

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS—\$3 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XL.—NO. 42.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 2074.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post-office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

BEAUTY.

"Beautiful faces, they that wear
The light of a pleasant spirit there,
It matters little if dark or fair.

Beautiful hands are they that do
The work of the noble, good, and true,
Busy for them the long day through.

Beautiful feet are they that go
Swiftly to lighten another's woe,
Through Summer's heat and Winter's snow."

NEW YORK WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York which took place in Hornellsville, was one never to be forgotten. Its influence, we believe, will be felt throughout all eternity. Never before was I in the presence of so large an audience of intelligent, refined, and highly-cultured, spiritual workers, which more deeply impressed me with their trust in the Supreme Helper than did these women.

Upon entering the church, our eyes feasted on the profusion of flowers, not only beautifully arranged around the desk, but all along two aisles of the church, suspended from the various chandeliers, were moss-covered hanging baskets filled with the choicest of flowers. On the wall back of the desk was an elaborate drapery of red, white, and blue, extending in festoons from corner to corner, and immediately under the drapery was placed a large card covered with black velvet on which was engraved in large golden letters, the following motto: "For God, and Home, and Native Land." Two large National flags were draped around the pillars near the platform.

After invoking divine help upon the exercises, the addresses of welcome and response, and the seating of delegates according to the respective counties to which they belonged, the President, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, called for the reports of the Presidents of the County Unions. Many were the encouraging words to which we listened—of organizations of Unions, Bands of Hope, of thousands having signed pledge-cards. When the Allegany county President gave her report, which told of the building erected for temperance work, in Bolivar, she pictured to them in such vivid words, the earnest, untiring efforts with which the funds were raised for that purpose, that the house resounded with applause. There are twenty-seven Unions in the county, the Alfred Union being the largest.

The report which most interested me was from the President of the city of Brooklyn. She said a hall had been donated to them that would seat four hundred, and every Sunday evening it was filled to overflowing, many persons going forward for prayers, and becoming converted.

The President of the city of Utica arose under an embarrassment from not being recognized as one of the delegates. She stated that she did not blame them for it, as they had done but little during the past year, owing to illness, and to the fact that their Union had been greatly reduced on account of the Temperance Alliance Society recently started there. But they had been working and praying, and this year they would insist upon her being the President again, and now she had come to them for advice and help; to which Mrs. Burt, the President, replied:

Sister.—We do not mean to leave you out; on the contrary, we sympathize with you and join heart and hand with you, and every sincere temperance worker in the land.

These reports were followed by a Bible reading by Mrs. Hannah Whittall Smith, from the 46th Psalm. Mrs. Smith's practical and instructive mode of explaining the Scriptures, can not fail to benefit every seeker after truth. The whole substance of her remarks were finally condensed into three words: "Yield, trust, and obey."

Every session was opened with devotional exercises, which consisted either of reading the Scriptures and prayer, or conference meeting of an hour and a half long, full of interest, as many were the experiences related.

The address of the President, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, was full of gratitude to God for

his favor and assistance in enabling them to accomplish so much during the past year. She regarded the passing of the Temperance Educational Bill in this State as a great cause for rejoicing, and the work done by the various superintendents of committees was well worthy of commendation. She exhorted them to go forward, "be strong and of good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

After the address, several ladies of prominence from other States were conducted to the platform and introduced to the Convention, each making short, pleasing speeches.

The reports of officers and superintendents of committees, such as juvenile work, sailors and soldiers, prison and jail work, &c., showed work, increasing work, to uplift and save their fellow-beings.

At the opening of the first evening session, the Rev. Dr. Niles, of Hornellsville, gave a very happy address of welcome, in behalf of the ministers of the town, which was responded to by Mrs. Burt. Then followed the address by Mrs. Hunt, on the subject, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." While she was speaking, one could occasionally hear from the clergy present, "Amen," "Thank God," "Bless the Lord."

During one of the sessions, the Convention made a formal presentation of a gold watch to the President, Mrs. Burt, whereupon the Convention arose and sang, "Blest be the tie that binds." Then the President, almost overcome with gratitude, replied with befitting words; and when she said, "What will my mother say?" she burst into tears and could say no more.

Miss Julia Coleman's address on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," was spirited, exceedingly interesting, and constantly interrupted by loud applause. "The great secret of interesting the children in this literature, is to be thoroughly posted and interested ourselves."

While waiting for Mrs. McLaughlin, the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Whittall Smith was asked to speak to the audience a short time. In a spirited little speech, Mrs. Smith said, "I am always ready to fill up the gaps. I shall tell you an allegory concerning David and the Giant Goliath. Let Goliath represent intemperance, and David the women. Now we all know that while David's brethren were in the army, David was at home keeping the sheep, and is not that just what we women do? Do not we stay in our homes and take care of the sheep while our husbands are away on business? We know, too, that when David carried provisions to his brethren, they said, 'What business has this stripling here? is it to see the battle that he has come out? Isn't that just the way we women are received sometimes when we go before the public, conscientiously doing our duty to rescue our loved ones from destruction? Don't they tell us we had better be at home looking after the sheep, and not come out to seek notoriety? As David thought he could kill the Giant Goliath, because the battle was the Lord's, so do not we women hope to successfully fight the giant enemy, intemperance, because the battle is the Lord's?"

Mrs. McLaughlin then appeared, and after a beautiful and impassioned address in favor of prohibition, she said, "I will not detain you longer," when, from different parts of the house, was heard, "Go on," "Go on," showing how well she had succeeded in carrying that large audience with her. Surely, no one could listen to her without feeling a responsibility in this matter, and that we are accountable to our heavenly Father.

A spirit of solemnity pervaded every session. While there was no reference made to either Presidential candidate, perhaps it is due to the Convention to say that the following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That we express our endorsement of the action of our beloved President, Miss Willard, and of the National Executive Committee, in regard to the Prohibition party, as being in harmony with the resolution passed in the National Convention at Detroit.

It was carried by an overwhelming majority, after which Mrs. McLaughlin made a speech of congratulation, and the Convention sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Resolutions of thanks to the people of Hornellsville for their great kindness, being unanimously adopted, the Convention adjourned to meet at Cortland.

MRS. E. P. LARKIN, Delegate.

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Session.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Education Society held its Twenty-Ninth Annual Session in connection with the Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference at Lost Creek, W. Va., Sept. 26th, 1884.

The Session was called to order by the President, Prof. E. P. Larkin, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Prayer was offered, after singing, by A. B. Prentice.

The Secretary being absent, L. E. Livermore was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Upon motion the President appointed the following a Committee on Nominations: A. E. Main, L. E. Livermore, N. Wardner.

The Treasurer's Report was read by the Secretary and on motion was adopted.

The Annual Report of the Executive Board was presented by D. E. Maxson, Corresponding Secretary.

Following the Annual Report Dr. Maxson presented a paper on the Importance of Physical Training in our Institutions of Learning.

On motion to adopt the Report of the Executive Board remarks were made by E. P. Larkin.

On motion of D. E. Maxson all friends of Education were invited to participate in the deliberations. Remarks were continued by Prof. A. Whitford, L. M. Cottrell, W. H. Ernst, U. M. Babcock.

On motion of W. C. Titsworth that the President appoint a Committee on Resolutions, the following were appointed: W. C. Titsworth, A. Whitford, A. H. Lewis.

Remarks were continued by O. U. Whitford, A. H. Lewis, Mrs. E. Swinney, A. A. Meredith, all in most hearty accord with the sentiments of the Essay in connection with the Report. The motion to adopt was carried.

On motion the Society adjourned, after prayer by A. H. Lewis, to 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by A. E. Main, after which the choir sang.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

President—E. P. Larkin.
Vice Presidents—Wm. A. Rogers, Wm. C. Whitford, I. D. Titsworth, Geo. H. Greenman, Wm. A. Langworthy, Geo. H. Babcock.
Directors—Benj. F. Langworthy, L. E. Livermore, E. M. Dunn, I. B. Crandall, Clark Rogers, Geo. B. Uter, W. C. Titsworth, S. N. Stillman, J. Chandler Green.
Recording Secretary—A. C. Lewis.
Corresponding Secretary—D. E. Maxson.
Treasurer—Wm. C. Burdick.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, 1. That we express our gratitude to God for the present prosperity of our schools, for the continued life of our teachers, and for the good health which has been so general among our students.

2. That we would express our sympathy with the teachers in our institutions of learning, who are bearing so nobly and heroically the anxieties, burdens, and ill-requited labors of their position, and are giving themselves and their all for the educational good of our people.

3. That we rejoice in the Christian atmosphere of our schools, and especially urge upon our educators that by word and example, they build up our young people whom we entrust to them in loyalty to the teachings and life of Jesus Christ.

4. That we heartily endorse the efforts of our denominational schools to secure larger endowments for their maintenance and growth, and we commend these efforts to the sympathy and material aid of all friends of education.

5. That we earnestly recommend all our people to patronize our own schools, as a duty which we owe alike to our schools and to our children.

W. C. Titsworth presented a paper on *A Motive for Culture*. On motion it was voted to request this essay to be given to the Executive Board for publication.

After singing, L. E. Livermore spoke of the work in which he is engaged as General Financial Agent of Alfred University.

This was followed by receiving the following names as annual members: Edwin S. Maxson, Geo. Tomlinson, Jessie F. Briggs, Sarah Maxson. Life member: A. E. Main. Some other contributions were made, among which was one of \$100 from Ethan Lanphear, of Plainfield, N. J.

The first resolution was taken up after a motion to adopt it by item, and remarks were made by W. C. Titsworth, D. E. Maxson, I. L. Cottrell, and after suggestion by S. D. Davis, A. H. Lewis offered a prayer in keeping with the spirit of the Resolution. The whole assembly arose and joined in the prayer as an appropriate way of passing the motion.

The second resolution was read and remarked upon by O. U. Whitford, E. P. Larkin, A. A. Meredith, and adopted.

The third resolution was read and adopted without remark.

The fourth resolution was read and discussed by A. Whitford, E. P. Larkin, E. M. Dunn, and adopted.

The fifth resolution was read and discussed by L. E. Livermore, U. M. Babcock, C. W. Threlkeld, E. P. Larkin, I. L. Cottrell, and adopted.

The Minutes were read and approved.

It was voted that when we adjourn it be to meet on Sixth day, September, 1885, with the General Conference, at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

After prayer by E. M. Dunn, the Society adjourned.

E. P. LARKIN, President.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary pro tem.

W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer.

In account with the SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

| DR. | |
|---|-------------|
| To Funds invested in Mortgages..... | \$26,289 50 |
| Old Endowment Notes..... | 18,384 00 |
| New Notes..... | 488 25 |
| Capital, cash on hand Sept. 21, 1885..... | 1,076 09 |
| Capital, cash received..... | 2,871 34 |
| Interest received..... | 1,424 91 |
| New Fund received..... | 8 00 |
| | \$44,957 07 |

| CR. | |
|--|-------------|
| By Mortgages on hand..... | \$26,289 50 |
| Old Endowment Notes on hand..... | 18,384 00 |
| New Notes..... | 488 25 |
| Paid Alfred University..... | 1,875 29 |
| Expense, printing..... | 41 12 |
| Expense, drawing up certificate, inventory and filing..... | 3 00 |
| Interest paid on Maxson mortgage..... | 5 50 |
| Invested in Mortgages..... | 3,000 00 |
| Capital, cash on hand..... | 850 43 |
| | \$44,957 07 |

E. & O. E. W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer.
per E. P. L.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1884.

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

B. F. LANGWORTHY, }
J. C. GREEN, } Auditors.

Interest Account.

| DR. | |
|---|---------|
| To N. H. Langworthy..... | \$72 00 |
| Jas. R. Crandall..... | 6 00 |
| Ira B. Crandall..... | 30 00 |
| Nelson R. Crandall..... | 10 50 |
| I. M. Langworthy..... | 68 41 |
| Jefferson Co. coupon..... | 25 00 |
| Hornellsville coupon..... | 17 50 |
| Wm. Langworthy..... | 13 18 |
| Chas. E. Green..... | 15 00 |
| I. M. Langworthy..... | 90 00 |
| A. E. Stillman..... | 9 00 |
| Rev. D. K. Davis..... | 30 00 |
| Wm. O. Place..... | 63 00 |
| I. B. Crandall..... | 61 50 |
| W. H. Crandall, note, Int. on K. M. Hall..... | 98 97 |
| Phebe Potter..... | 18 80 |
| Melville Niles..... | 39 00 |
| Talcott G. Brown..... | 15 00 |
| Alfred Lewis..... | 60 00 |
| N. G. Whitford..... | 12 00 |
| Joshiah Witter Est..... | 15 00 |
| Thos. H. Green..... | 19 80 |
| W. C. Dunham..... | 45 00 |
| Jefferson Co. coupon..... | 35 00 |
| Melville Niles..... | 4 65 |
| W. H. Crandall, Treas..... | 57 40 |
| Wm. Maxson..... | 36 00 |
| Chas. E. Green..... | 15 00 |
| Jos. Edwards..... | 29 00 |
| A. E. Stillman..... | 9 00 |
| Melville Niles..... | 30 00 |
| J. J. Jeffrey..... | 30 00 |
| A. P. Saunders..... | 40 00 |
| Hornellsville coupon..... | 17 50 |
| T. G. Brown..... | 15 00 |
| I. B. Crandall..... | 61 50 |
| I. M. Langworthy..... | 71 00 |
| A. B. Saunders..... | 5 00 |
| Joshiah Witter Est..... | 15 00 |
| A. C. Lewis..... | 54 00 |
| W. C. Dunham..... | 45 00 |
| A. C. Lewis..... | 6 00 |
| N. H. Langworthy..... | 36 00 |
| I. M. Langworthy..... | 19 00 |
| Phebe Potter..... | 16 50 |

\$1,424 91

| CR. | |
|---|----------|
| By W. H. Crandall..... | \$118 50 |
| A. B. Collins..... | 18 00 |
| Sabbath Recorder..... | 41 12 |
| W. H. Crandall..... | 392 44 |
| J. G. Allen, Int. on Maxson Mortgage by I. B. Crandall..... | 5 50 |
| W. H. Crandall, Treas..... | 216 80 |
| W. H. Crandall, Treas..... | 85 00 |
| W. H. Crandall, Treas..... | 98 05 |
| W. H. Crandall, Treas..... | 479 00 |
| W. H. Crandall, Treas..... | 19 00 |
| W. H. Crandall, Treas..... | 16 50 |

\$1,424 91

Principal Account.

