

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

TERMS—\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 11, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2018.

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MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Seventh-day Baptist Education Society held its Twenty-eighth Annual Session in connection with the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, at Adams Centre, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1883. The Society was called to order at 10.15 A. M., by the President, E. P. Larkin.

Prayer was offered by G. M. Cottrell. The Secretary being absent, L. E. Livermore was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The following programme was presented and its order followed:

1. Report of the Treasurer, W. C. Burdick.
2. Report of the Corresponding Secretary, D. E. Maxson.
3. Paper, "College Curriculum," A. Whitford.
4. Paper, "Place and importance of classical studies in the college," J. W. Morton.
5. Paper, "College endowments," L. E. Livermore.

By instruction of the Society, the President appointed the following Committee on Nominations: G. B. Utter, A. R. Crandall, and J. R. Irish.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer was presented as follows:

W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer,
 In account with the SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To Funds invested in Mortgages.....	\$24,699 50
Old Endowment Notes.....	18,694 00
New Notes.....	559 57
Capital cash on hand Sept. 17, 1882.....	2,788 34
Capital cash received.....	1,860 75
Interest received.....	1,674 01
New Fund received.....	27 00
	\$45,808 17

By Mortgages on hand.....	\$24,699 50
Old Endowment Notes on hand.....	18,694 00
New Notes.....	559 57
Paid Alfred University.....	1,639 91
Expense printing.....	35 00
Invested in Mortgages.....	8,600 00
Capital cash on hand.....	1,076 09
	\$45,808 17

E. & O. E. W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer,
 ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1883.

The foregoing account has been examined, compared with the vouchers, and found to be correct. B. F. LANGWORTHY, Auditor. J. C. GREEN

After remarks by G. B. Utter, E. P. Larkin, W. C. Burdick, G. M. Cottrell, A. Whitford, A. R. Crandall, and L. E. Livermore, the report was adopted.

The Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary was presented.

Remarks were made, on motion to approve, by Geo. B. Utter, when, the time for the next paper on the programme having arrived, the motion was laid on the table for further consideration.

The paper on "College Curriculum" was presented by A. Whitford, after which a few notices were given, the choir sung, and the Society adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by A. R. Main.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by N. Wardner, after which J. W. Morton presented a paper on "The Place and Importance of Classical Studies in the College Curriculum."

After the reading of this paper, the Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

The Committee to Nominate Officers respectfully report the following:

President—Ethan P. Larkin.
 Vice Presidents—George H. Greenman, William A. Rogers, William C. Whitford, Isaac D. Titworth, William A. Langworthy, Geo. H. Babcock.
 Directors—Benj. F. Langworthy, Leander E. Livermore, Elston M. Dunn, Ira B. Crandall, Clark Rogers, Baylies Bassett, Geo. B. Utter, Samuel N. Stillman, J. Chandler Rogers, Arthur E. Main.
 Recording Secretary—Amos C. Lewis.
 Corresponding Secretary—Darwin E. Maxson.
 Treasurer—William C. Burdick.

GEORGE B. UTTER,
 A. R. CRANDALL, } Cor.
 J. R. IRISH,

The report was adopted. The choir sang, "Stand up for Jesus." A paper was read by L. E. Livermore on "College Endowments."

The following resolution was presented by E. M. Dunn, and remarked upon by A. E. Main, D. E. Maxson, and I. D. Titworth, and adopted:

Resolved, That we request for publication in pamphlet form the paper presented by Prof. A. P. Crandall a year ago, on "The necessity of promptly endowing and establishing a Natural History Department in Alfred University;" also the papers presented to day by Prof. A. Whitford, and Brethren Morton and Livermore, the number of copies to be published and their disposal to be determined by the Executive Board; if it is deemed that these four papers will make too large a pamphlet, such selection shall be made by the Board as they may deem best.

On motion, the report of the Executive Board of the Education Society was taken from the table, and remarked upon by G. B. Utter and J. Maxson, and adopted.

On motion, it was voted that when we adjourn, it be to meet with the General Conference, in September, 1884.

On motion, it was voted that 2,000 copies of the Minutes be published in connection with the Minutes of the General Conference.

After singing, and benediction by Alexander Campbell, the Society adjourned.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society respectfully submit the following report, of the Milton College and Alfred University. No other schools have reported to the Society:
 I. MILTON COLLEGE.
 To the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society:
 The Trustees of Milton College would respectfully submit the following report for the year ending August 31, 1883:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Officers.
 Ezekiel B. Rogers, President.
 Rev. Nathan Wardner, D. D., Vice President.
 Willis P. Clarke, Esq., Secretary.
 Prof. Albert Whitford, A. M., Treasurer.
 Trustees—Office Expires in 1888.

A. Webster Baldwin, Esq., Janesville.
 Reynolds J. Greenman, Esq., Milton Junction.
 Rev. Elston M. Dunn, A. M., Milton.
 Dr. Truman Saunders, Milton.
 Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M., D. D., Milton.
 Rev. Nathan Wardner, A. M., D. D., Milton Junction.
 Oran Vincent, Milton.
 Willis P. Clarke, Esq., Milton.
 Rev. O. U. Whitford, A. M., Chicago, Ill.
Office Expires in 1884.

E. Stillman Bailey, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Ill.
 Ezra Crandall, Milton.
 Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J.
 John C. Plumb, Milton.
 Paul M. Green, Milton.
 Orlenzer Allen, M. D., Milton.
 Shepherd S. Rockwood, A. M., Janesville.
 Ezekiel B. Rogers, Milton.
 Dea. Lester T. Rogers, Milton Junction.
 Robert Williams, Milton.
Office Expires in 1885.

Hon. Jeremiah Davis, Rockford, Ill.
 Prof. Albert Whitford, A. M., Milton.
 Rev. Darwin E. Maxson, A. M., D. D., Alfred Centre, N. Y.
 Henry F. Clarke, Milton.
 Ralph Richardson, Milton.
 A. Johnson Wells, Milton.
 Walter G. Hamilton, Milton.
 Philip Marquart, Milton.
 Prof. Albert Salisbury, A. M., Atlanta, Ga.
**Deceased.*

FACULTY.

Rev. William C. Whitford, A. M., D. D., President, and Professor of Rhetoric, Political Economy, and Mental Science.
 Albert Whitford, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 W. Frank Place, A. M., Professor of Physics, Chemistry, and Latin Language.
 Edwin H. Evenson, A. B., Professor of Greek and Scandinavian Languages.
 N. Wardner Williams, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
 Miss Jane C. Bunt, A. M., Teacher in English Department.
 Mrs. Chas. M. Dunn, B. S., Teacher of German Language.
 Miss Chas. M. Dunn, B. S., Teacher of Elocution.
 Miss May C. Baldwin, Teacher of Oil Painting, Penciling, and Crayon Drawing.
 John B. Stockmah, Teacher of Penmanship.

GRADUATES.

The following students graduated at the last Commencement, in the courses of study mentioned: Scientific—James Wallace McGowan, Johnston Centre. Teachers—Lewis F. Bennett, Lima Centre; Joseph Handschiegel, North Bristol; Ernest D. Wheeler, Lima Centre; Belle R. Walker, Milton. Vocal and Instrumental Music—Pearl A. Babcock, Albion; Emma J. Babcock, Albion; Florence M. Coon, Albion; Jennie A. Dunn, Milton; Maria H. Kravick, Christiana; Eveleen E. Whitaker, Indian Ford.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The whole number of students registered during the year was three hundred and three. Of these, one hundred and seventy were males, and one hundred and thirty-three females. In all, the gain over last year was sixty-two. The students were classified according to the studies which they pursued, as follows: Collegiate, forty-three; Academic, two hundred and thirty-one; in Music, twenty-two; and in Painting and Penciling, twenty-four.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>	
From Tuition.....	\$4,922 90
From Rent.....	287 75
From Endowment.....	390 00
From Miscellaneous Sources.....	65 69
Amount.....	\$5,676 34
<i>Expenditures.</i>	
For Salaries of Teachers.....	\$4,921 89
For Incidentals.....	652 78
For Repairs.....	102 03
Amount.....	\$5,676 34

NECROLOGY.

The College has sustained, the past year, the loss of a most efficient Trustee, Orlenzer Allen, M. D., of Milton. He died in the prime of his life, and when his services were the most useful. He was an active supporter of the school in the early days of its history, has ever since been its staunch friend, and in the past few years has rendered special aid to the faculty and students by his valuable counsel and labors. He was always prompt, discreet, and far-seeing in the discharge of his duties.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Institution has organized two departments, the Academic and the Collegiate. The former embraces the Teachers' Course and the Preparatory Course to the regular College classes; and the latter, the Classical and Scientific Courses. In the Elementary section of the Teachers' Course, the students pursue the branches required for a mere business education. To these studies are added full courses of instruction in Elocution, in Painting and Penciling, and in Vocal and Instrumental Music. The last embraces Voice Culture, Lessons on Organ and Piano, Harmony, Theory of Music, and Art of Conducting.

TUITION AND BOARD.

Tuition per year is \$24, and \$27 in the Academic Department, and \$30, and \$32 in the Collegiate. Self-board is \$1 25 per week, or \$48 75 per year, including room rent; and board in private families, with furnished rooms, is \$3 per week, or \$117 per year.

RETROSPECT.

The instruction in the different courses of study has, during the year, been well sustained. The work of supervising and directing the affairs of the College has been unusually trying and exhausting. The health of the students has been good, owing in main to the great care given to their physical training and the formation of proper habits of study by them. An excellent religious interest prevailed in the school during most part of the year, influencing in a large degree a majority of the young men and women in attendance. On Commencement Day, a general re-union of the old students was held; and it was an occasion of marked satisfaction to the large number of them present. A committee of the Alumni of the College and the President of the Faculty have made measurably successful efforts to increase the Endowment Fund, and generous contributions will in time be received from various sources. A general visitation has been carried on among very many of the former students of the Institution; and their attachment to it, which has always been earnest and abiding, has been strengthened, and their assistance in procuring students and additional funds in the future has been solicited.

The foregoing report was adopted by the Trustees of Milton College at their Annual Meeting held Sept. 5, 1883.
 E. B. ROGERS, President of Trustees.

II. ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

To the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society:
 The Trustees of Alfred University, in compliance with the requisition of the Education Society, submit the following as their report for the collegiate year ending July 4, 1883, in respect to the several subject matters required by the laws of New York, to be reported on by them:

TRUSTEES.
 Hon. Benj. F. Langworthy, President, Alfred.
 Rev. D. E. Maxson, A. M., D. D., Vice President, Alfred.
 Wm. H. Crandall, Treasurer, Alfred.
 Silas C. Burdick, Recording Secretary, Alfred.
 Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., Corresponding Secretary, Alfred.
 Maxson Stillman, Alfred.
 Albert Smith, Alfred.
 Philip S. Green, Esq., Alfred.
 Elisha Potter, Alfred.
 Samuel N. Stillman, Alfred.
 Maxson J. Green, Alfred.
 Clark Rogers, Alfred.
 Rev. Darius R. Ford, D. D., Elmira.
 Ira B. Crandall, Alfred.
 Rev. James R. Irish, D. D., Rockville, R. I.
 Wm. M. Saunders, Alfred.
 Wm. C. Burlick, Alfred.
 David R. Stillman, Alfred.
 Lorenzo D. Collins, Alfred.
 Almond E. Crandall, Esq., Alfred.
 Rowland A. Thomas, Alfred.
 George Greenman, Greenmanville, Conn.
 Henry P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred.
 Charles H. Maxson DeRuyter.
 Amos R. Allen, Alfred.
 Chancellor James Marvin, D. D., Kansas University.
 Leroy Lyman, Roulette, Pa.
 Amos C. Lewis, A. M., M. D., Alfred.
 George H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J.
 Baylies S. Bassett, Alfred.
 Thomas Eds. Alfred.
 Edwin S. Bliss, Alfred.
 Rev. L. A. Platts, Alfred.
 Rev. W. C. Titsworth, Alfred.

FACULTY.
 Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., President, Metaphysics and Ethics.
 Rev. E. P. Larkin, A. M., Ph. D., * Natural History.
 A. A. Allen, A. M., Painting and Drawing.
 I. F. Kenyon, A. M., the Modern Languages, and Literature.
 H. C. Coon, A. M., M. D., Babcock Professor of Physics.
 H. M. Crandall, Music.
 A. B. Kenyon, S. M., George B. Rogers Professor of Industrial Mechanics and Mathematics.
 A. E. Stillman, A. M., Painting.
 G. Scott, A. M., Ph. M., Wm. C. Kenyon Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
 V. K. Crandall, Music.
 E. M. Tomlinson, A. M., Wm. B. Maxson Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
 W. R. Prentice, A. M., Didactics, Book keeping, and English Branches.
 J. Bloomer, N. G., Normal Methods, English Branches, and Gymnastics.
 M. L. Green, English Branches.
 T. M. Davis, A. B., Business Course.

Department of Theology.
FACULTY.
 Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., President, and Professor of Natural and Comparative Theology, and Old Testament Exegesis.
 Rev. T. R. Williams, D. D., Plainfield Professor of Christian Theology, and the Hebrew Language.
 Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., Professor of Church History and Homiletics.
 Rev. D. E. Maxson, A. M., D. D., N. V. Hull Professor of Church Polity, Pastoral Theology, and Missionary Work.
 E. M. Tomlinson, A. M., Professor of the New Testament Greek and Literature.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 4, 1883.

<i>Revenue.</i>	
Tuition.....	\$3,909 67
State.....	786 16
Education Society.....	1,475 05
University Fund.....	2,426 25
Memorial Board—Chair of Physics.....	1,468 55
" " Greek.....	593 77
" " Plainfield Professorship of Christian Theology.....	600 00
Memorial Board—Chair of Homiletics.....	266 06
Rentals.....	423 88
Sale of Real Estate.....	980 00
Gifts for Apparatus.....	12 00
Total.....	\$12,878 59
*Absent on leave granted by Trustees.	
<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Teachers' Salaries.....	\$7,488 25
Repairs.....	820 60
Incidentals.....	1,636 83
Books and Apparatus.....	237 25
Interest.....	1,649 47
Reduction of Indebtedness on Mortgages.....	890 00
Notes.....	161 30
Cash on hand.....	49 71
Total.....	\$12,878 59

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The students for the forty seventh year of this Institution as Academic and Collegiate as to number and classification, as required by the Regents, were as follows: The whole number taught during the year were 430, of whom 225 were males and 205 females; term register and attendance 807, average 269, passed the Regents, Preliminary Academic Examinations 120, pursuing classical studies 132. Average ages, exclusive of primaries, gentlemen, 18.7, ladies, 17.6, general average, 18.2.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The terms for study have been as follows: 139th term, from Sept. 6, to Dec. 6, 1882—13 weeks; 140th term, from Dec. 20, to March 21, 1883—13 weeks; 141st term, from April 4, to July 4, 1883—13 weeks. The vacations have been three: of two, two, and eight weeks, respectively.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examination have been held at the beginning of the year, and for advanced standing at the beginning of each succeeding term; also at the close of each term, and at intervals of two weeks during the term.

TUITION AND BOARD.

Tuition per annum, has been as follows: Preparatory studies \$24, Academic \$30, and Collegiate \$36, average \$30. Board has been from \$2 50 to \$3 per week, or \$97 50 to \$117 per year.

The preceding report from the Trustees of Alfred University, at a meeting legally held on the 16th of September, 1883, and having been adopted by them, was ordered forwarded to the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society.
 B. F. LANGWORTHY, President of Trustees.

Year by year brings us, as a people, more conspicuously into the front lines of contending forces, and year by year deepens the conviction that the issues we agitate are growing more sharp and unmistakable; that the oppositions we have to encounter are more

(Continued on the fifth page.)

Missions.

VISIT TO A CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

BY MISS RAUSCHENBUSCH.

The other day, I went with Mrs. Jewett to visit her caste girls' school. It was held in a zenana. There may be some dear little Mary or Johnny, who has not heard yet what a zenana is, and who wants to know. A zenana is the back part of a house, and is usually a court with a number of little rooms opening into it. In these zenanas, the women of the whole household live. In one of them I saw a little baby, its mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. If the women were allowed to go out the way our mothers and big sisters do at home, it would be well enough to live in a zenana, although I do think it is very selfish and impolite in the men to have the front part of the house all to themselves. The misery of zenanas is that the women are not allowed to go out of them, and the men try to keep them just as ignorant as they can.

I thought it was just splendid that Mrs. Jewett had rented a zenana house, and in the large court of it this caste-girls' school was held. It looked to me like a shining light in the very midst of heathen darkness. When we entered, the girls all rose, and said a very hearty "salaam." There were about seventy-five girls; and, as I looked at their faces, I could not help thinking. Those girls look just as bright and smart as we girls ever did, when we went to school. I wondered whether they felt just as we did—whether they want to go on in their studies, and whether they want the freedom we so much enjoy. All the little girls that were there were high caste, so they all lived in zenanas. Very soon, they would leave school and get married. Some of those bright-eyed little girls may become widows, and you surely have heard what a bitter life Hindu widows have. But I was so glad that these girls have this opportunity of hearing gospel truths and of learning something.

Dr. Jewett was with us, and he said to me. "There are a hundred and twenty million women in India, and only one in every twelve hundred receives any kind of instruction." Is not that terrible, girls? Why, when he told me that, I thought, What is this little school? But it is a promise from God that the time is coming when Hindu girls shall come out from ignorance and misery.

I had been in the Telugu country almost three weeks, so you can imagine that I had not graduated in the Telugu language; but Mrs. Jewett made me the examining committee—and missionaries must always do whatever their hands find to do—so I went about, hearing those little dusky maidens read. And while they read to me, I had plenty of chance to take a good look at their jewelry. The ear was covered with jewels, at the top and at the bottom. They wore finger rings, toe-rings, bracelets, rings around the ankles, necklaces, and something in the hair. But I was most interested in their nose ornaments. I noticed one girl who had jewelry in her nose that extended beyond her lips. I could see that it made her very uncomfortable.

When it was time to dismiss school, the girls all stood together, the roll was called, and they answered "present" to their name, just as you do at home; but it did not sound like "present." They twisted the word about in their little Telugu mouths, and made something like "prejien" of it. Then they started a song, the tune of which I immediately recognized as "There is a happy land;" and Mrs. Jewett told me they were singing the same words, translated into Telugu.

I wondered whether some of the little girls, as they went home to their zenanas, did not feel thankful that they have learned to sing.

"Lord, we shall dwell with thee,
Blest, blest for aye."
—Little Helpers.

NOW.

REV. ALFRED WOODS.

The poet Tupper says, "Now is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time; now is the watchword of the wise; now is on the banner of the prudent." Scripture emphasizes the *now*. The past is dead. We have no promise of to-morrow. The *now* only is ours. We are to "act in the living present." Temptations within and without deter us from performing present duties. Many unimportant things, because they are easy and pleasant, occupy our effort, and very important ones are deferred or omitted because they call for a little painstaking. If we would be faithful in any true sphere of life's work we must overcome the inertia of mind and body which is natural to many and apply ourselves to the things which demand our time and labor.

Perhaps the chief reason for neglect and omission of duty is procrastination. Truly it is "the thief of time." We wait for the more convenient season, never to find it. The Fall has come; the leaves of another Summer will soon be beneath our feet, and God in nature around, teaches us once more that we are mortal. Some are gone from us who were here a year ago. Some are now on the dying couch. How loud then to us should be the exhortation to work to-day in the vineyard: "Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." Neighbor, what do you say; are you serving your God? His word says, "Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man." Your chance will soon be gone. *Christian*, you profess to be a disciple of Him whose meat and drink was to do the Father's will; are you working for God?

Are you working now? The great factory of the Christian church needs operatives. The machinery will stand still unless you are in your place, no matter how humble. Wait no longer; you have waited too much. God says, "Now." The demands of the work say, "Now." Will you say "Now?"—*Domestic Journal*.

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT BELIEVE IN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

You say you do not believe in foreign missions. Then there are certain other things which you can not believe:

1. You can not believe that God so loved the world that he sent his Son to save it, or that it is his wish that none should perish, but that all should come to repentance. You deny God's universal love.

2. You can not believe that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. You deny its efficiency.

3. You can not believe that he was the Son of God, or has any claim upon your obedience who said: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel unto every creature." You deny his authority.

For it is as clear as noonday that if you believe these things, namely, God's loving wish to save all men, and the power of the gospel to save them, and that it was God's S. N., and not an imposter, who gave the command to preach the gospel throughout the world, then you must believe in foreign missions. Think, therefore, how many denials are involved in your denial of the claims of foreign missions. What is there left in Christianity for you? To you it has neither efficiency nor authority, it has no crowning glory as a revelation of God's infinite love to the race of man.

Unless you find in the gospel something which makes it worthy of being preached to all men, you have not found it that which makes it of any worth to you; you have missed its meaning; you do not know its power. The root of unbelief in foreign missions is want of faith in the gospel.—*Missionary Herald*.

