

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS—\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER V.

At several of the stations on the Santa Fe Road in Southwestern Kansas, the train receives passengers who are returning to their ranches farther up the river, or to their mining camps in Colorado and New Mexico. A few are the freighters, driving six and eight mule teams over long trails on the plains to the South; and others are cow-boys or owners of cattle and horses feeding on the ranges far up into the mountains. As a rule, they are stout, hardy, and rough-looking men in middle life. Some of them are armed with heavy pistols hanging from their sides, and girded with cartridge-belts. Their manners are hearty, independent, and sometimes boisterous. On a previous trip, it was the time for a "round-up" among the cattle, and warm discussions took place in reference to the number and the quality of different herds of these. Occasionally, from the cars could then be seen thousands of heifers and steers huddled together on slopes near the Arkansas River, and horsemen riding among them, selecting out and placing in different groups those bearing various brands. We noticed frequently at the depots, as friends shook hands and parted with these passengers, they invariably closed with the significant admonition, "Now, take care of yourself." These people develop the spirit of self-reliance and realize the sense of exposure to danger, such as the inhabitants in "the States" seldom exhibit. Passing through this section on our journey home last Summer, we found gathered at some of these depots in the evening, hundreds of young people, both gentlemen and ladies, watching the long train as it stopped, and visiting in an animated way among themselves. This was their recreation at the close of the day.

As we ride up this valley beyond the well-settled portions of it, the evidence accumulates that we have entered upon a vast grazing region. An official of the railroad remarked to us, as he pointed at the wide-sweeping and grass-covered slopes along the north bank of the river, "A dozen years ago, I saw this valley and all these low bluffs covered with buffaloes; now there are none within hundreds of miles of this place." For centuries they have fed here in great numbers. What few herds of them have escaped wholesale slaughter, are now found principally in the unfrequented and barren lands in Western Texas and adjoining portions of New Mexico. For several years, their bones have been gathered in the old river beds along the road, and shipped by car-loads to the East. At a station on this road in Colorado, we see a large pile of these bones, blackened by exposure to the atmosphere, the heads with the stubbed horns upon them, and ready to be shipped on the freight-cars. For miles in several localities, our train crosses numerous parallel trails which still remain where they were formed quite deep in the compact soil by the buffaloes, as they traveled formerly down to the river for water, and back to their feeding grounds on the plains.

In their stead have come the cattle of the herders. No one without a visit into this region, can form an adequate conception of the extent of this branch of industry, as pursued along the lines of the rivers thousands of miles to the north and the south, and all along the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, and in the valleys between their ranges. In Kansas alone the cattle have increased a half million in two years. We saw in a single day on our ride hundreds of thousands of them along the Arkansas River. The profits in this business must be very great. An old schoolmate informed us that he cleared, a short time since, \$45,000 on an investment of less than three times that sum, in the operations of nine months in buying and selling three small herds on what are termed "The Public Lands," or the "Panhandle District of Texas," a portion of the country belonging to no Territory or State. The cost of rearing these cattle in this region where they graze the year round, is said to be about \$3 a head.

In conversing with these cattle men,

whether herders or cow-boys, you will hear for the first time probably the word "rustler," so often used in this region and in the mountains. It is applied here in describing the qualities of an animal which moves about briskly and picks up an unusual amount of food. It is called a "good rustler." A seat-companion, on looking out of the train and discovering some antelopes on a rise of ground a few rods one side, said incidentally, "They are rustling creatures." In the mines and railroad stations in the mountains, the term designates an active and energetic business man, a roving and discontented band of Indians, or a thief who prowls about in the night time.

Without doubt, a very large share of this region must be devoted for many years, if not always, to raising stock. Only a narrow strip of it can ever be irrigated, and the rain-fall is not generally sufficient to insure regular crops. The mildness of the Winters, the nutritious grasses, and the ready access to Eastern markets seem to constitute it a perpetual pastorage.

In certain conditions of the atmosphere, especially during the afternoon of a clear, sultry day, a traveler bound West on this road, will observe for a hundred and fifty miles in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, the appearance and the vanishing of many mirages on the right and left and ahead of him. None are to be seen on the present journey, but on a previous one, hours were occupied in watching them. A large lake with its shores in clear outline near the horizon will rise before the vision, then a section of a broad river with small groves of trees on its farther banks, and again a vast marsh with spots of green herbage scattered through it, and also irregular pools of water in various parts. The illusions will be perfect. No one can resist the thought, how tantalizing they must be to a heated and thirsty traveler, and even how dangerous in misleading him over these arid wastes.

The soil in the Arkansas Valley seems to be composed in very many places with those ingredients which would render it exceedingly fertile, if only sufficient amount of water could be applied to it. Notwithstanding its elevation from two to four thousand feet above the ocean, the air near the ground is made very warm in the day-time by the sun, during the Spring and Summer. As we ride from point to point up this valley, the question forces itself upon us, "Why can not this long strip of land on both sides of the river and for some distance back be irrigated, and thus converted into most productive gardens and corn-fields?" The stream falls uniformly on an average of about eight per mile, and its water could be carried by ditches to the top of the ridges from one to five miles from the river; and then distributed over cultivated lands lying between these. We are gratified to find that two extensive efforts have been undertaken to test the advantages of such a scheme. Starting from the north bank of the Arkansas, just above Cimarron, an irrigation ditch, a hundred and fifty miles in length, is in process of construction, and about sixty miles of it are already completed. It will supply, even in the dry seasons, enough water to raise splendid crops on thousands of acres, now yielding only thinly scattered gramma grass. At Garden City, a small village farther towards the mountains, a similar ditch, twenty miles long, has been used the past three years with most encouraging results. Here the best market for vegetables is in the cities and the mining camps to the West. The product of an acre here is usually sold for over \$200 annually. A recent settler who has planted several for this was asked, "How much does it cost to secure sufficient water for your land?" He replied, "A dollar an acre a year." The rejoinder is instantly made, "Why, that is cheaper than rain; as you can have the sunshine nearly all the time during the day, and you need not suspend your work for the rain-storms." The question was presented to our minds, whether the great benefits derived from irrigation will not, in time, induce many of our farmers and horticulturists, living along the banks of rivers in the other Western States, where the rainfall for the whole year seems to be adequate in amount, but is not always distributed evenly through the Spring and Summer months, to seek to water and enrich their lands in the drier portions of these seasons by the abundant supply from these rivers. In this way, at least the garden vegetables and the small fruits might be made to triple their present yield in many places.

W. C. W.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventh-day Baptist General Conference convened for its Seventieth Annual Session with the Church at Lost Creek, W. Va., on Fourth-day, Sept. 24, 1884, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The President gave the opening address, subject, "Progressive Revelation of God."

The Conference was then called to order, and O. U. Whitford and Emma T. Platts were appointed Assistant Recording Secretaries.

On motion of J. E. N. Backus, it was voted to omit the reading of the letters from the churches except in cases of special interest which may be read.

Under the order of Communications from Corresponding Bodies, a letter was presented and read from a Seventh-day Baptist Church in Texarkana, Ark., asking admission to the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

A communication was received from M. M. Jones, of Boscobel, Wis., on the subject of Temperance, which was also referred to the Committee on Petitions.

The President was instructed to appoint the standing committees, and announce the same at the afternoon session.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was received and approved as follows:

1. The only duty that has pertained to the office of Corresponding Secretary the past year has been gathering the letters from the churches for their reports to this body.
2. A communication has been received from Miss M. M. Jones, of Boscobel, Wis., with respect to temperance.
3. The following summary gathered from the letters:
1st. Number of churches reporting, 67; by Associations as follows: Foreign, 2; South-Eastern, 6; Eastern, 13; Central, 15; Western, 12; North-Western, 19.
Churches not reporting, 28; by Associations as follows: Eastern, 2; Central, 2; Western, 6; North-Western, 16.
2d. Ministers reported: total, 98; pastors, 51; elders, 34; licentiates, 11.
3d. Money raised: total, \$38,421 43; pastors' salaries, \$18,841 82; Current expenses, (churches, parsonage, etc.), \$10,079 24; Bible-school, \$1,389-58; denominational work, \$7,029 23; benevolent objects (outside denomination), \$1,077 61.
4th. Increase by baptism; by Associations: Foreign, 2; South-Eastern, 59; Eastern, 14; Central, 21; Western, 18; North-Western, 92; total, 206; converts to Sabbath, (reported) 25; total increase, 281.
5th. Decrease by death and by excommunication; South-Eastern, 4; Eastern, 53; Central, 42; Western, 42; North-Western, 43; total, 184; net increase, 57.
6th. Received by letter, 189; dismissed, 129; difference 60 in our favor.
W. C. TITSWORTH, Corresponding Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer, A. C. Burdick, was read by W. C. Titsworth, and, with vouchers referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Secretary stated that the Executive Board had no special recommendations to make to the Conference; the Board knowing that there would be but little or no opportunity for special services, have made no appointments for such services, but will arrange for them if there be demand for them.

It was voted that the time for opening the sessions be 9 o'clock, A. M., and 1.30, P. M., and for closing, 12, M., and 4.30, P. M. L. R. Swinney gave some notices and extended the greetings of the Lost Creek Church to the delegates.

The meeting adjourned after prayer by D. E. Maxson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened with prayer by U. M. Babcock.

The President announced the standing committees as follows:

- On Petitions—C. D. Potter, W. H. Ernst, A. R. Allen, I. L. Cottrell, Lloyd F. Randolph.
- On Finance—P. F. Randolph, Geo. B. Carpenter, Samuel Wells, Dudley Hughes.
- On the State of Religion—N. Wardner, S. D. Davis, I. D. Titsworth, A. B. Prentice, Geo. W. Burdick.
- On Ordinaries—A. E. Main, J. E. N. Backus, Stephen Burdick, E. M. Dunn, Jacob Davis.
- On Denominational History—A. H. Lewis, W. C. Titsworth, A. R. Crandall, T. L. Gardiner.
- On Nominations—D. E. Maxson, U. M. Babcock, M. H. Davis, N. Wardner, S. Burdick.

The report of the Sabbath School Board was read by the Secretary, and the part relating to expenses was referred to the Finance Committee.

Having sent to the Sabbath schools blanks to be filled out and returned, we have received reports from most of the schools, and are enabled to report as follows. There appears to be an abiding interest in Bible study and a growing proficiency in the methods of instruction.

Reports are presented from 70 schools, with an aggregate of 5,523 scholars. The numbers supposed to be connected with the schools not reported, would increase this number very nearly to 6,000 and 535 teachers. The number baptized during the year is 174. The schools have raised for school purposes, \$1,383 01, and \$395 91 for benevolent purposes.

From these summary statistics, it must be evident to every thoughtful mind that this field of labor is one of great interest to us. Six thousand members of our own families, coming voluntarily every week before their teachers to be taught from the Scriptures, the way of salvation and life and peace with God and man. If careful and thorough instruction is more imperative in one department than in another, it would seem that the Sabbath school should have it. It is there that the early and lasting impressions of Christian truth are made. For this work then, teachers should be most thoroughly prepared by sound Biblical learning. Many children receive no systematic religious instruction except what they receive in Sabbath-school, and if that be fallacious and incorrect, their religious life begins in confusion and darkness. Hence it is of the very highest consideration that strict attention should be given to fitness and qualification for such a work, on the part of our Sabbath-school teachers. It was with this thought in view that our Sabbath School Board suggested to the Conference last year, the plan of holding Sabbath-School Normal Institutes for the direct object of bringing our teachers together to consider and study some of the fundamental doctrines of the Scriptures preparatory to their work. As this suggestion received the sanction of the Conference, and for its execution was referred to the Sabbath School Board, they have endeavored to carry out the plan. Six Normal Institutes have been held during the year at the following places respectively: Milton, Wis.; Leonardville, N. Y.; Shiloh, N. J.; Nile, N. Y.; Ashaway, R. I.; Adams Centre, N. Y.

These Institutes were much better attended than was at first anticipated. Since they were designed for those interested in teaching, and the themes and papers were prepared, not so much for popular audiences as for teachers, it was not expected that large numbers would be found in any one locality to give them continued attention. At the close of each of the Normals a short religious conference was held in which there was expressed a deep interest on the part of many for a new consecration to the work of Bible teaching. The Sabbath-School Board desires to acknowledge the very important services rendered in ably preparing papers and otherwise, by W. C. Titsworth, A. E. Main, C. A. Burdick, L. R. Sweeney, H. C. Coon, B. M. Cottrell, O. D. Sherman, W. R. Potter, W. F. Place, A. Titsworth, J. B. Wells, W. A. Rogers, A. H. Lewis, Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Greenwich, N. J.; Rev. Mr. Coon, of White water, Wis.; Mrs. Rich, Mrs. M. B. Clarke, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. C. M. Lewis, Misses S. M. Stillman, Est. Babcock, Mary Bailey, Anna Davis, Sara Davis, Jessie Briggs, A. L. Simpson.