| DR. | |
|---|------------|
| To cash on hand..... | \$1,076 09 |
| L. E. Livermore..... | 25 00 |
| Thos. H. Green (A. H. Lewis mortgage)..... | 600 00 |
| Jefferson Co. Bond..... | 1,000 00 |
| W. H. Crandall, Treas. (Agt. note in full)..... | 300 00 |
| Betty Woods..... | 46 34 |
| Inez Maxson..... | 1 00 |
| N. H. Langworthy..... | 800 00 |

\$3,850 43

To cash on hand..... \$350 43

CR.

| | |
|---|------------|
| By J. G. Allen for mortgage made by I. B. Crandall..... | \$1,500 00 |
| Joseph Edwards..... | 1,500 00 |
| Cash on hand..... | 350 43 |

\$3,850 43

E. & O. E. W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

I. ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

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

The Trustees of Alfred University, in compliance with the requisition of the Education Society, submit the following as their report for the collegiate year ending June 26, 1884, in respect to the several subject matters required to be reported on by them.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Benj. F. Langworthy, President, Alfred.
Rev. D. E. Maxson, D. D., Vice President, Alfred.
Wm. H. Crandall, Treasurer, Alfred.
Silas C. Burdick, Recording Secretary, Alfred.
Rev. J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D., Corresponding Secretary, Alfred.
Maxson Stillman, Alfred.
Albert Smith, Alfred.
Philip S. Green, Esq., Alfred.
Elisha Potter, Alfred.
Samuel N. Stillman, Alfred.
Maxson J. Green, Alfred.
Clark Rogers, Alfred.
Rev. Darius R. Ford, D. D., Elmira.
Ira B. Crandall, Alfred.
Wm. C. Burdick, Alfred.
David R. Stillman, Alfred.
Lorenzo J. Collins, Alfred.
Almond E. Crandall, Esq., Alfred.
Rowland A. Thomas, Alfred.
George Greenman, Greenmanville, Conn.
Henry P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred.
Charles H. Maxson, DeRuyter.
Amos R. Allen, Alfred.
Amos C. Lewis, A. M., M. D., Alfred.
George H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J.
Baylies S. Bassett, Alfred.
Thomas Ellis, Alfred.
Edwin S. Ellis, Alfred.
Rev. L. A. Piatts, Alfred.
Rev. W. C. Titsworth, Alfred.
Wm. M. Saunders, Alfred.
LeRoy Lyman, Roulette, Pa.
Rev. L. E. Livermore, A. M., Alfred.
Amos A. Shaw, Alfred.
REV. L. E. LIVERMORE, A. M., General Financial Agent.

FACULTY.

Department of Theology.

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

Department of Philosophy and Liberal Arts.

Rev. J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D., President, Professor of Metaphysics, Ethics, and Literature.

Daytona, Florida.
L. T. ROGERS,
ROGERS & BROTHER,
Engineers & Dealers in Real Estate,
Purchases in Volusia and Brevard Counties.

Alfred, N. Y.
BURDICK,
WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER.
FINE TRAIN WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

MACHINE WORKS,
The Repairing, Models, Emery Grinders, &c.
Lock Lumber for sale. G. C. SHERMAN.

Hopkinton, R. I.
H. SPICER, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.
First Class Work. Low Prices.
Letter, Hopkinton, R. I.

Berlin, N. Y.
GREEN & SON,
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Drugs and Paints.

GREEN,
Manufacturer of White Shirts.
"IRL CHAMPION SHIRTS" TO ORDER.

New York City.
BACOCK & WILCOX CO.
Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers,
L. BACOCK, Pres. 30 Cortlandt St.

AS B. STILLMAN & CO., CHEMISTS.
Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c.
40 & 42 Broadway.

TITSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specialty.
TITSWORTH, 63 Lispenard St.

UTTER, JR. & CO.
PRINTING PRESSES.
13 & 14 Spruce St.
R. JR. H. W. FISH. JOS. M. TITSWORTH.

Leonardsville, N. Y.
TRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and
CONDENSER for Steam Engines.
TRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y.

Adams Centre, N. Y.
DY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY.
Best and Cheapest for Domestic Use.
Send for Circular.

Westerly, R. I.
BARBOUR & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS.
No. 1, Bridge Block.

CLARKE,
DEALER IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

STILLMAN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES
Orders for Shipment Solicited.

DENISON & CO., JEWELERS.
RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
Repairing Solicited. Please try us.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION-
ARY SOCIETY.
GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct.
CLARKE, Recording Secretary, Ashaway, R. I.
L. CHESTER, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I.
L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.

Chicago, Ill.
WAY & CO.,
FURNITURE TAILORS.
205 West Madison St.

D. D. ROGERS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST,
284 Prairie St. Store, 2408 Cottage Grove St.

COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING
PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power.
at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St.

Milton, Wis.
W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS,
Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments,
AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.

P. CLARKE,
REGISTERED PHARMACIST,
City Building, Milton, Wis.

Milton Junction, Wis.
ROGERS,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Town Clerk.
Office at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.

Minnesota.
AYRES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.
Copying in INDIAN INK, OIL, CRAYON, &c.
Dodge Centre, Minn.

Kansas.
FIN & SON,
DEALERS IN DRUGS AND GROCERIES,
Nortonville, Kansas.

Sabbath Recorder,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,
—AT—
D. CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
In advance..... \$3 00
to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents
in addition on account of postage.
If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50
cents additional will be charged.
The paper is discontinued until arrearages are paid,
at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.
All advertisements will be inserted for 50
cents for the first insertion, and 25 cents an
insertion subsequent insertion. Special com-
munications with parties advertising extensively, or
advertisements inserted at legal rates.
Advertisers may have their advertisements
quarantined without extra charge.
Advertisements of objectionable character will
not be inserted.

JOB PRINTING.
This is furnished with a supply of jobbing
and more will be added as the business may
require so that all work in this line can be executed
with neatness and dispatch.

ADDRESS.
Communications, whether on business or for
advertisement, should be addressed to "THE SAB-
BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

Rev. E. P. Larkin, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Natural History.
I. F. Kenyon, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
H. C. Coon, A. M., M. D., Babcock Professor of Physics and of Chemistry.

Department of the Fine Arts.
Rev. J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D., Lecturer on Aesthetics.
A. A. Allen, A. M., Painting Crayoning and Drawing.
A. E. Stillman, A. M., Painting and Drawing.

Department of Natural History.
J. Allen, President.
Prof. E. P. Larkin.
M. Sheppard, M. D., Lecturer on Ornithology.

Department of Music.
J. Allen, President.
N. Gardner Williams, A. M., Director.
H. M. Crandall, Instrumental Music.
V. K. Crandall, Vocal Music and Voice Culture.

Department of Business.
J. Allen, President.
T. M. Davis, A. M., Principal, Commercial Law, Calculations, Correspondence, Penmanship, and Book-keeping.

Department of Normal, Academic, and Preparatory Instruction.
J. Allen, President.
Wm R. Prentice, A. M., Principal, Didactics, English Language, and American History.

Department of Chemistry.
J. Bloomer Prentice, N. G., Associate Principal, Normal Methods, Elementary Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Geography.
T. M. Davis, A. M., Book-keeping and Penmanship.

Department of Geology.
A. A. Allen, A. M., Free Hand Drawing.
A. Allen, Elocution.
Prof. E. P. Larkin, Curator of the Museum of Natural History.

Department of Zoology.
Prof. E. M. Tomlinson, Librarian.
Prof. I. F. Kenyon, Registrar.

Table with 4 columns: Registries of Students, Gentlemen, Ladies, Total. Rows include Fall Term, Winter Term, Spring Term, Average Registries for the year, Total Individual Registries for the year, Summary, Post Graduates, Department of Theology, Department of Philosophy and the Arts, Department of the Fine Arts, Department of Music, Department of Business, Normals, Academicians, Preliminary Academicians, Preparatories, Total, Deducting Repetitions, Corrected Total.

Departments and Courses of Instruction.
The University is designed for both Gentlemen and Ladies, granting equal rights and privileges, and furnishing them equal facilities.

It has organized the following Departments and established the following courses of instruction:
1. Academic Department—Preparatory, Philosophical, Classical.
2. Department of Philosophy, and Didactics—Classical, Philosophical, Normal.

The following degrees are instituted:
Bachelor of Divinity, upon graduates of the Department of Theology, provided they are College graduates; Bachelor of Arts, upon graduates of the Classical Course; Bachelor of Philosophy, Philosophical Course; Bachelor of Education, Normal Course; Bachelor of Industrial Mechanics, Department of Industrial Mechanics.

The Masters' Degree, in course, will be conferred, on application, upon such as shall become entitled to the Degree.
The completion of the special courses, without the additional studies required for a degree, will entitle the student to a Diploma, certifying such completion.

Table with 2 columns: Course, Tuition. Rows include Preparatory, Academic, Collegiate, Chemical Laboratory, Oil Painting and Crayoning, Instrumental Music, Cultivation of the Voice, Private Lessons, Business Course, Drawing, Elocution, Graduation Fee, Surveying, use of Instruments, Chemistry, Chemicals, Music, use of piano one hour a day.

All Tuition is paid in advance. In case of absence, no deduction will be made on tuition bills as arranged, except in cases of absence on account of sickness, or to teach, and then the charge will be \$1 to \$1 25 per week for the time of actual attendance.

LOCATION.
The University is located at Alfred Centre, Allegany County, New York, two miles from the Alfred station of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway. The situation is retired and healthy, in a rural region, surrounded by delightful scenery.

ADMISSION.
The Institution is designed for both sexes, with equal rights and privileges. The candidate for admission registers his or her full name, age, and residence, and, if under twenty-one years of age, the name of parent or guardian. On registration the candidate is a member of the school, entitled to its privileges and subject to its requirements.

THE REGULAR COLLEGE EXERCISES.
The regular exercises which all the students are required to attend, unless specially excused, are: Chapel, recitations in the classes for which they have entered, five days in each week, Church, and Bible Study, each week, also, examinations, during, and at the close, of the term.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.
There are four permanently organized Societies, two for young men—the Alleghanian and the Orophilian,—and two for young women—the Alfredian and the Athenæan. They are conducted with ability, having long maintained a high standard of literary excellence.

LIBRARY.
The Institution Library consists of a choice selection of Histories, Biographies, Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematical and Scientific works, standard English Literature, and Theology.

CABINETS.
Cabinets in Lithological Geology, Palæontology, Archæology, Conchology, Entomology, and many branches of Vertebrate life, illustrate these branches of study. Valuable additions are being yearly made to these collections.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
Facilities are offered students for special study in Chemistry. Students pursuing the General Course in Chemistry may, in addition, elect the Experimental Course in analytical work and Laboratory Practice.

MICROSCOPICAL LABORATORY.
Instruction is given in the use of the Microscope, in the Microscopic structure of rocks, and in Vegetable and Animal Histology. Students in Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Geology, may elect Microscopical work in connection with these subjects.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.
Samuel Whitford, Steward.
Mrs. S. C. Whitford, Matron.
The Boarding Hall contains rooms for the accommodation of teachers and students.

Table with 2 columns: Expense, Amount. Rows include Board, per term, Rooms, Fuel, Washing, per dozen, Students furnish their own lights, The expenses, paid, one-half at the commencement, and one-half at the middle of the term, Applications for boarding in the Hall to be made to the Steward.

FACILITIES FOR SELF SUPPORT.
Faithful, diligent, and enterprising persons can usually find employment, with satisfactory compensation, for all the time that they can profitably spare from their studies.

CALENDAR.
1884.
Fall Term begins, Rhetorical Exhibition, Fall Vacation begins, Winter Term begins, Wednesday, Aug. 27, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 26, Wednesday, Nov. 27, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

1885.
Rhetorical Exhibition, Spring Vacation begins, Spring Term begins, Annual Public Sessions of the Literary Societies, June 22-23, Tuesday, June 23, Tuesday, June 23, Wednesday, June 24.

Table with 2 columns: Revenue, Amount. Rows include Tuition, Regents of the University, Endowment Funds, Held by the University, Held by the Education Society, Held by the Trustees of Memorial Fund, Rentals, Cash Donations per General Agent, Total Debits, Expenditures, Teachers' Salaries, General Financial Agent, Furniture and Fixture, Boarding Hall, Repairs and Incidentals, Interest, Reduction of Indebtedness, Books and Apparatus, Total.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 26, 1884.
Revenue.
Tuition, \$4,408 27
Regents of the University, 706 38

Expenditures.
Teachers' Salaries, \$7,418 23
General Financial Agent, 750 00
Furniture and Fixture, Boarding Hall, 1,036 46
Repairs and Incidentals, 918 30
Interest, 788 40
Reduction of Indebtedness, 500 00
Books and Apparatus, 78 28

The preceding report from the Trustees of Alfred University, was submitted to the said Trustees, at a meeting legally held on the 20th of September, 1884, and, having been adopted by them, was ordered forwarded to the Seventh-Day Baptist Education Society.

B. F. LANGWORTHY, President of Trustees.
SILAS C. BURDICK, Secretary.
MILTON COLLEGE.
To the Executive Board of the Seventh-Day Baptist Education Society:
The Trustees of the Milton College would respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 6, 1884:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Officers.
Ezekiel B. Rogers, President.
Rev. Nathan Gardner, D. D., Vice President.
Willis P. Clark, Esq., Secretary.
Prof. Albert Whitford, A. M., Treasurer.
Trustees—Office expires in 1885.
Hon. Jeremiah Davis, Rockford, Ill.
Prof. Albert Whitford, A. M., Milton.
Rev. Darwin E. Maxson, D. D., Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Henry F. Clarke, Milton.
Ralph Richardson, Milton.
A. Judson Wells, Milton.
Walter G. Hamilton, Milton.
Philip Marquart, Milton.
Prof. Albert Salisbury, A. M., Atlanta, Ga.
Office Expires in 1886.
A. Webster Baldwin, Esq., Janesville.
Reynolds J. Greenman, Esq., Milton Junction.
Rev. Elston M. Dunn, A. M., Milton.
Dea. Truman Saunders, Milton.
Rev. W. C. Whitford, D. D., Milton.
Rev. Nathan Gardner, D. D., Milton Junction.
Oran Vincent, Milton.
Willis P. Clark, Esq., Milton.
Rev. O. U. Whitford, A. M., Westerly, R. I.

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

THE country about Vancouver, Washington Territory, rejoices in good harvests, fine weather, good health, and a bright future. Fruit, fish, and timber abound, and the climate is compared for healthfulness to that of Southern California.

THE Presbyterian Academy of Santa Fe starts out with nine pupils in the kindergarten department, twenty in the primary, and twelve in the Grammar department. The mission school, also connected with Presbyterian home missions, enrolls twenty-six pupils.