THE MORAVIANS.

The wonderful energy of this small denomination of Christians in mission work has for many years been a proverb. An exchange gives the following concerning their work, which will be found interesting and instructive:

The annual financial account of the Moravian Missions for the past year gives total receipts of £16,728, or about \$98,000. Of this a little less than one-quarter (£4,500) came from contributions from Moravian societies in America and Europe, \$7,947 from friends in other churches, £2,011 from endowment funds, \$4,611 from legacies, and £737 from mite societies. The expenditures are £8,756 for support of missions, £8,574 for pensions of retired missionaries and their widows and education of their children, and £2,012 for expense of management and support of a training institution. The proportion between the items of expense is some what remarkable. The mission reports give totals of 114 stations and out-stations, 284 missionary agents, 25,401 communicants, and a total of 79,021 adherents. Of the communicants, 796 are in Greenland, 456 in Labrador, 15,374 in the West Indies, 6,860 in Surinam, 3,750 in South Africa, 25 in Australia, and 13 in Tibet.

ITEMS.

The First Congregational Church of Chicago received three Chinamen into fellowship recently.

Delitzsch, the German theologian, says that the prophet Jonah was the first foreign missionary, and that the book which bears his name was the first missionary record.

A mother said to her little daughters who each month earn the money which they have for their own, "Children, I think you gave away too much last year; if you give one-tenth of your money this year it will be enough." One of the children replied, "Oh, mamma, we owe one-tenth, and we want to give something."

The McAll Mission is to establish a meeting in Calais, where, until a short time ago, no Protestant preacher's voice had been heard for two hundred years. The first attempt to introduce the new Paris flower mission to its work in the hospitals has ended by the flowers being taken away from the patients, because they were distributed by Protestants.

In an article in the *Central Advocate* the Rev. B. H. Badley gives some indications of the success of the missions in India. Among these are: "Growth of converts. From 1851 to 1861 the rate of increase was 53 per cent.; from 1861-1871, 65 per cent.; from 1871-1881, 86 per cent. I speak for at least one missionary when I say that I believe the rate from 1881-1891 will be 125 per cent. The number of native Christians in India at present is between 400,000 and 500,000 (not counting Ceylon). In many parts of the country there are special indications of rapid growth and speedy success.

Among the questions to be discussed by the propaganda and American prelates at the Rome conference in November, is one concerning the attitude of the Catholic clergy towards the Irish agitators in America.

Temperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright."
"At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

NEW YORK STATE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION.

The State Prohibition Amendment Association was organized as a non-partizan movement, the object of which is to elect members to the legislature pledged to favor the submission to the people an amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Persons are received as members of the Association who pay fifty cents and pledge themselves to vote for no man for member of the legislature who will not pledge himself to favor the submission to a vote of the people of the amendment above mentioned. It hopes to secure members who generally vote with the Republican or the Democratic party and who can vote for men pledged as before described without leaving their party. In the Convention of the Association held in Syracuse, a committee on revision of the Constitution was appointed. There was an effort made on the part of some of the Prohibition Party members to have that committee instructed to insert an article in the constitution committing its members to vote for no man for any office who is not pledged to prohibitory legislation. This effort failed. During the afternoon session of the Amendment Association, when the report of the Committee on Resolutions was under consideration, a Prohibition party man offered a resolution as a substitute for one of the Committee's resolutions affirming the policy of maintaining the non-partizan character of the Association, which substitution was intended to commit the Association to the "third party movement." It was evident from the remarks made and the cheers to certain sentiments expressed that the Prohibitionists were in the majority, but at the earnest entreaties of some leading Prohibitionists who thought it not fair nor right to force the Amendment Association from its original non-partizan basis, the substitute was withdrawn. It was the aim of the leaders to have the two organizations act in harmony in their respective spheres. Some men acted on committees in both bodies, and the Secretary of the Amendment Association was one of the speakers at the ratification meeting held by the Prohibitionists in the evening. In short, the Prohibition Amendment Association's Convention was not called as a political movement. It was the meeting of an Association which aims to wake up the people to demand of the Legislature a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution.

C. A. B.

A SUGGESTIVE CATECHISM.

- Question. What is the population of the city of New York?
Answer. 1,206,299.
- Q. How many places of religious worship in the city?
A. 489.
- Q. How much annually required for their support?
A. \$3,000,000.
- Q. On an equal division, how many men, women, and children to each?
A. 2,466.
- Q. How many liquor-drinking places in the city?
A. 9,075 licensed, and more than 1,000 unlicensed; over 10,000.
- Q. How much annually spent in them?
A. \$60,000,000, or twenty times more than the support of the churches.
- Q. How many grog-shops to every 120 men, women, and children?
A. One.
- Q. How many men, women, and children to every church?
A. 2,466. One church for every 2,466, and one grog-shop for every 120.
- Q. How many arrests and commitments to the city prison by the police in 1882?
A. 44,578.
- Q. How many of these were of intemperate habits?
A. 33,432, or three-fourths of the whole number.
- Q. How much did the city treasury receive as fees for the licensure of these 9,075 drinking places in 1882?
A. \$500,000.
- Q. How much did the city treasury expend during the same time for cost of police, the courts, and charities, directly and indirectly, chargeable to the liquor traffic?
A. \$9,000,000.
- Q. Is it a wise municipal economy to license, patronize, or tolerate a business which requires an expenditure of eighteen dollars for every one received?
A. Such is the opinion and practice of some.
- Q. What about the crimes of violence, the destitution, the neglect, the tears, the sorrows, the wretchedness, the lost hopes, the lost souls and woes occasioned by this losing,

blackest business this side of the bottomless pit?

A. What do the liquor-dealers, the patrons of the grog-shops and their apologists care for all that is involved in such questions?

CARELESSNESS ABOUT FALSE DOCTRINE.

It is wonderful how careless people are about their doctrine. If it is something like the truth they are satisfied. "Don't be so particular about having everything perfectly true," some people say. No, we will take things easy, no matter though the dear Saviour does say, "Beware of false prophets."

In other things we must be careful, but in spiritual things it doesn't matter. If a manufacturer of lozenges would say in his advertisement, "The lozenges I make are almost all pure. They are almost all chlorate of potash lozenges. Only one in two hundred thousand is a strychnine lozenge," how many people would buy the goods that come from his establishment? Would not every man say, "I don't want to risk my life that way!" And suppose the lozenge maker should say, "Why, the danger is very little. Only one in two hundred thousand; why, you might use these lozenges a life time and never happen to get the poison," how much would this help the case? No, men would say, we want no "happen" about it. If only one in two hundred millions, or billions, or any other number, were strychnine, we would not buy.

They must, all, absolutely all, be good. Otherwise we will have nothing to do with them.

So it ought to be with our doctrine. A system of doctrine might, indeed, have some error in it, and yet many who hold to the system may be saved. But the error is not therefore without danger. The error is a poison. If a soul should cling to the error and lose the truth, it would die. Therefore men should strive to have their doctrine, their gospel, absolutely pure.—*Lutheran Child's Paper*.

TIME TO GO.

The New York *Retailer*, a liquor organ, as the name indicates, says: "Everywhere and in every State the liquor question is pushed to the front. It has not been dragged in by politicians, but it forces itself in spite of politicians. It is prohibition in one place, taxation in another, Sunday suppression in another. Under the general head of temperance, this, now the foremost question, is breaking through party lines, overruling time-serving politicians, and demanding to be heard." All of which is very true; this question is in the political arena, and while politicians may evade it for a time, and by various subtleties may postpone a fair decision, yet it can not be suppressed or removed until the people rise in their majesty and settle it right. The American people will not much longer tolerate the devastation and ruin wrought by the liquor traffic, or submit to be ruled by the saloonist. The grog-shop must go.—*Domestic Journal*.

BREVITIES.

Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, says that not a drop of liquor of any kind has passed his lips since he has been Governor.

The British Government hastens to prohibit Parnell meetings in various parts of Ireland. The word grows familiar; it will soon come to be popular.

The Vermont Legislature has enacted a law prohibiting the use of tobacco by teachers and pupils in public schools. Why not prohibit liquor, wherever its use is producing more evil than good.

A paralyzing paragraph to the Christian liquor drinker is this sentence from one of the sermons of Queen Victoria's late chaplain, the celebrated Dr. Thomas Guthrie: "Whisky is the devil's way to man; and man's way to the devil."

The Ohio brewers resolved that they deprecated mixing politics with business, and in the same breath recommended every brewer to vote and work against all candidates not in harmony with their interests. Too much beer does get things mixed sometimes.

Rev. J. D. Symonds, rector of Coryton, recently said at a meeting, "while at Lahore he visited every cell in the military prison, and asked each man what it was that brought him there, and twenty-three out of twenty-four made answer, 'Drink, sir.'"

Don't forget that it is the enemies of temperance who declare prohibition to be a failure. There is not a distillery or a brewery in prohibitory Maine, and the liquor tax collected by the government is but three cents per inhabitant, while in New Jersey it is \$2 04, and in the country at large \$1 83. If prohibition did not prohibit, the liquor interests would not oppose it.

Pomeroy's *Democrat* tells the following unique story: Some years ago we had in our employ a man who several times a day ran out of the office to buy a drink of whisky. Every time he went out the cashier was instructed to drop ten cents in the drawer to our credit. At the end of seventeen months the man who had gone out so often had drunk himself out of a good situation, and the drawer when opened was found to contain \$409, which we loaned to a young mechanic at seven per cent. interest; he used it to purchase a set of tinner's tools. On the 15th of February, 1876, he returned to us with interest, saying in his letter that he had a wife, two children and property worth \$5,000. The other fellow is a bummer hunting food.

Education.

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

A NEW, interesting, and to our denominational literature, biography of Rev. Alex. Mason, of Adams Centre, is written in a vigorous manner, and is of special interest, as connected with the growth of our educational work. Rev. C. A. Burdick, editor, is entitled to much timely appearance of this. No family in our denomination be without it.

THE Adams Centre (N. Y.) is doing good work. The Maxson, of Adams Centre, is in the education of care, and anxious to give attention for more extended several of his pupils hope University next year. He in his two Assistants, Miss Casenovia, N. Y., and Mr. man, of DeRuyter, both educated and experienced t

ELD. WILLIAM BLISS, Newport Church in the large library of useful books good use of them in reading, embracing a portion of Dry lies before me. It is a pages, and cost two shillings sterling. On the title page written his name in this a; and on the last page B, under the printed word the First Volume." The by the publisher in 1743, i

EBENEZER DAVID was while a student at Brown joined the Newport (Sal in 1770. He graduated at 1772. After the degree (ferred upon him, he deliv tory oration, and co prayer. In 1775 he was o pel ministry, and enterd, ly afterwards, the Americ position he was highly services, and remained in 1778, when he died, near Henry Clarke says, in 1 Sabbatharians, that "I w with Mr. David, and may young men can be found than he was."