The Board have continued to provide copy for Lesson Leaf and Explanatory Notes with the able assistance of Bro. J. W. Morton, all of which

work has been done without remuneration. The Sabbath Visitor, as all of our churches ought to know, continues under the efficient hand of Miss Randolph, to furnish pure and instructive reading for our many hundreds of little children and youth, for whom it is specially designed. While we have reason to think that the paper has met a hearty welcome in our families and schools, yet we do feel that it ought to have more encouragement in the way of reports from the schools and articles that would be of interest to all our readers. The editor has been endeavoring for several months to instill a missionary spirit into the minds of the young readers, hoping that many would be encouraged to organize themselves into mission bands and engage in some efficient way to help save the lost. Reports of all such mission bands could find a medium of communication in the Sabbath Visitor. There again there is need of large increase of subscription in order to meet the expense of publishing the paper. The present income is quite too small to meet the current expense, as may readily be inferred from the following statement: The cost of the first two volumes was \$5,734, and the receipts from subscriptions were \$1,919 22, leaving a balance of \$3,814 78, to be provided and paid from other sources.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the fund for the publication of *Our Sabbath Visitor*, at the close of Volumes 1 and 2, March 1st, 1884:

Receipts from the sale of oil to March 1st, 1884.....	\$11,581 69
Receipts from subscription.....	1,919 22
Total.....	\$13,500 91
Total cost of Volumes 1 and 2.....	5,734 00

Balance for permanent fund.....	\$7,716 91
There is yet due on subscription for Volumes 1 and 2.....	\$101 43.
E. S. Bliss, Treasurer Sabbath-School Board.	

From this report it appears that we have the income of \$7,716 91 together with the subscriptions, to meet the entire expense of the paper. With the present subscription list the deficiency must necessarily be several hundred dollars at the close of Volume 3d, and no available means to meet it. The facts call for wise council and efficient action at once. It has been suggested that the expenses be reduced by making the paper a bi-monthly or monthly. That would forfeit the use of funds given by Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, nor would it meet the needs of our children and schools.

It has also been suggested that the illustrations be omitted. That would also forfeit the use of the donated funds and render the paper quite unacceptable to the young readers. True and appropriate illustrations are very instructive to any readers, and especially to children. And if any are used, they should be artistic, for even that has a great educating effect.

It will be observed that the imprint of the American Sabbath Tract Society was placed on the paper at the beginning of its publication, which might imply that that Society had accepted the responsibility of publishing the paper. An inquiry was received from that Board recently as to our plan of continuing the publication, &c. Though we understand that the general direction of the entire Sabbath school work, including the paper, belongs to the General Conference, yet we suggested in reply to the inquiry two propositions for the consideration of that Board. The propositions were substantially as follows: 1st. That the Sabbath Tract Society take the entire financial responsibility of publishing the paper, or 2d. That the entire financial responsibility of publishing be given to Bro. E. S. Bliss under specified conditions, as follows: That he have the entire management of all funds now appropriated for that purpose, and provide all necessary additional funds, and when he ceases to provide the necessary funds this management reverts to the Conference. Since the paper strictly belongs to the Conference, the consideration of this subject should come up here.

Now in closing this Report we desire to express our deepening sense of the vital importance of our Sabbath school interests. Here is the source of life and growth and strength of our churches. Let us save all our children from the dangers and errors that are manifest around them, and thus honor our cause at home. To accomplish this it is evident that great care and preparation must be brought to the Sabbath school work. Teachers should be thoroughly taught themselves if they would give sound instruction. To this end we think the plan of Normal Institutes inaugurated last year should be continued with such improvements as the past year's work may suggest. We think it would facilitate and conduce to make this work more efficient if a committee on Normal Institutes be appointed in each Association to act with the Sabbath-school Vice President in carrying out this work.

We would suggest also that the Sabbath School Board be authorized to secure, if possible, quarterly reports from the schools, and publish a summary statement of the condition of the schools.

We also deem it very desirable to establish as soon as practicable a graded system of Lessons, either in the form of a monthly or quarterly. Now if by all these means and others, suggested from time to time, we can promote the courses of Bible study, and thus thoroughly furnish our children and young people with thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the essential doctrines of the Christian religion, we think under the blessing of God, we may do much for the future up-building of our churches and missions.

May higher than human wisdom guide us in this great and all-important work of leading our young people and children to the clear knowledge and full acceptance of Christ.

Expense for stationary and postage is \$5.
T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec.

On motion to adopt the remainder of the report, remarks were made by Geo. H. Babcock, when, on motion of L. A. Platts, the suggestions and recommendations of the report were referred to a special committee consisting of Geo. H. Babcock, P. F. Randolph, D. E. Bliss, W. C. Titsworth and E. M. Dunn, who were instructed to report at a later meeting of the session.

J. C. Bowen was appointed Treasurer *pro tem*.

The report of the Trustees of the Memorial Fund was read by the Secretary as follows and adopted:

We have no material change in the amount or condition of the fund to announce. One bequest has been settled, and nearly two thousand dollars of the pledges to the Fund have been paid during the year.

In the management of the Fund the Board aim to keep it safely invested, and so that it will bring the largest increase consistent with the greatest security.

Particulars concerning the Fund, and the distribution of the income made by the Board in accordance with the wish of the donors, will be found in the Annual Report of the Treasurer.

The Trustees whose term of office expires with the present session of the Conference are, E. R. Pope, Geo. B. Uter and J. F. Hubbard.

Respectfully submitted by order and in behalf of the Board.
J. F. HUBBARD, Secretary.

The Treasurers report of the Fund was read by L. E. Livermore, and adopted.

All communications containing petitions were referred to the Committee on Petitions.

The following resolution was offered by A. E. Main:

Resolved, That Art. 3, of the Constitution of this Conference be amended by substituting for the words, "The President by ballot, the other officers and the Boards as the Conference may direct," the following words, "by the show of hands upon the report of a nominating committee consisting of one member from each Association."

On motion to adopt, remarks were made by N. Wardner, E. P. Larkin, S. Burdick, W. C. Titsworth, and Geo. H. Babcock, when I. L. Cottrell moved to amend by substituting the resolution offered by N. Wardner, one year ago. After full discussion of the whole subject, the amendment was lost and the original motion was carried.

L. A. Platts presented a statement of expenses incurred in arranging for the present session of the Conference, amounting to \$5 08, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following resolutions were offered by D. E. Maxson and referred to the Executive Board.

Resolved, 1. That this Conference renew its oft-repeated expression of disapprobation and abhorrence of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and of their use as a beverage.

2. That total abstinence from all that intoxicates is the only consistent

(Continued on fourth page.)

Missions.

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

We have received from Rev. D. H. Davis, Shanghai, China, the "First Annual Report of the Soochow Hospital, at the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, for the year 1883," and, "Bible Work in China. From the Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the American Bible Society. Report of Rev. Luther H. Gulick, M. D., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883."

PERSONS who can furnish any names or dates that should be added to the list of Life Members of the Missionary Society as printed in our Annual Report for 1883, are earnestly requested to communicate such information at once to the Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Main, Ashaway, R. I. The payment of twenty-four dollars in one or two payments, constitutes one a life member of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society.

MEDICAL mission work in the Methodist Episcopal China Mission was initiated in 1848, at Shanghai. After some interruptions and changes and enlargement of plans, a dispensary was opened at Sookow, January 9, 1883, and the hospital November 8th following. The following is a general classification of patients: 7,678, dispensary; 31 being cases of opium poisoning; 52 hospital; 46 coming for the cure of the opium habit; and 73 private patients, 23 of these being foreigners, a total of 7,803. The hospital cost, including land, buildings, furnishing, books, apparatus, etc., about \$10,000; but so far as current expenses are concerned, it is self-supporting. Religious instruction is given daily, by addresses in the chapel, by bedside talks in the wards, and by means of tracts and portions of Scripture distributed to those who can read. Chinese of high standing have manifested their interest in and shown their approval of the enterprise; and the surgeons in charge feel that they ought to be thankful for many things. As an illustration of Chinese surgery it is said that one doctor cut a ball from a soldier's thigh, and ordered the mouths of all the wounds to be plastered up.

THE American Bible Society published, in 1883, at Shanghai and Foochow, China, 7,200 Testaments, 136,600 portions, 143,800 volumes, and 13,031,200 pages. The following is a summary of the colporteur work: 53 men employed (6 foreigners and 46 natives), 370 months of service, 52,352 miles traveled, 7,607 places visited, 1,515 steamers visited, 22,382 junks visited, and 98 Bibles, 1,383 Testaments, 140,867 portions, distributed; 135,499 sold, 6,849 donated. The total sales and donations at depositories, and by correspondents and colporteurs was, 717, Bibles, 5,083 Testaments, 194,317 portions, total, 200,117.

The circulation of the Scriptures has considerably increased, mainly on account of the faithful labors of the colporteur force. The report states that by the time it shall have been printed the translation of the Foochow Colloquial Bible will be completed.

"This completes the Bible in a second of the spoken languages of China, and marks an important stage of our work. Dr. C. C. Baldwin, who has performed more than half of the whole work upon the Old Testament, thus writes regarding it:

"It would be strange if I did not experience peculiar feelings as this work, which has cost others and myself so much hard, yet joyous, labor, is drawing to a close. The New Testament, in its complete form, was prepared and published in 1868 by a committee of the two American Missions—Messrs. R. S. Maclay and O. Gibson, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and C. Hartwell and C. C. Baldwin, of the American Board. Since that date, after a few tentative efforts, the Old Testament books have been prepared and published, with the exception of Jeremiah and Lamentations, which are to be completed the present year. The whole work spans a large part of my most active years of labor in this field, and finds me, far advanced toward the time when I must probably relinquish my work for the Chinese people. It is cause for devout thanksgiving to God that the whole Bible is thus rendered into the common language of this people. It is indeed true that the national literary taste of the Chinese, almost having the rigid force of a prejudice, puts a heavy discount on colloquial publications. Still the blessings of such a work can not be easily over-estimated. The Colloquial Scriptures will win their way, and are at once available in the narrow spheres of our Christian churches and schools, with their growing numbers. They convey, in comparatively simple forms, as do our English Bibles, the revelation of God to his church, without distinction of classes or social conditions of life. My earnest prayer is that the Spirit may attend the Word, with life-giving power, to many souls."

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES.

From W. K. Johnson.

BILLINGS, Mo., Sept. 2, 1884.

It is with pleasure that I present to you a report of the little work I have been able to do to this present time.

I commenced my labors as a missionary on the 9th of July, and owing to unfinished business of my own, I was checked some in my work. I began by going to Billings to preach a sermon on the subject of the Sabbath, which seemed to be listened to with good attention by a large congregation. When I closed my discourse, I asked a brother minister of the Campbellites to say something. He called me a Jew and the Sabbath a Jewish institution, and said we had no Sabbath under the gospel, but we should hold religious services on the first day of the week in memory of the resurrection of Jesus Christ; and then belittled, made fun of, and in reality abused the cause I represented, and treated me with contempt. I bore it with patience, and treated his slang with silent contempt, and the result is that his conduct helped me and the cause I represented, and led to my having many invitations to come and preach again. I have concluded to make this a point for preaching believing it to be an open door for good to the cause of Sabbath truth. I have visited quite a number of my old brethren of the first day church, and one minister, a prominent member; and found him already studying the Sabbath question. He said, "Surely, the seventh day of the week is the only Sabbath-day the Bible teaches." I have preached in three different places in Stone County, and held one protracted meeting of four days with quite an interest among the Christians and the unconverted. Some six or eight asked for the prayers of the church. I made a trip to Texas County to visit the Providence church, and on my way back stopped with a brother near Mansfield in Brother Dennis's neighborhood and learned that the Sabbath truth planted there had grown nearly to the production of a glorious crop of fruit. May God's spirit guide them into all truth.

The Delaware church is still living in peace and is alive to the interest of the Master's cause; and seems determined to have a house of worship in the near future. I expect Brother Wheeler will give full information of the outlook on this field; for labor in the mission work is inviting and there seems to be a harvest ready. I expect to commence missionary work again on the 11th of this month. I will by that time have my business matters all in shape to give my time undivided to the work if it is in the wisdom of the Board to continue me in the field; and, if not, I pray God to send a missionary here to labor in his vineyard. May God bless the missionaries in the field at home and abroad, and prompt his people to assist with their means.

From H. P. Burdick.

SHINGLE HOUSE, Pa., Sept. 5, 1884.

