurer of the Missionary Society; therefore,

Recoived, That we hereby express with gratitude our heartfelt appreciation of his faithful services as Treasurer of the Society, which he has rendered gratuitously for the long period of twenty-one years, and with so much care and accuracy as to inspire in the minds of all, entire confidence with respect to the safe keeping of the Society's funds, and the prempt payment of all its dues.

On motion, this resolution was unanimously adopted by a stand-

Singing by the choir.

By invitation, O. U. Whitford gave an interesting report of the Chicago Mission work.

J. J. White gave a pleasing account of work and prospects in

On motion, adjourned until 7 o'clock, after benediction by Geo. B. Utter.

EVENING SESSION. Opened with prayer by U. M. Babcock, and praise service by the

By invitation, Miss E. F. Swinney, M. D., spoke briefly of her consecration to missionary work, and asked for our continued sym-

On motion of J. R. Irish, it was voted to amend Article 3 of the Constitution, by inserting the words "or more" after the word

On motion of J. W. Morton, it was voted to amend Article 6 of the Constitution by adding thereto the words "and voting."

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by the Chairman, A. R. Crandall, and, on motion of W. C. Titsworth, it was voted to consider the report by items:

Your Committee on Resolutions respectfully submit the follwing: 1. Resolved, That we greatly 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 as soon as, in the judgment of the Board, it may be deemed practicable.

2. 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.

3. Inasmuch as the sisters of our denomination form the larger part of the membership of our churches, and possess in an eminent degree the power to influence those about them in Christian effort, and since this power may be better used by system and organization; therefore

Therefore,

Resolved. That we deem it wise and timely for the women of our churches to organise 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.

4. Whereas, the principal source of the funds of the Missionary Society must be, not wealthy individuals, but the people as a whole; and whereas, it is only by the general contributions that the interest of the people as a whole is shown, and their sympathy

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 missionery course. off money for the missionary cause.

5. 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, T. R. SWENDEY. R. SWINNEY.

B. CLARKE, BURDICK, C. TITSWORTH, WARDNDR.

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 mis-

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

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 unfaltering 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 his brethren. Almost always on hand at the meetings 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;

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.

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 dayschools. 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 is it 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.

ly 1, 1883:	.2.						1			A.
Salary of Mr. Davis								• • • • • •	•••••	.\$1,
77 41										 1 1 1 1
Bible-woman	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •		*****	• • • • • •	••••	• •
Day-school teachers. Taxes, insurance, printing, One-third of the expense of		ota	••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • •	•••••	

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. | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 300 00 | 3

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 RE-PORTER. 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 prayermeetings; 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-RASTERN 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. BASTERN ASSOCIATION.

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

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 travel-

Chenango county, N. Y., A. W. Coon missionary, \$150 for six WISTERN 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 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

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 341 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, of 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 Lincklaen, 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., dur-- .ing 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., 16½ 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, 24½ 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.

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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, 73½ 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 Bibleschool 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 \$8,145 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 we esting and profitable for the Society to thus hear from men of

candor and ability, who li responses given below have THE SOUTH-

There are eight churches these, the Lost Creek Chur monthly missionary meeting The Salem and Roanoke Quarterly Meetings, by E Church occasionally, by Eld Ritchie churches, Eld. L. missionary pastor up to May It is plain to be seen that building up those churches from the Associations, he work at Ritchie, and we be been employed. The Gre went away, is being faithfu little Church at Bear Fork of worship, and the aid ext Bro. M. E. Martin, is wis be made of the Roanoke some years ago, refused thought others needed it n graces while contributing t Society. Thus all of the regular or occasional preacl Needs. First of all we to make us self-sacrificin

build up the cause in our tidings to the regions beyo formation. The REPORTS and the Recorder is read, l devoted especially to missi and I think monthly colle found the best. Many more for Christ who died

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with the Missionary Boar es with missionary pastor While, then, but little sociation in giving and p with what we might have sions is slowly but steadi

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reasonably hope for a bi MISSIONARY INTE

Whenever the words are mentioned in the ar thoughts rest upon the West and South. And people are offered in the too far away for the fie to the saving of souls; while our affections ar beyond the seas, we hi

very doors. I would not have Set zeal in foreign, and r them double the work i misfortune if the souls are forgotten, and the throw arms of protects "all the world" is inc ought to preach, yet I of "all the world" wh the first claim upon the fields so near to us is s to work them. There gospel into regions ber must still remember in that remain ' is also a lies at the very founds In view of these con ple the claims of the E When we remember to to-day and that there ders, each one forming must be sided, or talk can not but feel band tant so warrant this 3 Mariboro, N. J. which al years, and is cortain

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are given, not because been accomplished, or we may be reminded of that these figures, every and that we may know, etributions for missions

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, monthly missionary meetings have been held and collections taken. The Salem and Roanoke churches have been supplied at their Quarterly Meetings, by Eld. S. D. Davis, and the Middle Island Church occasionally, by Eld. J. B. Davis. In the Greenbrier and Ritchie churches, Eld. L. F. Randolph continued his labors as missionary pastor up to May 25th, when he moved to Rhode Island. It is plain to be seen that his ministry resulted in signal good in building up those churches. Since the return of Eld. S. D. Davis from the Associations, he has been engaged to carry forward the work at Ritchie, and we believe that no better person could have been employed. The Greenbrier Church, since Eld. Randolph went away, is being faithfully cared for by Eld. Jacob Davis. The little Church at Bear Fork is struggling zealously to build a house of worship, and the aid extended by the Board to help support Bro. M. E. Martin, is wisely expended. Special mention should be made of the Roanoke Church, which, through Dea. Hevener, some years ago, refused aid from the Board because they thought others needed it more, and has been growing in gifts and graces while contributing to their own minister and the Missionary Society. Thus all of the eight churches have been supplied with regular or occasional preaching.

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, and giving more to send the glad tidings to the regions beyond. 2d. We need more missionary information. The REPORTER is now reaching many of our homes, and the Recorder is read, but we need more meetings and sermons devoted especially to missions. 3d. We need a system in giving; and I think monthly collections and the envelope system will be found the best. Many of us may be poor, but we need to give more for Christ who died to redeem us.

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. This is shown in the desire to read the REPORTER, in the small but increasing collections, and the more frequent mention of the cause in our prayers.

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. The Ritchie and Pine Grove churches, under the ministry of Eld. S. D. Davis, are earnestly uniting in the good work of the Lord. In other places efforts are being made looking toward regular preaching and pastoral labor under the guidance and help of the Missionary Board. To secure greater progress we think that all of our people should take the MISSIONARY REPORTER to learn what is being done at home and abroad, and that the churches should co-operate more with the Missionary Board in helping to supply our feeble churches with missionary pastors.

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, we can see that the cause of missions is slowly but steadily gaining in the South-Eastern Associa-

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. The minds of the people are not vitiated and prejudiced by infidelity; and being intellectual, they are ready to listen to preaching that follows a clear line of thought. Our brethren, who are widely scattered, possess, as a rule, strength of moral character which renders them influential; this, with but little prejudice existing, is very helpful to a missionary. The needs are very great. There are eight churches, and as many other preaching places. Of the four ordained ministers only two are actively engaged in the ministry; and only one is a settled pastor, devoting his whole time to the work, the other being both farmer and preacher. Several pastors are needed; but if these can not be had, the next best thing, in my judgment, is for each church to do the very best it can for itself, under the circumstances, and to give systematically for the general missionary fund; from this should come the support of an evangelist who should devote his entire time to itinerant work among the churches and in adjacent neighborhoods. Judging by the past, if we could get an efficient, Holy Ghost worker, under these arrangements, we might reasonably hope for a bright future for this mission field."

MISSIONARY INTERESTS IN THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

T. L. GARDINER, 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. And whenever the alms and the prayers of our people are offered in these older churches, it may be that we look too far away for the fields where our gifts may be blessed of God to the saving of souls; and that the offered prayer indicates that while our affections are rightly fixed upon saving the heathen beyond the seas, we have all but forgotten those who are at our

very doors. 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, and the little churches, around which we ought to throw arms of protection, are allowed to languish and die. While "all the world" is indeed designated as the field where Christians ought to preach, yet I can not but feel that the particular portion of "all the world" which God has laid close beside any people has the first claim upon them. The fact that God has placed mission fields so near to us is strong ground for the belief that he wishes us to work them. Therefore while the Bible command to carry the gospel into regions beyond is indeed binding upon men to-day, we must still remember that the command to "strengthen the things that remain" is also a Bible truth; and that obedience to the latter lies at the very foundation of our ability to comply with the former.