FACTS FOR COLLEGE.

Under the above head Committee" of the Union inary for 1883, has issued some important at college students, and in undeniable that the you America is heir to great he wants to live for God, the promise that hangs is of the largest and brig especially true of the field. Nowhere else is t strike such telling blow future. The present is nings; and the "man of this work the most, imp part. Nothing appeal patriotism and to the Cl as the religious needs, formative nation." Th showing the decrease in didates for the ministry years in Harvard, Yale mouth, Lafayette, and from which we take the the above colleges grad 23 of whom became min graduated 501, of whom ters. Thus while the increased, the number ministry was greatly t the per cent. of minist to, 209 in 1880.

Another table follow tive number of minist five of the larger denon try for the past twenty were in all these denon isters, with 31,666 ch were 39,058 ministers. From this table two made: 1. Churches a rapidly than ministers a young man is asked the ministry, his atten entering it for his life upon to rally around

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, October 11, 1883.

REV. L. A. PLATT, EDITOR.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "THE SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y."

THE Temperance, or rather the Prohibition question is becoming a prominent element in the politics of the day. There is now no party issue half so sharply drawn, or that is of so much interest to the whole people as this. The question is rapidly coming to a solution at the polls. Before this RECORDER reaches its readers, Ohio will have practically settled the question whether she will have Prohibition or Regulation. In the Empire State, the same question must soon be settled in a similar manner. And so in other States. Let the good work go on. Help it on all ye who love good order, and who seek the glory of God and good will to men.

A STORY is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the Rev. Phillips Brooks, the great Episcopal clergyman of Boston, declined to preach at a certain place on his recent European tour, because he could obtain no robe of suitable size or pattern. Think of Paul or Peter refusing to deliver the gospel message because they may have happened to have on either a tent maker's coat or a fisherman's blouse. It is just possible that, even in these days of liberal views, we may be more anxious to maintain our own ecclesiastical orders and practices than we are to save souls. How pitiable such things are, even in ordinary Christians, how much more in great men!

OUR Washington Letter this week, which proposes to give its readers a "look behind the scenes," and show them something of the "maneuvers which are being made to shape coming events" in the political field, goes a little farther and discloses, perhaps unconsciously, the motive behind these "maneuvers," which seems to be to secure personal and party ends without much regard to great principles or the public good. In casting about for a Presidential candidate, the primary question seems to be, not whether this man or that be a statesman and a patriot, but will he carry his own State at the polls. It has come to be pretty generally accepted in political circles that a man who has proven himself a true man and a statesman in brave and good work for his country can not be elected to the Presidency because forsooth there are bad men in his party who hunger for the spoils of office, even at the expense of the country, and they will not vote for him. A man from Vermont or Rhode Island, even though he were the best man in the country, could hardly be elected to the Presidency because his own State, being small, and the electoral vote of that State being proportionately small, the carrying of his State would have but little significance in the contest. If, then, a man have ambitions which impel him to seek the highest office in the gift of the people, he must have statesmanship enough, at least, to live in New York, Ohio, or Illinois. What wonder that many good men are disgusted with politics! Will the day ever come when men will be put in nomination for positions of public trust and responsibility because they are the best men for those places, and then be elected on that issue alone? We don't know.

TAKE NOTICE!

Will the readers of the RECORDER notice that we are now in the last quarter of Vol. 39; then will they please consult their memoranda, or their local agent, and see if they have paid their subscription for the year. If not, it will greatly accommodate us if they will do so at once. Our published terms allow us to add fifty cents to each subscription which is not paid by the middle of the year, i. e., by July 1st. But we would much prefer to have bills settled promptly than to add the fifty cents. "A word to the wise," etc. Again we wish to greatly enlarge the circulation of the RECORDER for Volume 40 which begins Jan. 3, 1884. With this in view, we propose to give the remaining numbers of the present volume to each new subscriber for 1884, from the time when the subscription is received. Will not the friends of the RECORDER generally, and especially the Local Agents and pastors, mention this matter to those of their friends who do not take the paper, and send us some new names? A friend has just sent us ten dollars and ten new names, requesting that the RECORDER be sent to them for six months. We suspect

he furnished the money himself, but we expect to send the paper more than six months to some, perhaps all of these new names. Perhaps there are others who could do a good thing for us and their neighbors in a similar way.

WINTER'S WORK.

In all human affairs there are times and seasons which, for various reasons, are best adapted to certain forms of work. By far the largest class of citizens in this country is occupied with some form of agricultural pursuits, and the busy times, and the times of comparative leisure to this class are determined by the changing seasons. To some extent men of other callings are dependent upon this class, and so they find busy times and the reverse hinging upon the same order of nature. Perhaps nine-tenths of the citizens of this country find the greatest leisure from their ordinary worldly callings in the Winter seasons, largely from the causes already mentioned, and partly from other causes, which need not be mentioned. For this reason the Winter season has long been held as a suitable time for special or extra religious work. Not because men ought to be more religious in Winter than in Summer, nor that the power of the gospel is more potent in saving men at one time than at another; but that, in so far forth as religion is a social matter, and men are induced to seek an interest in Christ through the personal efforts of others in their behalf, by so much, at least, is the Winter season a favorable one for work of this kind. We doubt not many people in our churches are already beginning to wonder whether the pastor is going to hold any extra meetings this Winter. A word or two to such persons will be in order. Others may listen if they will. First of all, remember that the pastor is, in all probability, more anxious to see the church in a healthy religious state, and to see sinners seeking Christ, than you can be. His anxiety is to know whether the brethren of the church are ready to sustain and help him in the regular appointments of the church and in any extra efforts he may think best to make. He knows, sometimes by sad experience, that his best efforts fall helpless for want of such support. So while you are wondering what the pastor is going to do, he is anxiously seeking to know what you are willing to do to help along the good work. Assure him of your readiness to cooperate with him to the extent of your ability.

In the second place, when the pastor begins talking about holding some extra meetings, do not propose to him to send off for some evangelist to come and take charge of the work. Tell him that if he will open the campaign you will stand by him till the end, and do all you can to have the other brethren do the same. Then if the pastor thinks it best to call on a brother pastor to assist, by all means approve the suggestion, and assure him that whatever cost may be involved in such an arrangement, he shall be relieved from all responsibility in the matter.

Again, while you are doing other things by way of preparation for Winter, don't forget your church, and the possible demands which may be made upon you for church work during the Winter. You are, possibly, planning to have a course of lectures, some concerts, social meetings in your society; it may be you are a member of one, two, or more "orders," which have their weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly meetings; possibly your young people, who are members of the church, are going to get up a series of entertainments for the long Winter evenings, and so on. Now, make no plans, and allow the young people in your family to make no plans, which do not provide the best place for the work of the divine Master as represented by your church. If it is proposed to have the Hon. Mr. So-and-So give a lecture on Wednesday evening, remember that that is the regular evening for your church prayer-meeting, and if the honorable gentleman can not come on some other evening, he must either stay away or have the mortification of delivering his lecture without your presence. Should the interest in the church and congregation be such as to lead the pastor and his advisers to think it an opportune time to hold a series of meetings nearly or quite every evening in the week for a series of weeks, be ready to say to everything else, "You must wait until this more important work is done." If you who are hoping the pastor will make a good strong special effort this Winter will support him in the manner here indicated, there can be no doubt as to the results. Until you are ready to do so, and do it heartily, don't blame the pastor if you never have a revival. Get ready for the Winter's work. Do it now, and begin with

a man who probably needs reviving as much as any one in the church.

Communications.

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

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1883.

The coming Winter is to be one of great political excitement in Washington. All the indications go to show that the struggle for national supremacy between the two great parties will be practically decided for some years to come by the events of this Congressional session. No one can now say just how the people stand on the political questions of the hour. There has been no recent test, though Ohio will soon show some indication how the people are going. But after all, the contest in Ohio has taken upon itself too much of a personal and local color to be very reliable for future political prognostications. The clever managers on either side will not permit the Ohio election to blind them as to what may happen afterwards. It will be almost forgotten before the national campaign comes on. It would be interesting to the reader, no doubt, to look behind the scenes and see in the dim light, something of the maneuvers which are already being made to shape coming events. The candidates who are generally expected to take their chances for the nomination are just now in a very trying position. They feel that they must hang back with some show of modesty, and yet not so far back as to be out of view. So the political work which is going on is mostly in the dark, the candidates only allowing interviews or sketches enough to keep alive the interest in themselves. But events are coming on notwithstanding, and people will guess what the chances are and put this and that together and make up the basis of an opinion, as to who will be the next President. Will it be one of the regulars or will the gentleman be the "great unknown?" From a Republican standpoint there are many reasons to believe that Mr. Blaine is the most popular of American citizens. But this proves little, for the popular man seldom, if ever, attains to the Presidency. The old antagonisms which were kindled in his name still burn. If the Republican party is to succeed it is to be only by perfect harmony; and Mr. Blaine has too many bitter enemies in his own party to even permit success to follow, under his leadership. A ticket which has lately been presented meets with quite enthusiastic comment. Arthur and Gresham are names which links together makes a strong combination. Each represents a doubtful State, and the two States which have in recent years held the balance of power in Presidential elections. If they can carry their own States the election is ours, say some Republicans. But can they do it? say the doubtful. Mr. Arthur is a Conkling man, and when the campaign gets hot the old wounds will be reopened. Blaine's followers will say that the popular will has been defeated by the machinations of those in power, and as a consequence, internal dissensions will again destroy the hopes of the Republican party. There is no chance for the Republicans, say the prophets, except in choosing some one for standard bearer who is not tainted or touched with the prejudices of the last campaign. Judge Edmunds of Vermont, said to be unavailable because of the locality of his State, Senator Harrison of Indiana, Senator Allison of Iowa, General Sherman and Senator Logan are names occasionally mentioned with a dubious shake of the head. Among young Republicans there seems a disposition to believe that the Republican candidate will be brought into prominence for the first time by the events of this session of Congress, or this Winter's political work. They are looking for a new man possessing shining qualities as a leader, free from past associations, and coming from a desirable locality, three qualities which will make the great unknown a success, but it must be confessed that the chances for the appearance of such a prodigy are very meagre. In the Democratic camp there is as much indecision, and conjecture as on the other side. The old ticket, Tilden and Hendricks and reform, has many worshippers, and the recent sketch of Mr. Tilden's great physical health and activity is interpreted as a notice that he is in the field. Mr. Hendricks of course is willing, and Mr. McDonald of Indiana has warm supporters but they are all in the West, so it is said. Mr. Holman of Indiana is held up by the New York Sun as the coming man, but among politicians it is looked upon as a joke. It may be a serious one however.