Demands for work increase, and the interest and number in attendance increase also. Twelve arose for prayers at our last Sabbath meeting at Shingle House. Some of them had professed religion and some of them had not. Though it is twelve miles from one side of the society to the other, yet the attendance is regular in good going. When the roads in the Honeoye and Oswayo valleys are bad they are very bad. Infidelity and Spiritualism are very quiet, so much so that as a rule the parents will not attend meetings, nor allow their children to attend Bible school. The link that holds them and our people together is temperance. This would be much stronger if all our people were as consistent in regard to temperance as they are. I see no drunkenness, hear no profanity nor vulgarity from but one man. A great change has come over the people, as a rule. A few attend church that we had the least reason to feel ever would. It seems to me that the burden of souls rests so heavily upon the members of the church, and their efforts and prayers so earnest, that good will come. Congregations outside are much larger than we could expect at this hurrying season of the year. Pray for us.

From M. E. Martin.

BEREA, RITCHIE CO., W. VA., }
Sept. 11, 1884. }

Dear Brother Main,—I filled all of my appointments during the past year with the exception of the August appointment. I have labored under considerable difficulty during the past two years and a half, for I have been obliged to hold meetings in private houses. But I am glad to say that their next pastor will not have to pass through this difficulty as the brethren have succeeded in erecting a house of worship.

I hope this field will be carefully looked after. May God bless the dear people of Bear Fork.

PREACHERS AND MISSIONS.

Christlieb is of the opinion that the great difference of interest in missions, often in one and the same province, is chiefly owing to the difference of the position taken by the ministry in this matter. If the shepherd himself does not live in the present history of missions, if he robs himself of this faith-strengthening, spiritual refreshment, and upon his lonely watch does not pause and listen to the strokes of the distant hammer in the building up of God's kingdom; if he glances rapidly through the mission reports to see if he can get material for the missionary meeting; if he preaches on missions only in Epiphany without noticing them in his other sermons; if he expects to maintain the right degree of missionary interest in his congregation by an official report which few read, or by the missionary anniversary which is celebrated now and then—it will become more and more difficult for him to hold the interest gained, not to speak of helping the development to keep pace with the needs of the society to which his congregation belongs.

Some preachers are so deeply interested in the evangelization of the world that they can be confidently relied on to do their duty. They keep the people to whom they minister informed concerning the progress and prosperity of the work in the field. They portray in vivid colors the condition of the nations that are sitting in the region and shadow of death, without hope and without God in the world. They tell their hearers what they ought to do in the premises. They are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare the whole counsel of God. They are careful to announce every collection several times in advance, and urge all to give as the Lord has prospered them. They regard the day set apart for a collection as a red-letter day in the history of the church. It is a day that brings down richest blessings upon the souls of all who observe it worthily. Their interest and enthusiasm pervade and dominate all hearts. Their zeal overcomes all opposition. If public sentiment is hostile or indifferent, their revolutionize it in a little while. Thus it comes to pass that people who once never had a thought beyond their own little and local interests give cheerfully and liberally to carry the gospel to the regions beyond.

Others again scarcely ever allude to the cause of Christian missions. They never preach on the subject. They never pray that the kingdoms of this world should become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ. They never say, "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth." They do not trouble themselves with the questions: "How then shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" They may believe that the gospel is the power of God to save every believer, but they do not show their faith by their works. They allow the day for the collection to come and go unannounced, like a thief in the night. The people do not notice their delinquency. If they do, they remain silent. They easily become reconciled to the idea of giving nothing. They very soon lapse into indifference. Thus in a little while the streams of benevolence cease to flow. There are preachers of the gospel of the grace of God who dry up the liberality of the churches by their failure to develop it more and more! There are others still who go through the motions of taking up a collection, but it is in such a timid and half-hearted way that very little is realized. They approach the subject as if approaching a torpedo or a scorpion; they announce it with bated breath, as if breaking the intelligence of the sudden demise of an only child to his parents; they ask for a contribution with fear and trembling, as a pauper asks for alms; their whole bearing is an apology for the necessity of going through with a very unpleasant duty. Under such circumstances the collection is small. It would be miraculous if it were not so. But let them present the subject in a manly way; let them show the sweet reasonableness of it; let them show the merit of the cause for which they plead; let them dwell with earnestness and emphasis upon the blessedness accruing to the giver, and the response will be general and generous. An old poet says, "If you want me to weep, you must first weep yourself." If a preacher would enlist his brethren in any work, he must first show them that he is enlisted himself. If he wishes them to make sacrifices, that they may have the more to give, he must do the same himself. His business is not to give good advice, like an attorney at law; but to be an example to the flock. He must go before them and say to them, "This is the way, walk you in it." A preacher who is in downright earnest himself will not find it difficult to enlist his people and to secure their co-operation. Genuine interest is as contagious as cholera.

No faithful preacher need fear that his efforts to send the gospel abroad will interfere with his own support. The churches that give most generously to send the gospel abroad, are the churches that are doing most at home. Those that do little or nothing abroad, as a rule, do little or nothing at home. God has said, "Them that honor

me, I will honor." Christianity is, as some one has said, missionary, progressive, world-embracing; it would cease to exist if it ceased to be missionary; if it disregarded the parting injunction of its founder, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Giving does not impoverish a church; withholding does not enrich it. "There is that giveth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." Every preacher can say of his work for missions, as Laban said to Jacob, "I know by experience that the Lord hath blessed me for thy sake." Those who remain silent and inactive concerning missions, lest their own salaries should be curtailed, show that they do not know either the Scriptures or the power of God. Their selfish and short-sighted policy defeats its own end. Max Muller says, "There may be times when silver and silence gold; but there are other times when silence is death and speech is life, the very life of Pentecost." The churches that live and prosper are churches that give. Those that think of nothing beyond their own horizon perish from the earth in a few years. They are eaten up with covetousness. The feeling that keeps people from doing what they can to send the gospel to those who are ignorant of it, soon leads them to believe that they can get along with preaching half the time at home, and very soon they can dispense with it altogether. The preacher who is afraid to plead in behalf of missions, lest his own salary should suffer, is cutting off the limb that supports him, and cutting it off too, between himself and the tree. It is choking the fountain that slakes his own thirst. An enlightened self-interest would lead to the adoption of the very policy that the Scriptures recommend. God has arranged the universe so that selfishness avenges itself, and that speedily.

The greatest preacher of the ages said, "I am debtor, both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise." His preaching was not a matter of grace on his part but of eternal obligation. He felt that the gospel was given him in trust for those who had it not. He could not enjoy its blessings in silence without being disloyal to Christ. What was true of every Christian. Next in importance to the duty of personally receiving the truth is that of making it known. It was not given to us to enjoy simply, but to send to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the obedience of faith, as well. Every redeemed soul should take part in this work. The prayer of each one should be:

"Lord, speak to me, that I may speak
In living echoes of thy tone;
As thou hast sought, so let me seek
Thy erring children, lost and lone.

"O lead me, Lord, that I may lead
The wandering and the wavering feet;
O feed me, Lord, that I may feed
Thy hungry ones with manna sweet.

"O strengthen me, that, while I stand
Firm on the rock and strong in thee,
I may reach out a loving hand
To wrestlers with the troubled sea."

Preachers should see to it that they do all they can to instill this feeling in the minds and hearts of all who sit under their ministry. The societies that are doing the most for the redemption of the world do not depend upon machinery for success, but upon consecrated men and women. Behind them is a vast army, always ready to do their part. They are as reliable as the Old Guard of Napoleon or the Tenth Legion of Cæsar.

"If these fail, the pillared firmament is not rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble."

The officers know in advance what to expect. They make the necessary appropriation for the year before there is a dollar in the treasury. They trust in their brethren, and are not disappointed. The success of our work depends very largely upon our preachers. We must look to them to create an intelligent interest in the cause of missions, and to collect and forward the gifts of the people. Without their sympathy and co-operation we can do nothing.—*Christian Standard.*

MISSIONS AND THE YOUNG.

BY ANNA PARRISH.

At the meeting of the American Board last Fall in Detroit, the Rev. Mr. Stimson, of Worcester, made some emphatic remarks on the conspicuous absence of young people from the various audiences. He counted it—and who could do otherwise?—a thing to be deplored that those stirring addresses and inspiring prayers did not fall upon youthful ears and warm youthful hearts. As an example of the powerful impressions sometimes made by such means, he mentioned the India missionary Penfield, who consecrated himself to the work of missions at the age of twelve, after attending a missionary meeting in Cincinnati, and hearing Dr. Scudder speak.

Other instances of the same kind are not wanting. It is said of Johannes Krapf, the German missionary and African explorer, that a paper on foreign missions, read when he was a boy of fourteen before the school of which he was a member, awakened in him an interest which first led to his own conversion, and then to his life-long devotion to missionary work. The ordination of the first missionaries of the Board, witnessed by Dr. Rufus Anderson in early life, made, it is said, a lasting impression upon him.

How can influences so potent be brought to bear on our youth? I venture one or two suggestions.

1. If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, must not Mohammed go to the mountain? Valuable as special meetings are, they reach in general only those who are already interested, not those who need to become interested. There are in our Sunday congregations a multitude of children and young people, belonging to quiet, stay-at-home, yet intelligent families, who must hear addresses on missions, if they hear them at all, in the regular weekly assemblies. Should not these addresses, from those identified with the work and aflame with the subject, be oftener heard in our churches? The efforts of pastors and other home workers, however earnest and valuable, can never, I believe, supply their place. May it not be due to the fact that Dr. Hayden has recognized this truth and acted upon it, that he was able to report in 1883, from this field, an increase in donations of eighty-four per cent., and in Sunday-school contributions of eighteen per cent.?

2. Might not the Board wisely give an hour or two each year to a meeting for the children of the place in which the annual meeting is held? The speakers are there—such speakers as are never gathered together at any other time—and the opportunity is golden. By an arrangement with the schools to set the children free, and a sufficiently early announcement, a large audience might doubtless be secured. An occasional Penfield or Krapf or Anderson would well repay the outlay of time and labor, while the army of home supporters of missions could hardly fail to be greatly reinforced.

Says the Rev. James W. Cooper, in a late number of the "Andover Review": "We are extending our missionary enterprises on every hand, elaborately organizing them for future generations; are we training our youth so that they will become intelligent, sympathetic, and generous supporters of these great Christian charities?"

ALASKA.

Alaska is far away, difficult of access, thinly populated, altogether a discouraging missionary field. The Greek church has established some few missionary stations there which it is soon to withdraw. Certain American churches have sent a man or two thither occasionally; but for the most part it remains unchristianized, and the degradation in which many of the native Esquimaux and Indians live is something appalling. Latest of the efforts toward Alaska's evangelization is the despatching of two young missionaries thither by the Moravian church, the church which, in proportion to its size, far outranks all others in missionary zeal. These two young missionaries, sent to Alaska to explore the field, reached there May 16th, landing at Oonaiaska, a village of some 400 inhabitants, and the centre of the Alaska Commercial Company's fur-trade. There they were well received and comfortably housed by the company's agent, with an opportunity to look over the needs of the field. To their satisfaction they found that the language of the natives is so similar to that of Eastern Esquimaux that the Bibles and Testaments prepared for the use of mission stations in Labrador and Greenland will answer every purpose in this new field. The greatest difficulty they anticipate is from the weather; for Alaska is a land of almost incessant rain in the warmer months, and of course the cold is often frightful in the winter.—*S. S. Times.*

ABOUT seven years ago, the Wesleyans of England set themselves to raise a thanksgiving fund, in recognition of special divine blessings on their work. A report on the fund has just been published. The amount actually raised is about one and a half million of dollars. Of the subscriptions made, all but about forty thousand dollars came good in money. In distributing the sum raised, about three hundred thousand dollars is given the Foreign Missionary Society, to free it from debt and to provide for the extension of its work. The fund for the extension of Methodism in Great Britain receives \$25,000. The Princess Alice Orphanage was founded by a grant of \$95,000. Some four hundred thousand dollars is devoted to schools of various grades. The Home Mission Fund receives a hundred thousand dollars, and, among other things, new works are set on foot for the benefit of soldiers and sailors. In 1839, the centenary of English Methodism was celebrated by raising a fund of about eleven hundred thousand dollars. In 1863, the jubilee of the Foreign Missionary Society was celebrated by raising nearly a million dollars. The sum raised in this last movement is a third larger than was anticipated at the start.—*Independent.*

THE Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, who founded the China Inland Mission, in 1865, gave in London, July 8, a summary of the work which was begun on "absolutely nothing," and which has yet prospered well. Several other missionaries have testified to this fact, that hitherto they have been welcomed wherever they went, but a war with France might, of course, change all that. They have at present 126 missionaries and about one hundred native agents scattered over the Chinese Empire, and the position of some of these devoted men during the next six months will be somewhat precarious.—*Evangelical Messenger.*

THE Bernese Government has announced its intention not to recognize the Salvationists as a religious body, and therefore all meetings will be absolutely forbidden.