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, each one forming a nucleus around which to build, which must be aided, or follow Newport, Green Hill, and Petersburg, we can not but feel that the claims of this field are sufficiently important to warrant this plea. Take, for instance, the little Church of Marlboro, N. J., which has had a life-and-death struggle for several years, and is certainly unable to support a pastor alone. They own, free from debt, a pleasant and comfortable house of worship, within reach of a large neighborhood, where there are many families quite remote from other churches, and many of whom seldom, if ever, attend religious meetings. The missionary pastor, with this church for a center, reaches many of these, who would never have the blessed influence of a prayer-meeting in their own homes were a missionary not supported there. There must be some good fruit from such seed-sowing. To leave that church entirely alone is its certain death, and is to withhold the light of life from perishing

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. And who knows but that Green Hill might have been in a flourishing condition to-day had it received the needed help? Had we been as willing to recognize that as missionary ground as we are to recognize some of the equally unpromising fields far away from us, and had we kept a missionary stationed there for permanent work, I have no doubt that many precious souls would have been saved, and Green Hill would have had a Seventh-day Baptist Church to-day. Souls in Rhode Island are worth as much as souls beyond the Mississippi or

beyond the Pacific. Aside from the churches mentioned, we have Waterford, with a house of worship and forty-four members; and First Westerly, 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. It may be that we have been too timid about planting our standard where the great life-currents of the nations flow out to all the world. We certainly have not imitated very closely the example of the first great missionary to the Gentiles in this respect. I believe we ought to be actuated by the same motives that prompted Paul to sow the truth broadcast, where the life-currents of humanity may carry it to the ends of the earth, and then leave the result with Him who said, "My word shall not return unto me void." We have a church there numbering forty members, according to the last Conference report. With a church of this size already organized, and possessing sufficient vitality to maintain an existence in the midst of such a city, with which our Board could join in the support of an able man, I do not see why New York City is not just as promising a mission field as Chicago or Shanghai. We have deemed it wise to place a strong man in both those cities, and support them there for mission work. No one is disposed to question the fact that both missions are doing great good. Now I beg leave to submit these questions: Would not a mission-school be as likely to succeed in New York as in the city of Chicago? Has God given us an opening in New York for nothing? Is it not properly mission ground of the Eastern Association? A little personal mission work on the part of their pastor during the past year has already resulted in the addition of several to the congregation worshiping there. I verily believe that we ought to continue in the line upon which our Board has aided Woodville, Niantic, and, more recently, Marlboro, until permanent help is given all our feeble churches, thus making them centers around which the missionary may work, and at the same time he will "strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die," and also carry the gospel to "regions

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 ministration 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. Every church in the Association, I think, is at present receiving regular ministerial labors. There are, without doubt, interesting openings for us, in which to preach the gospel and to win souls outside of these churches, if we could occupy them. There are yet faithful Sabbath-keepers in at least two localities where there were formerly Seventh-day Baptist churches, viz: Hounsfield and Pitcairn. In both these places the brethren maintain religious services. Could a faithful missionary devote some time to places like these there is every reason to believe that much good would be done. Perhaps the missionary spirit in the large churches is not less than it has been, but it certainly is not as high as it ought to be. The people in these societies are not thinking so much of dealing the bread of life to the starving souls about them, as they are of securing for themselves comfortable and even luxurious church privileges. Could there be some plan perfected by which the larger churches should undertake directly to do missionary work, by sending out their pastors accompanied by lay helpers, the missionary spirit would be greatly increased and much more would be accomplished for the cause. It is essential that the people be brought into the closest possible contact with the work in order that they may realize its urgency. There is no doubt that the MISSIONARY REPORTER has done much in this direction during the past year. It has been a valuable source of information to all who have enjoyed its visits. But we also need the interest which is stimulated by actual investment in the work. The people will do, when they understand the need and have an interest in it.

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

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

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. From the Cussewago Church I learned that it was their opinion that the needs of the Church could not be met by the labors of a theological student during the vacation simply; they needed a man of experience to labor right along for some time to accomplish much. But two of the class were employed to labor at such posts, E. A. Witter at Portville, and J. G. Burdick at West

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 im mediately, 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 wean 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 Becorder.

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

REV. L. A. PLATTS,

EDITOR

All communications, whether on business of for publication, should be addressed to "THE SAB-BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y."

It is believed that the reports of the benev olent societies will show a larger income, and a larger amount of work performed than in any former year. This is both an occasion for rejoicing and a stimulus to greater effort in the future.

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 faciliating the final publication of the same in pamphlet form. It is proposed to follow the same general plan with the Minutes and Reports of the other Societies, and the Minutes of the General Conference.

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 have preceded it, in that it set forth the conchurches composing it, by an abundant refthe beginning of the present century. The with the foundations so well laid by our fa- conscience, sanctioning and prompting to sin. thers, we ought to build strongly and broadcises on former occasions. The Report of the Sabbath-school Board contained important recommendations with reference to Normal Institutes which we hope to see carried out; and the condition of the Seventh-day mands of the hour; but we hear it spoken of obedience, can not be his disciple. as a clear-cut and forcible statement of that duty, just as we expected if would. This, too, was asked for publication in the RE-CORDER, which we shall be ge glad to give as soon as our space will admit.

people of Adams Centre have provided most is stealing? It is taking what belongs to generously and admirably for the entertainment of their numerous guests. It is difficult to see how this could be more completely done than these good people have done it. nition is necessary to the complete meaning vinced, and cried, "Men and brethren, what It is just announced that there are about of the word. He who ignores God, ignores six or seven hundred persons to take dinner obligation and repudiates all authority above their sin of rejecting Him, and be baptized Some consciences are weak or pliable, which at the tent. Perhaps now it is unnecessary to himself; and on the contrary, he who re- into his name, obeyed, and thus openly de- will allow their possessors to be like the comsay the large house has been packed full this pudiates obligation repudiates God. Hence clared their new faith, and were prompted pany they are in, having no fixed character

after the Conference. We wish them a full

viz., that when we wish to do so, we can stay monitor within him at all times to tell him versed, and prompted him to devote himself another day. Some of us remember when what is right and what is wrong, and just to building up what he had been so zealous ly laid his hand over the arm of his chair, calls or circumstances permit.

Communications.

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

CONSCIENCE

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

"And herein do I exercise myself, to have always 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 interest. The Opening Address by President | business to cultivate conscience, and to so Wm. A. Rogers was different from those that live that it would not reprove him for aught he did or thought, either toward God or dition and work of the Conference, and the men. In his letter to Timothy (1 Tim. 1: 5, 6) he says, "The end of the commanderence to the history of the Conference since | ment is charity out of a pure heart and of good conscience." That is, the end which theme of the address was contained in the God aims at in his law is to secure the reign Scripture for "now is our salvation nearer of charity or love in the hearts of men-not than when we believed." In the historic any kind of love, for love is as liable to be references, special attention was called to the perverted and corrupted as any other impulse native strength and the warm-hearted piety or faculty. To be what God approves, it of some of our Fathers as shown in the reso- must flow out of a pure heart, a heart purged lutions passed, and other minutes made at from selfishness and all spirit of disobedience, various times, on vital questions connected beating in harmony with God's will. The with the War of 1812, the discussion of the first duty is to be pure, and then peaceable. slavery question, and on subjects of practical No one has a right to be reconciled to wrong. piety. Surely, we, of this generation, have That is not Christian charity. Christ had no reason to be ashamed of our ances- no such. His charity led him to pity the tors. What they would think of their pos- victims of wrong; but he hated wrong itself, terity, could they look down upon our doings | commensurate with his purity. The apostle to-day, it may not be worth while to inquire. also associates a good conscience with a pure Certainly, with our larger and better oppor- heart, which implies that no conscience is tunities for preparation, and for work, and | good that approves of wrong; but it is an evil

ly, and the President showed, by the plans and a good conscience; which some having and organized methods now in use among us, thrust from them, made shipwreck of the tue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowlthat we are in advance of those who have faith." Here he shows the necessary con edge temperance, and to temperance godlilabored so bravely and so efficiently in the nection between faith and a good conscience. -past generation. But we did not set out to As a good conscience can not exist without a and to brotherly kindness charity," etc. All give a synopsis of this very interesting ad- pure heart, nor a pure heart without being our faculties, in their highest exercise and dress. It has been asked for publication in in harmony with truth, no more can true development are insufficient as guides in falsehood will be moulded by it, and the the RECORDER, and when our columns are faith. Hence, when conscience is perverted duty, because fallible, in our fallen state; more conscientious he is in it, the more sure relieved from the pressure of the Minutes or seared so as to be quiet in connection with and how much more any one alone. Yet he will be to experience its destructive effects, and Annual Reports, we shall take pleasure sin, or prompt to sin, faith is sure to be de- some seem disposed to exalt conscience, or for the tenacity with which he will cling to