Two thousand copies of the Annual Report of the Missionary Society will be bound with the Reports of the Conference and other Societies, for distribution among the churches. A few hundred will be bound separately for the use of the Corresponding Secretary. Persons not receiving the former will be supplied with a copy of the latter upon application to the Secretary.

AMONG the encouraging features of the recent anniversary of our Missionary Society at Lost Creek, W. Va., was the attendance and interest of so many young people. Our anniversaries furnish much information; this increases interest, and this leads to loyalty and devotion. But it is to be regretted that there was not a much larger delegation from the West Virginia churches; for it was largely on their account that the anniversary were held in that State. The next best thing for those not present will be to talk with those who were there, and to carefully read the reports of the meetings, and the annual reports of the various Boards.

ELD. Wheeler has recently preached fifteen sermons at Texarkana, Arkansas, in the unfinished meeting-house, and with good attendance and good results. Six have been added to the church—two upon experience, three by baptism, and one received for baptism. One was also added to the list of constituent members, whose name by some mistake was omitted at the time of organization. The Missionary Society will aid this church in the completion of their house of worship to the amount of one hundred dollars. The work of church building will increase in importance as our home mission work continues to grow, and we solicit contributions to our Meeting House Fund.

THE population of Michigan by the recent census, is 1,853,545, an increase, since 1880, of 216,668. The iron product in a single year has been over \$6,000,000 in value; the copper product has reached 938,960 tons, having a value of \$3,000,000; its forests have given 3,938,157,227 feet of lumber, and 2,248,650,230 shingles, besides timber, lath, hoops, etc.; 3,000,000 barrels of salt have been produced in a year; and fisheries have yielded to the value of \$711,000. 40,000 thousand lumbermen are employed in the woods each year; but much of the wealth produced goes out of the State. Three-fourths of Michigan is said to be missionary ground; and Christian denominations can well afford to send the gospel there.

THE attention of churches that wish aid from missionary funds in the support of missionary pastors during the year ending September 30, 1885, is called to the third division of the Rules and By Laws of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, which relates to "Aid to churches." Thoughtful persons, and persons of observation and experience, can not but see the reasonableness of these rules. They are not necessary, of course, in the case of every church; but in some instances they are. Some churches would do well for themselves without conditions from our Board; others need rules. And so we must apply them to all alike. Appropriations for general missions do not come under these rules, as in this case, we deal directly with the missionaries, while in the other we aid churches.

FROM D. H. DAVIS.
SHANGHAI Aug. 20, 1884.
The world has but little reliable news regarding the Franco-Chinese war question. Kee-Long, a city, on the north shores of the island of Formosa, was attacked by the French and held for a few days, but has since been given back to the Chinese. The French Minister has assured the public that they do not intend disturbing Shanghai, and things are looking more peaceful here.

SABBATH CORRESPONDENCE IN CHINA.
Sometime ago a Protestant Episcopal minister in China embraced the Baptist faith and practice; and he and Brother D. H. Davis of Shanghai have had some correspondence on the Sabbath question. We give below part of a letter received by Brother Davis and his reply.

TO. D. H. DAVIS.
A few words will reply to your remarks on the Sabbath question, please understand that that I am not arguing the question, nor is it necessary. We are both convinced of our position. You will note my reason (the chief reason for rejecting the analogical argument for infant baptism—q. d., the entire dissimilarity between the old and the new divine economies. The same reasons lead me to regard the old Sabbath as not binding—The Abrahamic covenant (as the new covenant also) must stand or fall as a whole. I regard the Christian order a revolution, not an evolution. Again all that is of equal authority must be equally binding. Everything of God must be of equal authority. Everything of God is equally binding. This is true unless and until superseded by another divine order of things. The "Schoolmaster" then, gives way to the Christian and his institution. That the first day was observed by the apostles, is evident. Do I observe the first day? I think so but can not be positive. In the change of time, measurements incident to the establishment of the Gregorian as against the Julian calendar, there is only too much reason to fear an error of dates—how great an error is not known, and the dark ages have hidden all the evidence. Again, what becomes of the Sabbath theory in Russia where the very dates are changed? Of course it would be easy to settle the question by comparison, but has the comparison been made? And when made, which should be adopted, the Russian time division, or the English, (if I may so call it)?

Again the intercalary days do not exactly meet the requirements of the case, being some minutes out. In 1,800 years this would make a very marked difference of date.
I am only giving a few notes—those that carried out would give my reasons for adhering to the Sunday theory, and all I claim for them is that they establish an insuperable difficulty in the way of rejecting the first day and adopting the seventh, which to me is quite as uncertain of accuracy. The true argument, however, is this—that with the Abrahamic analogy for circumcision, the Abrahamic Sabbath falls away. The two covenants are, I believe, essentially different in purpose, structure and force.

Again I say that I do not write in any spirit of argument, but merely to show that the Sabbath question has not been neglected in my studies. In the enclosed paper I have not been able to make proper paragraph divisions. These I could not make for want of space.
Finally, my dear brother I ask that you may judge me as I judge you—sincere before God and man. Though we may differ here, we will not be kept apart there. We may go by somewhat different systems, but we are going by the same Way, which is Christ Jesus, and we shall meet at the same footstool, where we shall have all things in common, and where our differences will be set right, and, above all, where "there will be no more sin." With kind regards to all members of your household, I remain yours in Christ.

BRO. DAVIS'S ANSWER.
SHANGHAI, July 30, 1884.
Dear Brother,—Your kind reply to my former came to hand on the 15th ultimo. Many thanks for the accompanying paper giving statements of your change of faith from the Protestant Episcopal Church to that of the Baptist belief. I had already copied the one you prepared when in Shanghai and forwarded it to the Secretary of my Board. I presume he will publish it. I trust you all are pleasantly situated in your new Japan home, and I pray that you may be abundantly blessed in all of your work for the Master there. Be assured, dear brother, that I give you the credit of being honest before God in your religious convictions and also in the statements of the same before men, although I may differ from you in belief and do not see a logical conclusion in all of your statements. Notwithstanding this difference we are brethren, brethren not because of the difference but because we each believe in Christ; it is this unity of faith that makes us children of the same Father. The nearer we conform to the life and teaching of Christ the greater will be the unity of faith and practice between us.

I am not trying to... of the Sabbath, this works and not of faith because I believe that a faithful observance of man ability will allow mandated men and have example and practice Christ. There is a tween God and the but one true God, or baptism, one true God and Christ is the day, and forever. has ever been the new or old economy, Saviour as much as faith look back to the take away the sin ham by means of looked forward to Lamb. If it be true is a "revolution" how does it have a new idea is the was this Lamb elation of the world. the Scriptures show is no "entire dissi- tween the old and th they are essentially tinuance of the sa- more than their equi- rifice of the new, and because of this all- The fulfillment of does not appear from any way the weekly show that the Sab- fore any covenant w- fall of man. It was uent part of the A- there is no indicati- any more Abraham- The schoolmaster is something to be rev- ence by the incom- or covenant; for h- against the promise- the schoolmaster as the old dispensation held authority ove- one time. The ob- was to bring them what was st- knowledge of sin- faith in Christ ob- there is no more fe- of his punishment- then but under gra- all the same, and are not in harmony- of sin. The loyal- penalties of the la- transgressed the la- the law? Nay, we establish- to the insuperable- observance of the- command, I say, indicated is witho- on which to rest- change in the calen- in any way distu- more than they co- of the earth, the vernal equinox of the best astron- was not until 325- was introduced- method of recordi- that in 1582 the v- 11th of March- March. There h- If this method w- equinox would be- ter months, and- become Spring- error did not affe- or else how could- equinox came on- of the 21st. Mu- days of the week- kept re-occurring- correction was m- October not the- readily be seen- could not affe- would remain un- now if for say- call the 5th of- weekly Sabbath- ender of natu- clocks invented- time piece, wha- that all should- day. There is- although some- of the year a- seasons, yet thi- culty to a faith- as commanded. He who...

BATH CORRESPONDENCE IN CHINA.

Some time ago a Protestant Episcopal minister in China embraced the Baptist faith and he and Brother D. H. Shanghai have had some correspondence on the Sabbath question. We have part of a letter received by Brother D. H. his reply.

TO D. H. DAVIS.

Words will reply to your remarks on the Sabbath question, please understand that I am not arguing the question, nor is it my duty. We are both convinced of our error. You will note my reason (the reason for rejecting the analogical argument for infant baptism—q. d., the dissimilarity between the old and the new economies. The same reasons to regard the old Sabbath as not the Abrahamic covenant (as the new also) must stand or fall as a regard the Christian order a revolution, not an evolution. Again all that is authority must be equally binding. The authority of God must be of equal authority. The authority of God is equally binding. This unless and until superseded by a new order of things. The "School-then," gives way to the Christian and its authority. That the first day was obeyed by the apostles, is evident. Do I observe the first day? I think so but can not be sure. In the change of time, measure incident to the establishment of the Christian era against the Julian calendar is only too much reason to fear that the error is not an error is not and the dark ages have hidden all. Again, what becomes of the theory in Russia where the very Sabbath has changed? Of course it would be settled by comparison, but the comparison has been made? And which should be adopted, the Russian, the English, or the English, (if I may say so?)

The intercalary days do not exempt the requirements of the case, some minutes out. In 1,800 years would make a very marked difference of

only giving a few notes—those omitted would give my reasons for rejecting the Sunday theory, and all I can say is that they establish an insurmountable difficulty in the way of rejecting the first day and adopting the seventh, and I am quite as uncertain of accuracy in the true argument, however, is this—The Abrahamic analogy for circumcision, the Abrahamic Sabbath falls between the two covenants are, I believe, wholly different in purpose, structure and authority.

I say that I do not write in any way of argument, but merely to show the Sabbath question has not been neglected in my studies. In the enclosed I have not been able to make proper divisions. These I could not do for want of space.

My dear brother I ask that you judge me as I judge you—sincerely be- lieved and man. Though we may differ we will not be kept apart there. We are by somewhat different systems, but going by the same Way, which is the same, and we shall meet at the same place, where we shall have all things in common, and where our differences will be forgotten, and, above all, where "there will be no sin." With kind regards to all of your household, I remain yours

BRO. DAVIS'S ANSWER.

SHANGHAI, July 30, 1884.

Brother,—Your kind reply to my letter came to hand on the 15th ultimo. Thanks for the accompanying paper and statements of your change of faith to the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Baptist belief. I had already prepared when in Shanghai forwarded it to the Secretary of my church, I presume he will publish it. I am all are pleasantly situated in Japan home, and I pray that you are abundantly blessed in all of your life. The Master there. Be assured, dear brother, that I give you the credit of being before God in your religious convictions also in the statements of the same men, although I may differ from you and do not see a logical conclusion in your statements. Notwithstanding our differences we are brethren, brethren because of the difference but because we believe in Christ; it is this unity of faith that makes us children of the same Father. The nearer we conform to the law of Christ the greater will be the fruit of faith and practice between us.

I am not trying to be saved by the keeping of the Sabbath, this would be salvation by works and not of faith. I keep the Sabbath because I believe that true faith leads me to a faithful observance of all, as far as my human ability will allow, that God has commanded men and has taught them by the example and precepts of his Son Jesus Christ. There is a unity of purpose between God and the Son. There can be but one true God, one true Christ, one true baptism, one true Sabbath. The mind of God and his Son is the same to-day, yesterday, and forever. His plan of saving men has ever been the same, whether under the new or old economy. Christ was Abraham's Saviour as much as ours. We by the eye of faith look back to the Lamb of God slain to take away the sins of the world. Abraham by means of actual typical sacrifice, looked forward to the same sin-atonement Lamb. If it be true that the new economy is a "revolution" and not an "evolution" how does it happen, that the central idea is the same in both. How was this Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. It occurs to me that the Scriptures show conclusively that there is no "entire dissimilarity" existing between the old and the new economies—that they are essentially the same. The discontinuance of the sacrifices of the old have more than their equivalent in the great sacrifice of the new, and are discontinued only because of this all-sufficient sacrifice.

The fulfillment of these typical ordinances does not appear from Scripture to affect in any way the weekly Sabbath. The Scriptures show that the Sabbath was instituted before any covenant was made, even before the fall of man. It was not therefore a constituent part of the Abrahamic covenant and there is no indication that the Sabbath was any more Abrahamic than it is Pauline. The schoolmaster is not, according to Paul, something to be revolutionized out of existence by the coming of the new economy or covenant; for he says, the law is not against the promise. He does not speak of the schoolmaster as some one who lived in the old dispensation but as some one that held authority over even the Galatians at one time. The object of the schoolmaster was to bring them to Christ by showing them what was sin. By the law is the knowledge of sin. But having through faith in Christ obtained the pardon of sin, there is no more fear of the schoolmaster or of his punishments. We are not under law then but under grace. But the law exists all the same, and just as soon as our lives are not in harmony with it, it will reprove us of sin. The loyal citizen does not fear the penalties of the law until he knows he has transgressed the law. Do we thus make void the law?

Nay, we establish the law. With respect to the insuperable difficulties attending the observance of the Sabbath of the fourth command, I say, to my mind, all you have indicated is without any good foundation on which to rest. I fail to see how any change in the calendar of the nations could in any way disturb the weekly cycle, any more than they could change the revolution of the earth, or change the time of the vernal equinox. It is stated by one of the best astronomers in the world that it was not until 325 that the Julian calendar was introduced into the church. This method of recording time was imperfect so that in 1582 the vernal equinox came on the 11th of March instead of on the 1st of March. There had been a loss of ten days. If this method was continued, the vernal equinox would be carried back into the winter months, and thus winter would have become spring. Now it is plain that this error did not affect the days of the month or else how could it be determined that the equinox came on the 11th of March instead of the 21st. Much less could it effect the days of the week. The months and weeks kept re-occurring in their regular order. The correction was made by calling the 5th of October not the 5th but the 15th. It can readily be seen that this correction also could not effect the weekly cycle. It would remain undisturbed just as it would now if for any reason it should be decided to call the 5th of next October the 15th. The weekly Sabbath is not regulated by the calendar of nations nor by the watches and clocks invented by man. God gave his own time piece, which he set in the heavens so that all should be able to observe his holy day. There is no inaccuracy in his time, although some days may be some seasons of the year a little longer than at other seasons; yet this did not establish any difficulty to a faithful observance of the Sabbath as commanded.