Those qualities which are laughed at by politicians are often the kind which endear a man to the people.

Home News.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. L. A. Platts occupied the pulpit last Sabbath. Pastor Titsworth and family are expected home this week and a reception for Thursday evening is announced.

Charles Marvin, Jr., who graduated at Alfred University a year or two ago, has gone to Cambridge, Mass., for a year's extra study at Harvard College.

David R. Stillman, who was reported hurt by a fall two or three weeks ago, was seen to-day on the sidewalk in front of his house.

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY.

September 22d we listened to a sermon by Dr. Bixby of Providence, who has been several years in Burmah, and was able to give us valuable information and encouragement concerning the foreign fields. His text, from Isa. 49: 11-13, he applied to China, and showed how it was being fulfilled in many ways. Sermons of this character can not fail to increase the interest in missionary work.

September 29th the desk was supplied by Rev. Mr. Hahn, of Westerly. He preached from Matt. 16: 3. Theme, "Modern evidences of Christianity." In the afternoon the Bible-school reviewed its quarter's work. The school has twelve classes, and the lessons were assigned to the classes beforehand, so that each class would be specially prepared on one lesson. In this way the review passed off pleasantly and promptly. After this, two papers were read, the first by Isaac Cundall, "Life of Joshua," and the other by Jessie F. Briggs on "Life of Ruth." Those who were absent lost more than the time or the review. The papers were excellent.

October 6th, Bible-school in the time of usual morning service, and installation services at 2 o'clock P. M., giving an opportunity for those of other churches to attend after their usual service.

Illinois.

FARINA.

The parsonage, commenced last Spring, after a long rest, is now well under way, with a fair prospect of being ready for occupancy in the near future.

Rev. Wardner Titsworth, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., preached to us last Sabbath. His forceful, pointed manner of putting things has suffered no abatement in a two years' residence away from us. His many friends here were glad to greet their young pastor, whose first pastorate was with this people. His wife is also here, having spent several weeks with parents and friends. On next Sabbath morning Eld. Titsworth will speak again, and in the evening a reception will be given them at the church, when a good social time is anticipated.

The Church has given its pastor, Eld. Ernst, a leave of absence for such length of time as he may need to engage in missionary work among the Southern Illinois churches. His labors with this Church have been very acceptable. His earnest work and words are an inspiration.

The temperance question is receiving attention here, two lectures being booked for next week.

Oct. 4, 1883.

Condensed News.

Domestic.

A Mormon conference was held at Salt Lake City, beginning Oct. 6th. It is said six thousand persons were in attendance. Statistics were presented showing the membership of the church in Utah to be 127,000; number of families, 23,000; number of children under eight years, 37,000; number of marriages in six months, 839; new members, 23,040; deaths, 781. The church organization embraces twelve apostles, fifty-eight patriarchs, 3,885 "seventies," 3,153 high priests; 11,000 elders, 1,500 bishops, and 4,400 deacons. Arizona reports a membership of 2,260. Idaho (not reported), has double that of Arizona. Eighty-one missionaries have been appointed to go on missions to Europe and the United States. Eighteen more were set apart for missions in the Southern States, where the church is meeting with considerable success, the southern converts being colonized in Colorado mainly.

The first public experiment, on an extended scale in this country, of an electric locomotive, will be tried on Nov. 10th. Vice-president Arkell, or the Saratoga & Mt. Macgregar railroad, has arranged to run a train of two cars from Saratoga to Mt. Macgregar on that day with the Daft motor.

The other day a number of men in New York paid their taxes for the current year. One of the first payments was \$6,542 53 on property owned by President Arthur and Robert G. Dun, and assessed at \$285,700. The Astor estate paid \$406,000 on its real estate. Willam H. Vanderbilt paid \$170,000 on real estate and 22,900 on \$1,000,000 of personal property. The Trinity church corporation paid \$60,000 on its real estate, and Cornelius Vanderbilt paid \$2,290 on personal property assessed at \$100,000.

A severe gale prevailed along the Atlantic coast Oct. 2d. At Bridgeport, Conn., two canal boats belonging to the Lehigh Company containing 200 tons of coal each, broke loose from the tug while being towed in. The steamer Resolute, of New Haven, lost a tow of eleven boats. The boats which went down were loaded with from 300 to 400 tons of coal. At Portsmouth the gale was terrific. Two schooners went on the rocks in the harbor. Many slipped their anchors and fouled others. Two hundred vessels were in the harbor.

The Missouri federation of trades at St. Louis, adopted resolutions in favor of the abolition of the convict contract labor system, compulsory education, the eight hour law, the prohibition of child labor in factories, and declaring that railroads and telegraphs should become the property of the State.

From three to four inches of snow is reported to have fallen in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont on Oct. 2d. At St. Johnsbury the weight of snow damaged the apple trees and telegraph wires.

Foreign.

It is ascertained that the students in the University at St. Petersburg were the authors of the recent fires at Dorpat and of the anti-Jewish riots at Constantanograde and Tschaplinka. At the latter place the police were stoned and many wounded. The Jewish priests were insulted and driven from the town.

Affairs at Canton are critical. The populace are excited and communication with the English quarter is cut off. Incendiary placards proclaim that if the French fleet attack the city the mob will kill all the foreigners. The foreign quarter is safe under the protection of six gunboats.

The schooner Edward Blake, which arrived in Philadelphia, Sept. 30th, from St. Pierre, Martinique, reports that all the shipping in the harbor was destroyed by a hurricane on September 4th. Many lives were lost. The damage to the vessels and cargoes was \$2,000,000.

It is reported that an invincible vengeance committee has been formed at Dublin to hunt down all informers. The committee has paid spies throughout the British Colonies and North and South America.

An Orange procession, returning from a meeting, at which Sir Stafford Northcote spoke, was attacked by a Catholic mob. A desperate fight ensued and many persons were injured.

An insurrectionary riot occurred at Port-au-Prince, Sept. 26th, but order has been restored. Since the outbreak of the rebellion in Hayti 800 houses have been burned.

Owing to the repeated anti-Jewish disorders in Ekaterinoslav and other districts in south Russia, martial law has been proclaimed therein.

It is reported that the negotiations between France and China are virtually suspended.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF REV. ALEX. CAMPBELL. Attention has been called to this book in these columns during the past two or three weeks, but having read the greater part of it, we take pleasure in adding our own favorable impressions of it. It will be interesting and instructive reading to old and young. The price of the book, by mail, post-paid, is \$1 25. It may be ordered of Eld. Campbell himself, at Adams Centre, Jefferson Co., N. Y., or of Rev. C. A. Burdick, Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y. It is expected that in the larger societies, the book will be sold by an agent. Those who may not be favored with the call of the agent, or who do not care to wait, can be supplied by addressing as above.

GOOD PAY for Agents. \$100 to \$200 per month, made selling our fine Books and Bibles. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Southern Illinois will convene on Sixth-day, Nov. 9, 1883, at 10 A. M., continuing three days. All friends of the cause are cordially invited.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Hebron, Hebron Centre, and Shingle House Churches will be held with the Hebron Centre Church, commencing Sixth day evening, Oct. 12, 1883. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

G. P. KENYON.

CHICAGO GARDEN.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbath-keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Oct. 6th, 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 \$5,108 packages; exports, \$2,268. The ever fragrant subject of Butterine and its aliases again thrusts itself upon the attention of canvassers of the Butter Market. In estimating the probabilities of the future it ought not to be overlooked. This week, in company with dairymen from Kansas and New York State, we visited

one of these Butterine establishments. Blanchard churns running by steam, Oil, deodorized Lard Oil, or what not turning out an imitation product of pounds weekly. Similar establishments New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey work, and these are supplemented by other western cities all in the dairy and pouring in these imitations in car a specimen, one car-load receive this week same being 25 per cent. finest Elgin but at a preference among buyers over dairy or creamery butter, while as good butter, the Butterine or Oleomargarine packed and offered at 13 1/4 @ 14 c. a lead. The displacement of the natural by imitations was in last year's market crop, and is in this also. The su-

(Continued from page 1.)
determined, and the desirability promise or any truce, is fast going stand by the colors our fathers were Baptists, and plant them still. There is no standing still, but have achieved, and there is no controversy it is ours to occupy can not afford to incur. It takes time to discover that our work does it goes on, and that consequently we correspondingly enlarge and our work.

The Executive Board of the ble of the transcendent consequence the instrumentality that has been ciety they represent, the Seven Only an educated and intelligent and effectual exponent of any great and vindicators of any great thoroughly awake, and we as a ing. It is well that we do. Be wide-awake, never so thorough more canvas our noble ship sharply the breeze impinges wreck, if there be not a balance intelligence and patient endurance. We need a frequent and far-steadily and rapidly growing vspending enhancement of our ing the work. "The prudent himself, but the foolish pass or of wisdom.

If it were true that our present both in respect of money endo the present demand at our har on the field of world work, would not follow that we could for the demands upon us, as in for human progress. The pre embrace, and must provide so ought to be. Progress in go future must be larger, livelier present is larger, livelier, gran future, it is our children are the duty of giving them the p

But favorable as are the ed young people; encouraging as which have just been submit fact of evil portent to our o future strength, that so few the number we have, are taki at all, in either of our own in other. We have as yet create scarcely more than a smatter portable amount of school cu need, urgent need, that there national esprit du corps, which us discontent with less than Nothing short of a full under young men and women, shou of our colleges is not less than of other American colleges, with reference to the fast gro common people of America.