Sabbath

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

A SHORT

Text. "He lied unto me."
When Jeroboam was sent by God to Bethel to see what was strictly charged, nor drink water, nor turn back, and so he returned strongly urged by the king to drink with him. Now the old prophet who, being the man of God did there, him sitting under an oak, urged him to return and but the man of God refused the word of the Lord. He said to him; "I am a prophet, and an angel spake unto me by saying, Bring him back with thee that he may eat bread and drink with him. So he went to bread in his house and did to pass as they sat at the table. The Lord came unto the prophet and he cried unto the man of Judah, saying: Thus saith the Lord, thou hast disobeyed the commandment which I commanded thee, but thou hast not kept the commandment which I commanded thee, but thou hast obeyed the word of the Lord. I will bring thee down, and thou shalt die there, and thou shalt not be buried there. Wherein, then, was the sin which he received the punishment can be no doubt but he words and actions proved. He knew what the Lord had said, and he did it. He believed the Lord had said through the prophet to come only have been in the of man instead of God, should have taken neither phet, and he sinned and God had spoken, he had voice of any but God I may claim to voice thee. "Thou shalt make to thyself down and serve still sin, notwithstanding divine authority. No obedience, when opposed the universal church and worship them as gods, hoval, claiming that they shall sin greatly if we do rather than the plain. When God speaks we must obey."

An examination of this fact: 1. A plain case as to what he should, and told by the prophet of Bethel man of God that the prophet by command of the Lord, seemed upon the disobedience. Jeroboam first invited him with him but he could not cause he felt the necessity had commanded, and not told him that the Lord had did he consent to return was doing the will of the Wherein, then, was the sin which he received the punishment can be no doubt but he words and actions proved. He knew what the Lord had said, and he did it. He believed the Lord had said through the prophet to come only have been in the of man instead of God, should have taken neither phet, and he sinned and God had spoken, he had voice of any but God I may claim to voice thee. "Thou shalt make to thyself down and serve still sin, notwithstanding divine authority. No obedience, when opposed the universal church and worship them as gods, hoval, claiming that they shall sin greatly if we do rather than the plain. When God speaks we must obey."

And yet how many of the people who go to Bethel! The Lord's word is, "Thou shalt not make to thyself gods, nor worship them as gods, nor say, I will sit down and serve them, for they shall sin greatly if we do rather than the plain. When God speaks we must obey."

THE LEA

The following letter shows how the leaves are leaving, eventually.

FACTS

To the Editor of
I have been thinking you a line. Over a year ago I came into my hands which I read carefully. I was convinced that this is the Sabbath, and it is as such over a year ago. I want to send the news to you, not know how to do so, for you will find a fund.

OBEYING AND safe to obey God. Groningen, Holland, recently through Sabbath. At the light of it, but he counselled the Sabbath. S. D. Baptist Church, and if he were a church.

Sabbath Reform.

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

A SHORT SERMON.

Text. "He lied unto him." 1 Kings, 13: 18.

When Jeroboam was king of Israel a man was sent by God to Bethel to prophesy against the king, and was strictly charged by God to eat no bread, nor drink water, nor turn again by the way that he came; and so he returned another way, though strongly urged by the king to tarry and eat and drink with him. Now there dwelt in Bethel an old prophet who, being told of all the things that the man of God did there, went after him and found him sitting under an oak. The prophet of Bethel urged him to return and eat and drink with him but the man of God refused, giving as his reason the word of the Lord. But the prophet of Bethel said to him; "I am a prophet, also as thou art, and an angel spake unto me by the Word of the Lord, saying, Bring him back with thee into thine home that he may eat bread and drink water. But he lied unto him. So he went back with him and did eat bread in his house and drink water. And it came to pass as they sat at the table that the word of the Lord came unto the prophet that brought him back; and he cried unto the man of God that came from Judah, saying: Thus saith the Lord, Forasmuch as thou hast disobeyed the mouth of the Lord and hast not kept the commandment which the Lord thy God commanded thee but camest back and hast eaten bread and drunk water in this place of the which the LORD did say to thee, eat no bread and drink no water; thy carcass shall not come unto the sepulchre of thy fathers." In accordance with these last words, soon after the departure of the man of God from Bethel, a lion met him in the way and slew him.

An examination of this history reveals the following facts: 1. A plain command to the man of God as to what he should, and should not do. 2. A lie told by the prophet of Bethel. 3. A belief of the man of God that the prophet of Bethel had spoken by command of the Lord. 4. The punishment consequent upon the disobedience.

Jeroboam first invited the man of God to go home with him but he could not be persuaded to do so because he felt the necessity of doing just as the Lord had commanded, and not till the prophet of Bethel told him that the Lord had told him thus and thus, did he consent to return with him. He believed he was doing the will of the Lord in thus returning. Wherein, then, was the sin of the man of God for which he received the punishment of death? There can be no doubt but he desired to obey God. His words and actions prove this. His motive was right. He knew what the Lord had spoken to him, but he believed the Lord had afterwards instructed him through the prophet to do the opposite. His sin could only have been in his acting upon the authority of man instead of God. After God had spoken he should have taken neither the word of man nor prophet, and he sinned and died because of this. After God had spoken, he had no right to listen to the voice of any but God himself. Though prophets may claim to voice the words of God and say, "Thou shalt make to thee graven images and bow thyself down and serve them," yet if we do this we still sin, notwithstanding we act upon the claim of divine authority. No such claim has any right to obedience, when opposed to God's words. Though the universal church should tell us to make images and worship them as gods instead of the Lord Jehovah, claiming that the Lord had so directed, we shall sin greatly if we obey the words of the church rather than the plain spoken words of the Lord. When God speaks we must obey or suffer the penalty.

And yet how many there are to-day, who are committing the sin of the man of God who went down to Bethel! The Lord has spoken in clear and unmistakable words, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." They were spoken, not through man or prophet, but by his own voice in the hearing of all the children of Israel. Any other words which speak contrary to these, though they come from priest or prophet, from the pope of Rome or the Church of God, are like the words of the prophet of Bethel "when he lied unto him," and any who obey such words will sin as did the man of God.

THE LEAVEN WORKING.

The following letter, not intended for publication, shows how the leaven of truth works in the heart, leavening, eventually, the lump.

FACONRY POINT, Vt., Sept. 9, 1884.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder,—I have been thinking some time of writing you a line. Over one year ago a little paper came into my hands called the *Outlook*, which I read carefully and compared its statements with the word of God, and am convinced that the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath, and have been trying to keep it as such over a year, and feel blessed in so doing. I want to send my mite to help to send the news to some other one, that may not know how the change came about, therefore you will find one dollar for the *Outlook* fund.

Mrs. EDWIN BURRITT.

OBEYING AND TRUSTING.—It is always safe to obey God. A Baptist minister, near Groningen, Holland, had his attention called recently through the *Boodschapper* to the Sabbath. At first, he was disposed to make light of it, but now he has embraced and confessed the Sabbath before the Harlaam S. D. Baptist Church. He says, "By my baptism I lost my friends and my living, and if the Lord ask now another sacrifice I hope to be faithful." It is feared that his church, "will bid him adieu." We should

like to say to this brother, Fear God, dwell in the land, and thou shalt be fed. The Rev. G. Velthuysen's work is progressing. His eldest son is about to be baptized, and a young man from Groningen having embraced the Sabbath, was baptized in Harlaam on the evening of the 30th ult. For all this let us thank God and take courage.—*Memorial.*

SABBATH.—The Sabbath is God's gracious gift to a working and a weary world. Night gives us rest from toil; but the Sabbath gives us rest from care as well. It is the grand restorative to the weary; it is a beautiful remnant of Eden; it is a weekly reminiscence of the rest and peace of the paradise lost. Wasting toil is the curse and outcome of sin; the Sabbath and hope are nearly all that is left to us unmarred by the fall. Each Sabbath should recall the good God originally designed for us, the good we have lost by sin. Each new given Sabbath should inspire us with lively hopes of the blessedness of the endless rest of which the present is in some sort the sample, the pledge and the herald.

The *Signs of the Times* says,—The pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, in Oakland, W. T. Fleenor, is engaged in preaching against the Sabbath of the fourth commandment of the Decalogue. That is appropriate. We should consider it sadly out of place in a minister who occupied ten consecutive "Christian Sabbaths" in preaching ten "sermons" on "Poe's Raven," to preach in favor of the Sabbath of the Lord. Our motto is, "Everything in its place."

Education.

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

THE "CHAUTAUQUA IDEA."

BY REV. L. F. BICKFORD.

Chautauqua is one of the great phenomena and marvels of this phenomenal and marvelous age. The "Chautauqua Idea" is one for the up-lifting of all classes by a unique system of popular education. It originated in a plan for the help and better equipment of Sunday school teachers for their great work, seeking to lift up their work in its methods to the highest plane of the teacher's occupation, improving and modeling it after the best methods of the public school in dealing with the minds of youth, while its spirit should be pitched to a vastly higher key and take its tone from the lofty spirit of the Book which forms the ground-work of all religious teaching.

But there were mighty elements in this Chautauqua germ, containing all possibilities and which has grown and expanded into a spreading tree which scatters its leaves of intelligence world-wide. It is the idea of universal education for the up-lifting of true character. It embraces those who never have had any advantages of education and those who have enjoyed the most liberal education of college and university.

The latest development of the "Idea" is the organization of the "Chautauqua University" not merely of the woods and for the Summer, but for the year round, and a series of years, with a system of schools, literary, scientific, philosophical, theological, whose studies the pupils are to pursue at their homes under the ablest teachers of the country. The method of teaching is to be by correspondence, the pupils reading the books and reporting to the professors. Chautauqua has already demonstrated the possibility and utility of this method of instruction.

The now famous *Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle*, known as the "C. L. S. C.," those magic and inspiring letters which thrill the heart of every true Chautauquan, now encircles the world, having attained in the six years since its organization a membership of 61,000. These members are found in almost every state of the Union, in Canada, Great Britain, Europe, India, China, Japan, and the isles of the sea. They are pursuing a four years course of systematic reading and study comprising the essential features of the college curriculum, and which able college men, ministers, teachers and lawyers declare has been more help and stimulus to them than their college studies, taken in earlier years, not only in the knowledge acquired but in the push it has given them out on new lines of thought and investigation. The "C. L. S. C." graduates 1,600 persons this year who have pursued this course, not all of whom attend the Commencement at Chautauqua, some 400 of them being present, the rest sending in their examination papers. It is doing a wonderful work in bringing knowledge to many homes where books are scarce and advantages meager. Not only that, it is building character and inspiring with new and higher motives many a soul that before knew not its own possibilities simply because opportunity had not come to its door; and this is its open door to an opportunity where it finds itself. The aged of fourscore read and are glad and young again. Their minds are filled with thoughts of vigor and utility which bring them into contact with the young. And thus they inspire by their example; and their thought and conversation are changed from gossip to instruction. Much blessing may thus come to and flow from the minds of the aged. With multiplied emphasis may all this and much more be said of its advantages to the multitudes of young people who never in any other way can obtain a liberal education. For let not

the skeptic sneer. A good education of which no one need be ashamed and which can carry him into intelligent society as an intelligent man may be obtained through the course of the "C. L. S. C."—*Christian Secretary.*

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Boston school committee have taken an important step toward the introduction of industrial education generally in the schools. A sub-committee have reported in favor of the introduction of two grades of such training, that which is at a bench, and that which requires steam power. Both trainings are in manual power and they may be described as elementary and advanced. The elementary can be introduced into several schools, the advanced can be provided only at a central point. They propose to open rooms for the elementary in school-house basements or other accessible quarters, each provided say with 20 benches, 20 sets of tools and stock, where 20 boys can have two hours' training a week, a different set of boys each half-day in the week. By this revolving system 200 boys would be under instruction, say of a carpenter each term, but only 20 at any hour. The teacher would require all the rest of the time to inspect their work. Other bench and vise work could be introduced.—*New York Tribune.*

In an article, entitled "The Old Academy as an Educator," by Nathan Allen, M. D., prepared for the Westminster Academy Celebration, August 7th, 1884, the author gives an interesting historical survey of our Puritan academies, their objects, etc. Dr. Allen shows in the following quotation, how the academies—in Massachusetts, at least—have been superseded by the high schools:

"From 1780 to 1800 there were fourteen academies incorporated; and from that date to 1850 almost one hundred more were incorporated, being located in all parts of the state. The scheme was too popular; it was overdone. Almost every large town wanted such a school located in its own place. The original plan was not adhered to, and it was soon discovered that there were altogether too many academies. Several that were incorporated never went into operation; others had a short existence. Some were changed in character and became female seminaries, and others were converted into high schools. Some of these academies, being favorably located and adhering to the original plan, flourished for many years, but finally, from untoward circumstances, were obliged to suspend. Others, having endowments and being wisely managed, have had a very successful career, and are still prospering. But what has operated to the injury of these academies more than anything else has been the general introduction of high schools into all large places. The establishment of high schools was encouraged by boards of education, and sought for very generally by the people. In completing the common school system this grade of schools seemed necessary, especially in cities. As high schools were brought virtually to the doors of the people, and their advantages were furnished, free of expense, to all, it was natural that they should be well patronized, and in time displace private schools. Thus a majority of the academies were superseded by high schools in this state; but in other states, where the high school has not been so generally introduced, many of the academies have flourished."—*Independent.*

CLIPPINGS.