He who at the beginning of time instituted the Sabbath as a memorial of creation, did not in that creation make any blunder by sanctifying a particular day and commanding it to be observed as holy. If it was possible to observe the Sabbath for more than four thousand years, then it could be observed as well for a longer time. The intercalary days do not affect the week, it is simply a human invention to keep the equinox on the same day of the month. To illustrate; my watch runs a little slow so that in the space of four years it has lost one hour, i. e., when it is noon my watch is only eleven o'clock. I set it on to twelve o'clock and thus correct my time with God's time. Have I by this correction confused or disturbed the regular order of the hours of the day? Not at all. Should it be necessary to change it several hours the fact would remain the same. This same illustration also applies to the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar. With respect to the change of dates in the Russian calendar, I think the same principle will hold true. It is a well-known fact that among the Russians there are many who observe the seventh day as the Sabbath. Not long since I was re-assured of this fact by a Russian missionary.

In answer to the apostolic observance of the first-day of the week as the Sabbath, I send you one or two tracts which I hope you will study and compare with Scripture. Do not "first put Sunday doctrine" into the Scriptures and then try to get it out, for this you have condemned in your paper on infant baptism. There is certainly quite as much Scripture for infant baptism as for Sunday observance, both are of the same parent, the Roman church. Catholics admit that Sunday is authorized to be observed by the decree of the Pope.

I agree that all that is of equal authority must be equally binding. Everything of God is of equal authority. Everything of God is therefore equally binding unless and until he plainly declares his previous declarations null and void. Everything God sanctifies and sets apart as holy, is holy and sacred. God has sanctified the seventh day as holy time. The seventh day is therefore sacred and holy until God shall himself declare it common and secular. He has never declared it a common day. He has never sanctified any other day as the Sabbath. What God has declared by express declaration to be holy, who is man to make common and secular?

I do not wish to press any discussion with you; but I do wish to show you if possible that the Sabbath of the Lord is holy not for any particular dispensation, but like all moral law, for all dispensations. However good analogical reasoning may be in reaching conclusions it should never take the place or disenthroned the word of God. Nor in discarding the analogical should we discard what God has all through his Word taught. The latter would be as great a mistake as the former.

The Sabbath had its beginning at creation. Its perfect fulfillment is in the rest that remains for the people of God in heaven. "Blessed are they that keep his commandments that they may have right to the tree of life and enter in through the gates into the city."

I hope what I have written may be received with the same kindly spirit with which it is intended. I do not judge you harshly, I only wish to persuade you to investigate the question more extensively than you have yet done. And may the Holy Spirit, the best interpreter of God's word, be with you.

Sincerely yours,
D. H. DAVIS.

FROM MISS PERIE F. RANDOLPH.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1884.

We are glad to be able to report to you that the wave of missionary interest that rose in the Athenaeum Lyceum, a little less than a year ago has not lost any of its power or volume, but at their last session they voluntarily moved, and after a very interesting and zealous discussion, all favoring the motion, voted to send \$10, to aid in building or furnishing Dr. Ella F. Swinney's medical building; and I enclose the amount, as instructed, which is to be credited to the Athenaeum Lyceum, Alfred Centre, N. Y. It would afford me great pleasure to meet with the Conference, especially the missionary session, but it can not be, and so I try patiently to conform, and pray for God's blessing to rest upon all the people there assembled; and may the Holy Spirit so guide, in all the business transactions that everything besides charitable Christian feelings and words may be dispelled.

PERIE FITZ RANDOLPH.

Office Expires in 1887.
E. Stillman Bailey, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Ill.
Erza Crandall, Milton.
Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J.
John C. Plumb, Milton.
Paul M. Green, Milton.
Shepherd S. Rockwood, A. M., Janesville.
Ezekiel B. Rogers, Milton.
Dea. Lester T. Rogers, Milton Junction.
Robert Williams, Milton.

Faculty.
Rev. Wm. C. Whitford, A. M., D. D., President, and Professor of Rhetoric, Political Economy, and Mental Science.
Albert Whitford, A. M., Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics.
W. Frank Place, A. M., Professor of Physics, Chemistry, and Latin Language.
Edwin H. Evenson, A. B., Professor of Greek, and Scandinavian Languages.
N. Gardner Williams, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Walter D. Thomas, A. B., Instructor of Greek Language.
Miss Jane C. Bond, A. M., Instructor in English Department.
Mrs. Chloe C. Whitford, A. M., Instructor of German Language.
Mrs. Clara Dunn Humphrey, B. S., Instructor of Elocution.
Miss May C. Baldwin, Instructor of Oil Painting, Pencil, and Crayon Drawing.

GRADUATES AND DEGREES.

The following students graduated at the last Commencement: In the Classical Course, Howard L. Emerson, Dubuque, Iowa, and Walter D. Thomas, Shiloh, N. J. In the Scientific Course, James Mills, M. D., Elgin, Ill. In the Teachers' Course, Wm. J. Skelton, Henderson, Mich. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course upon Myron J. Whitford, M. D., Milton Junction, and William D. Ticknor, Princeton.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The students during the year were two hundred and fifty-eight in number, one hundred and sixty males, and ninety-eight females. Of these sixty-two—forty-two gentlemen and twenty ladies—were collegiate students. The others were members of the classes in the Academic studies, in Music, and in Oil Painting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

| Income. | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| From Tuition..... | \$4,006 00 |
| From Rents..... | 207 00 |
| From Interest on Endowments..... | 385 00 |
| From Subscriptions..... | 610 00 |
| From Miscellaneous Sources..... | 19 70 |
| Amount..... | \$5,227 70 |
| Expenditures. | |
| For Salaries of Teachers..... | \$4,274 22 |
| For Land..... | 216 00 |
| For Insurance..... | 153 00 |
| For Debts..... | 185 00 |
| For Repairs..... | 90 00 |
| For Sundries..... | 608 68 |
| For Cash on hand..... | 800 85 |
| Amount..... | \$5,227 70 |

TUITION AND BOARD.

The tuition per year has been from \$24 to \$27 in the Academic Department; from \$30 to \$33 in the Collegiate; from \$21 to \$30 in Crayon Drawing and Oil Painting; from \$15 to \$36 in Elocution; and from \$45 to \$75 in Music. Board by one's self has been \$1 25 per week; in club, \$1 50; and in private families, \$3. Board per year, including room-rent and use of furniture, has ranged from \$54 75 to \$115 50.

ADDITIONS.

The College grounds have been enlarged, the past year, by the purchase of a somewhat small but greatly needed lot in their rear. Extensive improvements are now in process of completion in the main College Hall. These consist principally in the construction of chimneys with large flues, and in the placing of tubular furnaces in this building, for the purpose of heating and ventilating thoroughly the Chapel and recitation rooms. The donation of \$500 by A. P. Saunders, of Farmington, Ill., has enabled the institution to begin this important work, the expenses for which are not included in this report.

THE ALUMNI FUND.

Three years since, the graduates and the other students and friends of the College started this fund, and within two years raised pledges amounting to nearly \$5,000. The past year, \$2,500 have been added to it. On securing in all \$10,000 for it, Geo. H. Babcock, of Plainfield, N. J., is ready to add another \$10,000 to the Endowment Fund of the institution.

By order and in behalf of the Trustees,
E. B. ROGERS, President of Trustees.

Mens Sana in Corpore Sana.

"A sound mind in a sound body," is the classical formula of the ideal man.

Whatever may be the condition of the human personality in the final state of existence; it is certain that in this state the factors which constitute man's personality belong together, and in some mysterious way counterpart each other.

Without the soul the body were but an inanimate clod, incapable of sensation or motion; and without the body, the soul were incapable of cognizing the world of being around it, and of revealing itself to that world.

The perception of outward objects by the mind depends upon the sensuous impression of the objects upon the nerves of sensation, and the perception can never exceed the sensation in accuracy of delineation or intensity of appreciation.

If the refractive media of the eye act imperfectly upon the rays of light that would pass through them from any outward object, to paint that object upon the retina, by just so much will the image be imperfect, and by just as much as the image is imperfect, will it misrepresent the outer world to the mind that seeks to know it.

The soul can know only so much of the melodies and harmonies of sound as the organs of hearing gather upon the auditory nerves, spread out upon the surface of the cochlea, or inner chamber of the ear.

If the digestive organs fail to supply for the brain a sufficient quantity of good blood, or the circulatory organs fail to carry it there in sufficient quantities to give healthy action to that organ, by just so much will the mind be incapable of healthy action.

On the other hand, though more occult in their action, there are laws of dependencies of the physical organs upon the healthy action of the mind, and to such extent are these laws operative that systems of Therapeutics have been founded upon them, which have achieved their share of success in the treatment of physical maladies.

If these premises be true, and the ideal man be the man with a "sound mind in a sound body," it follows that any system of education must be defective which fails to realize this ideal manhood.

If our institutions of learning so neglect the true law of life and health, as to turn out, year after year, graduating classes of physical pigmies, the world will be but little benefited, though it were possible for them to be intellectual giants.

In the early stages of society it has been common to glorify

physical prowess as the ideal excellence, and this ideal has thrust itself forward sometimes into the more advanced stages, so as to induce sharp rivalry with the systems of more intellectual training.

If Grecian mythology commemorates her poets, philosophers, and statesmen, none the less does it exalt her heroes, and set Hercules among the stars, and all time has used his name as the synonym of physical strength and daring. Even Hebrew literature would be all incomplete without its Samson, and its giant-killer.

The gymnasium has had a somewhat conspicuous and influential place in the national systems of education, of both ancient and modern times. The word gymnastics is derived from the Greek word, *gymnos*, naked, and was used of a system of physical exercises in which the Grecian youth engaged in a state of nudity. The gymnasium was a building of more or less costliness in which gymnastics were practiced for the sport and gratification of the public. Athens alone had nine of these institutions at a time. The Romans adopted the Greek system, and erected gymnasiums on a large scale.

At length the Philosophers used the gymnasia as places for gathering and instructing their pupils, and hence, the transference of the name to public buildings devoted to intellectual training. The German gymnasium corresponds somewhat to the grammar school and high schools of the English and Scottish systems of education, and serve as preparatory schools for the Universities. By such use of the gymnasia, their use as schools of physical training was to some extent superseded, and the lack of such training began to be seriously felt, especially in the armies of Europe. Prussia was first to perceive the deficiency and to suggest the remedy.

In the fore part of the present century, gymnasia of the original type were opened at different places, and scholars of high repute devoted themselves to teaching gymnastics proper, and of developing it into a science.

Salzman founded a gymnasium at Schrupfenthal in 1806, and put it under the charge of Prof. Guts. Muthus, the celebrated teacher and author of gymnastics as a science. He devoted his time and large talents to the elaboration of theoretical and practical gymnastics as a branch of popular education.

His writings on this subject have since been held and quoted as standard authority. Prof. Muthus died in 1839, but his system of gymnastics was adopted and its study entered into the curriculum of many of the other German Institutions.

Prof. Muthus was followed by Prof. Jahn, who rendered the science so attractive and popular in Prussia that other countries of Europe soon adopted it and made it an important part of their system of education.

Sweden followed Prussia and gymnastics soon became a prominent feature in the whole course of Scandinavian study.

In 1814, Louis Philippe adopted and enlarged the system for the French army, as it was generally conceded that the superiority of the soldiers of Prussia over those of the French of the first Empire, was largely due to their superior gymnastic training. From that time gymnastic training has been instituted by nearly all the continental European States, especially for their armies, while it has been practiced with marked improvement of their civilian population. England came last, and recently established camps for gymnastic instruction at Aldershot and other places.

The systems of instruction in gymnastic science are divided into several courses, beginning with the more simple and easy muscular movements, and proceeding to the more complex and difficult, till every part of the body is rendered supple and strong and brought under such subjection to the will as to obey its slightest behests with alacrity, precision and power. Thus far is "elementary gymnastics," and then comes "applied gymnastics," which consists in such facts of walking, running, vaulting, riding, balancing, lifting, &c., as make the legends of the original Hercules seem less incredible.

It is indeed marvelous into what degrees of agility and strength the human mechanism can be developed under proper courses of sanitary and gymnastic training.

On the other hand, its well-nigh Herculean capacities of endurance, are not less strikingly evinced in the fact that it survives the lack of training and persistent abuse, to which it is subjected, even in the institutions where the best culture is given, not to speak of the utter neglect of proper home training, which should precede and lay the foundation for all that follows.

The theory of gymnastic science is as simple as it is philosophical. It is a law of life and growth, that repeated and regular movements of any muscles or system of muscles, give them strength and growth.

The alacrity and precision with which the fingers of the practiced pianist sweep the keyboard; the deliberate and certain aim of the experienced marksman; the steady and sure probing and cutting around among the blood vessels, by the skillful surgeon; the unerring and microscopic lines drawn by the hand of the engraver; are only so many results of the marvelous law of the enhancement of power by the persistence of practice.

And it is right here where the physical and the mental faculties seem to so coalesce as to appear almost an indivisible unit.

The finger of the pianist in its swiftest flight from one key to another, and all of them in their marvelous combinations are only answering to some soul movement which bids them go where they go, that it may voice to some other soul the musical thrill of melody and harmony which itself feels.

Dangers. Gymnastic science, both theoretical and practical, has its limits, beyond which it may not pass except at the risk of detraction from what is of more worth, and of degenerating into what is of less worth if not indeed, of actual viciousness and damage to both physical and spiritual health and well-being.

There is a kind of life-pulse set agoing by the motion of the physical organs which, without careful restraint, will easily carry them over the line of healthful activity, and induce too great tension and weariness. It is no easy thing to keep physical exercise within healthful limits. And then, from the very beginning of gymnastic training as an art, there has been an uncontrollable tendency to link it with public games, and popular amusements out of which have come danger and detriment, not to say death, to nations.

The Hebrew nation was not more devoted to its great national

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, October 16, 1884.

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

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance; 50c. additional may be charged where payment is delayed beyond the middle of the year.

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

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company have received notice that after Sunday, the 12th inst., the Pennsylvania company will no longer afford them connections between Baltimore and New York. The reason assigned by the latter company for closing this contract is that there is not more business demanded by this route than they themselves can handle. They promise that no damage shall accrue to freighting interests, and no inconvenience to the traveling public.

UNDER the head of "An Enormous Trade," an exchange says, "New York is the center of the cigar-making trade. She has nearly 4,000 factories, and turns out 1,000,000,000 cigars a year. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois rank after New York. There were made in this country last year, 3,167,060,925 cigars, about forty for every pound of tobacco used. About 35,000,000 were imported, thus making a total of about 3,212,000,000, or sixty for every man, woman and child in the United States, and 250 for every man over 21 years of age." The only possible good in this enormous business is that it gives employment to a few thousand persons who, otherwise, might be unemployed. But then, the merest fraction of what this enormous business costs the country would support all that class in luxurious idleness, or give each one a comfortable home. And all this for a pernicious habit begotten of a perverted taste.