Peter says (1 Pet. 2: 19), "This is acceptable, if for conscience toward God a man adopt an erring, fitful standard, by which to the fruits of truth and righteousness. endureth grief, suffering wrongfully." If a judge eternal and unchanging truth. If a may admire a man's fidelity to moral convicman prefers to suffer wrong of any kind or person thinks a thing is right, though in re- tion, and at the same time abhor his conduct degree rather than live in disobedience to ality wrong, his conscience will prompt him resulting from it. We can not help admir-Baptist Memorial Fund was clearly set forth God, choosing an approving conscience in in the Treasurer's Report. On account of preference to the flatteries, honors, and committee business, it was not our privilege wealth of the world, this is acceptable to right? If he thinks a thing is wrong though mother, who deliberately places her darling God and is the least that can be; for Christ in fact it is right, his conscience will prompt infant in the hands of her idol, to be dropped says that whosoever does not choose to for- him nct to do it, and condemn him if he into a red hot furnace. But while we ad-

including two elements; first, the law of science simply responds to what the mind God; and second, our relation and the rela- conceives to be right. When Jesus stood betion of our acts to it. For example, God fore Pilot, many Jews clamored for his blood, says, "Thou shalt not steal." Conscience believing him to be an impostor and blasphe-It should be said in this letter that the recognizes this divine authority. But what mer, and that therefore he ought to die. In another without his consent. So conscience recognizes this as a violation of that command, and condemns it. This double recoghis own ideas and inclinations are supreme by conscience to devote, and even sacrifice of their own; as the chamelion takes the colbath comes? We have faith to believe that authority to him. Such a one can not be their lives in giving this testimony. Thus or of whatever it comes in contact with—

matters of duty; like the headlight of a loco- prompted to compel Christians to blaspheme. instant paralysis of the nerves below that grass on it is equal to that which is generally

er day, it was objected that people could not fallible guide is enough. But God has given in directly the oposite way? What is opposed be held longer, that time had come to go us his word not only to guide our conduct, home, and people must go. Now we have but also to enlighten and guide our conlearned that people do not need to go straight | sciences, which prompt our conduct. He Conference and the Societies, and plan large- naught by our consciences; but he tells us conscientious a person is. the more ly for that work, and learn to go to Con- it is to be the standard which we are to live ference to stay until our work there is by, and to be judged by in the last great done, whether it be five days or ten days, day. A conscience that prompts in harmony and then go home, or elsewhere, as duty with it is "a good conscience." One that beats in opposition to it is "an evil conwithout bringing his conceptions into har- and appropriate it. mony with the rules of his art, he will be sure to misrepresent the objects more or less. Everything has its law, and can only be perfeet as it harmonizes with its law. The normal position of the magnetic needle is toward the North Pole. Yet local attractions, seen or unseen, may turn it aside, and even cause it to point in the opposite direction. So conscience, acting as originally designed, always looks toward God, and is in harmony with his law. But we know how prone it is to be turned aside by the subtle influences of sinful desire, popular opinion, pride, selfishness, lust, &c., consciously or unconsciously, till it may acquiesce in or prompt one to the opposite of what God

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. We put up clocks in our houses, to tell us the time; yet we never take them as the standard of time. The sun is the though they may have given them much unstandard, and we regulate our clocks by it, instead of judging of the correctness of the lenced them they jump to the conclusion sun's position by our clocks. If the indexes | that they are now right and are approved of of our clocks harmonize with the sun they God. Is God so easily turned round and are true; if not, they are false.

God gave man many faculties, and he evidently designed that he should use them all Again he says (v. 19), "Holding faith in determining and performing duty. Hence the apostle exhorts, "Add to your faith vir in giving it to our readers. The routine fective and perverted, and the possessor of the absence of it, above Scripture, and justify it, will be in proportion to his conscientioussuch perverted faith becomes so far a relig- themselves in neglecting or going in opposi- ness in it. A peach tree will not produce sciences do not trouble them. Thus they ple tree. No more will falsehood produce to do it and condemn him as wicked if he ing the heroic and self-sacrificing devotion people in view of our opportunities and de-sake all that he hath, rather than live in dis-does it. Does that make right wrong? Do God and his eternal principles of rectitude to principle, we can but shudder and be hor-Conscience is a Latin word, and is double, | change with each false idea of man? Conless than two months many of those same persons, hearing Peter's sermon on the day as measured by his rule of right. A good of Pentecost, and witnessing the supernatural | conscience always prompts in harmony with

to right can not be right.

Again, conscience stimulates to research proof, lacks a good conscience, and is sear-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 he has absolute control of him. is God's will. This explains the cruelty of many presecutors, even those professing to be Christians. It explains why the naturally tender hearted, sympathetic Paul, could so cheerfully give himself up to such cruelty, in whose ears the screams of tortured women and the wails of dying men seemed like music. He had made himself believe that he was thus doing God and the world service, and his conscience urged him up to it Therefore, being conscientious, or without scruples, does not prove one to be right. It simply proves that he thinks he is right, and he may have come to think so either by just or unjust means, through the influence of truth or falsehood. Many comfort themselves in the belief that they are doing right, because their consciences do not trouble them, easiness in the past; but having finally si

brought into harmony with Satan? Many a person has suffered severe pain which he regarded as the precurser of death; but as it passed away, he flattered himself that this relief was a sure presage of returning health while, in fact, it was the palsy of death There is no more sure indication of moral death than the progressive diminution of the sensitiveness of conscience.

tion to its plain teaching, because their con- apples simply because I mistake it for an apmire her strength of conscience and devotion rified at the act, and the false sentiment which caused it; and so would she, the next day, if enlightened to see its error. But would that change the quality of the act? Not till the eternal principles of right and wrong shall change. God might pity her for her blindness, while he abhorred the act truth, the only standard of goodness. Only

important business pressed upon the Confer- what he ought to be and do. If so, he has to tear down. Was he right in the first in- and soon his attention was attracted by the ence, and when the last day of the session no need of any other rule or revelation, and stance because conscientious? if so, then smell of burning flesh, and looking around came, and it was proposed to continue anoth- the Bible is a useless incumbrance. One in- how could he be right in the second, acting 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 senhome. Let us study well the work of the did not give it to be modified or set at us to seek food and drink, and the more the fact that his fingers were burning, nor lessen the injury. Thus by doing violence unwilling he is to remain in doubt of, or in to conscience, it may finally become so seared, neglect of any practical truth. He who feels in regard to particular acts, at least, as to that he is right enough, with plain positive lose sensibility and cease to warn. But that fact in no sense lessens the crime, its conscience." Nothing can be good that is in ing shipwreck of the faith. Christ says, speaks (Eph. 4: 19) of a class, "Who, being ing the little conscience he has, and is mak- demnation, or its destructive effects. Paul harmony with Satan and opposed to God. "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst past feeling, have given themselves up to las-Conscience, at best, only shows what are the after righteousness," i. e., are led on by a civiousness, to work all uncleanness with conscientious desire to seek a knowledge of greediness." Were these persons and their the time, and hence the degree of enlighten- truth and duty; "for they shall be filled," works innocent because they had made themment he has; and that is to be determined by shall find what they yearn for. That hunger selves morally insensible? It is not enough the rule of righteousness which God has giv- and thirst will keep one searching till he that one has a conscience, it must act in haren us to walk by. An artist may have very finds, and the Spirit of truth sent to guide mony with God's law to be a good conscience. vivid conceptions of beauty, but if he tries such into all truth, will induct them into If it acts otherwise, it becomes the worst to represent them on canvas, or in statuary, the truth, as they are able to comprehend enemy a man has. When a man's conscience is evil, it sends that evil through his whole being, and holds him in the way of evil. If it does not prompt in the way of God's will, it certainly does in the way of Satan's will, for there is no middle ground. And when Satan gets possession of a person's conscience,

> 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. It is one of the noblest and most Godlike powers of the soul, without which a man becomes either like a demon or a beast. It therefore can not be developed too much. In proportion to its nobleness and importance, is its power for evil when perverted, and so is the ruin and recklessness of the person in whom it has been thus misdirected or seared. As I have said, it recognizes God and his law, and thus ennobles men in proportion as it holds them, conscientiously, in his immediate presence. It is mark of a little mind to feel satisfied with the approval of men and the honors of this world. It indicates a narrow range of view, shutting out God, heaven, and eternity, and all that is most worthy of a human being. "He who is a friend of the world is the enemy of God." What childish folly to choose such a condition. But it is the sign of a noble soul to be satisfied only with the consciousness that God approves. This carries him entirely beyond the sphere of the earth, as utterly inedequate to satisfy his aspirations, and reaches out to take in all the fullness of the Divine perfections, the glories of heaven and the expanse of eternity. But if, like Herod, a man has a sin, for which he can not bear to be reproved, and says, don't disturb me with that now, when convenient I will attend to it, he is deceiving himself if he supposes that he is accepted of God. God can not accept a heart in which a devil is enthroned, and which is preferred to him. An unwillingness to see or feel the presence of an evil, shows a deliberate preference for a leprous spot to God, to heaven, and the eternal glory of moral perfection.