Mr. Labouchere recommends that children while studying geography be taught the courses of railways with the same care that they are taught those of rivers.

Twelve years ago there were only 2,000,000 pupils registered in the elementary schools of Great Britain; now there are registered over 5,000,000. The quality of work done in the schools has also improved.

A very large bequest will go ultimately from Massachusetts to Virginia. The property which the late Arthur W. Austin, of Milton, Mass., bequeathed to the University of Virginia, it is reported will amount to nearly or quite \$500,000, and will revert to the University after the death of Mr. Austin's children.

The late Senator Anthony bequeathes \$25,000 to Brown University and the Rhode Island Hospital; also an additional \$3,000 to Brown University, the income to be used in prizes for excellence in scholarship; also \$3,000 to the Institute at Coventry, \$500 to the Anthony Institute for the purchase of books. He also leaves to Brown his collection of American poetry.

The Industrial Art School at the Elmira Reformatory, though held but ten weeks during the Summer, has already borne considerable fruit in practical results. Two boys, known to the writer, coming from that institution on parole, have been able to earn a temporary support while looking for work, one by hammering plaques, and the other by making illuminated mottoes.

The University of London has recently, for the first time, given the title of Doctor and Master of Arts to a lady. Since its doors have been opened to women, many have made use of the opportunity. Several hundred are already matriculated, and last year 120 women entered the examinations. Fifty were created "Bachelors of Art;" eight, "Bachelors of Science;" and three "Bachelors of Medicine." Now one has secured the Doctor's degree.

The State University of Kentucky, conducted under the auspices of the General Association of Colored Baptists in Kentucky, and situated in Louisville, was attended last year by 205 students.

Since 1861 there has gone into Southern education through the Freedmen's bureau, \$5,250,000; through the American Missionary Association, \$6,000,000; and through other agencies enough to make a total of more than \$25,000,000.

The Summer School of Languages at Amherst, Mass., has this year surpassed that of any previous year in interest. It lasted five weeks, and the catalogue shows 209 names from seventeen States and Canada, and fourteen members of the faculty, besides special lecturers. The natural method of teaching languages seems to be gaining in favor.

President Seelye says that, by close statistics, carefully kept for twenty years, it appears that the health of an Amherst College student is likely to grow better in each year of his college course; that the average health of the sophomore class is better than that of the freshman, and of the junior better than that of the sophomore, and of the senior best of all. This average is shown to come from an improvement in the physical condition of the individual student, and not from a dropping out of the course of those who might be too weak to complete it.

Before publishing his book, "Study and Stimulants," Mr. A. Arthur Reade sent circulars to a large number of literary men, asking about their habits with respect to the use of alcohol, tobacco, etc., while engaged in literary work. The writer received 132 replies. Mr. Gladstone found that his "glass or two of claret at luncheon, the same at dinner, with the addition of a glass of light port, especially necessary to him at the time of greatest intellectual exertion." Canon Farrar believed from experience that "work may be done more vigorously, and with less fatigue, without wine than with it." The editor says that no one of those who replied to his questions resort to alcohol for inspiration. Thirty-four abstained wholly from alcohol; 27 used wine at dinner only; 26 used tobacco. Of the latter, only 13 smoked while at work; one chewed, and one took snuff. Mark Twain "required 300 cigars a month, which he found sufficient to keep his constitution on a firm basis," and Mr. Ruskin expressed his "entire abhorrence of the practice of smoking."—*Christian Standard.*

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."

TEACH THE CHILDREN.

There is, probably, no hallucination so obstinate as that which attributes to alcoholic drink a certain virtue which it never possessed. After all the influences of the pulpit and the press; after all the warning examples of drunkenness and consequent destruction, after all the testimony of experience and science, there lingers in the average mind an impression that there is something good in alcohol, even for the healthy man. Boys and young men do not shun the wine cup, as a poisoner of blood and thought, and the most dangerous drug that they can possibly handle; but they have an idea that the temperance man is a foggy, gloomy, and a free, social life, whose practices are ascetic, and whose warnings are to be laughed at and disregarded. Now, in alcohol in its various forms, we have a foe to the human race so subtle and so powerful that it destroys human beings by the million, vitiates all the processes of those who indulge in it, degrades morals, induces pauperism and crime in the superlative degree when compared with other causes, and corrupts the homes of millions.

It is a cruel thing to send a boy out into the world untaught that alcohol in any form is fire, and will certainly burn him if he puts it into his stomach. It is a cruel thing to educate a boy in such a way that he has no adequate idea of the dangers that beset his path. It is a mean thing to send a boy out to take his place in society without understanding the relations of temperance to his own safety and prosperity, and to the safety and prosperity of society.

What we want in our schools is to do away with the force of a pernicious example and a long-cherished error, by making the children thoroughly intelligent on this subject of alcohol. They should be taught the effect of alcohol upon the processes of animal life. 1. They should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital tissues, that it does not enter into the elements of structure, and, in the healthy organism, it is always a burden or disturbing force. 2. They should be taught that it invariably disturbs the operations of the brain, and that the mind can get nothing that is to be relied upon. 3. They should be taught that alcohol inflames the baser passions, blunts the sensibilities, and debases the feelings. 4. They should be taught that the appetite for drink is certainly developed by those who use it, which is dangerous to life, destructive to health of body and peace of mind, and in millions of instances ruinous to fortune and to all the high interests of the soul. 5. They should be taught that the crime and pauperism of society flow as naturally from alcohol as any effect whatever naturally flows from its competent cause. 6. They should be taught that drink is the responsible cause of most of the poverty and want of the world. So long as six hundred million dollars are annually spent for drink in this country,

every ounce of which was made by the destruction of bread, and not one ounce of which has ever entered into the sum of national wealth, having nothing to show for its cost but destroyed stomachs, degraded homes, destroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggravated crime, these boys should understand the facts and be able to act upon them in their first responsible conduct.

The national wealth goes into the ground. If we could only manage to bury it without having it pass thitherward in the form of a poisonous fluid through the inflamed bodies of our neighbors and friends, happy should we be. But this great, abominable curse dominates the world. The tramp reminds us of it as he begs for a night's lodging. The widow and the fatherless tell us of it as they ask for bread. It scowls upon us from hovels and haunts of the poor everywhere. Even the clean, hard-working man of prosperity can not enjoy his earnings because the world is full of misery from drink. The more thoroughly we can instruct the young concerning this dominating evil of our time, the better will it be for them and for the world.—*Dr. Holland.*

IT DON'T PAY.

It don't pay to hang one citizen because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the lunatic asylum, because another citizen sold him liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty workmen ragged, to have one saloon-keeper dressed in broad-cloth, and flush with money.

It don't pay to have ten smart, active, intelligent boys transformed into thieves, to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty working men and their families live on bone soup and half rations, in order that one saloon-keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It don't pay to have one thousand homes blasted, ruined, defiled and turned into a hell of discord and misery, in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a large fortune.

It don't pay to give one man, for \$15 a quarter, a license to sell liquor, and then spend \$5,000 on a trial on another man for buying that liquor and committing murder under its influences.—*Christian Secretary.*

TEMPERATE TEACHERS.

In an excursion train to Madison, recently, there were three hundred and sixty-six persons, nearly every one teachers, of whom one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty were men. Of these it was learned that but six used tobacco in any form. It seemed to me a remarkable though welcome fact, which should be known in these days of smoking and chewing. The use of tobacco has a very injurious effect with youth,—physically in retarding growth, mentally in loss of memory, and morally it seems especially baneful, causing untruthfulness and kindred vices, taking away will-power. I hope stringent laws against its use by youth will soon be enacted here, as in Germany and France.—*Nath'l N. Allen, in Journal of Education.*

The New York Assembly has passed the bill in the interest of temperance, authorizing a provision to be made by the proper local school authorities for instructing all pupils in all schools supported by public money or under State control in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the State of New York after the first day of January, 1885, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology, and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

BREVITIES.

There are 11,000 saloons in Berlin. The *Gazette* of Cologne says that 10,000 persons die of delirium tremens every year in Germany.

A principal of one of the New York public schools, complains to a prohibition association that teachers dare not talk about temperance in school; because the trustees are elected by the rum interest and are controlled by it.

The Chepeyan Indians would not touch intoxicating liquor; and at one time the Crowes would not allow it to be brought into their territory. They called it "fool's-water." If they could have held out against civilization!

There were thirty temperance camp-meetings held in the State of New York this year. A few seasons like that ought to make an impression on even the Empire State, with its large foreign population to educate in the principles of total abstinence.

The ease with which temperance law may be enforced, when its enforcement is in the hands of earnest men, is shown by the fact that six young men of Prince Edward's Island have banished every saloon from one county of 40,000 inhabitants. In a town in this county not a single arrest for drunkenness has been made in six months, and the docket of the last circuit court did not contain a single criminal case.

the mountain will not come to Mo- must not Mohammed go to the n? Valuable as special meetings reach in general only those who are interested, not those who need to be- terested. There are in our Sunday ations a multitude of children and people, belonging to quiet, stay-at- et intelligent families, who must dresses on missions, if they hear all, in the regular weekly assemblies. not those addresses, from those d with the work and aflame with ect, be oftener heard in our churches? pts of pastors and other home work- ever earnest and valuable, can never, e, supply their place. May it not be he fact that Dr. Hayden has recog- nis truth and acted upon it, that he e to report in 1883, from this field, ase in donations of eighty-four per nd in Sunday-school contributions of a per cent.?

ight not the Board wisely give an two each year to a meeting for the n of the place in which the annual is held? The speakers are there— eakers as are never gathered together other time—and the opportunity is

By an arrangement with the schools the children free, and a sufficiently nouncement, a large audience might as be secured. An occasional Pen- Krapp or Anderson would well repay lay of time and labor, while the army e supporters of missions could hardly e greatly reinforced.

the Rev. James W. Cooper, in a late r of the "Andover Review." "We ending our missionary enterprises on and, elaborately organizing them for generations; are we training our so that they will become intelligent, hetic, and generous supporters of reat Christian charities?"

ALASKA.

ka is far away, difficult of access, populated, altogether a discouraging ary field. The Greek church has esd some few missionary stations there t is soon to withdraw. Certain Ameri- ches have sent a man or two thither ally; but for the most part it re- unchristianized, and the degradation h many of the native Esquimaux and s live is something appalling. Latest efforts toward Alaska's evangelization lespatching of two young missionaries y the Moravian church, the church n proportion to its size, far outranks hers in missionary zeal. These two missionaries, sent to Alaska to explore pld, reached there May 16th, land- Oonaiaska, a village of some 400 in- ants, and the centre of the Alaska Com- pany's fur-trade. There they well received and comfortably housed company's agent, with an opportunity k over the needs of the field. To their ction they found that the language of tives is so similar to that of Eastern au that the Bibles and Testaments ed for the use of mission stations in rior and Greenland will answer every se in this new field. The greatest ty they anticipate is from the weather; aka is a land of almost incessant rain warmer months, and of course the often frightful in the winter.—*S-*

ut seven years ago, the Wesleyans of id set themselves to raise a thank- fund, in recognition of special divine ge on their work. A report on the as just been published. The amount y raised is about one and a half mil- dollars. Of the subscriptions made, about forty thousand dollars came a money. In distributing the sum about three hundred thousand dol- given the Foreign Missionary Society, on from debt and to provide for the on of its work. The fund for the on of Methodism in Great Britain s \$225,000. The Princess Alice Or- ge was founded by a grant of \$95,000. our hundred thousand dollars is de- to schools of various grades. The Mission Fund receives a hundred d dollars, and, among other things, orks are set on foot for the benefit of a and sailors. In 1839, the centenary lish Methodism was celebrated by a fund of about eleven hundred d dollars. In 1863, the jubilee of re-ign Missionary Society was celebrat- ing nearly a million dollars. The ised in this last movement is a third an was anticipated at the start.—*ident.*

Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, who founded ana Island Mission, in 1865, gave in July 8, a summary of the work as begun on "absolutely nothing," hich has yet prospered well. Several missionaries have testified to this fact, hitherto they have been welcomed er they went, but a war with France of course, change all that. They present 126 missionaries and about adred native agents scattered over the Empire, and the position of some devoted men during the next six will be somewhat precarious.—*tical Messenger.*

Borne Government has announced an- nouncement, not to recognize the Salvation- reigious body, and therefore all e will be absolutely forbidden.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, October 9, 1884.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent. REV. A. E. MAIN, Associate Editor.

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance; 50c. additional for postage if payment is delayed beyond the middle of the year.

For all communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

We give considerable space this week to the minutes and reports of the General Conference, both that our readers may get as nearly as possible, the full proceedings of that body, and that we may hasten the publication of the same in permanent form.

THE TEST QUESTION.