THE social duties of church-going people to strangers in the house of God can not be too often or too strongly emphasized. We have no doubt that what seems to many strangers an intentional slight is, at most, only a thoughtless oversight, or possibly a feeling of hesitancy in approaching a stranger with personal questions or suggestions. But when all proper allowances are made for such considerations, it is true that more attention might be given to strangers in all our churches, to the profit of both the church and the stranger. On this point a friend says:

"I often find myself a stranger among strangers seeking to find a place among them while they pray and sing praises to Our Father. I can not believe that any two persons, who truly love Jesus, ought to feel as strangers when they meet even for the first time. "There is one church and one people." And it grieves me that, not only I, but others should be received into what is called God's house with such heart freezing indifference as is often met. Are the numbers attending so large that there is no room for strangers? The many empty seats say no! What then is the reason that those who profess to be the children of God can not afford to be more considerate when in their Father's house? Who can tell how much good could be done—how many souls could be saved by a little effort to make the house and worship of God pleasant and agreeable to the lone stranger? Brothers be on the alert for this stranger. Give him a good seat, speak kindly to him, make him feel that he is welcome to all the enjoyment there is to be found in God's house. The result will be a blessing to both you and him."

NOTES FROM THE CONFERENCE.

A person visiting West Virginia for the first time in 1884, can hardly understand the extent of the improvements which have been made during the past fifteen or twenty years. It is possible also, that those who have lived in that country during this time will not fully realize all that has occurred in the way of change. But to one who has been an occasional visitor, the work of improvement is manifest in the roads, in the facilities for conveyance, in the appointments for comfort and convenience in the home life, in the general appearance of the farm, and in an atmosphere of progress everywhere felt, but not so easily expressed. For all these evident signs of prosperity, our brethren are to be congratulated. But it would be an unfortunate thing if, with these changes apparently for the better, there should be less of genuine simplicity in the home life of these people, or less of fervor in their piety. We have seen no danger in this direction.

Speaking more particularly of the Conference, it was noticed with not a little interest that there was a more than usually large proportion of young people among the delegates. There can be no more hopeful day for any denomination or denominational

work, than the day when the young people—those who are just entering upon the great duties of life—become thoroughly interested in that work. It is both a sign of interest already awakened, and a means of deepening that interest, that young people are found at the public meetings at which are discussed the various questions of vital importance. It is to be hoped the churches will, in the future, take more pains to appoint, not fewer of the older people, but more of the young, and encourage them to attend.

It is doubtful, whether, at any Conference ever held by us, larger collections were taken in proportion to the roll of delegates, than at the late sessions. All the Societies took generous collections, some special appeals for meeting-house funds were promptly met, and some objects, not usually considered on such occasions, were liberally remembered. This may be, in part, due to the enthusiastic way the West Virginians have of taking up collections. In the first place the whole congregation rises and sings some familiar soul-stirring hymn. This gives everybody some part in the work of taking the collection to begin with. Then some person, appointed to receive the collection, stands upon the low platform in front of the pulpit. While the singing goes on, those who wish to make contributions step out into the aisle and up to the platform, and, shaking hands with the brother appointed to receive the money, deposit the same in the hat or box on the stand at his side. No description of this method can begin to do it justice. One has to see it—participate in it—in order to appreciate it. Even then the full meaning of it can only be realized by him who has had the pleasure of "taking" the collection in this true, hearty West Virginia fashion. After all, we are glad to believe, these collections would have been liberal, even if they had been taken in the silent, cold-blooded Northern way.

On the whole, we believe all the delegates are agreed in saying that the Conference at Lost Creek, will long be remembered as one of the most enjoyable, as well as one of the most profitable sessions ever attended. We are sure, that to many it will never seem quite so far to West Virginia as it has hitherto done; and that to many who live in West Virginia, the brethren from the North will seem a good deal more like brethren because they have seen their faces, heard their voices, shaken their hands, and felt the heart-throbs of a common interest in the Master's work, and had sweet fellowship in prayer and praise.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

The writer was taught the principles of free trade in college; and there is something so fine in the theory that it is not very easy to accept opposite views. It has seemed to me that business men were quite likely to be protectionists when their own interests were involved, and free traders when they were only theorizing, or when free trade would advance their interests. In the earlier years of my ministry, acting upon the principles of free trade, I thought that our denominational publications should compete for our support upon equal terms with the publications of other denominations; and in my ignorance and want of experience, I did not realize that such a position was neither wise, right, nor just. The theory sounds well, however, and there are persons who are too willing to act upon it. But it does not work well. The RECORDER, for example, can not be furnished at as low a subscription price as other papers, simply because its circulation is so small. And its advertising rates must be low on that account. This ought to be as plain as "A. B. C." to every candid Seventh-day Baptist. Now many of us are willing to pay a little more for manufactured goods made in this country, than England could furnish them for, because to make our own cloth furnishes work for multitudes, and promotes national prosperity. This is self-protection and patriotism, not selfishness. And it is not an appeal to selfishness and sectarianism but to principles of self-protection and to loyalty to truth, when our people are asked to cheerfully pay more for our own papers than the same amount of reading can be bought for elsewhere, if this is necessary, and to increase the list of subscribers to the RECORDER by one or two thousand. And added emphasis is given to all this by the fact that however much of information and instruction other publications may contain, we need for the cultivation of our denominational loyalty and, as dependent upon this, our spiritual life, what can be done for us only by our own papers. And all that can be said of the grand opportunities and pressing demands for mission and Sabbath reform work, magnifies the importance of protecting and building up ourselves in Seventh-day Baptist faith and practice, because these embody, more nearly than any other need, our views of Christian doctrine and life. In the front rank of agencies for Christian and denominational upbuilding is denominational literature.

Communications.

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

GOLDEN WEDDING AT MILTON.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Horace G. Hamilton and his wife, occurred in this village, Thursday evening, Sept. 25th.

Both were born in the State of New York, he in Brookfield, Madison county, and she in Alfred, Allegany county. To the latter place Mr. Hamilton moved when a mere boy, and there he married Miss Catherine M. Burdick, his wife. In 1842 they came to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Harmony, Rock county; moving to this village thirteen years afterwards, where they have ever since made their home. Two sons and three daughters have blessed their household, all of whom are living, except the younger son, Arthur D. Hamilton, a noble-hearted young man, who was killed at the battle of Antietam; and after whom the post of the Grand Army of the Republic in this village was named. The elder son is Major Emory M. Hamilton, who achieved a splendid record during the war, and now lives in the city of New York. The daughters married

feasts at Jerusalem than were the Grecians and Romans to their periodical and national games, such as the Olympian, the Pythian, the Nemean, the Isthmian games. These games originated in athletic sports and gymnastic contests, and the great end of gymnastic culture was to fit the gymnast for the public gaze in some pugilistic, gladiatorial, or other encounter. No other institutions had greater effect in moulding the national character than these games.

The Olympic games of Greece antedate her historic period, and came to be the all-controlling event in the national life. They occurred every fifth year, and the period between them came to be adopted as the national measure of time, and was called an Olympiad, and all events in Grecian history were chronologically described as having occurred in a given Olympiad. They were generally connected with religious exercises, and held in cities where stood the most celebrated religious shrines.

But in spite of all this their course was downward, and they became the scenes of the festering corruptions, and prolific source of the moral pollution in which those noble States lost their lives.

One historian aptly says, "From the noble spectacle of the Greek Olympia, the course of the public games can be traced downward, to the Roman Amphitheater, of whose degradation and horror a faint picture may be formed from its last survival, the Spanish Bull-fight."

The modern, and, we may say the present effort, to revive athletic exercises by connecting them with games and prizes and gambling, and public exhibitions, have already manifested signs of degeneracy that threaten for them a more speedy festering and mortification than came to their ancient prototypes. It is to be hoped, however, that they will not get such firm hold of the national life as to repeat the story of Greece and Rome collapsing from emasculated moral stamina, through their degenerated gymnasia.

The boat-racing mania which has been for several years raging in the English and American Universities and Theological Seminaries, has created serious apprehensions, of lasting detriment to those institutions, if not to the cause of education itself, by lowering the standard of true culture, by swinging back to the preponderance of physical force in the ideal manhood.

The most recent manifestation of this tendency to sink the higher in the lower element of manly training, in the skating rink craze, has no better promise, than the boating and base-ball mania which it is superseding. Besides the tendency to excess, and the danger of physical detriment, instead of culture and health, which goes along with it, there is that other and more serious danger to the morals which has always been inseparable from such spectacular entertainments.

They have always been fruitful means of dissipation, easy places of resort for the idler, the busy body, not to say of the lounge, and the debauchee.

Whether these public exhibitions shall prove schools of better training toward physical prowess, depends largely upon whether they are put under such tuition as compels them to regard the laws of culture upon which all true education must proceed, or be left to the caprice and recklessness of the mere pleasure-seeker, who snubs every consideration of life and health, and right training to the gratification of his love of applause, and pride of championship.

It will be a good day for education when the true relation of physical and mental training is understood by our educators, and such systems of instruction introduced into our literary institutions as will give healthy and symmetrical culture and development to the whole man.

Our schools of all grades are culpably neglectful when they take the ruddy-faced, strong-limbed boy from the farm or the shop, and put him upon a course of excessive mental activity, while they not only do nothing to make sure a counter-balance of physical exercise, but actually wage a warfare against physical health, by confinement upon hard seats in the foul air of

Charles Goodrich, and Goddell Foster, both of Independence, Kansas, and W. H. Coon, of Beatrice, Nebraska. For nearly two months the preparations have been made for the wedding. Major Hamilton, and his wife, who is accompanied by Mrs. Pickett, from New York, and the daughters with their husbands, except Mr. Coon, and their children have been visiting during that time at their father's home. Altogether they have made a company of nineteen, ranging from three years, the age of the youngest grand-child, to seventy-four, the age of the father and grandfather. As might be expected, they have passed a most enjoyable season.

At this golden wedding, there were present as guests, Rev. James Bailey and wife; President W. C. Whitford and wife, Mrs. E. M. Dunn, Edward T. Hamilton, wife, two daughters, and grandson; Mrs. Emma H. Cary, A. Delos Burdick and wife, of Racine; Alfred D. Burdick, James Pierce and wife, Miss Jennie C. Bond, and James Dennet and wife. The early portion of the evening was spent in congratulating the aged couple and in visiting with each other; the latter part, in partaking of an excellent supper, which was served in Hamilton's Hall. It was a scene not easily forgotten. The tables were decorated with beautiful flowers, and garnished with a profusion of choice meats, cakes, fruits, etc. The arrangements in seating brought Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton at the head of the room, the grand-children near the center, and the children and the guests on the sides. At the close of the supper, President Whitford made some very appropriate and acceptable remarks, and was followed by Rev. J. Bailey and Major Hamilton. Presents of gold spectacles

were made to both father and mother by Major Hamilton and Mr. Foster; a silver cup and saucer with gold lining, by Mr. Coon; an old and rare cameo pin, by Mrs. Hamilton, an heirloom of her family; a beautiful tea set of China, by Major S. S. Rockwood, of Janesville, who sent his regrets that he could not be present; another set of China ware by W. G. Hamilton, mother and sister, Edward T. Hamilton and family and D. Humphrey and wife, of Mazomanie.

A few days subsequent to this anniversary, the children and grand-children must repair to their homes in the east and the west, and our esteemed townsman and his wife remain in the quiet and loneliness of their home.—*Janesville Gazette.*

DEA. SANFORD NOTES.

Sanford Noyes was born in Westerly, R. I., Jan. 9, 1802. On the 19th of December, 1830, he was married to Eunice Witter, the daughter of Josiah and Dorcas Witter. Moving from Westerly to Goshen, Conn., he lived there a number of years, during which time he professed religion, in the year 1832. Subsequently returning to Westerly, he united with the First Hopkinton Church, where he remained a member until the year 1837, when he and his wife became constituent members of the First Westerly Church, near Dunn's Corners. At the constitution of this Church he was chosen, and we believe ordained deacon, which office he worthily filled till death. As a citizen he was much esteemed, and as a Christian he lived a quiet useful life. In all matters he was a safe counselor and was a pillar in the Church. Those who knew him best loved

poorly ventilated rooms. While such irregular and often ill-advised exercise as students secure for themselves may be better than none, it can not fail to fall very far short of such as might be and ought to be secured for them under the direction of competent instruction and in accordance with the regulations of the institution.

While the Executive Board of the Education Society look with gratification and pride upon the advances which the institutions reporting to them, are making in their efficiency for the higher grades of intellectual, ethical, and theological training, and the answering appreciation of those advances by the steadily increasing patronage the public is giving them, they are not without concern lest they should forget that they are somewhat responsible for the proper balance of brain with muscle, of mind with body in the young men and women which they send out into the busy throng of world-workers. The need of the home is strong hands as well as "brave and loving hearts," cultured brains.

The ideal minister of the dime novel, who moves among his parishioners, with sad, pale face and emaciated form, none too well concealed by the traditional white neck-tie and black coat, isn't the kind of man our practical age wants, although he may out-Schaff a Schaff in following the analogies of Hebrew and Sanscrit roots, or out-Shedd a Shedd in linking the eternal decrees of God with the final perseverance of the saints.

The well nigh marvelous power with which such burly men as Spurgeon, Moody and Colyer, move upon the masses, is due as much to the sturdy corporosities which they present, as to any superior intellectual acumen they may possess.

"Mus sana, in corpore sana," is still as ever the true ideal manhood, and it is well that we as educators consider the question of our part of the responsibility of the dwarfed physical manhood that is growing up around us and among us.

Under the almost utter neglect of proper physical training, aided and fearfully accelerated by the wretched wounds that men and women and boys and girls are inflicting upon themselves, by their bad habits of eating, dressing and sleeping, not to speak of the actual poisons by tobacco, opium and alcohol, the average age of the human race has run down to the fearfully low figure of thirty years.

The average ante-deluvian, five hundred years old, showered the tremendous powers of vitality God gave the human constitution.

The average Englishman, the best blooded men on the earth, thirty years old, shows the tremendous abuse, to which the human constitution has been subjected.

Who shall sound the "halt" to this fearful death march, if not those whom we agree to call our educators.

If our institutions of learning teach us nothing about how to live and be strong, how to carry sound minds in sound bodies, to whom shall we look?

Where shall originate the radical preventives for this fearful human deterioration which threatens to exterminate the race?