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. Arkansas extends through nearly four degrees of latitude. Its north line is a little below 37°, while its south line is 38°. It must always be remembered that what is true concerning one portion of so large a State may not be true of another section of the same State. This is sometimes forgotten by those living in the

smaller States. 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 diffithe resources of the Adams people will be safely trusted out of sight. He who fears within two months their consciences prompt- white, black, blue, red, or green. We read eighty miles in length, interspersed with not God can have no regard for man above ed them in opposite directions. Were both also of "seared" consciences (1 Tim. 4: 2), islands of timber containing many hundreds A large company has arranged to go on the fitful promptings of his own darkened, right? Paul conscientiously believed that which, like a paralyzed limb, have become of acres. Five miles is about as far as any Christ was an impostor, and that his disci- insensible. A few years ago, the Rev. A. one can get from the timber. The prairie Some think conscience is an illuminating ples were teaching deadly errors, and that he W. Coon was thrown from his carriage and itself is as charming to the view as any to measure of enjoyment from this, which is faculty, giving a sure and safe light in all ought to crush out this sect. He was thus struck on the spine of his neck, which caused be found anywhere, while the growth of tion." We have no word of objection to speak motive, it peers into the dark future, reveal- He cast them into prison and caused them point, both of sensation and voluntary mo- seen on our Western prairies. Whoever has against this holiday after an earnest, intense ing the way of duty and the dangers which to be put to death. But when Christ met tion. After awhile the nerves of motion looked upon the prairies of Illinois and session of work, except that we can not join may lie in it. This is a perilous error. Ac- him on his way to Damascus, within five slowly regained their power so that he could Southern Wisconsin, Eastern Kansas and minutes his conscience was completely re- move about, but could not feel anything. Nebraska, knows about how the prairie of

Arkansas county looks. The gen the land and the general charact the soil seem to me very similar vicinity in Fayettte county, Ill. is most excellent. The great oak tall and straight, and very easily posts, fence rails, pickets for short boards for covering building dollars per acre buys the best of timber and prairie combined, can be bought for less than half th As to government land, there is some confusion in the minds of Perhaps the men largely interes price and sale of the private lan now taking some pains to smothe lands. We give especial caution going there to invest in land to l know as to title and all particular purchasing. The products of the soil are va

does not do as well as on the farther north. Yet it is commo that the river bottom lands, wh the abundant cotton crops, will p equal to the river-bottom lands i corn-growing States. Wheat a not extensively grown. Cot potatoes, "stock peas"—beans kinds-peanuts, and all mann grow luxuriantly. Strawberr April. The Amsden June and Alexander peach begins to ripe 20th of May, and so with the pro this luscious fruit can be obtained the tree every day for five mon sion. Cultivated plums contin last of May through a period four months. Blackberries Apple trees bear young, to me the fruit is not as good i is farther north. Fig trees th their fruit without special prethe weather. The climate is such that hor

are raised with very little ex make no provision whatever for in Winter, and sometimes los this neglect. Half a ton of p a few bushels of cotton seed, per bushel, with shelter fro rains, will bring an ox through condition. The heat is not would suppose. The therm reaches beyond 100°. But th continues longer than farther course must be understood. It to me by persons of various s a person could live in Arks work than was needed in an Judge John A. Williams for son, N. Y., afterwards of colonel in the army, but for years a resident of Arkansas, of the Circuit Court embraci ties. made the above remar khow what I am talking ab this very fact has retarded t the State. People have been with too little work. It can wise than that steady, intelli needed to secure prosperity well as in other States. The health of the countr

> largely discussed. My preju the country in this regard, a prepared to see a sickly com But in this I was agreeable No doubt Arkansas county many new countries which h up until the question of h ticularly considered, and the valuable. Chills and pne prevailing diseases, and sho guarded against. In regard of health; two thoughts pri According to an old-time or settlers get near the creeks ber. These are just the plant larious diseases. Such lo healthy, even in countries b health. Also according to tom, these old settlers have of corn-bread, pork, and tainly is not favorable to Southern climate. Corn-b both heating in their ve coffee closes the pores of th ing perspiration and the fa purities from the system. had built their houses far prairie, used beel and dom venison, all of which is all instead of pork; and the supply their tables with is tables which grow so bear for drink the of moderate strong contest served suit

stove one day, he thoughtless. nd over the arm of his chair. attention was attracted by the ing flesh, and looking around that he had lain his hand on and the ends of his fingers o a crisp, without his feeling speriencing the slightest senis not feeling it did not change his fingers were burning, nor ry. Thus by doing violence it may finally become so seared, particular acts, at least, as to and cease to warn. But that se lessens the crime, its conits destructive effects. Paul : 19) of a class, "Who, being we given themselves up to laswork all uncleanness with Were these persons and their t because they had made theminsensible? It is not enough conscience, it must act in har-I's law to be a good conscience. erwise, it becomes the worst

as. When a man's conscience that evil through his whole Is him in the way of evil. If mpt in the way of God's will, s in the way of Satan's will, middle ground. And when ession of a person's conscience, control of him. ay be educated up or down,

faculty or impulse. Persons their eyesight, have been te their sense of touch oriarkable degree, by continued tention. So, conscience, by ly consulted and obeyed, may e and powerful. It is one of most Godlike powers of the which a man becomes either a beast. It therefore can not much. In proportion to its importance, is its power for erted, and so is the ruin and ie person in whom it has been or seared. As I have said, it ind his law, and thus ennobles on as it holds them, consciimmediate presence. It is a mind to feel satisfied with men and the honors of this ates a narrow range of view, d, heaven, and eternity, and worthy of a human being. iend of the world is the ene-That childish folly to choose But it is the sign of a nostisfied only with the conod approves. This carries ond the sphere of the earth, mate to satisfy his aspiraout to take in all the fulle perfections, the glories of spanse of eternity. But if, in has a sin, for which he e reproved, and says, don's that now, when convenient he is deceiving himself if he is accepted of God. God heart in which a devil is hich is preferred to him. to see or feel the presence deliberate preference for God, to heaven, and the

IRLANSAS.

oral perfection.

rable inquiry among our ncerning Arkansas. Havied from a visit to that written with the hope ormation which may be of dy. Arkansas extends r degrees of latitude. Its ttle below 37°, while its It must always be rememtrue concerning one portate may not be true of he same State. This is by those living in the

ich this writing particuosas. It is a large counadred miles above the State. It is composed e; and it would be difficountry better supplied aber country better sup-Grand Prairie is some igth, interspersed with faining many hundreds is about as far as any timber. The prairie Collected as any to the growth of which is generally Tree. Wiceyer has Size of Illinois and Bilder Kanne and

the soil seem to me very similar to Farina and loss of life. Yet it is strange what vicinity in Fayettte county, Ill. The timber is most excellent. The great oak trees are tall and straight, and very easily split into nosts, fence rails, pickets for fence, and thort 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. some confusion in the minds of the people. price and sale of the private lands are just charge. now taking some pains to smother the public lands. We give especial caution to every one to fear. Whatever may be the minds of any going there to invest in land to be sure and know as to title and all particulars before

equal to the river-bottom lands in any of the not extensively grown. Cotton, sweetpotatoes, "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 Wat son, 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 | by the Athenæans, with an excellent prostrong coffee, much suffering would have been prevented, and the reputation of than it now is. Again, it should be remem- cises. The primary class meets at 4.30, and

Arkansas county looks. The general lay of acclimation is going on in the system. Negthe land and the general characteristics of lect in this regard has caused severe sickness thoughtlessness is exhibited. Persons thinking the weather too bad for work, or finding | hundred and fifty students are in attendance 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 | may be proper to state that about eighteen squirrels. But it should be remembered that hunting is too exhausting and exposing | ian. As to government land, there is at present in bad weather for a sick man to indulge in. The above hygienic prescriptions are free. Perhaps the men largely interested in the Whoever wishes, can use them without

As to the state of society, there is nothing with reference to "States rights," the South looks back upon the terrible war scenes with shuddering horror. They are thankful be-The products of the soil are various. Corn | youd measure that those dark days with the does not do as well as on the corn lands | final settlement of the slavery question are farther north. Yet it is commonly reported | things of the past. There is a strong wish | that the river bottom lands, which produce to bury the past and put on a friendly and the abundant cotton crops, will produce corn | cheerful face one toward another. I received as kind and cordial entertainment at the ofcorn-growing States. Wheat and oats are fices 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 | injured, from one-half to three-fourths of the | nition until he realizes the need of care in 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 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 it with habits of intelligent industry and with a valuable farm, with all its comfortgiving 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, near, and, with the blessing of God, do a Report of the Editor and Publishing Agent of the Missionary Reporter, he may present the Sabbath truth far and 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 Sab

bath in the place of Eld. Titsworth. A Lecture Course is proposed instead of

the usual Jubilee Sessions.

gramme, on the evening of the 22d. The Temperance School has re-commenced Arkansas as to health would be much better | with good attendance and interesting exer-

Wisconsin. MILTON.