The moral character of every man must be estimated by the standard of the time in which he lives or lived, and this standard is made by the degree of light given to that age, and the stage of development reached at the time by the race.

In our day the test question is Christianity or infidelity. There is, practically, no other issue. Christ said, "He that is not for me, is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad."

The infidelity, on the other hand, which denies Christ or ignores his place in the hearts and lives of men, leaves the whole life open to every evil passion and immorality.

We repeat, then, the only practical issue to-day is Christianity or infidelity. All questions of religion, all questions of public morality and all questions of private life and personal character are involved in this issue.

NOTES FROM THE CONFERENCE.

Our last "notes" brought us down to the close of the Missionary Society's day, Thursday, during Conference week.

As was previously announced, and as will be seen by the minutes soon to be published, the Education Society filled up the following day with good things, among which was the Corresponding Secretary's report in which was treated the subject of physical culture.

In an address on A Motive to Culture, by W. C. Titsworth, some most excellent things were said. The highest, truest motive is not, as many have thought, the acquisition of the things learned in a course of study, nor yet "culture for culture's sake," as others have taught, but study for manhood's sake.

or out of it, pursues his studies chiefly because in so doing he makes himself the more a man, and, of course, better fits himself for whatever work there may be in the world for him to do for God and the world.

Reports from our schools, Alfred University and Milton College, show encouraging signs of growth in numbers and patronage, and increasing facilities for larger and better work.

The last day of the session, the first day of the week, was Tract Society day, full of inspiration and encouragement. It is believed that during no previous year has there been so great a call for tracts and other literature on the Sabbath question as during this past year.

We call special attention to the statement in the annual report of the Board, soon to be published, relative to the wants for the coming year. It is gratifying that the facilities of our publishing house are larger and better to-day than at any previous time in the history of the society, but these increased and better facilities are a practical call for more work.

The work of the General Conference, as usual after the first full day, had to be completed at odd spells, wherever a half hour or an hour could be found not otherwise occupied. As the people on Lost Creek are so much scattered, and so many of them live quite remote from the Church, it was not practicable to hold evening sessions.

Another new departure inaugurated by the Conference was the creation of a "Ministerial Bureau," to hold some relation as between Churches wanting pastors and pastors wanting Churches.

It will be noticed that, to avoid quite so much crowding of work towards the close of the session, the Conference voted to use Monday in the future for finishing up Conference business. This is simply a necessity, if we intend to do our Conference business with the thoughtfulness and dignity which its growing importance demands.

We can not close these notes, already quite too long, without expressing our appreciation of the generous reduction of fare made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to delegates from all directions, and by the Narrow gauge railroad in conveying delegates from Clarksburg to the Church and return at one fare.

and safe principle upon which to carry forward the temperance reformation.

3. Since the sale and use of intoxicants is the prolific source of a large share of the crime and pauperism that is taxing the resources of society and laying the foundation for the dissolution of the Republic, it is the imperative duty of the government, both National and State, in their respective spheres, to prohibit at once and forever, the traffic in intoxicating drinks of all kinds.

W. C. Titsworth offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary have printed and send with the blanks for letters from churches, a circular letter calling attention of clerks to the necessity of attending to the matter of the church reports to Conference.

E. P. Larkin gave notice that he would propose an amendment to the constitution, article four, so as to read "Executive Committee," instead of "Executive Board."

The meeting adjourned after prayer by L. E. Livermore.

FIFTH-DAY—MORNING SESSION.

After singing, "When I can read my title clear," the Conference was called to order by the Moderator, and prayer was offered by N. Wardner.

The roll of members, so far as completed, was read. The minutes of previous sessions were read and approved.

On motion of J. E. N. Backus, Rev. J. L. Peters, pastor of the Baptist Church at Clarksburg, W. Va., I. N. Johnson, editor of the West Virginia Freeman, at Parkersburg, and all visiting brethren, were invited to participate in our deliberations.

Under the order of reports of committees, the report of the Committee on Petitions was presented and adopted as follows:

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully report that they have had referred to them the petitions of the church at Texarkana, Ark., and of the church at Daytona, Fla., for membership in the Conference; the petition of the First Alfred Church, that the next session of the Conference be held with them; also a communication from Boscobel, Wis., and one from the Providence Church, in Missouri.

The committee recommend, 1st. That the request of the Texarkana and Daytona churches for membership be granted. 2d. That the next session of the Conference be held with the First Alfred Church.

The communication from Boscobel hardly comes under the province of this Conference.

We further recommend that the letter from Providence, Mo., expressing the opinion that the work there requires the aid and attention of the Conference, be presented to the Missionary Society for their consideration.

The Committee on Nominations presented their report which was unanimously adopted as follows: President—Wm. L. Clarke, Ashaway, R. I. Recording Secretary—L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Corresponding Secretary—D. E. Maxson, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Treasurer—A. C. Burdick, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Vice Presidents—T. L. Gardiner, A. B. Prentice, T. R. Williams, N. Wardner, S. D. Davis. Trustees Memorial Fund—J. F. Hubbard, E. R. Pope, J. M. Titsworth.

The communication from M. M. Jones was referred to the Executive Board. The report of the Committee on Finance was presented and adopted as follows: Your Committee on Finance beg leave to present the following report: 1st. We have examined the Report of the Treasurer, and the accompanying vouchers, and find the same correct.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Amount, and Total. Lists financial contributions from various churches and individuals across different regions.

The hour for the Missionary Society's session having arrived, the Conference adjourned after prayer by L. M. Cottrell, to the call of the President.

SIXTH-DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At 9 o'clock the Conference was called to order, and opened with singing, "Nearer my God to thee," and prayer by A. A. Meredith.

The roll of delegates was called and corrected. The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Brethren J. B. Kagarise and Geo. B. Kagarise, of the German Seventh day Baptists of New Enterprise, Pa., were introduced by L. R. Swinney, and welcomed to a seat in the Conference by the President.

The report of the Committee on Obituary Notices was read and adopted as follows:

Your Committee find that three brethren bearing official relations to our denomination, have passed from earth to their reward, during the past year. First. Our brother, REV. ZUREL CAMPBELL, who died in June last at

the advanced age of 77 years, was a member of the Dodge Centre (Minn.) Church. His parents being Presbyterians, he was reared in the observance of the First-day as the Sabbath. His first church membership was with the Church at Truxton, N. Y., with which he united at the age of twenty-two years.

Second. DEA. DANIEL B. ROGERS was born at Waterford, Conn., May 25, 1815. At an early age he professed faith in Christ, was baptized, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Waterford, Conn. Dec. 3, 1832, he removed his membership to the Plainfield (N. J.) Church, and was ordained to the office of Deacon in that Church in 1860.

Third. In the death of DEA. PRINEHAS C. BURDICK, aged 83 years, the DeRuyter Church has sustained the loss of its Senior Deacon, who was a man of sterling worth, and an exemplary Christian.

The Committee on Denominational History presented the following report which was adopted, after remarks by Stephen Burdick and W. C. Titsworth:

In the original appointment of this committee, no specific instructions were given, and no definite course of action was ordered.

In view of the importance of gathering materials for history while history is being made, your committee would recommend, 1. That this Conference hereby extend a general invitation to individuals and churches, throughout the denomination, to preserve, by writing or printing, such facts relative to ourselves and our work, as they may deem valuable for future reference and use.

2. That we request those who do not wish to make other use of the materials thus preserved, to forward the same to the Committee on Denominational History, to be placed in the library of the Theological Department of Alfred University, for reference to and use under the guidance and guardianship of the librarian of that department.

3. That the Committee on Denominational History be hereby empowered to make direct application to persons or churches for historic material, to be thus deposited, as in its judgment shall be deemed best.

Your committee knows of no matter, not heretofore reported, which demands notice at this time. Respectfully submitted.

The special committee to which was referred the recommendations and suggestions of the Sabbath School Board, presented their report as follows:

Your special committee to whom was referred the recommendations and suggestions of the Sabbath School Board, would respectfully report that they have carefully considered the question of the present condition and prospects of our Sabbath School, and find that even at the present reduced cost of production at the American Sabbath Tract Society's Printing House, the income from subscriptions, together with the interest from the permanent fund, is insufficient to pay the expenses, leaving a deficit of some \$750 per annum.

The nomination adopted, was referred to the Executive Board, and the Board shall be called to meet on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the President, for the purpose of transacting business.

The Conference was called to order by the President, and prayer was offered by A. E. Main.

The report of the special committee on recommendations and suggestions of the Sabbath School Board, the adoption of which was pending at adjournment, was taken up, read, and, after remarks by Preston Randolph, E. P. Larkin, T. L. Gardiner, I. L. Cottrell, A. E. Main, O. U. Whitford, and G. H. Babcock, adopted.

The resolutions on the question of intemperance, presented by D. E. Maxson, and referred to the Executive Board of the Conference, were reported with recommendation for their adoption. After remarks by A. H. Lewis, A. B. Prentice, G. W. Burdick, L. M. Cottrell, I. L. Cottrell, and S. Burdick, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution by Rev. Mr. Peters, of Clarksburg, offered through A. E. Main, was presented, and, after remarks by E. P. Larkin, G. H. Babcock, J. F. Randolph, and I. L. Cottrell, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the temperance people of West Virginia are making an earnest effort to procure an amendment to the Constitution of the State, forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the State; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the United States in General Assembly, do most heartily exhort the next Legislature to pass such a law, and submit such a law to the people.

A postal card received news in respect to the Conference was read by A. E. Main.

The roll of delegates was read and approved.

The minutes of previous sessions were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Obituary Notices was read and approved.

Your Committee on the subject of examining the letters reported, they find, 1st. That the members, and a decrease of the decrease, 96 were found in connection with the facts we have reported.

2d. The fact that the those churches which have advantages suggests, 3d. That some plans into personal, active cooperation.

4th. That, notwithstanding survey of the field before us, in relation to our membership in relation to our courage, and to hope, for witnessed in a generation on the gospel armor for will always give victory.

C. D. Potter offered adoption:

Resolved, That a committee be chosen from each Association whose duty it shall be to receive applications from churches wanting ministers, and to see that the same are secured best in all such cases.

2d. This committee at its doings.

Remarks were made by M. Babcock, J. E. N. Backus, E. M. Dunn, A. B. Prentice, and L. R. Swinney.

On motion of E. M. Dunn, a committee was appointed to call for the minutes of the last session.

The President appointed a committee named: C. D. Potter, Mary F. Bailey, S. Burdick, and I. L. Cottrell.

The meeting of the women's organization of a West Virginia Association, which was received, was held.

To the Seventh-day Baptist Association, at an informal meeting, careful discussion of the work, it was voted to call for the minutes of the last session.

WHEREAS, the Missionary Society of organization to be enlisted in some national enterprise; and

WHEREAS, we believe in the adoption of the Executive Board under the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, and shall be called to meet on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the President, for the purpose of transacting business.

1. This Board shall be called to meet on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the President, for the purpose of transacting business.

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3. It shall be the duty of the Board to see that the national enterprise, in practical and best, practical responsibility, and

4. The Board shall be called to meet on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the President, for the purpose of transacting business.

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The roll of delegates was read and approved.

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to pay the expenses, leaving a deficit of some ... ittee can see no prospect of a sufficient in ...

present price, to meet this deficiency, be ... attendance of scholars in our Sabbath ...

and, as many of these are elderly peo- ... paying circulation of about 1800, can be ...

because the price at which the paper is fur- ... to bear the actual cost of the paper, press ...

circulation would materially reduce the de- ... would, probably reduce the deficit less ...

under these circumstances, we can see but ... be continued as a weekly of the present ...

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Seventh-day Baptists in the United States in General Conference now assembled at Lost Creek, West Va., do most heartily express our sympathy with them in such a glorious work for the welfare of their commonwealth; and sincerely hope and pray that the next Legislature of the State will respect the petitions of the citizens, and submit such amendment to a vote of the people.

A postal card received from D. H. Davis, of China, giving news in respect to the present status between China and France, was read by A. E. Main.

The Conference was adjourned, after benediction by L. R. Swinney.

FIRST-DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Conference was called to order, and prayer was offered by J. E. N. Backus.

The roll of delegates was called and corrected. The minutes of previous sessions were read and approved.

N. Wardner and E. M. Dunn were appointed a Committee on Obituary Notices, to report at the next annual session.

The report of the Committee on the State of Religion was read and approved as follows:

Your Committee on the State of Religion would respectfully report that on examining the letters from the several churches, so far as they have reported, they find, 1st. That there has been an aggregate increase of 293 members, and a decrease of 149; leaving a net increase of 144. 2d. That of the decrease, 96 were by death. 3d. That by far the greater increase is found in connection with what are called our weaker churches.

From these facts we draw the following conclusions: 1st. That while we have great reason to thank God for the prosperity granted, yet we have reason to believe that had the membership put themselves in a right attitude with God and their fellow-men, much greater increase would have been the result.