It is but too obvious that boating, walking, ball-playing and rink-skating, will not do it, but the rather help on the malady, for want of scientific direction and healthful restraint.

This report will reach its legitimate close by suggesting for the serious consideration of those who foster our institutions of learning, whether there should not be added to their courses a course of theoretic and applied gymnastics, under the direction of a competent professor, and the means supplied for the successful conduct of such a course. In the fulfillment of such a plan, might it not come to pass that the best educated man, would be the one, as much to be relied upon for the fulfillment of the physical as for the intellectual end of life.

It is not safe to sever what God has joined together, and educate out of proportion, and therefore into deformity and dwarfage, what God means shall be strong as they are harmonious and mutually helpful.

In behalf of Executive Board, approved September 20th.

D. E. MAXSON, Cor. Sec.

him for his integrity, his virtues.

To Dea. Noyes and wife children, four of whom—daughter, together with youth, survive him, most affectionate husband and

For years he had strength and for months waiting the appointed should come,—

"Waiting till the Were a little lo

The concurrence of friends the funeral, tells of the was held. A funeral di by the pastor of the Church from Job 5: 26: to thy grave in a full ag corn cometh in his see Stillman and H. Clark sisted in the funeral ser remains were interred i on a beautiful site overl memory of the just is b

FROM TEXAS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath R I have the very plea communicate to you th is, Bro. S. R. Wheel on Fourth-day morn 11th, and began a serie continued until the e He preached fifteen e by ability and earnest audiences were not a have wished, though pared with like occasi was quite fair. A good serious on the subje several professed faith We received three me lar Baptists (as they a One was received from ventists, who requeste two other converts dur pled for baptism and and were approved, an to bury them with the the last day of the me night the three who w en into full connect and laying on of hand er. This was followe tion for baptism and which was approve date was to have day (Sabbath), but be postponed anot count of sickness. stands seventeen—w present candidate wh The Church feels en that the Lord is thus surrounding opposit

Bro. Wheeler great the Church here and a attended the meetin would be hailed with heard him. We hav tion of our house of could procure mater means. We are not a we can complete it, b we can manage some end of Autumn or b

Before Bro. Whee did on the 21st—Rev Campbellite Church would discuss the Wednesday night fol heard as poor an effo from a man of sck made announcement sermon on last night cordingly I address ever assembled in thum being present ice, he announced would be continued announced to meet is greatly aroused on I dislike controversi stance in connectio visit is giving an im which, otherwise, i long time to obtain God's Word to ma our rock and our fo to fear. I will w occurs. Respectful

The ladies who at ference were pleas ber should be chos Secretary of the b organisation of the national work was It gives promise of more general effort

him for his integrity, humility and kindred virtues.

To Dea. Noyes and wife were born seven children, four of whom—three sons and one daughter, together with the wife of his youth, survive him, mourning the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

For years he had been failing in bodily strength and for months was helpless, only waiting the appointed time till the change should come.

"Waiting till the shadows Were a little longer grown."

The concourse of friends in attendance at the funeral, tells of the esteem in which he was held. A funeral discourse was preached by the pastor of the Second Hopkinton Church from Job 5: 26. "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

FROM TEXARKANA.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

I have the very pleasing intelligence to communicate to you that, according to promise, Bro. S. R. Wheeler reached our place on Fourth-day morning, September the 11th, and began a series of meetings, which continued until the evening of the 20th.

While such irregular and often ill-secure for themselves may be better all very far short of such as might them under the direction of competence with the regulations of the Education Society look with the advances which the institutions in their efficiency for the higher and theological training, and the use advances by the steadily illic is giving them, they are not old forget that they are somewhat balance of brain with muscle, of men and women which they send world-workers. The need of the brave and loving hearts, cul-

Bro. Wheeler greatly endeared himself to the Church here and also to many others who attended the meetings, and another visit would be hailed with delight by all who heard him. We have pushed the construction of our house of worship as fast as we could procure material with our limited means.

Before Bro. Wheeler left us—which he did on the 21st—Rev. Mr. Northum of the Campbellite Church gave notice that he would discuss the Sabbath question on Wednesday night following. I attended, and heard as poor an effort as could be expected from a man of acknowledged ability.

Accordingly I addressed the largest audience ever assembled in our house, Elder Northum being present. At the close of the service, he announced that the investigation would be continued to-night. I have also announced to meet the issue. The public is greatly aroused on the subject, and while I dislike controversy I feel that the circumstances in connection with Eld. Wheeler's visit is giving an importance to our cause, which, otherwise, it would have taken a long time to obtain in this country.

J. F. SHAW.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The ladies who attended the General Conference were pleased that one of their number should be chosen as Assistant Recording Secretary of the business meetings. The organization of the women for the denominational work was an item of interest to all. It gives promise of more unanimity and of a more general effort to promote the benevo-

lent work of the churches. This growing interest in culture, and progress, adds a charm and fragrance to all our social life. Young people think more of their homes and more of themselves as they see their parents united in giving for these great objects.

Ritchie is twelve miles from the Tollgate station, which is twenty-five miles west of Salem on the B. & O. railroad. Here a brother met us with a horse to ride to Berea, a pleasant journey over a hilly country, with great breadths of oak timbers. The road is dotted with farm buildings at quite long distances from each other. Berea is a small village in a basin of land on the Hughes river. It is a central point for our people of the Ritchie church. It is favored with the postoffice, some mechanics' shops, a flouring mill and saw mill, and is a good site for a town. A good bridge is being built across the river which will be a great advantage to the place.

Eld. Threlkeld met his wife, from Alfred, at the Conference and they are now arranging their home in this village. Eld. Ezekiel Bee, formerly quite active, also has his home here.

The Adventists are building a small church.

The "Pine Grove" house is in sight of the village. The "Otter Slide" house is about two miles away. Here the Ritchie church more generally held their meetings, but since the consolidation of the two churches, they have alternated, holding their meetings and Sabbath schools, one month in the "Pine Grove" house and the next month in the "Otter Slide." To a stranger it would seem desirable to move the "Pine Grove" house into the village.

On my arrival arrangements were made on short notice, by the pastor, for an evening service. About seventy were present, cheerfully gathered to hear a stranger preach. Several prayers were offered before preaching. It was a good meeting to me and will long be remembered.

Eld. Threlkeld has visited about fifty families during his short stay with this people, traveling six or eight miles from this central point. The church is gathering strength under his earnest labors. The conflicting interests are being harmonized and the young people are much interested.

During the short time we staid we made it home with Deacon Asa Randolph, who is well known for his hospitality and kindness. In company with the pastor we called at other homes as we had opportunity.

May the blessings of God rest upon this church and people.

L. M. C.

Home News.

New York.

DE RUYTER.

Autumn with us has been unusually beautiful but indications of the approach of Winter are now apparent on every hand.

Although among us as a church and people, a goodly degree of harmony prevails, we feel the urgent need of a more devout consecration to the Redeemer's cause, and a deeper work of God's grace in our hearts.

Our pastor recently received a call to the pastorate of a sister church and prompted as we think, by the belief that the best interests of the Master's cause demanded it, he tendered to the church, on Sabbath, October 4th, his resignation as its pastor, to take effect January 1st, 1885. The regular church meeting which occurred October 5th, was unusually well attended, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved pastor, Rev. Joshua Clarke, has for the last fifteen years, served this church so earnestly, successfully and acceptably, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we do not regard it for the best interests of this church and its present pastor, to accept his resignation recently tendered.

2d. That we hereby unanimously extend to him a call to remain with us during the coming year.

In view of the above mentioned action of this church Eld. Clarke will continue his labors with us. H. M. M. Oct. 10, 1884.

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY.

The service of Sabbath-day, Oct. 4th, was a little out of the general order, being a report of the General Conference and the different Societies represented there, given by A. E. Main, Jessie F. Briggs, and I. L. Cottrell. To us who remain at home, such reports from our delegates are full of interest, and very instructive.

Oct. 11th, our pastor presented his annual sermon, in which he reviewed the year's

labor just closed, and its apparent results. His text was from the third chapter of Joshua, "The new way."

The Church Trustees, through their Secretary, presented the financial condition of the church at the present time, and the estimated expense for the balance of the year.

The bright and varied tints seen in the forest plainly tell us Autumn is here.

Farmers are having a very favorable time for securing crops and doing the Fall's work.

Wisconsin.

MILTON.

Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 4th, Rev. J. W. Morton, our missionary at Chicago, preached an interesting sermon in our church. This, I believe, is his first visit to us and many are very glad to meet the man they have known so long through his public work.

Politics is raging here to quite an extent. The Republicans and Prohibitionists are the chief actors. At a Prohibition meeting last evening, Pres. J. Allen was called on to tell the attitude of Alfred University in regard to prohibition. No vote of our students has been taken, but prohibition has been discussed in both gentlemen's Lyceums and carried with good majorities.

Walter D. Thomas, of Shiloh, New Jersey, has charge of the Greek Department this year, to the satisfaction of all, we think.

The new heating and ventilating apparatus has had but one trial, but it seems very satisfactory.

Our weather is very fine, warm and pleasant. There is nowhere any sign of frost, the leaves of squashes and other tender plants being as green as in midsummer. The crops have been abundant this season and consequently farmers and others are happy.

T. Irwin Place, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., is carrying on the jeweler's trade here with good success as far as patronage is concerned and, we trust, with the ultimate outlook of remaining here permanently.

The health of the people is generally good. Our pastor is spending a few weeks in Plainfield, N. J., on his way home from Conference.

Early in the term Dr. J. M. Stillman conducted a singing class for a couple of weeks, closing with a fine concert which, however, owing to a multiplicity of other things on the same night, was not very well patronized. The Doctor's voice was heard in the Blaine meetings, though in song, not speech.

Condensed News.

Domestic.

As evidence that the mines of Leadville, Col., are not giving out, it is stated that their production last year exceeded that of any other locality in the state.

The exports of specie from New York for the week ending Oct. 4, were \$289,000, making a total since January 1st of \$47,600,000, against \$12,000,000 during the same time in 1883.

The total foreign commerce of Mexico, Central America, Brazil and the nine South American republics is \$675,000,000, and of this trade the United States controls less than one-fifth, the lion's share being monopolized by Great Britain, France and other European powers. Eighty per cent. of our exports go to Europe, and only five per cent. to the South American republics.

The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin reports the losses by fire in the United States and Canada during September at \$9,200,000; larger than ever before known in September. There were 204 fires where the loss was from \$10,000 upwards, the heaviest loss being \$1,000,000 at Cleveland. There were seventeen fires where the loss reached or exceeded \$100,000.

A bronze statue of Admiral Dupont, ten feet high, will soon be placed in the Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. The statue is a Government commission. The sculptor is Launt Thompson, who spent almost ten months upon the work. The figure is in naval uniform, and stands firmly braced, as if upon the deck of a ship. Firmly grasped in the left hand is a marine glass. The fingers of the right hand just touch the glass, as if the Admiral had sighted an object but had not fully determined that his eyes would not serve him fully without other aid.

Foreign.

Seventy-nine boats and many lives were lost in a hurricane at Iceland, Sept. 11.

The British military forces have taken charge of the telegraph lines along the River Nile.

Dynamite outrages have been perpetrated at Ciry-le-Noble, near Macon, France, causing great damage. The inhabitants of the town are greatly alarmed.

The Duke of Manchester, who started to return to England from Australia, narrowly escaped with his life in a recent encounter with the blacks in the northern territory.

In consequence of the protest of the Italian Consul, the Sultan of Morocco has dismissed from office and imprisoned the Governor of Demnash, who is charged with having tortured Jews.

At the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Woodside, which was wrecked on the Spanish coast, the captain testified that after the steamer stranded, a Spanish gunboat arrived; but, owing to the quarantine regulations, letters for the British Consul were dragged by a boathook through the sea. After five days had elapsed the letters were fumigated. The Consul was forbidden by the authorities to send a tug to the assistance of the vessel, which was left helpless for two weeks, when she became a total wreck.

MARRIED.

October 7, 1884, by Eld. D. B. Oviatt, at the residence of Mr. Phillip Place, of Alfred, N. Y., Mr. L. A. KING, of Blockville, Chautaugus county, N. Y., and Miss ELBA E. WITTER, of Wellsville, N. Y. In Independence, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1884, by Eld. J. Kenyon, DANIEL GRANT SPICER and Miss HENRIETTA M. FISH, all of Independence.

In Wellsville, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1884, by Eld. J. Kenyon, ARTHUR J. DAYTON, and Miss MARY G. CHAMBLIN, all of Wellsville.

In the Union Chapel at Plainville, R. I., Oct. 5, 1884, by Rev. I. L. Cottrell, Mr. BYRON S. REYNOLDS, of Hopkinton, and Miss MARY A. ELDRED, of Richmond.

At the home of the bride's parents, in Fulton, Wis.; Oct. 8, 1884, by Rev. J. Allen and Rev. W. C. Whitford, Mr. WALTON H. INGHAM, of Hornellsville, N. Y., and Miss NELLIE L. GREEN, of Fulton, Wis.

DIED.

In Alfred Centre, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1884, JASON POWELL, aged 72 years, 3 months, and 13 days. He was born in Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., where he was baptized when 17 years old. In 1884 he removed to Michigan. In 1871 he was married to Mary A. Sheldon, who survives him. His sickness was severe, but his patience was great—so great that he was never heard to complain. He was faithful in reading the Bible, strong in his convictions, and true to them, and his Christian confidence did not waver before suffering or death.

At Welton, Iowa, Oct. 4, 1884, of internal tumor, Mrs. ABBIE A. IRONS, wife of Jas. M. Irons, aged 26 years and 6 days. She leaves a husband and one child, with a large circle of relatives and friends, who mourn, but not as those without hope. J. T. D.

LETTERS.

E. B. McCormick, A. H. Davis, L. R. Swinney, Mrs. D. G. Prosser, A. D. Millard, Martha M. Jones, M. D. Rogers, T. L. Gardner, E. R. Pape, C. O. Swinney, Emanuel Specht, W. A. Coalsion, G. G. Coon, A. E. Main, 2, Mrs. C. C. Smith, A. Cimiano, J. F. Hubbard, 2, E. R. Clarke, U. M. Babcock, L. M. Cottrell, B. F. Chester, I. L. Cottrell, W. F. Place, Geo. H. Babcock, W. C. Whitford, Elijah Taylor, Eddie G. Bailiff, J. E. Mosher, E. F. Williams, J. G. Vaughn, A. H. Lewis.

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 3 columns: Name, Amount, Total. Lists names like Mrs. C. D. Reynolds, Alfred Centre, \$4.00, and others.

QUARTERLY.