Our American Republica mate fruit, in breaking do which aristocratic and despota are called "the learned prope society, as a means of that fizes its working forces, it is institutions, that the cham different classes of workers better education of the com upon the professions. If the pulpit, between the patient counsel, remain as great as ing culture of the people, o respondingly loftier altitude greatly deplored. Educate cations, not more to bring a est utilities in society, than fast growing up to deform tions. Aristocracies of lea and of government, are o has occurred to the thou aristocracy, not to say des of the best social order. The Old World are following in opening their doors on Fortunately for us, as educ of educational sentiment to We have always cheerfully women, and bid them w culture which we have al their credit, they have al the equal facilities we have

day a number of men in New York... first payments was \$6,542 53 on... President Arthur and... and assessed at \$285,700... state paid \$406,000 on its real... H. Vanderbilt paid \$170,000 on... and \$2,900 on \$1,000,000 of person... The Trinity church corporation... on its real estate, and Cornelius... \$2,200 on personal property... 100,000.

prevailed along the Atlantic... At Bridgeport, Conn., two... belonging to the Lehigh Com... 200 tons of coal each, broke... the tug while being towed in... Resolute, of New Haven, lost a... boats. The boats which went... with from 300 to 400 tons... Portsmouth the gale was terrific... went on the rocks in the har... plied their anchors and fouled... hundred vessels were in the

uri federation of trades at St... ed resolutions in favor of the... the convict contract labor sys... tory education, the eight hour... hibition of child labor in facto... rying that railroads and tele... become the property of the

to four inches of snow is re... fallen in Northern New Hamp... mont on Oct. 2d. At St. Johns... ht of snow damaged the apple... graph wires.

Foreign.
ined that the students in the... St. Petersburg were the authors... fires at Dorpat and of the anti... Constantigrade and Tschap... latter place the police were... many wounded. The Jewish... assaulted and driven from the

anton are critical. The popu... and communication with the... er is cut off. Incendiary pla... that if the French fleet attack... ob will kill all the foreigners... arter is safe under the pro... gunboats.

er Edward Blake, which ar... lephia, Sept. 30th, from St... ique, reports that all the ship... r was destroyed by a hurri... mber 4th. Many lives were... age to the vessels and cargoes

d that an invincible vengeance... been formed at Dublin to... informers. The committee... throughout the British Colo... and South America.

procession, returning from a... hich Sir Stafford Northcote... cked by a Catholic mob. A... ensued and many persons

ionary riot occurred at Port... 26th, but order has been re... the outbreak of the rebellion... uses have been burned.

repeated anti-Jewish diste... rnoslav and other districts... martial law has been pro...

d that the negotiations be... and China are virtually sus...

BY REV. ALEX. CAMPBELL.

times been called to this book... the past two or three weeks... greater part of it, we take pleas... own favorable impressions of it... and instructive reading to old... of the book, by mail, post... may be ordered of Eld. Campbell... Centre, Jefferson Co., N. Y., or... dick, Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y... in the larger societies, the book... agent. Those who may not be... all of the agent, or who do not... supplied by addressing as above.

cents. \$100 to \$200 per month... Books and Bibles. Write to... Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICES.

Meeting of the Seventh-day Bap... terna Illinois will convene on... 1883, at 10 A. M., continuing... ends of the cause are cordially

Meeting of the Hebrew, S... Shingle House Churches will... Centre Church, commeno... Oct. 13, 1883. A cordial in... to all.
G. P. KERVON.

Mission Bible-school at... Mission Rooms, corner of Van... avenue, every Sabbath afternoon... 8 o'clock. All Sabbath... ver the Sabbath, are cordially

PRODUCE MARKET.

York market for butter, cheese... ending Oct. 6th, reported for... David W. Lewis & Co., Pro... merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad... Marking plates furnished

for the week were 37,198 pack... The ever fragrant subject of... again thrusts itself upon the... of the Butter Market. In es... of the future it ought not... is week, in company with dai... New York State, we visited

one of these Butterine establishments. In it were... Blanchard churns running by steam, churning Oleo... Oil, deodorized Lard Oil, or what not in cream, and... turning out an imitation product of about 25,000... pounds weekly. Similar establishments there are in... New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey doing similar... work, and these are supplemented by Chicago and... other western cities all in the dairy manufacture... and pouring in these imitations in car load lots. As... a specimen, one car-load receive this week was jobbed... out in 10, 20, 30 packages to dealers at 22c., the... same being 25 per cent. finest Elgin butter and taken... at a preference among buyers over any long held... dairy or creamery butter, while as against common... butter, the Butterine or Oleomargarine freshly... packed and offered at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/4, again takes the... lead. The displacement of the natural dairy product... by imitations was in last year's marketing of the bu... ter crop, and is in this also. The supply of butter

from the West will be larger than last year. Kansas... and Missouri never had a better corn crop. Illinois... has a large yield, and new creameries have been go... ing up in all these States, and dairymen there havin... so much feed, use it liberally to keep up the flow of... milk, and are beginning now to make offerings li re... of corn fed butter inside of New York State cream... ery prices. In Northern New York and along the... northern line of the entire dairying districts there... has been a good make early cut off by heavy frosts... and winding up this month with an unusual shrink... age of milk. As to prices, it is almost always fair... to calculate in the Fall for Summer butter such price... as ruled during the period in which it was made... and at those figures the make would now be moving... As it is, the market is hung up at the prices asked... it is lower on early butter, firm on finest last week's... creamery, but not so quick and active as is usual in... October. We quote:

Sour cream creamery...	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty.
20 @ 30	27 @ 28	22 @ 25	
Sweet "	25 @ 26	20 @ 22	
Home dairy, "	25 @ 26	23 @ 25	15 @ 20
Imitation cream'y, fresh	20 @ 21	17 @ 19	18 @ 16
Factory butter, fresh...	14 @ 14	13 @ 13 1/2	10 @ 12

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 84,474 boxes: exports, 22,812 boxes. The surplus of the first half of the week culminated at 12 1/4c. on Wednesday and Thursday, and dropped a quarter at the close, with perhaps 50,000 boxes added to the stock. Special pets will sometimes provoke an extra quarter or perhaps a half on some fancy Fall make without the least affecting the general tone of the market. Night, skims are selling here at 10 @ 10 1/4c. Skimmed cheese variable in price, and railroad buffers almost unsalable. We quote:

Factory...	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty.
11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	7 @ 10	
Skimmed	10 @ 10 1/4	4 @ 8	0 @ 3

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 8,214 bbls and 3,461 cases. The market was firm, and prime fresh laid stock quick taken. We quote:

Finest near by marks...	26 @ 27
Canada and Western	24 @ 26

BEANS.—This market opens at a high figure, with sales of some fancy marrows at \$3 50, and \$3 asked for mediums. We quote:

Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs...	\$3 25 @ \$3 50
Mediums	2 75 @ 3 00

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice...	14 @ 16
" fair to good	10 @ 13
Apples, N. C., sliced, choice to fancy...	9 @ 10 1/2
" fair to prime	7 @ 8 1/2
Peel peaches, evaporated, fine...	27 @ 30
Unpeeled peaches, "	6 @ 8 1/2
Peel " choice to fancy...	13 @ 16
" common to good...	10 @ 12 1/2
Raspberries, dried...	26 @ 27

Blackberries... 9 @ 10
(cherries) 16 @ 17
Plums... 10 @ 11

POULTRY.—The sale of chicken or turkeys with food in the crop is prohibited here under penalty of \$5 fine for each fowl exposed for sale, and seizure of the same. We quote:

Turkeys, young, per lb...	17 @ 18
" old	15 @ 17
Chickens and fowls, per lb...	13 @ 16
Old cocks per lb...	10 @ 11

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(Continued from the first page.)

determined, and the desirability, not to say possibility, of any compromise or any truce, is fast going out of the question. We must stand by the colors our fathers unfurled as American Seventh-day Baptists, and plant them still farther out on the field of battle. There is no standing still, but with imminent hazard to all we have achieved, and there is no retreat from the field of religious controversy it is ours to occupy, but with disgrace and disaster we can not afford to incur. It takes but a casual glance at our situation to discover that our work deepens, broadens, and intensifies as it goes on, and that consequently, there is imperative demand that we correspondingly enlarge and intensify the instrumentalities of our work.

The Executive Board of the Education Society are not insensible of the transcendent consequence and primary importance of the instrumentality that has been placed in the hands of the Society they represent, the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society. Only an educated and intelligent people can be the safe repository and effectual exponent of any great truth, the successful movers and vindicators of any great reform. The American mind is thoroughly awake, and we as a people share largely in the awakening. It is well that we do. But it is not enough to be never so wide-awake, never so thoroughly zealous in a good cause. The more canvas our noble ship spreads to the breeze, and the more sharply the breeze impinges it, the greater the danger of going awreck, if there be not a balance of ballast in the hold, and of intelligence and patient endurance at the wheel and at the ropes. We need a frequent and far-seeing outlook upon the work, the steadily and rapidly growing work that is before us, and a corresponding enhancement of our facilities and appurtenances for doing the work. "The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished," saith the word of wisdom.

If it were true that our present educational facilities were ample, both in respect of money endowment and educating talent, to meet the present demand at our hand for thoroughly educated men out on the field of world work, and of denominational specialties, it would not follow that we could fold our hands in fancied adequacy for the demands upon us, as integral elements of the working force for human progress. The present holds the future largely in its embrace, and must provide something for what it is to be, and ought to be. Progress in good is God's law of procedure. The future must be larger, livelier, grander, than the present, as the present is larger, livelier, grander than the past. In that larger future, it is our children are to be the actors, while upon us rests the duty of giving them the preparation for that larger work.

But favorable as are the educational facilities we are giving our young people; encouraging as are the reports of our two Colleges, which have just been submitted to this Society, there remains the fact of evil portent to our cause of unpromising augury to our future strength, that so few of our young people, compared with the number we have, are taking full courses of instruction, if any at all, in either of our own institutions of college grade, or in any other. We have as yet created in our young people ambition for scarcely more than a smattering of school knowledge, and a comfortable amount of school culture by school discipline. There is need, urgent need, that there be created among us a kind of educational *esprit du corps*, which will elevate our standard and make us discontent with less than the best attainments we can make. Nothing short of a full undergraduate college course of study for our young men and women, should be our standard. The curriculum of our colleges is not less than, nor essentially different from, that of other American colleges, and all courses of study are arranged with reference to the fast growing and common necessities of the common people of America.