2d. The fact that the larger proportion of additions has been with those churches which have less of numbers, wealth, and such like outward advantages suggests, ...

3d. That some plans are very desirable for bringing all the membership into personal, active contact with the great work of saving men.

4th. That, notwithstanding the failures noticeable, yet taking a general survey of the field before us, and the attitude of our churches and membership in relation thereto, we have great reason to thank God and take courage, and to hope for larger results in the near future than we have witnessed in a generation past. It therefore becomes each and all to gird on the gospel armor for the contest, knowing that God is true, and that he will always give victory to those who are loyal to him.

- N. WARDNER, I. D. TITSWORTH, A. B. PRENTICE, S. D. DAVIS, GEO. W. BURDICK, Com.

C. D. Potter offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, be appointed, one of whom shall be chosen from each Association, to be known as the Ministerial Bureau, whose duty it shall be, ...

1st. To receive applications of ministers desiring places for work, and of churches wanting ministers, and to make such recommendations as they may deem best in all such cases.

2d. This committee shall make annual reports to the Conference of all its doings.

Remarks were made by Geo. W. Burdick, D. E. Maxson, U. M. Babcock, J. E. N. Backus, C. D. Potter, L. E. Livermore, E. M. Dunn, A. B. Prentice, N. Wardner, and W. H. Ernst, when the motion to adopt prevailed.

On motion of E. M. Dunn, the President was instructed to appoint a committee of three laymen to nominate the committee called for in the resolution.

The President appointed the following brethren the committee named: C. D. Potter, I. D. Titsworth, Geo. B. Carpenter.

Mary F. Bailey, Secretary, presented a report of an informal meeting of the women of this Conference, asking for the organization of a Woman's Board of the General Conference, which was received, and the plan proposed was adopted as follows:

To the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference: At an informal meeting of the women attending this Conference, after careful discussion of the question of organizing the women for benevolent work, it was voted to ask the General Conference to organize a Woman's Board by the adoption of something like the following plan:

WHEREAS, the Missionary and Tract Societies have recommended some form of organization through which the women of the denomination may be enlisted in some practical and efficient way in our various denominational enterprises; and

WHEREAS, we believe such a move is greatly needed; therefore, Resolved, That this Conference do hereby and now constitute a Woman's Executive Board under the following specifications:

1. This Board shall be known as the Woman's Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference.

2. The Board shall be appointed by the General Conference, at the same time and in the same manner as the other Boards now appointed by the Conference, and shall consist of a President, a Vice President for each of the Associations embraced in the Conference, a Secretary (Recording and Corresponding), a Treasurer, and any other officer or officers that may, from time to time, be deemed necessary.

3. It shall be the duty of this Board to raise funds for our various denominational enterprises, and to enlist the women of the denomination in these enterprises, in such ways and by such means as may seem to them practical and best, provided they do not involve this Conference in financial responsibility, and report annually their doings to this Conference.

4. The Board shall have power to make rules and by-laws for the regulation and transaction of its business, not inconsistent with the plans and purposes of its existence.

The nomination of the Board called for in the paper just adopted, was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

On motion of L. E. Livermore, the following brethren were appointed a committee to arrange for reduced fare for the next Conference: I. J. Ordway, C. D. Potter, N. H. Langworthy, and L. R. Swinney.

After prayer by S. D. Davis, the Conference adjourned to the call of the President.

FIRST-DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference was called to order by the President. The special committee appointed to nominate the Ministerial Bureau presented their report which, after some amendments, was adopted as follows: D. E. Maxson, C. A. Burdick, L. A.

Platts, L. R. Swinney, A. H. Lewis, A. B. Prentice, and E. M. Dunn.

The nominating committee presented the following report which was adopted:

The nominating committee to whom was referred the nomination of the Woman's Executive Board would respectfully submit the following: For President—Mrs. L. A. Hull, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Secretary, Corresponding and Recording—Mrs. E. T. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Treasurer—Susie M. Burdick, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. K. Witter, Western Association, Alfred Centre, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary S. Maxson, South-Eastern Association, Lost Creek, W. Va.; Mrs. Mary B. Clarke, Eastern Association, Ashaway, R. I.; Mrs. Mary Green, Central Association, Adams Centre, N. Y.; Miss Mary F. Bailey, North-Western Association, Milton, Wis.

The following resolutions were adopted:

INASMUCH as the growth of our work requires a readjustment of our methods and means from time to time, therefore, Resolved, That hereafter Fourth-day, and Second-day following, be devoted to the work of the General Conference, and that we will give the whole of Fifth day to the Missionary Society, Sixth day to the Education Society, and First-day to the Tract Society.

Resolved, That the work now performed by the Committee on the State of Religion be assigned to the Executive Committee, who are hereby requested to present an annual report upon the state of religion through the Corresponding Secretary.

Resolved, That we request the Sabbath School Board to consult with the Board of the Tract Society, and, if found practicable, to transfer to them our Sabbath-school publishing interests.

The Executive Board of this Conference was requested, if practicable, to procure the Address of the President at the opening of this session, and the sermon of W. C. Titsworth, before the Tract Society, for publication.

On motion of L. A. Platts, it was voted that the committee on Denominational History be continued during the year with instructions to carry out, so far as possible, the suggestions made in their report.

The President received into the Conference the churches of Taxarkana, Ark., and Daytona, Fla., by the right hand of fellowship, extended to A. E. Main who represented them.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we, the delegates from abroad, extend to the friends of this vicinity, Lost Creek, W. Va., our hearty and sincere thanks for the cordial reception they have given us, and the most generous provision they have made for our comfort and happiness.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be tendered to the various railroad companies which have favored the delegates to its annual session at Lost Creek, W. Va., with reduced fare.

It was voted that when we adjourn, it be to meet with the First Alfred Church, Alfred Centre, N. Y., on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in September, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M.

After singing the doxology, and benediction by A. H. Lewis, the Conference adjourned.

ALBERT WHITFORD, President.

L. A. PLATTS, Clerk. O. U. WHITFORD, Mrs. E. T. PLATTS, Assistant Clerks.

List of Delegates in Attendance.

SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION. Green Brier—Jacob Davis, F. F. Randolph, J. F. Randolph, F. R. Clark, G. W. Clark.

Middle Island—G. H. Davis, Mrs. G. H. Davis, J. J. Lowther, Mrs. J. J. Lowther, Alversia Davis, One J. Davis.

Rossmore—S. D. Davis, Mrs. S. D. Bond. New Salem—S. D. Davis, L. F. Randolph, P. F. Randolph, J. F. Randolph, F. F. Randolph, Frances F. Randolph, Hattie F. Randolph, Elizabeth Davis.

Ritchie—C. W. Threlkeld, A. F. Randolph, F. J. Ehret, Azariah Bee, E. J. Maxson. Lost Creek—L. R. Swinney, C. N. Maxson, Levi Bond, H. W. Maxson, M. H. Davis, W. B. Van Horn, Booth Bond, T. B. Bond, Levi B. Davis, S. O. Davis.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Berlin—E. R. Green, Mrs. E. R. Green. First Hopkinton—Ira L. Cottrell, Mrs. G. N. Burdick, A. E. Main, G. B. Carpenter, Mrs. G. B. Carpenter, Oscar Wells, Mrs. Oscar Wells, Jessie F. Briggs, Ella Merritt, Mrs. Martha A. Wells, Mrs. A. A. Palmer.

Second Hopkinton—A. E. Main, Addie Spicer, Lizzie Clark. Marlboro—J. M. Babcock, Chas. O. Crandall, Maryetta E. Kenyon, Lauritta J. Burdick.

Panocattuck—O. U. Whitford, N. H. Langworthy, I. B. Crandall, Mrs. I. B. Crandall, A. L. Chester, Mrs. A. L. Chester, Mrs. Wm. Clarke. Shiloh—T. L. Gardner, Geo. Tomlinson, Lawrence Harris, Wm. Dickinson, Wm. L. Hummel.

New York City—E. P. Larkin. Piscataway—I. D. Titsworth. Plainfield—A. H. Lewis, Mrs. A. H. Lewis, C. Potter, Jr., G. H. Babcock, J. F. Hubbard, Mrs. J. F. Hubbard, Mrs. Wm. D. Randolph. First Westerly—O. U. Whitford.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

First Brookfield—Stephen Burdick. Adams—A. B. Prentice, Mrs. A. J. Green, C. D. Potter, Mrs. E. R. Maxson, Sarah Maxson, Edwin S. Maxson.

First Alfred—W. C. Titsworth, D. E. Maxson, L. E. Livermore, L. M. Cottrell, L. A. Platts, Mrs. L. A. Platts, A. R. Allen, Mrs. A. R. Allen, Mrs. A. K. Witter, Susie M. Burdick.

First Genesee—G. W. Burdick, E. R. Crandall, Samuel Wells, D. E. Bliss, E. P. Lewis. Richburg—J. E. N. Backus. Second Alfred—Elwood Hamilton, E. L. Hamilton. Hebron—L. R. Burdick, Mrs. L. R. Burdick. West Genesee—J. E. N. Backus. Hornellsville—D. E. Maxson. Andover—L. A. Platts.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Milton—E. M. Dunn, Albert Whitford, Mary F. Bailey. Farina—W. H. Ernst. Chicago—Albert Whitford. Milton Junction—N. Wardner. Albion—B. I. Jeffrey, Lida Jeffrey. Wauworth—O. U. Whitford. Rock River—N. Wardner, E. M. Dunn. Rock County, Kansas—Mary A. Jeffrey. Jackson Centre—Dudley Hughes, Mrs. Dudley Hughes, Mrs. Thatina Hughes, Alice Babcock.

try, and the interest was good throughout. The exercises consisted of addresses, essays, and discussions interspersed with devotional exercises. To all lovers of the Sabbath-school in attendance it was a rich treat, adding new zeal and inspiration for the good work.

Elder J. J. White has now served the Church acceptably as pastor for one year, during which time the Church has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity and is in harmony. Adjoining the church a parsonage is nearly completed at a cost of about \$1,400.

With the farmers the crops have been good and evidences of prosperity are seen on every hand.

At a recent church meeting, by a vote of the society, the name of the Pardee Seventh-day Baptist Church was changed to Nortonville Seventh-day Baptist Church. The reason for changing is that more than three-fourths of the members get their mail at Nortonville, and the former name led to confusion in mail matters.

LETTERS.

A. E. Main, 2 G. J. Crandall, Royal Impt. Co., C. J. Sindall, M. M. Hevener, S. R. Wheeler, A. M. Lewis, J. N. Forbes, L. F. Randolph, M. G. Weston, D. D. Rogers, Charles, Hunt & Co., Wm. M. Jones, N. C. Clarke, M. M. Ellis, A. E. Bowler, Lord & Thomas, O. W. Babcock, Mrs. J. H. Howe, E. B. Bivins, S. F. West, Mrs. Roby Strong, H. P. Grace, J. D. Thompson, J. Conger, E. S. Bennett, Mrs. G. T. Brown.

RECEIPTS.

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

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Total. Includes entries for A. O. H. Whitford, Adams Centre, \$2.00; Roswell Clarke, 2.00; J. F. Hodge, Adams, 2.00; J. D. Thompson, Castorland, 2.00; Delos Adams, Helleic Centre, 1.00; Jeremiah Conger, Higginsville, 4.00; Edgar Bennett, New London, 2.00; Chas. S. Brown, N. Y. City, .50; E. P. Saunders, 2.00; Mrs. C. L. Hall, Richburg, 2.00; Mrs. G. T. Brown, Stockton, Cal., 1.50; Mrs. J. H. Howe, Honeyoe, Pa., .86; Jonathan Brooks, Shiloh, N. J., .50; Mrs. Roby Strong, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1.00; C. J. Sindall, Dodge Centre, Minn., 2.00; A. Humes, Faulkner, Ky., 1.00; S. F. West, Ozark, Kan., 2.00; James Boaz, Calamus, Neb., 2.00; N. C. Clarke, Magnolia, Wis., 1.00; O. L. Wells, Niantic, R. I., 2.00; Thos. M. Wilcox, Rockville, 2.00; Mrs. W. H. Church, 1.00; S. A. Palmer, 1.48; Mrs. P. C. Burdick, 2.00; S. Poland, Blandville, W. Va., 1.00; Assa Kelley, 2.00; Mrs. S. E. Jett, Berea, 2.00; Josiah Bee, Jr., 1.00; Belinda Bond, Berlin, 2.00; Booth Bond, 2.35; S. D. Davis, Jane Lew, 2.00; Lloyd Bond, Long Run, 2.00; J. J. Lowther, New Milton, 7.00; Mrs. W. R. Davis, 2.40; D. F. Raymond, Ritchie Court House, 2.00; M. M. Hevener, Rossmore, 1.00; Lloyd F. Randolph, Salem, 2.00; Similda Randolph, 2.00; Jessie Randolph, 4.00; C. G. Davis, 2.00; W. E. Drummond, W. Milford, 2.00; T. J. Ehret, White Oak, 2.45; S. Poland, Blandville, 2.00; Philander Withey, Alfred, 2.00.