Thos. V. Stillman, Westery, R. I., \$3 00

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending October 11th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Provisions Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week 31,867 packages; exports, 8,271 packages. There were lessened receipts and a steadier market for all the better grades. We quote:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Total. Lists items like Sour Cream Creamery, 80@81, 25@28, 20@23.

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 43,184 boxes; exports, 24,566 boxes. Strictly fine September make cheese were quick taken at an advance of fully 4c. over last week. Other grades were quiet, and trade for the week light. We quote:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Total. Lists items like Factory, full cream, 11 1/2@12, 11 1/2@12, 9@10.

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 7,148 bbls. and 4,718 cases. There were lighter receipts, better demand, and higher prices. We quote:

Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz., 21 1/2@23 Southern, Canada and Western, per doz., 20 @21 1/2

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

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

DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., NEW YORK. This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

MILTON COLLEGE.

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

Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year. Fall Term opens Sept. 8, 1884; Winter Term opens Dec. 17, 1884; Spring Term opens April 1, 1885; Commencement Exercises, July 1, 1885.

MASON & HAMLIN

100 STYLES ORGANS \$22.70 \$500

Highest honors at all great World's Exhibitions for seventeen years. Only American Organs awarded such an art. For cash, easy payments or rented. UPRIGHT PIANOS.

presenting very highest excellence yet attained in such instruments; adding to all previous improvements one of greater value than any; securing most pure, refined, musical tones and increased durability; especially avoiding liability to get out of tune. Illustrated catalogue free.

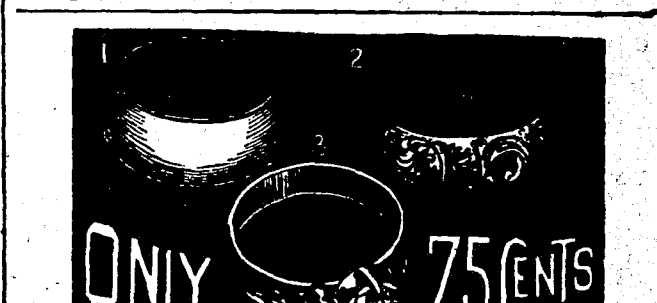
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., Boston, 154 Tremont St.; New York, 46 E. 14th St.; Chicago, 149 Wabash Ave.

\$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for three live Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia.

Cottages; or Hints on Economical House Building. Containing 24 plates of Cottages costing from \$500 to \$3,000, with descriptive letterpress. 18vo. vol., handsomely bound in cloth, mailed on receipt of \$1. W. M. T. COMSTOCK, Publisher, 6 Astor Place, New York.

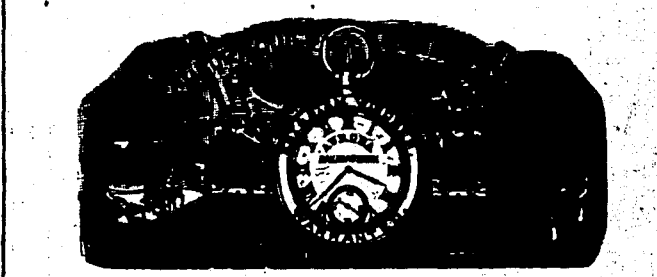
An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected from consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. Jones was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.



The above cut represents 3 of the latest and most popular Designs which we manufacture in the KING line. No. 1 is a half round or Wedding Ring, Solid 18 K. Rolled Gold. No. 2 is a Handsome Chased or Engagement Ring, Solid 18 K. Rolled Gold. These rings are suitable for either Lady or Gentleman and warranted to give satisfaction. We offer you your choice of any of the above RINGS at 75 cents each. No. 3 is our imported Australian Diamond ring set in Solid 18 K. Rolled Gold. They possess the beautiful straw tint and brilliant scintillating rays only found in Old Mine Diamonds and will make a handsome Birthday or Christmas present for Young or Old. Any Initials engraved on the inside of the rings without charge. Our Illustrated Catalogue of fine Jewelry, Watches, etc., sent free with each order. Send measure of finger when ordering and state which ring you desire—Address EUREKA JEWELRY CO., 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

1888. 1884



WATCHES AT COST!

For the next thirty days I offer my entire Stock of Watches at actual cost, consisting of

ROCKFORD, ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD, HAMPDEN, LANCASTER, etc., to make room for the new

AURORA WATCHES, of which I expect soon to have in stock all the different grades. Now is your time to get a good Watch cheap. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

J. C. BURDICK, Alfred, N. Y.

OUR SABBATH VISITOR Is Published Weekly by THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

TERMS. SINGLE COPIES, per year, 60 cents. TEN COPIES AND UPWARDS, per copy, 50 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to business must be addressed to the Society as above. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to FLORA A. RANDOLPH, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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 competition 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 \$22.70 to the best instrument which it is possible to construct from reeds, at \$900 or more. Illustrated catalogues, 46 pp. 4to, and price lists, free.

The Mason & Hamlin Company manufacture UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, adding to all the improvements in PIANOS which have been found valuable in such instruments, one of peculiar practical value, tending to greater 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.)

Selected Miscellany.

WHOSOEVER.

There were children by the door Conning Bible verses o'er.

"Which word, all the Bible through, Do you love best?" queried Sue.

"I like 'faith' the best," said one; "Jesus' is my word alone."

"I like 'hope.'" "And I like 'love.'" "I like 'heaven,' our home above."

One, more than all the rest—"I like 'whosoever' best,"

"Whosoever" that means all, Even I, who am so small.

"Whosoever! Ah! I see; That's the word for you and me.

"Whosoever will" may come, Find a pardon and a home.

—Presbyterian Home Missionary.

A DARLING.

Two gentlemen, friends who had parted for years, met in a crowded city thoroughfare. The one who lived in the city was on his way to meet a pressing business engagement. After a few expressions of delight, he said:

"Well, I'm off. I'm sorry, but it can't be helped. I will look for you to-morrow at dinner. Remember, two o'clock sharp. I'm anxious for you to see my wife and child."

"Only one child?" asked the other. "Only one," came the answer, tenderly—"a daughter. She's a darling, I do assure you."

And then they parted, the stranger in the city getting into a street car bound for the Park, whither he desired to go.

After a block or two, a group of five girls entered the car; they were all young and evidently belonged to families of wealth and culture—that is, intellectual culture—as they conversed well. Each carried a very elaborately decorated lunch basket; each was attired in a very becoming Spring suit. Doubtless they too were going to the Park for a Spring picnic. They seemed very happy and amiable until the car again stopped, this time letting in a pale-faced girl of about eleven and a sick boy of four. These children were shabbily dressed and upon their faces there were looks of distress mingled with some expectancy. Were they too on their way to the Park? The gentleman thought so; so did the group of girls, for he heard one of them say, with a look of disdain:

"I suppose those ragamuffins are on an excursion too."

"I shouldn't want to leave my door if I had to look like that. Would you?" This from another girl.

"No, indeed! But there is no accounting for tastes. I think there ought to be a special line of cars for the lower classes."

All this conversation went on in a low tone, but the gentleman had heard it. Had the child too? He glanced at the pale face and saw tears glistening in the eyes. Then he looked at the group of finely dressed girls, who had moved as far from the plebeian as the limits of the car would allow. He was angry. He longed to tell them that they were vain and heartless as they drew their costly trappings closer about them, as if fearful of contact with poverty's children.

Just then an exclamation—"Why, there is Nettie! Wonder where she is going!"—caused him to look out upon the corner, where a sweet-faced young girl stood beckoning to the car-driver. When she entered the car she was warmly greeted by the five, and they made room for her beside them. They were profuse in their exclamations and questions.

"Where are you going?" asked one.

"Oh, what lovely flowers! Whom are they for?" questioned another.

"I'm on my way to Belle Clark's. She's sick, you know, and the flowers are for her." She answered both questions at once, and then, glancing toward the door of the car, she saw the pale girl looking wistfully at her. She smiled at the child, a tender look beaming from her beautiful eyes, and then, forgetting that she, too, wore a handsome velvet skirt and costly jacket, and that her shapely hands were covered with well-fitted gloves, she left her seat and crossed over to the little ones. She laid one hand caressingly on the boy's thin cheek as she asked interestedly of his sister:

"The little boy is sick, is he not? And he is your brother, I am sure, he clings so to you."

It seemed hard for the girl to answer, but finally she said:

"Yes, miss; he is sick. Freddie never has been well. Yes, miss; he is my brother. We're goin' to the park to see if 'twon't make Freddie better."

"I am glad you are going," the young girl replied, in a low voice meant for no one's ears except those of the child addressed. "I feel sure it will do him good: it is lovely there, with the Spring flowers all in bloom. But where is your lunch? You ought to have a lunch after so long a drive!"

Over the little girl's face came a flush.

"Yes, miss, mebbe we ought to, for Freddie's sake; but, you see, we didn't have any lunch to bring. Tim—he's our brother—he saved these pennies purpose so as Freddie could ride to the park and back. I guess mebbe Freddy'll forget about being hungry when he gets to the beautiful park."

Were there tears in the lovely girl's eyes as she listened? Yes, there certainly were; and very soon she asked the girl where they

lived, and wrote the address down in a tablet, which she took from a beaded bag upon her arm.

After riding a few blocks the pretty girl left the car, but she had not left the little ones comfortless. Half the bouquet of violets and hyacinths was clasped in the sister's hand, while the sick boy, with radiant face, held in his hand a precious package, from which he helped himself now and then, saying to his sister in a jubilant whisper:

"She said we could eat 'em all—every one—when we get to the park. What made her so sweet and good to us? She didn't call us ragamuffins, and wasn't 'fraid to have her dress touch ours; and she called me 'a dear,' she did. What made her?"

And Sue whispered back:

"I guess it's 'cause she's beautiful as well as her clothes—beautiful inside, you know."

The gentleman's ears served him well. He heard Sue's whisper, and thought:

"Yes, the child is right; the lovely young girl is 'beautiful inside'—beautiful in spirit! She is one of the Lord's own, developing in Christian growth. Bless her!"

When the park was reached, the five girls hurried out with laughter and merry talk. Then the gentleman lifted the little boy in his arms, and carried him out of the car, across the road, and into the green, sweet-smelling park, the sister, with heart full of gratitude following. It was he who paid for a nice ride for them in the goat carriage; he also who treated them to oyster soup at the park restaurant.

Upon his return to the city, he was surprised and gratified to see get in his car the kindly young girl who had so tenderly remembered the "least of these." Again he saw her light shine—only a cheery word or two to a poor, trembling old woman, an orange to a fretful teething child who was torturing his mother and every one else in the car, until that orange soothed his hot gums and turbulent spirit—only these little tender services; and yet how plainly they stamped her as the Master's own!

At two o'clock sharp the next day, the two gentlemen as agreed, met again.

"This is my wife," the host said, proudly introducing a comely lady, "and this," as a young girl of fifteen entered the parlor, "is my daughter Nettie."

"Ah!" thought the guest, as he extended his hand in cordial greeting, "this is the dear girl whom I met yesterday in the street car. I don't wonder her father calls her a darling. She is a darling, and no mistake, bless her!"—Forward.

FLOSSY'S PLAN.

BY ROSALIE GRAY.

"Papa," said Flossie Howard, is it really true that we are to have one of those dreadful drinking places right next door to us?"

"I am afraid it is," was the reply. "Mr. Johnson has hired the building, and has engaged men to make the alterations in it necessary for his purpose; they are to begin work to-morrow, I understand, and in a few weeks it is to be opened as a liquor saloon."

"We must do something to stop it," said Flossy with decision.

Mr. Howard looked with some surprise at his twelve year old daughter as he replied: "We must pray, my daughter, and remember that God is on our side."

Flossy Howard lived in a small city, and on a street which had never before been polluted with one of those dens of iniquity. Now, however, a new railroad was to be built and this street would be like a thoroughfare for the men engaged in the work; therefore, a man eager to make money, and regardless of the morals and welfare of his fellow-creatures, was about to engage in this vile traffic.

Flossy did pray, for she could not endure the thought of having more drunkards made, but she did not rest satisfied with prayer alone. For several years she had been a member of a temperance society, and she had been taught that she must work as well as pray for what she wanted, and now her busy little brain was very active in devising a scheme to counteract, as far as possible, the evil influence of the new saloon. Of course mamma was consulted; and then a number of her little playmates, who were also temperance workers like herself, were taken into her confidence.

While the alterations for the new liquor-saloon were progressing these children seemed to be very busy with some plan which they evidently did not choose to divulge to the public. Big brothers, too, were pressed into the service, and the members of this little temperance society showed plainly in their happy, smiling faces that they were hopeful of success. Many a penny, too, which they had earned by means of a little work of self-denial was saved and put into their treasury ready to help on the cause for which they were so earnestly striving.

It was a bright, lovely morning in June; flowers were blooming luxuriantly in all their gayest colors, as if to make amends for their long Winter's sleep, the birds were singing little songs of rejoicing, while the light breeze swayed them up and down, back and forth, as they nestled among the fresh green leaves of the tree. Not much harmony with all this was the new drinking saloon with its glaring sign "gilt letters," informing people that there liquor could be obtained.

But what attracted more attention than this, on account of its very novelty, was a modest little booth in the front court yard of the next house, surmounted by a plain sign, evidently the handiwork of some of the big

brothers, offering to any workman, free of charge, a cup of coffee, or a glass of lemonade or ice water. In attendance was a bevy of smiling little girls, ready to dispense their hospitalities.

"So, so," said Mr. Johnson, laughing good-naturedly, "you've set up an opposition, have you? well your refreshments may be cheaper than mine, but I don't believe they will prove so attractive."

He thought he had nothing to fear from what he termed this baby play.

But the little girls were very much in earnest, and all the better part of the community were on their side and God was with them. Every morning, when the men passed to go to their work, the little girls, earnest in their self-imposed task, were at their post; and again in the early evening, when, weary with the day's labor the men were returning to their temporary homes, these bright little faces greeted them, and sweet childish voices urged upon them freely some refreshing beverage. Many a poor man was thus led to think of his own little ones at home, and for their sakes he would resist the temptation which was strong upon him to take a glass of the intoxicating liquors, and would quench his thirst with the innocent offering of these children.

Many of the respectable residents of the city, knowing of the praiseworthy efforts which were being made, would call for a draught at this temperance stand, and then drop a coin into the box to help defray the expenses of the good work.

Many an encouraging word and smile did these earnest young workers receive as they persevered in their refreshments, accompanying them with a few pleasant words, and making kind inquiries about the little ones at home as their guests stood drinking the harmless beverage so freely poured out for them.