The school is a large part of Milton and hence naturally comes first. About one and the spirit in school is most excellent. As it has been frequently stated that a large majority of the students are Norwegian, it

Dr. J. M. Stillman is now holding a sing-

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-

The Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Rail-

The frost of September 8th was very deno marketable corn and not more than a

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, half crop for feeding. Tobacco is greatly if a boy has a gun don't allow him any ammuhandling the weapon.

Condensed Aews.

The Post-office officials are very much annoyed at the ignorance manifested by postmasters as to the operations of the new twocent 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 cap tol, 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 Knoxbore, 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 \$98,-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.

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 mouth, 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

	Dr.					, :
Printing for nine months, 14,400 copies Mailing and postage Blank books, stationery, and circulars						94 68
Miscellaneous Postage of Editor and Agent	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		 		11	98 58 71
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1,042 subscriptions	CB.		 		\$421	96
For extra copies	expense	38	 	 	15 12	2 85 2 85
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The above account has been examined, compared with the vouchers and found to be correct.

A. L. Chester, Auditors.
I, B. Crandall.,

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 Sabbathkeepers 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 In behalf of the Board,

A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary.

ADAMS CENTRE, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1988.

per cent. only of the students are Norweg-

ing class here with a good attendance.

class mill in every respect.

road Company are making additions to their switches here and are to extend the Monroe branch to the depot in this place.

structive. It is thought that there will be 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 havegained 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 fiveor 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 farther south, and this wealth-producing tide | 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

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, is it strange that I should 160 acres of its good land, lives steadily upon | 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 God, without which is nothing, find himself greater progress be secured? First, let us secure, as fast as we can, 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, yea, 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

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.

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 The Alleghanian society were entertained | been complied with, though at the cost of some money and incon-

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 bered by all northern immigrants that con- the advanced from 6 to 6.45 every Thursday measure has been justified, we think, by the results of the first nine

Selected Miscellany.

THE WIFE'S NEW STORY.

The story, ma'am! Why, really now, I haven't much If you had come a year ago, and then again to-day, No need for any word to tell, for your own eyes could see

Just what the friends of Temperance have done for those near him heard him repeat the words, John and me.

A year ago I hadn't flour to make a batch of bread, And many a night these little ones went hungry to their bed. Just peep into the pantry, ma'am, there's sugar, That's what the friends of Temperance have done

for John and me. The pail that holds the butter he used to fill with

He hasn't spent a cent for drink for two months and He pays his debts; he's well and strong, and kind as man can be— That's what the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

He used to sneak along the streets, feeling so mean and low,

And always felt ashamed to meet the folks he used to know; He looks the world now in the face, he steps off bold and free-That's what the friends of Temperance have done

for John and me. Why, at the shop, the other day, when a job of work

was done. The boss declared, of all his men, John was the steadiest one. "I used to be the worst, my wife," John told me, and says he.

"That' what the friends of Temperance have done for you and me."

The children were afraid of him, his coming stopped their play; Now, every night, when supper's done, and the table's cleared away,

The boys will frolic round his chair, the baby climb his knee. That's what the friends of Temperance have done

for John and me. Oh, yes! the sad, sad times are gone, the sorrow and the pain:

The children have their father back, and I my John again. Don't mind my crying, ma'am; indeed, it's just for joy to see

that the friends of Temperance have done for John and me.

And mornings, when he's gone to work, I kneel right down and say,
"Father in heaven, oh, help dear John to keep his pledge to-day!"

every night, before I sleep, thank God on bended knee For 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. Since Dr. Allen had been pastor of Clinton Street Church, the people had learned to give something more than a tacit welcome to strangers, and no sooner was this poor wreck of humanity seated than a gentleman stepped back and said:

"This is a cold evening, sir; you would better come forward a little, there is a draft back here whenever the door is open which you might find unpleasant."

The expression on the stranger's face was almost comical. The idea that he who had slept out of doors more than one frosty night should mind a draught! Why, that little vestibule out there without a smell of fire had seemed to him a delightful retreat. However, he did not speak his thought but only said, "It is all right, sir. I'm well enough off here."

"I'm sure you will be cold. You may as well have a warmer place; there is plenty of

"That's more than can be said of some fine churches," said the man, adding, "Howsoever, I'll change my seat if it will please you any, but I ain't much to look at longside your gentry." And he suffered himself to be led forward to a seat nearer the desk. Mr. Harris well knew how, with wonderful delicacy and tact, his pastor would include the stranger in his prayers, and how he would with the same delicacy reach him in the course of his remarks. The people of Clinton Street church were wont to say of their pastor, "He may not be a brilliant man, but he has one rare gift—he always finds ways to do things."

By what might have seemed to some a coincidence, but which the pastor counted a providence, the subject for the evening as previously announced was "The Good Shepherd." The stranger had at first looked around the room curiously, then settled back in his seat with a comfortable, satisfied air. He seemed to enjoy the singing, but gave little heed to the reading of the Scripture or to the earnest prayer which followed. But when Dr. Allen described the shepherd life in the East, and gave a vivid picture of the sheep wandering away upon the mountains, cold and desolate and forlorn, shivering and starving; and pictured the grief of the shepherd and his tireless efforts to recall the wanderer; when he pictured him weary and worn with the search, torn and bleeding with the roughness of the way, calling after the his accusations. Intimations that one is no lost, and sometimes passing so near that the better than he should be, and enforcing faintest cry of the wanderer might reach the silence as to the accuser, betrays a mean and ear and cause the heart of the tender shep- sordid mind; and the person thus guilty deherd to rejoice, the shaggy head was lifted serves, and should receive, the censure of all and the dull eyes seemed to brighten; and as upright, Christian men and women. Perthe preacher went on to portray the utter sons can not be too careful when they speak wretchedness of a wandering soul, and to in condemnation of others, and should never

to wipe away tears. And when they sang in | circulated, we should go at once to the per-

"But one was out on the hills away, Far off from the ga'es of gold, Away on 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,"

Sick and helpless, and ready to die." The benediction was pronounced and the people were passing out, but Dr. Allen held the stranger by the hand, and a half dozen It was this: Two or three skillfully put quesand broken home, a steady downward course things which I did not understand, of cou se. cause money and strength had failed and he consider me a thrifty, healthy, philosophical taken hold of him and brought all his long | my friend C- who was a resident of the outside the fold a long time. Do you sup- not make any one any better or happier. pose I could get back?

"Yes, my friend, you shall come back." "And do you think he will take me?"

"We are sure of it."

"There was just a moment's silence. Then the man said slowly, as if with an ef- pany. fort of the memory, "I will arise and go unto my father's. Isn't there something like | unfathomable?" I asked. that in the Book?"

"Yes, my friend; and have you a father?" never lived than Hosea Lowry!"

the listening group, an involuntary turning | they might be lonely, he has invited two of toward one of the number, and a paling of the face of that one. Then an effort on his part to speak, but the words died on his lips, in a small town was a sort of Hepsabah and he would have fallen to the floor had Pyncheon living alone with her old mother. not Mr. Harris' outstretched arm saved him | Everything about her was old and shabby. and helped him to a chair. Recovering him- They go out for a day to come home to new self, he said in a strangely husky voice, "It carpets and a general brightening up. The can not be that that old man is my boy mother dies, and then, in quiet, comfortable But the stranger was no less agitated. Sud-

denly the words of the old story of the repent ing prodigal seemed to come back to him, and he exclaimed: "Father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy!"

And the father, with outstretched hand lars. and streaming eyes, and voice trembling "A sad, half-starved cripple, living in a. with feeling, cried, "My boy has come back! damp basement, is brought out to sunlight productions of the artist's skill, embracing Illuminated Embassed Automatic Embassed Automa

parted in an eastern village ten years before, ter, he supports himself by selling small forms a most delightful pastime. There were explanations and congratulations, and another prayer-meeting, for Dr. Allen said solemnly as they were about to separate, "Let us pray."