QUARTERLY.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for Wm. C. DeLand, New York City, 4.00; J. E. N. Backus, Richburg, 5.00; C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J., 6.00; Norman Maxson, Nortonville, Kan., 5.00; N. R. Stillman, 5.00; Mrs. Eliza Colvin, Rockville, R. I., 2.00; A. B. Kenyon, 1.00; U. M. Babcock, 1.00; Mrs. P. F. Randolph, Salem, W. Va., 5.00.

LESSON LEAVES.

Mrs. G. T. Brown, Stockton, Cal. 50

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MASON AND HAMLIN. Exhibited at ALL the important WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, Mason & Hamlin Organs have, after most rigid examinations and comparisons, been ALWAYS FOUND BEST, and AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS; not even in one such important case ORGANS parson has any other American Organ been found equal to them. ONE HUNDRED STYLES, adapted to all uses, from the smallest size, yet having the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, at \$25, to the best instrument which it is possible to construct from reeds, at \$900 or more. Illustrated catalogue, 48 pp., 4to, and price lists, free. The Mason & Hamlin Company manufacture UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, adding to all the improvements PIANOS which have been found valuable in such instruments, one of peculiar practical value, tending to greatest purity and refinement in quality of tone and durability, especially diminished liability to get out of tune. Pronounced the greatest improvement made in upright pianos for half a century. The MASON & HAMLIN CO. pledge themselves that every piano of their make shall illustrate that VERY HIGHEST EXCELLENCE which has always characterized their organs. Send for circular with illustrations, full description and explanation. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Boston, 154 Tremont St.; Chicago, 149 Wabash Ave.; New York, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square.)

Home News. ALFRED CENTRE. We are having the most delightful Autumn weather, the air is bright and cheery, the meadows and pasture fields still hold their carpet of green and the forest trees are putting on their robes of crimson and gold. There can be no better time in which to visit Alfred than these fine October days. Nearly all our delegates to General Conference, have returned and report a most enjoyable time. If our West Virginia friends are all that these delegates report them for large-hearted Christian hospitality, and we are bound to believe them, they must indeed be a good people.

Last Sabbath, 4th inst., instead of the usual sermon, the large audience was treated to a brief review of the late anniversaries. Rev. L. E. Livermore reported the doings of the Conference, the Pastor, Eld. W. O. Titsworth reviewed the Missionary Society day, Prof. E. P. Larkin gave an account of the Education Society's meeting, and L. A. Platts, General Agent of the Tract Society, reported the proceedings of that body. The whole service seemed to be much enjoyed. E. R. NEW YORK CITY. After the usual vacation, from the last Sabbath of May to the first Sabbath of October, the services of the New York Seventh-day Baptist Church began Sabbath, Oct. 4th. There were twenty-one persons present.

After devoting a half hour to the study of the Sabbath-school lesson (I Kings 1: 22-35), the congregation listened attentively to a brief sermon from the text, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Pray for us, brethren, that we may be loyal to the truth and zealous of good works. E. P. S. KANSAS. NORTONVILLE. On the 24th and 25th of the present month, the Atchison County Sabbath School Association held its Annual Convention in the Seventh-day Baptist church, under the leadership of its president, Isaac Maris. The attendance of delegates and visitors was good, comprising some workers of good talent and culture, both from city and coun-

Selected Miscellany.

A THANKFUL HEART.

Methinks of all the sins that pierced the heart of Christ anew, And once again in bitterness bring Calvary to view.

NELL'S OPPORTUNITIES.

"A commonplace life, we say, and we sigh; But why should we sigh as we say? The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky

bear a provoking word. But every victory gained over self makes us stronger, and as fast as we deserve promotion, he grants it. If you really deserve a post of honor, you must see that you are fitted for it, and be willing to endure the hardships if you would win the glory.

One must have, before they can give. Still, there they were waiting; she would do the best she could. "I think," she said slowly and hesitatingly, "that you ought to learn from this story how very sure we are to get into trouble when we do wrong, and that even if it is hard, you will be a great deal happier when you are trying to do right."

witness-box, and almost the first question put to him was whether he remembered the day when Capt. Smith's ship came in. And then this: "You remember during that day being sent by the manager of the office to the dock with a letter for the captain?"

SMALL POX MARKS CAN BE REMOVED. Leon & Co., London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world-renowned OBLITERATOR, which removes Small Pox Marks of however long standing.

Popular Roots are very b sheep, in a moderate ly so in a large am They soften hay in th it almost like grass, and nutritious.

20 PER CENT. INVESTMENT. Books are now open for subscriptions to the issue of the balance of 8,000 shares of Preferred Stock of the "Foots Patent Pin Company," of New York, drawing 8 per cent. dividends quarterly, at par value of \$5 each.

DAIRY FARM IN ALFRED FOR SALE. In the settlement of the estate of Amos Burdick, deceased, it becomes necessary to dispose of a dairy farm situated at the head of Elm Valley, about four miles southwest of Alfred Centre, N. Y.

280 ACRES. And will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. It will be sold with or without stock, and on easy terms. Possession given March 1, 1885.

FOR SALE! A VALUABLE FARM. 1 1/2 miles from the village of North Loup, Nebraska. Price, \$25 per acre.

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

AGENTS WANTED for our new Religious book, the greatest success of the year. Send for illustrated circular, if you want to make money. FORSHEE & MCKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALARY & expenses to men and women ag'ts. J. E. Whitney, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

HISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the Recorder office for sale, at \$1.00. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY. EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Academic, Collegiate, and Theological Departments. Classical, Scientific, Normal, Mechanical, Musical, and Painting and Drawing courses of study.

CALENDAR. Fall Term commences Aug. 27, 1884. Winter Term, Dec. 10, 1884. Spring Term, March 25, 1885. Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, June 25, 1885. Commencement, June 24, 1885.

A YOUNG MAN AND HIS COMPANY.

A young man just launching into business should make it a point not to mix with those of whom he would be ashamed in years to come. There are many who have started in life with good prospects and intended to act in good faith and lead honest and upright lives, and would have undoubtedly done so had they associated with men of unsullied characters, whose names were above reproach; but no, the frivolities of the other picture they were unable to understand.

THE TRUTH AT ALL HAZARDS.

Some time after the beginning of the present century there was living in a busy country town in the North a pious couple who had an only son. For this son they daily prayed to God; and what they asked in their prayers was that God would enable them to lay in his young heart, among the first lessons he should learn, the love of all things honest and good. So the foundations of an upright life were laid in the boy's heart, and among these very especially a regard for uprightness and truth.

In the course of years the boy's school-days were ended, and also his apprenticeship to a business life in the country town; and, as there was no prospect for him there, he came up to England, to one of the great sea-ports, and by and by he got a good position in a merchant's office. He was greatly pleased with his new office, and wrote to his father and mother that Providence had been very kind to him, and had opened up to him an excellent place.

FLORIDA ILLUSTRATOR. Contains 90 illustrations of Florida Scenery. Published by the Florida Illustrating Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

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Leon & Co., Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world-renowned OBLITERATOR, which removes Small Pox Marks of however long standing. The application is simple and harmless, and contains nothing injurious to the skin.

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Superfluous hair in a few minutes without any painful sensation—never to grow again. Harmless. Full directions, sent by mail, on receipt of price.

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Now open for subscriptions to the issue of the 1000 shares of Preferred Stock of the "FOOT PATENT" of New York, drawing 3 per cent. annually, at par value of \$5 each. Subscribers to this stock will receive a bonus of shares of the stock of the company, drawing 5 per cent. annually, at \$5 per share.

100 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

Now open for subscriptions to the issue of the 1000 shares of Preferred Stock of the "FOOT PATENT" of New York, drawing 3 per cent. annually, at par value of \$5 each. Subscribers to this stock will receive a bonus of shares of the stock of the company, drawing 5 per cent. annually, at \$5 per share.

TRIFLE FARM

Settlement of the estate of Amos Burdick, it becomes necessary to dispose of a dairy tract at the head of Elm Valley, about four miles west of Alfred Centre, N. Y. This tract contains 280 ACRES, and is sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. It will be sold with or without stock, and on possession given March 1, 1885.

VALUABLE FARM.

From the village of North Loup, Nebraska. Price, \$25 per acre. The building lots in the village—cheap, on exchange for stock. My only reason for selling this property is, I have all I can without it. These offers are made to Seventh-day Adventists. I advertise only in the SABBATH RECORDER. My land is growing rapidly, and farm lands is increasing every year.

MORIAM—THE MANY FRIENDS

Desired to know that an account of his services, and the memorial service rendered on that occasion by President J. Alfred University, have been published in the form of the American Sabbath School, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a copy, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

WANTED FOR our new Religious book

Wanted for our new Religious book, "The Sabbath School," the greatest success of the year. Send for illustration, if you want to make money. W. H. McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Popular Science.

Roots are very beneficial to horses and sheep, in a moderate quantity, and especially so in a large amount to cattle and swine. They soften hay in the stomach, and render it almost like grass, and quite as digestible and nutritious.

The often stated "impossibility" of photographing in color, or of rendering in their true colors the objects of nature by means of the camera, appears to have been turned into a possibility, thanks to the indefatigable researches and experiments of the distinguished chemist and photographer, Professor H. W. Vogel. In a communication recently made before the Physical Society of Berlin, this investigator announces that after years of experimentation, during which he had met with partial success, as in the production of the yellow tint, he has finally succeeded in obtaining also the yellow, the blue, the green, and in a measure also the red, and with an apparent intensity to the eye equal to the tints of the originals. The difficulty that has hitherto lain in the way of color representation is the circumstance that the ordinary sensitive plate is affected only by the more refrangible rays, while the less refrangible remain inoperative. Accordingly we have produced very unnatural representations of colored objects; shades of yellow and red, no matter of what brilliancy, appearing as black, and the deepest shade of blue, for example, as white. The problem of rendering the sensitive plates susceptible to the less refrangible rays is that which has attracted Professor Vogel's attention, and in its solution, as affected through the use of the substance known as losine, and its various derivatives, lies the secret of the result as stated.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Philadelphia, a paper of popular interest was read, in the section for geology, on "Musical Sands." It was the joint work of Miss H. Carrington Bolton and Alexis A. Julien, but was presented by the latter. An interesting account was given of the wide distribution of this sand, some of it having been found at Far Rockaway, at Long Branch, and other points of the eastern coast of the United States. Mr. Julien showed some of this sand to the audience, and also explained its peculiarities. When put into a bag and suddenly compressed, it emits a sound which is not unlike that produced by a violin when the finger rests lightly upon a string. It is not a sustained sound, however, but ceases when the highest point of compression has been reached. It is not easily distinguishable from ordinary sand, and it retains its peculiar properties only under certain conditions of the atmosphere. It never emits sounds when wet, and it does not regain its sonorosity after it has once had its music squeezed out of it. Bathers frequently experience a tickling sensation on the soles of their feet, when walking barefooted, or even with bathing shoes on the beach. The sensation is due to the presence of musical sand. Mr. Julien thought that the sand might have electrical properties, but he was not prepared to support this proposition. The study of these phenomena had occupied him and his colleague for several months, in the course of which they had examined, and found musical sand to exist in different parts of the world. He hoped, at some future time, to give more satisfactory data concerning it. Independent.

STEEL TESTS.—So many are the varieties of so-called steel nowadays that it is difficult to have a test that shall apply equally to all. But for tool steel its quality can be readily assured by a common smith's test. It should be understood that steel for tool purposes—should be a composition capable of being hardened and drawn to temper. To be sure, it is claimed that there is suitable tool steel for certain cutting purposes, and that leaves the smith's hammer in good condition for use. It may be so, but it is evident enough that the proper condition of this steel depends upon its manipulation, and as that is less or more, the steel varies in resisting and durable qualities in use. Chrome steel and Musset's steel are both valuable for certain purposes, but it is not always known when the proper quality or condition for these certain purposes is reached. Mechanics generally will prefer to guide the coming to condition by their own judgement, rather than to trust to the exactness of the manufacturer in proportioning the components, properly mixing them in a melted state, and afterward working the resultant. The old-fashioned method of testing tool steel is as good a practical method as that of a careful chemical analysis. It is simply the heating and drawing under the hammer to a slender point, plunging while red hot in cold water, and when chilled striking it with a hammer across the edge of the anvil. If the steel will harden it will break, under these conditions, without bending back and forth. Steel that will not harden under these conditions is not fit to temper and will not retain a cutting edge. Steel that is so "high" that it cannot be heated red hot and chilled in water without flying off for some purposes, and retain a sufficiently rigid edge by air hardening. If a piece of steel can be forged into a cold chisel, be hardened, tempered, and used, such steel is good steel, and may be relied upon for all ordinary shop purposes.—Scientific American.

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