Our American Republicanism is bearing its purposed and legitimate fruit, in breaking down those fictitious distinctions upon which aristocratic and despotic institutions depend. While what are called "the learned professions" continue to be a necessity of society, as a means of that fitting division of labor which best utilizes its working forces, it is inevitable, under the working of our institutions, that the chasm which has heretofore separated the different classes of workers will grow less deep and broad, as the better education of the common people makes them less dependent upon the professions. If the distance between the pew and the pulpit, between the patient and the physician, the client and the counsel, remain as great as it now is, it will only be by the up growing culture of the people, compelling the professionals up to correspondingly loftier altitudes of attainment, a consummation not to greatly deplored. Educated men and women are needed in all avocations, not more to bring all legitimate industries up to their highest utilities in society, than to break down the false aristocracies fast growing up to deform the simplicity of our Republican institutions. Aristocracies of learning as well as aristocracies of money and of government, are abnormal conditions of society. And it has occurred to the thoughtful, too late for their credit, that the aristocracy, not to say despotism of sex, is far from the true ideal of the best social order. Even the thousand-years-old colleges of the Old World are following the example of our American colleges, in opening their doors on equal terms of advantage to both sexes. Fortunately for us, as educators, we have not this unisexual heresy of educational sentiment to contend with in our plans of progress. We have always cheerfully offered our college course to our young women, and bid them welcome to all the advantages of college culture which we have given our young men; and be it said to their credit, they have always shown equal capacity to profit by the equal facilities we have given them. And when, at length, we

have begun to execute our long delayed purpose of a post graduate course of instruction, for the professions, we have maintained our consistency by offering to our young women the same opportunity for professional preparation which we offer our young men. Nor is this opportunity wholly unimproved.

Now, while the Board of Education would not make the entire undergraduate course of study, the *sine qua non* of respectable position in society, they would most earnestly urge upon our young people the growing importance and imminent necessity that they be satisfied with nothing short of a thorough training in our schools, and as a general thing aim at the achievement of the full college course. Coming from the advantages now offered by our public schools, opened freely to all, there remains only four years of study in our colleges to complete the undergraduate course. This is within the reach of all our young men and women who are thoroughly awake to the necessities of the times in which they live and the parts they ought to take in the world's work. Already the humble homes, the unmoneyed people of our denomination, as well as of others, have noble representatives among the best educated workers, in our various fields of industrial enterprises, whether professional or non-professional. Up, *up* from poverty and obscurity, through difficulties formidable and dangers not a few, and with toil unceasing and with perseverance unflinching, they have pushed their way; they would conquer, and because they would they did. From just such beginnings and through just such heroic achievements of self-culture, have come the three college presidents, whose indomitable energy and well developed personalities have been such large factors in the educational problems we are solving, and in the educational work we are doing. From their hard earned positions of usefulness, and from their large spheres of influence, and with hearts full of sympathy for the young, they have been these many years beckoning our young people up the steep they have climbed. O there is a warmth and a magnetic impulse in the hands of such men when they reach them down to help the ambitious up comer. There is an inspiration in the names that will never be effaced from the memories of hundreds of hardy toilers and successful achievers, the names of Wm. C. Kenyon, Jonathan Allen, and Wm. C. Whitford. Not these alone, but all among us, in pulpit, and professors' chairs, and in the shops and on the farms, are scores of workers who have, with their own energies, out from their own self-propulsion achieved all we are laying at the doors of the present generation of young people. It is no impossible task we assign; with vastly more impediments, and with vastly less help than is now offered them, others have achieved what is now incumbent upon them. But much as the young must do for themselves, much as we admire what we call self-made men, and enjoy the good things their stalwart hands and brains give to us, there remains much, very much for the parents and friends of the young to do to guide and help them into the aptitudes and tendencies and openings into the ways of self-culture. Among the most helpful of these auxiliaries to the young may be mentioned:

1st. The creation of home influences, and tastes that are favorable to self-culture and self-support.

Our homes are largely determining our future, as educators and reformers. Upon them our schools depend for pupils, and have a right to ask of them, not only to send their young men and women for instruction, but to send them already imbued with a love of learning, with tastes for study, and habits of thought which will insure them easy entrance into the school course and ready acceptance of school discipline. Great injustice is done our schools by sending to them young men and women out of the lap of easy indulgence, unaccustomed to habits of order and self-control, compelling the teachers to do the work the parents have neglected, and then expect a single term or two to send them home finished scholars. The teachers have to work upon such material as is sent them, and if it is sent already well moulded and addicted to habits of order, application and industry by home culture, then school culture has easy work to get hold of them, and very much trying and discouraging labor is saved the teacher, and much time and toil is saved the student in the completion of his course of study. Good habits, good tastes and a desire to learn, a love of learning, such as every home ought impart its inmates, is a most desirable capital with which to begin life in the school. With such an outfit given the young people, as they start away to college, there is reasonable hope that the college course will be mastered in the shortest time consistent with thoroughness, even though the aspirant for college culture and college honor be not largely endowed with funds from his father's purse. There is vastly better prospects for the young man or woman, leaving home for college, with good tastes and studious habits, and a fixed purpose to go through, *thoroughly* through, though his parents be able to furnish him with no more money than will pay his traveling expenses to the college, than there is for the one that starts out without fixed determination, without habits of thought, and tastes for study, but with a pocket full of money. Such a one is more likely to end his school course in failure than in success. As a rule, it is not the home-indulged and money-endowed young people that make a success in the college course, or anywhere on beyond it. First of all we ask of the homes of our denomination that they perform the function of primary schools, out of which to send us young people of good manners, good tastes and good habits, habits of self-respect and of self-support, so that we can go right to work upon them with the hammer and chisel of the true school discipline. It may be that what money is necessary to pay the school expenses of children might be saved in some families, by abatement of useless luxuries and hurtful indulgences. The tobacco bills of some fam-

ilies would go a good way toward paying the tuition bills of children now neglected and uneducated.

2d. As a means of increasing our educational interest, and of enlarging our educational facilities, the people, the *whole* people should share in the expense of so endowing our colleges that they can compete with the best in the State in offering largest inducements and facilities for thorough training at the least expense.

Our colleges are largely our expressions of denominational life and power of work, and they are not less our bonds of union, by means of which we speak the one emphatic word God has given us to speak. They hold us together as with links of iron, to make us a strong, though a small people. The whole people, therefore, ought to contribute to the endowment of our colleges so as to place them beyond the contingencies of financial embarrassment. To make up the hundred thousand dollars or more now needed for this purpose, it were better, far better, that a thousand men should contribute a hundred dollars each, than that a hundred men should contribute a thousand dollars each. The people according to their ability should sustain their own interests. Sensible of the increasing need of larger endowment, the Trustees of Alfred University have, during the year, taken active measures to secure the end so much desired, and are hoping that the people will respond generously to their effort.

3d. In all our ways of work we can create an *inducement* to the higher culture we are trying to secure, by giving preference to cultivated talent.

It is but poor encouragement for our young people to go through the toil and sacrifice of thorough culture, if, for all that, there is to be no premium of better place and better remuneration for the better talents they have toiled for. Let it be understood that there is thus appreciation tangibly manifested for all toil of preparation; and the toilers will be saved many an hour of discouragement, if not from final failure. While, on the one hand, the candidate for place should be well taught that thoroughness of preparation, giving ability to do first-class work, must be the price of the place he seeks; on the other hand, the employers of talent must be ready to pay the price that educated talent has a right to set upon its product, be it in the shop, in the school-room, or in the pulpit. In no other way can the various industries of our denominational life come to their best. Our work must be well done and our well doers must be well paid.

4th. We must not only thus appreciate and prefer educated talent, but we must also appreciate and prefer Seventh-day Baptist talent, and by this preference create and perpetually maintain such inducement as our young people, as well as all others, need to be and remain loyal to their own people and faith.

It is easy enough to denounce the young man and woman who deem themselves obliged to go out from among us, in order to achieve respectable and lucrative positions in the industrial and in the professional pursuits of life. We can not too much admire the courage and constancy on the part of our young people, which carry them through all difficulty, all sacrifice for conscience and for the truth. Such noble examples are not wanting, while to such we have only this to urge that they

"Be true to truth,
Whatever else betide."

We can not but insist that all the sacrifice does not belong to our young people needing employment. Our business men, our employers of talent, both skilled and less skilled, should be held as recreant to their trusts, as unmindful of the best interests of our cause, and as false to the claims of our own working people when they put Sunday-keepers, and no-day people, and absolutely irreligious people ahead of them in their shops, and counting-rooms, and in other places of trust.

In conclusion, it is obvious that our position along the line of general, social, industrial, and religious culture and capability will largely determine our power on the line of our denominational work. The capacity to stand with strength for any specialty must have circumstantial capacities for strength on the line of general progress, or it will dwindle to the narrowness of offensive ultraism, if not to the weakness of distracting monomania. If our preachers expect to be learned and large in the domain of theology and ethics, they must pay the price of large attainments in the general scientific and philosophic knowledge which underlies all true theology. The culture, the discipline, and the knowledge acquired by the undergraduate college course is indispensable to the best success of all professional pursuits, be it for medicine, law, or theology. There are vastly too many narrow, and therefore inefficient men in all these professions, because of the haste that hinders. He builds his house for permanence and stability who lays broad and deep foundations. With such exceptions as may be few and far between, we should insist, as other denominations do, that our candidates for the *ministry* especially shall go through the theological course of training we have provided for them, and that they shall underbase that course with the undergraduate course we have also provided for them. We must show our earnestness in this matter by completing our facilities for this thorough undergraduate and professional course of preparation by putting our institutions, as soon as possible, upon the necessary endowments to make them equal to the best. Then, and before then, we have a right to expect that our young people will sympathize with our effort to give them better aids to reach the standards we raise by faithfully using such as we have, even at the expense of some sacrifice on their part, rather than discourage our efforts by going away to other schools for their undergraduate and theological courses of preparation. D. E. MAXSON, Cor. Sec.

PROSPECTUS.

Efficient number of subscribers can be secured for the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY...

Popular Science.

The various methods which have been attempted to increase the durability of building stone...

The small white worms that are sometimes found in pots of plants may be destroyed by the phosphorous on common matches...

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DR. SCHWEINFURTH writes that he has been examining the funeral wreaths of different kings of Egypt...

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CRACKED earthenware should never be used for domestic purposes. It is a safe rule in good housekeeping to break any fractured stoneware...

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5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.7, Carrollton 6.35, Cuba 6.50, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.25, Buffalo 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 4.55 P. M.

WESTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 1, No. 5, No. 3, No. 9. Rows include New York, Port Jervis, Hornellsville, Andover, Wellsville, Cuba, Olean, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, Little Valley, Dunkirk.

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The Sabbath School.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 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. Nov. 3. Samuel's Farewell Address. 1 Sam. 12: 13-25. Nov. 10. Saul Rejected. 1 Sam. 15: 1-26. 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: 38-42. Dec. 15. David Scaring his Enemy. 1 Sam. 24: 1-17. Dec. 22. Death of Saul and Jonathan. 1 Sam. 31: 1-18. Dec. 29. Review.

LESSON III.—ASKING FOR A KING.

BY JOHN M. MOSHER.