Then, as they went out together, the returned wanderer said, pointing to the il luminated shade of the gaslight over the entrance, "That is what brought me in here tonight."

said in a husky voice, "Forgive me!" and his check! the two men clasped hands.

of Clinton Street church he had conceived this helpful philbsol hy is heaven born." the plan of a shade for the gaslight in front I passed the house again toward night. which should serve to announce the hour of Our philosopher was still on the piazza, the service. When the jet was lighted there ap- amber friend asleep on a comfortable chair. peared in brilliant lettering the words, "Ser- A party were starting off on a ride, waving vice here to-night!" on either side, and in their hands as they went out the gate to their front, "Come in! All are welcome."

sense, and said he "didn't believe in advertis- be somebody else. I have not had a ride-" ing a prayer-meeting like a show," and had The rest I could not hear. even gone so far as for a time to refuse to go to prayer-meeting because he would be that he can not take his money into the obliged to pass under that thing!

boy had been led back to him and to his and seeing for himself how it is enjoyed. heavenly Father through the very means Watchman. which he had so despised.

"And if I had been allowed to have my way, my boy might have been a wanderer still." he said a few days later, as he and Dr. Allen were talking it over.

"You must not say that," returned the pastor. "God could have used other means to bring the dear boy home."

Mr. Lowry shook his head. "I have learned a lesson," he said. "I thought it savored too much of the ways of the world. but I see now it was a legitimate means, and God had blessed it to the salvation of my

SCANDAL.

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 accuration?—at the same time insisting on silence relative to the person who brings forward the charge? A person who really has the interest of another at heart and is anxious to save a friend from folly and sin, will be open in his suggestions, and not for a moment hesitate to bring forward convincing proofs of tell of the patience and long-suffering of the lisp a word to their discredit, until fully sat-Shepherd of souls, the man bent eagerly for- isfied of the truth of their assertions. ward as if to catch every word, and once or Would it not save a large amount of ill-feeltwice his hand hastily crossed his face as if ing and suffering, if, when an evil report is

son censured or betrayed, and satisfy ourselves of the truth of what we hear? It is always best to refuse to listen to a slandering tongue, and to give a wide berth to those who seem to delight in censuring others and casting reproach upon characters, in many cases, superior to their own.

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 selfhad stopped to see what would happen next. knowing, subject and object." Also, that tions drew out the poor man's story. It was ganic, and points toward life as its pre-supnot a new story, but the old one of a ruined position." And Hearned a good many other until the very lowest depths seemed to have I did my best to look bright and wise, hopbeen reached; sober that night simply be- ing that the real philosophers would at least could not get a drink, he had wandered in | bud. As I walked away from the school, I out of the storm, and the picture of the wan- fell to wondering if this wisdom did any one dering sheep and the tireless searcher had any good, and in this frame of mind joined course of sin before him. And now, with town. I talked over the matter with him, trembling voice, he said, "Oh, I've been and we came to the conclusion that it did "But," said he. "we have a philosopher here that will suit you, I think; we are now passing his house." I looked across a well kept lawn to a piazza where a gentleman was sitting, with a large amber cat for com-

"Does he dive into the infinite and the

"No," said my friend; "he keeps on the earth, trying every day to make some one "Yes, I have a father; and a better man happy. Up among the mountains two poor people-one an invalid-are boarding this A sudden start of surprise on the part of Summer at his expense, and fearing that their friends to join them, persons whose outings' are very scarce. In a quiet street elothes, and with a well-filled purse, poor Hepsabah goes off on a long pleasure tripthis philosopher's doings.

"In another town an invalid is entirely supported by his generosity. A minister's wife, wondering how she can get a little vacation, receives a check for one hundred dol-

and hope, a cleverly-constructed wheel-chair ed, Embossed, Automatic, French, and other Im-And thus strangely these two who had is given him, and with a little store for Win- ported Cards

"And he does what few rich men care to do: he invites to his home those to whom a day in the historic town is a treat they never expected to have. He has learned also what some really benevolent people have yet to learn-that is, the way to bestow gifts with reference to the self-respect and commendable pride of the receiver. 'For all the world, said a person who was off on a pleasure trip A sudden silence fell upon the group; then by the generosity of our philosopher, 'his significant looks were exchanged, and Mr. letter made me feel that somehow or other

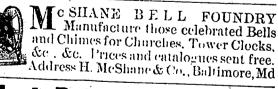
"In this way he spends his time and Soon after Dr. Allen came to be the pastor | wealth. Concord philosophy belongs to earth;

friend. As they passed by me I heard one Mr. Lowry had called it a piece of non- of them say: "It seems to me, that I must

This man is a wise philosopher. He knows grave, and so he finds the purest joy in be-And now by a strange providence his own stowing it upon obscure discouraged ones,

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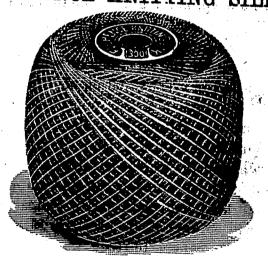
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found on the Baltic shores of

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present dug up, and the suinexhaustible. Since the begin contury, it is calculated that or have been produced there; and duction, as some contend, has for three thousand years, the t produced in that period can no sted have been less than 80,0 amber is found in isolated to from the smallest beads up to pounds in weight. The larg discovered weighs 134 lbs., and Royal Mineral Cabinet in Beriterial lies in a layer of blue extends from the surface to 80 to 100 feet. The area of t of Prussia is nearly fifty miles ten in breadth, and here it is a quantities. It is reckoned the feet of surface will produce this part of Prussia alone it is there lie hidden there at the

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the only regions where amber

doubt it lies in large quantit Baltic Sea, between the Pru the islands of Bornholm, O land, in which islands it is is likewise met with in N Kamschatta, and on the further, on the White See & land, and in the south of was mentioned by Homer, T as being esteemed of squal It is the fossil resin produc-six kinds of coniterous saves times. Two of these free mense forests covered the s ducing amber, have been par related to the existing Was the modern fir-tree. While incorrected over the Land from thom has the stem of the cree be mense quantities the lack of the la

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But the Baltic shores of Prussia are not the only regions where amber is found. No doubt it lies in large quantities beneath the Baltic Sea, between the Prussian coast and the islands of Bornholm, Oesel and Gothland, in which islands it is also found. It is likewise met with in Northern Siberia, Kamschatka, and on the Behring Straits: further, on the White Sea shores, in Greenland, and in the south of Sicily. Amber was mentioned by Homer, who speaks of it as being esteemed of equal value with gold. It is the fossil resin produced by upward of six kinds of coniferous trees in pre-historic times. Two of these trees, of which immense forests covered the region now producing amber, have been proved to be nearly related to the existing Weymouth pine and the modern fir-tree. While the wood of the trees rotted away, the resin which exhuded from them has been preserved in the form of the fossil amber. The resin cozed out of the stem of the tree as well as out of the roots, and was deposited eventually in immense quantities in the soil. In some of the pieces of amber bits of the wood and bark of the tree are found imbedded, and through this lucky accident have been preserved from decay. On examining this wood with the microscope, it is at once apparent that the trees were, as intimated above, closely re lated to our modern coniferse, but were not absolutely identical with any of the existing species. Ages ago the whole region now covered by the eastern part of the Baltic Sea was covered with these amber-producing trees. The industry of amber-digging is one of very great importance for Prussia, and it is calculated that the amber district of that country still contains a quantity which, at an average value of 5s. per pound, is worth no less than £250,000,000 sterling.—New





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conjunction with stops res. 5, 5, 5 and 6

Saxaphone.—The beautiful effect peals forth most delightful music.

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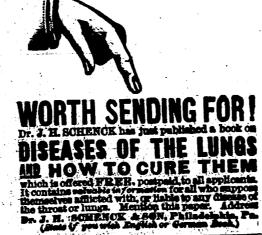
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troit. and Chicago, without change. Abstract of Time Table, adopted July 16, 1888.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3º	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave unkirk ittle Val.ey		1.05 PM 2.52 "		7.15 AM 8.54 "
alamanca Jarrollton Dean Juba Vellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	11.20 " 12.23 "	9.11 AM 9 25 " 10.00 " 10.81 " 11.25 " 11.48 " 12.00 M
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1	8.57 " 10.58 "	2.47 " 4.27 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.20 PM	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.53, Belvidere 11.24, Belmont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.40, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Perrysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley, 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26, Carrollton 11.45 A. M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.12, Cuba 1.40, Friendship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 8.05, Scio 8.21 Wellsville 3.89, Andover 4.14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M.

No. 8 will not run on Monday. Train 4 will stop at Cuba for New York passengers, or let off passen gers from west of Salamanca.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8	No. V
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 PM 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.15 m 12.55 **
Hornellsville	8.55 PM	4.25 AM	8.10 AM	19.25 PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11.18 " 11.40 "	6.07 " 6.30 " 6.57 "	9.18 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	2.22 " 2.50 " 8.30 " 8.40 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	12.32 AM 3.00 "		11.52 AM	4.85 PM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belviders 8.85, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.12, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.40, Smith's Mills 6.81, Forestville 6.54, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.25

5.40 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.20 P. M.
No. 9 runs daily over Western Division.

BRADFORD BRANCH

	WE	STW!	LRD.				
STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9.*	8.*	21.*	87.	
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	9.26	7.00	4.10	A. M. 11.50 P. M.	8.22	• • • •	
Bradford Leave			1	12.85	9.00		
Bradford	10.00	7.40	4.55			7.0	
Custer City Arrive at	10.10	7.52				7.11	

Buttsville 8.30 5.45 7.20 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrrollton, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Brad-

11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.35 A. M.

11.45 P. M., except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M. 1.00 P. M., Sundays only, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, arriving at Kinzua Bridge at

EASTWARD.

		-		ŧ			
STATIONS.	6.*	20.*	32.*	12.*	16.	88.	
Leave	P. M.	A. M .	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Buttsville	6.15		8.45				
Custer City	6.56		9.85		3.15	6.10	
Arrive at Bradford	7.10		9.50		8.95	6.30	
Leave Bradford	7.20	6.25	10.08	2.40	4.10	5	
Arrice at Carrollton	8.20	6.55	10.4	8.20	4.5	5	

7.85 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 7.40, Babcock 7.50, Limestone 8.00, arriving at Carrollton at 8.30 A. M. 3.80 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 8.44, and arrives at

Stops at Kendali 8.34, Limestone 8.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.
6.15 P. M., from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, except Irving, arriving at Carrolton 8.20 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Sundays only, from Kinzus Bridge, stopping at all stations, via Riderville and Crawford Junction, and arriving at Bradford at 4.46 P. M.
Train 12 runs Sundays from Bradford to Carrollton.

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.85 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.80 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.80 P. M. *Daily. †Dining Station.

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1883.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Oct. 6. Eli's death. 1 Sam. 4: 10-18. Oct. 13. Samuel the Judge, 1 Sam. 7: 3-17. Oct. 20. Asking for a King. 1 Sam. 8: 1-10. Oct. 27. Saul Chosen King. 1 Sam. 10: 17-27. Mov. 3. Samuel's Farewell Address. 1 Sam. 12: 13-25. Nov. 10. Saul Rejected. 1 Sam. 15: 12-26. Nov. 17. David Anointed. 1 Sam. 16: 1-13. Nov. 24. David and Goliath. 1 Sam. 17: 38-51. Dec. 1. David's Enemy, Saul. 1 Sam. 18: 1-16. Dec. 8. David's Friend, Jonathan. 1 Sam. 20: 32-42.

Dec. 15. David Sparing his Enemy. 1 Sam. 24: 1-17.

Dec. 22. Death of Saul and Jonathan. 1 Sam. 31: 1-13.

LESSON I.—ELI'S DEATH BY JOHN M. MOSHER.

For Sabbath-day, October 6.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—1 SAMUEL 4: 10-18.

16. And the Philistines fought, and Israel was smitten, and they fied every man into his tent: and there was a very great slaughter, for there fell of Israel thirty thousand foot-11. And the ark of God was taken; and the two sons of Eli,

Hophni and Phinehas, were slain.

12. And there ran a man of Benjamin out of the army, and came to Shiloh the same day with his clothes rent, and with earth upon his head. 13. And when he came, lo, Eli sat upon a seat by the wayde watching: for his heart trembled for the ark of God.
And when the man came into the city and told it all the

14. And when Eli heard the noise of the erying, he said, What meaneth the noise of this tumult? And the man came in hastily, and told Eli.

15. Now Eli was ninety and eight years old; and his eyes were dim, that he could not see.

16. And the man said unto Eli, I am he that came out of the army, and I fied to-day out of the army. And he said, What is there done, my son?

17. And the messenger appropriate and said to the delication of the said.

What is there done, my son?

17. And the messenger answered and said, Israel is fled before the Philistines, and there hath been also a great slaughter among the people, and thy two sons also, Hophni and Phinehas, are dead, and the ark of God is taken.

18. And it came to pass, when he made mention of the ark of God, that he fell from off the seat backward by the side of the gate, and his neck brake, and he died: for he was an old man, and heavy. And he had judged Israel forty years.

CENTRAL TRUTH. - Judgment begins at the house of God.

1 Sam. 4: 3-9. Deut. 6: 1-9. Eph. 6: 1-15.

4. Psa. 58: 1-11. 5. 1 Sam. 6: 1-18. 6. Psa. 85: 1-10. 7. 1 Sam. 4: 10-18.

COLDEN TEXT.—"His sons made them-selves vile, and he restrained them not."— 1 Sam. 3: 13.

Pres.-B. C. 1114. PLACE.—Aphek, or Ebenezer.

OUTLINE.

L Israel's defeat. v. 10, 11. II. Death of Eli. v. 12-18.

QUESTIONS.

L Israel's defeat. v. 10, 11. Who were the Philistines? How long had they been the scourge of Israel? What was the cause of Israel's defeat? How many of Israel fell in battle? What happened to the ark God? What happened to the two sons of Eli? What were their names? II. Death of Eli. v. 12-18. How was the news of the battle brought to Shiloh? Why was the clothes of the man rent? What does the earth upon his head signify? When he came, what was Eli doing? Why? What is meant by "all the city cried out?" What did Eli say? How old was Eli? What did Eli ask the man? His reply? What effect did the news have on the old man? How long had Eli

CONNECTION.

Several years had passed since the call of Samuel; and at the time of the lesson he was known throughout all Israel as a prophet. 1 Sam. 3: 20. It was the time of the Philistine oppression. The Israelites, determined to seek release from the tyranny by warfare, went forth to battle. They suffered defeat; but as only four thousand were slain, and as the army was not completely routed, it was determined by the elders to risk another battle, and to send for "the ark of the covenant," supposing that in virtue of the covenant of Jehovah, they would have suceess. It was received in the camp with joyful acclamations. The Philistines heard the rejoicings, and understood the occasion of it, and at first feared, lest the God of Israel would destroy them, and subject them to their enemies; but they finally determined to make an effort to overcome the Israelites. The Israelites suffered a disastrous defeat; the ark was taken, and the two sons of Eli slain.

COMMENTS.

V. 10. Philistines fought. It is supposed that the Philistines were of Egyptian origin, and conflicts between the Philistines and the Israelites, and their victories and defeats. They now fought with a determination to win or lose. Israel was smitten, and was routed, every man fleeing to his own home. A terrible defeat, losing thirty thousand.

V. 11. The ark of God was taken. They had an idea that "God had so inseparably bound up his gracious presence in the midst of his people with this holy ark, which he had selected as the death is in the land. Whom will he choose next? throne of his gracions appearance, that he would of necessity come with it into the camp, and smite the foe."-Keil. "The ark was becoming an idol, and therefore the ark was suffered to be made captive by the unhelievers."-Kitto. Hophniand Phinehas were slain, in fulfillment of the prophecy to Eli, through Samuel, several years before.

V. 12. Ran a man. A professional runner. Such persons attended the Eastern army, to bear intelligence from point to point. Benjamin. The Benjaminite was naturally the first to arrive with the intelligence, as the territory of this tribe lay near Shiloh, and was probably the scene of the battle. From the army. Which was defeated. The 1873 It was a genuine conversion. He remained same day of the defeat. With his clothes rent. In grief. Earth upon his head. Signs of deep mourning.

V 13. Sat upon a seat. This was probably his official seat of judgment, which gave way later to the kingly throne. By the wayside. Beside the gate of the wall which surrounded the sanctuary. Watching. Waiting for news from the battle. His heart trembled for the ark of God. He had a foreboding of disaster. He trem bled not for his sons, but for the ark which they had taken with them. The city cried out. With a loud Oriental wail of mourning.

tion asked expecting some disaster. Hastily, The news was not broken gently, as it should have

V. 15. Ninety and eight years old. This have eternal life; and they are they which testify of accounts for his blindness. If he could have seen the man, with the dust upon his clothes and feet, and seen the rent in his clothes, and the earth upon his head, he would have known that there had been a disaster, before the man told of it, and might have saved the shock which followed.

V. 16. My son. The kind address of an aged man to the runner.

V. 17. The message is delivered in a clear and distinct manner, "Israel is fled, there has been a great slaughter, thy two sons are dead, and the ark of God is taken.'