For Sabbath-day, October 20.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—1 Samuel 8: 1-10.

1. And it came to pass, when Samuel was old, that he made his sons judges over Israel. 2. Now the name of his first-born was Joel; and the name of his second, Abiah: they were judges in Beer-sheba. 3. And his sons walked not in his ways, but turned aside after lucre, and took bribes, and perverted judgment. 4. Then all the elders of Israel gathered themselves together, and came to Samuel unto Ramah. 5. And said unto him, Behold, thou art old, and thy sons walk not in thy ways: now make us a king to judge us like all the nations. 6. But the thing displeased Samuel, when they said, Give us a king to judge us: and Samuel prayed unto the Lord. 7. And the Lord said unto Samuel, Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they say unto thee: for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them. 8. According to all that the works which they have done since the day that I brought them up out of Egypt unto this day, wherewith they have forsaken me, and served other gods, so do they also unto thee. 9. Now therefore hearken unto their voice: howbeit, yet protest solemnly unto them, and show them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. 10. And Samuel told all the words of the Lord unto the people that asked of him a king.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Christ is the true King.

- DAILY READINGS. 1. Exod. 18: 13-26. 4. Matt. 23: 14-30. 2. Deut. 17: 14-20. 5. Isa. 33: 14-22. 3. 1 Sam. 8: 11-22. 7. 1 Sam. 8: 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes."—Psa. 118: 9.

THE.—B. C. 1074. PLACE.—Ramah.

OUTLINE.

- I. God rejected. v. 1-6. II. A king given to them. v. 7-10.

QUESTIONS.

I. God rejected. v. 1-6. What did Samuel do when he was an old man? What were the names of his sons? Where were they judges? Did his sons walk in the way of the Lord? What did the elders of Israel do? What request did they make of Samuel? Why did they want a king? Was Samuel pleased with the request? What did Samuel do? II. A king given to them. v. 7-10. What did the Lord say to Samuel? In what way was he to warn them? How had they, the people, rejected the Lord? Did Samuel obey the instruction of the Lord?

INTRODUCTION.

About twenty years have elapsed between the last lesson and the lesson of to-day, in which peace and prosperity reigned. Samuel was getting to be an old man, and that, with the misconduct of his sons, as judges, revived an old idea in the minds of the Israelites (see Judges 8: 22) that a king to rule over them would be a pleasant change in the affairs of government; so an assembly of elders waited upon Samuel at Ramah, with the request recorded in the lesson before us.

COMMENTS.

V. 1. When Samuel was old. About 70 years old. Made his sons judges. "The inference is, that they were simply to support their father in the administration of justice, and that Samuel had no intention of laying down his office, still less of making the supreme of judge hereditary in the family."—Keil.

V. 2. Joel. "Jehovah is God." Abiah. "Jah (Jehovah) is my father." Judges in Beer-sheba. The name of one of the old places in Palestine, which formed the southern limit of the country.

V. 3. Walked not in his ways. Were different from Samuel. "This fact or judgment alone is given, and Samuel is not, like Eli, charged with the blame of his sons' misconduct."—Lange. Turned aside after lucre, and took bribes. The same as some have been known to do in our day. Unprincipled men in legislatures and public offices, will sell their constituents for money. "The love of money is the root of all evil."

V. 4. All. A general movement. Elders of Israel. Representatives of the people. Their authority extended to all matters which concerned the public welfare. Gathered themselves. They held a convention by mutual consent. Ramah. Probab'y the home of Samuel's father.

V. 5. Old. One reason why they desired a king. They sons walk not in thy ways. Another reason. They feared that as Samuel was getting old, and that he must soon cease to judge them, his sons would succeed him. Make us a king. The desire had risen long before. Like all the nations. They wanted their king to be like the kings of the nations about them, a despot, living in royal splendor.

V. 6. The thing displeased Samuel. "Because the proposition seemed to be an insult to God, a rejection of God, who had ever been regarded as the real king of the land."—Peloubet. Samuel prayed. Appealed to God that he might know his decision in the matter.

V. 7. Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they say. God sometimes grants our wicked desires in order to show us their infirmity and their folly. The worst fate that can befall us is to have God give us all we desire. They have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me. Not thee alone. "In looking to a king, they looked away from God, and desired to avoid the necessity of always consulting him."—Johnson. Their sin "consisted," says Bi-hop Wordsworth, "in the unthankfulness and discontent of the people, dissatis-

fied with their present condition when 'God was their king.'"

V. 8. According to all the works, &c. God recognized in their rebellious determination the old spirit of insubordination which their fathers had cherished in the wilderness and through all the period of the judges.

V. 9. Hearken unto their voice. Give them a king. Let them have their way and desire. Yet protest. "In order to show them wherein they were wrong, Samuel was instructed to bear witness against them."—Keil. Show them the manner of the king. The powers and privileges which the king will exercise

V. 10. Samuel was faithful in telling the people what the Lord had said to him

PRACTICAL TRUTHS.

- 1. If all our desires were granted, we would be miserable. 2. It is sin to wish to be like other people, when they are in error. 3. When we reject God, and rush into evil, God permits us to do so, yet he is constantly warning us, and calling us back.

ALLEGANY COUNTY S. S. ASSOCIATION.

The Tenth Annual Session of the Allegany County S. S. Association is to be held in the Baptist church in Belmont, Tuesday afternoon and evening and Wednesday forenoon, Oct. 16th and 17th. Among the themes to be presented are "The Modern Sunday-school Movement, its Prospects and Perils;" "How Shall we Build the Young Men into the Sunday-school?" "Influence of the Bible in the Formation of Character." The latter topic is the subject of an address by President Allen, of Alfred University, on Tuesday evening. The principal theme for Wednesday morning is "Missionary work; 1st. In school; 2d. The street; 3d. The country." The subject of temperance will receive some attention in the topic, "How to teach children to hate liquors and tobacco."

The committee extends a cordial invitation to all interested. It is expected that able speakers from out the county will be present, and assist in the work of the Association. We recommend all our superintendents and teachers, who can do so, to attend. While learning how Sunday-school work should be done, they may get something worth bringing into practice in their Sabbath-school work, and possibly they may help others with their thoughts and experiences.

THERE are certain principles observed by every successful Sabbath-school teacher. Perhaps some of our teachers would like to know what they are. No teacher who conscientiously and patiently observes these principles was ever known to fail of the highest success.

- 1. Have something definite to teach. Be yourself an ardent student of the Bible, and especially of the particular lesson and its connection with the whole Scriptures. 2. Be earnest and enthusiastic. If you are not yourself inspired with a sense of the importance of the lesson it will be very difficult to interest the class. 3. Secret prayer for the individual members of the class. If earnest prayer would be heard for any object, we ought to expect answers to prayer for the conversion of our pupils in Sabbath school. Take the promises of the Bible, believe them, and act upon them. Commit to memory the promises of Christ, six times repeated in the 14th, 15th, and 16th chapters of St. John's Gospel.

At a picnic on Buckeye, in the vicinity of Salem, W. Va., a Sabbath school and a Sunday-school joined in the review of the third quarter. The following acrostic exercise was drawn from the lessons and presented as a blackboard lesson on

- 1. Ways to prosper. Meditate in the Book. Observe to do. Josh. 1: 1-9. 2. Ark of the covenant, Christ, must go before us. Josh. 5: 6-11. 3. You may encompass difficulties by faith and works. Josh. 8: 1-5. 4. Sin must be destroyed, or we shall be defeated. Josh. 7: 10-26. 5. To men, women, children, strangers, teach the Word. Josh. 8: 30-35. 6. Our city of refuge is Christ. Let us flee to him. Josh. 20: 1-9. 7. Prosper, and be preserved in serving God. Josh. 24: 14-20. 8. Return to God for deliverance from the spoiler. Judges 9: 6-10. 9. On the sword of the Lord, the Word, rely. Judges 7: 1-8. 10. Strength is restored in repentance and prayer. Judges 12: 1-5. 11. Plead for a place among God's people. Ruth 1: 14-22. 12. Each child should be led to sanctuary service. 1 Sam. 1: 21-28. 13. Reverence and service secure God's favor. 1 Sam. 3: 1-19.

P. F. R.

SUPERINTENDENT, do you know all the scholars in your school by name. Do you know how many of them and which ones love the Saviour and which have never yet learned to love him truly? Do you know whether there are any members of your school who are deeply anxious to become Christians and waiting to be encouraged and helped? Do you know whether there are any who are struggling under discouragements and darkness? We should be glad to

hear from you, on these inquiries, at your earliest convenience.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had some experience as a book keeper and as salesman or clerk in general merchandise, would like employment with a Sabbath-keeper who does not use or sell tobacco. Can give good references. Address F. J. HENDERSON, Farina, Ill.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Henry C. Crandall, in Little Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1883, by Rev. Geo. W. Dwyer, Mr. Geo. W. Frets, of Friendship, and Miss ELIZA B. CRANDALL.

LETTERS.

S. P. Stillman, L. H. Babcock, J. Clarke, C. Y. Hubbard, J. D. Washburn, R. H. Bruce, A. A. Stillman, Mrs. Rowland Coon, Lucy Pringle, E. R. Crandall, O. U. Whitford, H. P. Grace, Mrs. E. N. Blackman, E. D. Seward, Mrs. A. T. Hakes, I. J. Orway, E. R. Green, Mrs. T. R. Wells, G. W. Tourgee, Mrs. H. B. Clarke, Mrs. S. A. Leonard, P. M. Green, P. F. Randolph, Ruth A. Crandall, L. R. Swinney, J. R. Irish, A. E. Main, Geo. H. Babcock, Robert P. Farris, C. A. Burdick.

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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. VOL. XXXIX.—NO. MINUTES OF THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. The American Sabbath Tract Society held its fortyeth annual meeting in connection with the Session in New York, Sept. 23, 1883. The meeting was called by President I. D. Titsworth. Prayer was offered by Stephen Burdick. After singing by the choir, the Standing Committees of the Society reported. On Resolutions—O. U. Whitford, M. Todd, Geo. B. Carpenter. On Resolutions—L. R. Swinney, A. E. Main. On Finance—A. R. Crandall. At 10.15 A. M., the Annual Meeting opened. Subject, Abraham's Spiritual Father. II. Abraham's Matter of his teaching. After the sermon, a collection for the Society amounting to \$242. The choir sang, after which was presented, and by vote in detail was omitted, and totaled and disbursed, showing \$7,109 72 disbursed. The report was adopted. The Corresponding Secretary's Annual Report of the Executive Board arrived, when afternoon session.