V. 18. When he made mention of the ark of God. All Eli's reverence and affection centered in it. The death of his sons had been pre dicted. The wickedness of his sons, and his own sinful negligence in not restraining them, had occa sioned all this evil. The blow was too great; his heart ceased to beat, he fell, and broke his ueck. Thus died the high priest, after he had judged Israel forty years.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for October presents an interesting table of contents, "Gold and Silver Standards of Value," by Senator N. P. Hill; "Some Aspects of Democracy in England," by A. V. Dicey; "Co operative Distribution," by Dr. R. Heber Newton; "Early Man in America," by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins; "Astronomical Collisions," by Prof. C. A. Young; "The St. Patrick Myth," by Moncure D. Conway; and finally "Board of Trade Morality," "Histories of the French Revolution," and "Social Forces in the United States," written respectively by Van Buren Denslow, Fred Harrison, and Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.

THE BLOOD OF JESUS, by the Rev. William Reid, M. A., with an introduction by Rev. E. P. Hammond. Price, paper, 10 cents, cloth 40 cents. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

THE next session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Allegany county will be held at Rushford, Wednesday and Thursday, October 3d and 4th. Miss Narcissa E. White, of Grove City, Penn., will lecture Wednesday evening. Subject, "The Handwriting on the Wall." A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of temperance.

MARRIED.

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1883, by Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. James B. Cook and Miss ELVA KIES, both of Pitcher.

In Fabins, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1883, by Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. Bert J. Brown, of DeRuyter, and Miss ALICE E. STILLMAN, of the former place, In DeRuyter, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1883, by Rev. L. E. Livermore Mr. ASA DUNN and Miss ANNA E. WEST,

both of New Market, N. J. In Hallsport, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1883, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Cassius M. Livermore and Miss Myrtie

L. MAKINSTER, both of Sharon, Potter Co., Penn. In Scott, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1883, by Eld. Halsey Stillman, Mr. Edon P. Burdick, of Little Genesee, and Mrs. PHEBE J. CRANDALL, of the former place.

DIED.

ALFRED B. ROBINSON, the son of Wm. S. and H. M. Robinson, was born in Mt. Clemens, Mich., and died at the residence of his widowed mother in Farina, Ill., Sept. 11, 1883. He lost his father when about nine years old, at a very inopportune time. Since that time his mother has been the only parenthat they came to Canaan from Caphtor or Crete.

Old Testament history abound with accounts of the attendance on divine worship has been quite regular, tal controlling influence. He has led a moral life, and his study of the Bible regular. For over a year he was employed in Mystic Bridge, Conn., as clerk in a store, but the work and climate were not salutary. About six weeks ago he came home with the consumption well seated upon him. His death was comparatively sudden. He had been around all the time until the night before he died. In the evening he was taken with difficult respiration and died about five o'clock the next morning. Thus another

"Thy will be done. O, Arbiter of life and death, I bow to thy command; I yield the precious gift; And to the silent grave

Move sorrowing, yet submissive. In Atchison county, Kansas, Sept. 12, 1883, of typhoid fever, GEO. W. VANDENBURG, aged 35 years, 1 month, and 8 days. Just in middle life was this strong man stricken down. The case is a sad one. A wife and four small children are left without the support, comfort and counsel of the husband and father. What a comfort is the religion of Christ in such a trying time Bro. Vandenburg was baptized and united with the Pardee Church in the Spring of in the discharge of duty for years and taught a class of young people in the Sabbath school. He ever re mained the same energetic, industrious business man, with the same every day habits, but his earlier years were very unfortunate for religious growth, and he faltered in his Christian walk. In the early part of his sickness, while yet clear in mind and before any one thought seriously of his dying, he repeated with bitter tears heart felt confessions to God and man and earnest prayers for forgiveness. Thanks be to God for the assurance that this brother was accepted.

LETTERS.

Emma A. Ross, A. A. Stillman, R. A. Ross, V. 14. What meaneth the noise? A ques cock, A. E. Main, Joshua Thompson, Charles, Hunt & Co., Geo. Greenman, O. W. Bab-

8. R. W.

Alphonso West, Mrs. Roby Strong, Susan Witter, W. H. Ernst, Alling & Cory 3, G. W. Stillman, S. R. Wheeler, A. H. Lewis, Mrs. A. K. Witter, Paul Crandall, I. B. Crandall, S. P. Stillman.

RECEIPTS.

Pays to Vol. No J. J. Jeffrey. Alfred Centre, \$2 00 40 37 2 00 40 14 Mrs. Susan Witter, Petrolia Mrs. Shel. Brown, Portville, Mrs. Joshua Thompson, Westerly, R. I. 2 00 40 A. A. Stillman. Mrs. Clark Greenman, Mystic Bridge Ct2 00 39 R. A. Ross, Bound Brook, N. J., 2 00 39 Mrs. Sarah Sterns, Coudersport, Pa., 2 00 40 4 00 39 Mrs. Roby Strong, Kalamazoo, Mich., 2 00 40 Mrs. F. J. Henderson, Farina, Ill., 1 00 40 Paul Crandall, Salem, Oregon, 2 00 40 13

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Sept. 22d, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 34,225 packages; exports, 6,206. A large portion of the exports were goods bought last week and carried over for want of freight room. Receipts were largely increased; there was full supply of all grades butter, offerings free and prices easier at the close. Finest fresh make sour creameries sold at 28@29c., good ones at 26@27c. Sweet creames were slowest on the list, sales in small ways at 25@26c. June make creamery firkins sold at 24@25c. Fresh make dairy butter arrived sparingly, was in good demand at 25@26c. for best marks, and 20@24c. for fair to fine lots. Firkins were more plentiful and freely offered. We note sales of few fine Delawares at 24c., but most sales were at 21@22@23c. Exporters bought Western dairy at 14@16c., factory make 12½@15c., and low grades 10@12. We quote:

Faulty

22@25

15@20

10@12

Fancy. Fine. Sour cream creamery.. 28@29 25@27 ... 24@25Home dairy, 25@26Imitation cream'y, fresh 20@21 Factory butter, fresh.... —@14 13@131

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 78,286 boxes: exports, 25,141 boxes. There was dull market. Shippers confined their purchases to a little of the closes without spirit. We quote:

Fancy. Fine. Faulty Factory......104@11 Skimmed 9 @ 91

EGGs.—Receipts for the week were 7,731 bbls and 5,758 cases. Fresh laid eggs were quick taken, and there is hardly enough of this kind coming to supply the trade. We quote:

BEANS.—Market quiet, prices firm. We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$2 75 @\$3 00 Mediums " ······ 2 45 @ 2 65

Dried Fruits.—Fair demand for all kinds. We

	quote;
	Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice14 @141
	Apples, N. C., sliced, choice to fancy 9 @10
	Peeled peeches, evaporated
I	Pecied "choice to fancy
ĺ	Raspherries dried dried 000010 @12
1	Blackberries

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.

Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and remittances for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property.

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W. E. SMITH, Clerk.

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VOL. XXXIX.-NO.

IIM

SIXTY-NINTH

SEVENTH-DAY BAPT

The Seventh-day Baptist Bixty-ninth Annual Session

of Adams, N. Y., on Fourth A. M. After the usual devotions gave the opening address, history of the General Confe

ent time, drawing importan The Conference was then prayer was offered by A. H. E. P. Saunders and G.

Clerks. The President was auth mittees. The time of opening and Morning sessions opening

opening at 2, closing at 4; Prayer and conference i 8 A. M. A. B. Prentice welcomed of the people, and made an

ments for entertainment. After benediction by Na journed. The Conference was calle pointed time, and prayer w

A letter from L. M. Cot terest and hope, was read b James Bailey, raising certa J. J. White read a letter

asking admission to the Co The request was referred The President appointed On Petitions D. E. Maxson,

On Finance-Geo. B, Carpe In the State of Religion E. J. R. Irish, and F. W. Hamilt On Obituary Notices J R 1 Potter, Jr., and Jonathan Max On Denominational History-G. M. Cottrell, and T. L. Gare

On Nomination of Officers G Under the head of Ann the Executive Board, rep The Report of the Cor adopted as follows:

Your Corresponding Secretarior correspondence during the secure reports from the church According to the Minutes of ports have been received from cently constituted. There sociations as follows: Easter 11. South Eastern none, For 8,611. Nine churches have received into the Conference. for membership. The net is baptized is 151. The numbership. Eastern 29, Central 17, West

eign 2.

57 churches reported the aggregate amount of \$36.577 port of pastors. Only 47 cm of \$16.862 64. This affords the 47 churches for those wh partial knowledge of these ments concerning them. The for Bit le schools, church in benevolent objects of the d
forth to induce the churches
may be to this body from ye.
The expense incurred by t

The various petitions sponding Secretary were The Treasurer's Repo A. C. BURDICK, Treasurer, In account with the

To receipts from churche

New Salem, per L. A. Plat New Market Waterford....

Respond Brook Bell ...