Of course Satan has his followers consequently the dispenser of intoxicating drinks received much custom. But the little booth of innocence so near annoyed him. He knew this kept from him many who would otherwise be his patrons. Then, too, he could not help contrasting his own motives with those of his little neighbors; he was working to put money into his pocket, and for this end he was ruining his fellow-creatures body and soul, while these little ones were disinterestedly seeking to keep pure those who had not already become his victims, and to undo what for the evil one he had succeeded in doing. The Spirit of God was beginning to work with this man; at first he tried to resist, but it was useless, and before the end of the Summer had come he was keeping a temperance restaurant, where it was as impossible to obtain an intoxicating drink, as it had been at the modest little booth which commenced its career on the same day which he opened his saloon.

The little booth had accomplished its mission now, and was no longer needed, so it was taken down; but its memory lingered in the mind of many a man who had been benefited by it. The good work it accomplished will never die out, but will go on multiplying while the question of temperance stands.

HE CARETH FOR YOU.

Faith in God's care is often weakest when it is most needed. The Christian with an adequate income and something laid by for a rainy day finds much in his situation to confirm his religious belief that God cares for the temporal welfare of his children. But the pressure of strained circumstances, lack of food, raiment, and shelter seems to discredit the declaration, "He careth for you." And when this is the lot of good men their perplexity is greater, for they are accustomed to condition God's care upon obedience to his law, and being conscious of sincerity in his service, they find themselves in the quandary of the psalmist, when he saw the prosperity of the wicked, and the sufferings of the righteous; their faith is shaken, and they say, "Hath God forgotten to be gracious? Doth his promise fail for evermore?"

It is easy to preach to such men a high doctrine of trust in God; but it might not be so easy, if we were in similar straits, to practice what we preach. But we are bound to protect ourselves and them against the inference drawn from cases of destitution among God's people, that he does not care for their temporal welfare. His character and relation to us forbid such an inference. He is infinite in goodness and power, and, therefore, has the disposition and the ability to provide for us. He is our Father, and that is the supreme pledge of his loving care. Equally strong is St. Paul's argument: "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him freely give us all things?" The "unspeakable gift" is a sufficient guarantee of all needed lesser gifts, and conclusive proof of God's care. He has given innumerable promises that he will provide for the physical wants of his children, on condition that they make his service the paramount object of life: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

It is impossible to prove that this promise has ever failed in the case of any who fulfill the condition on which it is made. It is easy for a man who thinks he is seeking first the kingdom of God to be mistaken. He may place too narrow an interpretation upon the command, and neglect to seek first the kingdom by being diligent in business as well as fervent in spirit serving the Lord. Or he may seek the kingdom of God for the sake of the things that may be added. This was the mistake of those to whom Christ said: "Ye seek me because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled." It is the mis-

take of all who become religious in order to mend their broken fortunes. They seek the kingdom of God, not for its own sake as the supreme good, but as a means of securing temporal good, which they prize more than all spiritual riches. They may be very religious; but are not seeking first the kingdom of God. They have an exaggerated estimate of the comparative importance of the things to be added. It is important that we have food and raiment; God knows that and will take care of that; our great concern should be to do his will; and part of that will is that we do all we can to provide for our wants. The fowls of the air are diligent in gathering the food nature provides.

Another common mistake is as to the scope of the promise, "All these things shall be added." Many regard this as the promise of a competence, and failing to get that, doubt God's care. Because God does not give them the sumptuous fare and fine raiment they desire, they question whether he will give them anything. Better to interpret the promise as including only the necessities of life, in such measure and quality as God sees we have need of. The promise contains no warrant that the most devoted shall have more. They may get more, and will, if God sees it is best for them that they should. He knows what is best for us, and has promised to give it to us; reasons sufficient for trusting him and resting satisfied with what he gives, whether it be much or little.

Worldly prosperity is not always the best evidence of God's care. Our spiritual well-being is of paramount importance, and poverty is often better for the soul's health than riches. God's promise to supply all our need certainly does not pledge him to give us wealth, or even a competence, when he sees that our spiritual interests will be imperiled thereby. The measure of what we really need is fixed by the condition and needs of our souls. If our souls thrive best in poverty, we ought to accept that condition as sufficient proof of his care.

The lesson we most need to learn is that God's will is best for us, and that his care for us is infinitely wiser and better than our own. When we have well learned that lesson, no lack of earthly good will cause us to doubt his care. Sure that we seek first the kingdom of God, and that he knows what we need, we shall then cast all our care upon him who careth for us, and rest in perfect confidence that he will supply all our need. Christian Advocate.

THE DIGNITY OF THE CHURCH OF GOD.

Paul, addressing the Elders at Ephesus, said, "Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." Again, "Give no offense, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the church of God." Again, "What! have ye not houses to eat and drink in? or despise ye the church of God?" etc. Again, "I am the least of the apostles, that am not meet to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God." At another place he says, "Beyond measure I persecuted the church of God." Again, "If a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?" Again, "These things write I unto you, . . . that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." In these passages notice the dignity of the church. It is to be fed, why? Because it was purchased with his own blood. What a strong appeal, "Give no offense" to it. How hardly to blame, if we despise it; and because Paul persecuted it, he felt that it made him the least of the apostles. How important to know how to rule it; and beside, such is the dignity of the church, that Paul took special pains to teach Timothy how he should behave himself in it. Why? Because the church of God is made the pillar and ground of the truth. And besides these, the church of God is the body of Christ; while Christ was given "head over all things," this gift was "to the church," and yet, this is not all, does not show all the dignity of it, for the apostle adds, "which is his body, the fullness of him that filleth all in all." Oh! the dignity of the church of God. Can any thinking man imagine, or even suffer his mind to conclude that this body of such unparalleled dignity is any other than a body of the most perfect compactness, order, and completeness, lacking nothing in strength, beauty, grandeur, durability, order, pleasure; oh! complete and perfect. It is to be without spot or wrinkle or any such thing.—Baptist Flag.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE.

In that great day, how insignificant shall appear the offices or honors, the wealth and the comfort of the earthly life, compared with the crown that shall be given to those who have conquered souls for Christ! Could I live a thousand years, I would proclaim the divine message; but almost as soon as we have learned how to live we must die. Had I a thousand lives, they should all be spent in the ministry of the Word. If I could I would inspire you with the noblest ambition; I would give you strength to bear away the gates of the enemy, and to overcome my Master's foes; I would commission you to win triumph after triumph; I would strengthen you so that "one of you should chase a thousand and two of you put ten thousand to flight." I have not the strength; but there is One who has.—Bishop Simpson.

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. The application is simple and harmless, causes no inconvenience and contains nothing injurious. Send for particulars.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

LEON & CO'S. "DEPILATORY."

Removes superfluous hair in a few minutes without pain or unpleasant sensation—never to grow again. Simple and harmless. Full directions, sent by mail, price \$1.

GEO. W. SHAW, General Agent,

219 A. Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

20 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

Books are now open for subscriptions to the issue of the balance of 3,000 shares of Preferred Stock of the "FOOTE PATENT PIN COMPANY," of New York, drawing 3 per cent. dividends quarterly, at par value of \$5 each. Subscribers to this preferred stock will receive a bonus of shares of the Common Stock of the company, drawing 8 per cent. yearly, making this a 20 per cent. investment.

The "Foot's Pin Patents," which are operated by this company, are issued in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and in the United States, bearing date January, 1852, and are operated there under royalty to this company, by Messrs. Kirby, Beard & Co., Ravenhurst Works (the largest makers of pins in the world), and in France, Germany and Belgium, by Rattisseau Freres, factories at Orleans and Paris. The sale of our goods manufactured under royalty to this company has enormously increased each season all over the world, and this company now propose to manufacture exclusively themselves. The proceeds derived from sale of this preferred stock will be used in purchase of a factory, already in operation in the State of Connecticut, to make "Foot's Patent Hair-pins," Invisible Pins, Safety Pins, Toilet Pins, &c., &c.

Among the leading wholesale houses who handle our goods are:

NEW YORK.—Cahoon, Robbins & Co., Mills & Gibbs, Dunham, Buckley & Co., Sylvester, Hilton & Co., H. B. Glavin & Co., Wm. H. Lyon & Co., Bates, Reed & Cooley, Joseph Stiles & Co., Bank Exchange Place, New York.

BOSTON.—Coleman, Meade & Co., Brown, Durrall & Co., Sheppard, Nowell & Co., R. H. White & Co., Jordan, Marsh & Co.

CHICAGO.—Marshall Field & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co.,

BALTIMORE.—Hodges Bros.

SYRACUSE.—Sperry, Neal & Hyde.

ST. LOUIS.—Rosenheim, Lewis & Co., Wm. Barr D. G. Co., &c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Hood, Bonbright & Co., John Wanneraker and others.

PROVIDENCE.—Callender, McAnan & Tromp.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Hoffman Bros. & Blum, Jewett, Sacher & Co., and also houses in every other city in the United States.

The duty on these goods is 45 per cent. ad valorem, besides being protected by patents. Goods of this class consumed in the United States alone last year were valued at over \$3,000,000.

The officers of the company refer to Hon. Clinton Blee, No. 1 Washington Building, New York, President; Messrs. Marks, Browne & Co., Bankers, New York; Cashier Columbia Bank, corner 5th Avenue and 42d Street, New York; Messrs. Joseph Stiles & Co., Bank Exchange Place, New York.

For further information or prospectus, parties wishing to subscribe, address:

E. W. WILLETTE,

Secretary Foote Patent Pin Company,

235 Broadway, N. Y.

Offices 2 and 3.

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. This farm contains

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 further particulars, inquire of

WM. C. BURDICK,

Alfred Centre, N. Y.

FOR SALE!

A VALUABLE FARM.

1 1/2 miles from the village of North Loup, Nebraska.

Price, \$25 per acre.

Also, some building lots in the village—cheap, on time or exchange for stock. My only reason for offering for sale this property is, I have all I can attend to without it. These offers are made to Seventh-day Baptists. I advertise only in the SABBATH RECORDER. Our village is growing rapidly, and the value of farm lands is increasing every year.

J. A. GREEN,

North Loup, Valley County, Neb.

July 18, 1884.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY

ALFRED, N. Y.

EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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

Better advantages than ever can be promised for the coming year.

CALENDAR.

Fall Term commences Aug. 27, 1884.

Winter Term, Dec. 10, 1884.

Spring Term, March 25, 1885.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, June 23, 1885.

Commencement, June 24, 1885.

Expenses, \$100 to \$300 per year. For further particulars, address

J. ALLEN, President.

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. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

LESSON LEAVES.

CONTAINING THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

Prepared by the SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD of the General Conference, and published at the SABBATH RECORDER OFFICE

AT

60 CENTS A HUNDRED

PER MONTH, FREE OF POSTAGE.

Address SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

100 SALESMEN WANTED.

Good Wages. Steady Work. J. AUSTIN SHAW, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Popular

If the Los Angeles Herald, a vast deposit of crystals has been discovered in California, the mineral being of crystallized quartz, and lenses for opera-glasses and telescopes are brought in is equal to a pebble, and cuts even

A very interesting and show-window in Pittsburg working model—in France. The model and the great hammer weighs 100 tons, in the that moves noiselessly a single detail in the grinded in the smaller.

Mr. A. T. Walmisey general terms: the erection of buildings: 1. Attention must be simple 2 and the less artificial the better. 3. When mechanics are resorted to they should be great an extent as machinery is absolute the system adopted it in case of accident or in all the arrangements hands.

An improvement in "Aurora," the well-known instrument. The apparatus, the bottom a stirrup under the working it compresses season, the organ built mechanism so that by or short blasts can easily Using a code based vessels at sea, and apart, may now read conditions at night or in of the improved aurora

It is said that in Snake river, about Dayton, Oregon, frozen earth was encountered 55 feet. Passing through numerous cavities we could air came in gusts, the bottom of the well some distance. It is not to hold his hand over of time without fresh water let down into the in a few minutes. been abandoned on account

An engine of a no Charles B. Coventry, constructed by the Brooklyn for the Chicago Locomotive Company. The boiler the stack generally the rear of the boiler. The boiler is one of the ed (what is known as the smoke, gas, etc., the bottom and over This makes such a the finer particles of smoke are almost impossible to see a stack itself is very than seven or eight. Among the advantages is said it gets a steady the waste of fuel, and no cinders, sparks, or is peculiar in appearance it does its work well. Scientific American.

ACTUAL experiments have not been times of the early Their deductions though it often some of the experiments gives additional results recently made S. Stichter, regarding descent. When a in one direction and the root. Why the chosen is not clear, say, one desires to other to avoid it. S. answered. Aside from gravitation has been influence on the earth, and that summed by reason of the plant to overcome the gravitation, has, in the case. He is sixteen inches in deep, filled it with corn and beans to stand forty-eight radicles a little took a direction it always do. The chine, where it times a minute, it was then found from the point downward directly toward the center of

MALL POX MARKS CAN BE REMOVED.

Leon & Co., Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world-renowned OBLITERATOR.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, LEON & CO'S. "DEPLIATORY."

superfluous hair in a few minutes without unpleasant sensation—never to grow again, and harmless. Full directions, sent by mail.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

are now open for subscriptions to the issue of the 73,000 shares of Preferred Stock of the "FORN COMPANY," of New York, drawing 3 per cent.

AN IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE "AURORA,"

the well-known fog-signaling instrument. The aurora is a pump-like apparatus, the bottom of which is held by a stirrup under the foot, while the person working it compresses the piston.

IT IS SAID THAT IN BORING FOR WATER NEAR SNAKE RIVER,

about forty-five miles from Dayton, Oregon, recently, a stratum of frozen earth was encountered at a depth of 55 feet.

AN ENGINE OF A NOVEL TYPE, DESIGNED BY CHARLES B. COVENTRY,

has recently been constructed by the Brooks Locomotive Works, for the Chicago Locomotive Improvement Company.

ACTUAL EXPERIMENTS IN VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY

have not been numerous since the times of the early fathers of the science. Their deductions are regularly quoted, though it often seems desirable to go over some of the experiments again.

REV. JAMES W. HULL, D. D., HAS LEFT A FEW COPIES OF THE HISTORY

of the Baptist General Conference at present on sale, at \$1.50. Sent by express, on receipt of price. Address, THE RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

SON LEAVES, CONTAINING THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS,

as published by the Sabbath School Board of the International Conference, and published at the Sabbath Recorder Office.

SALEMEN WANTED. Good Wages.

Apply to J. AUSTIN SHAW, 217 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Popular Science.

If the Los Angeles Herald is to be credited, a vast deposit of crystal or "pebble-stone" has been discovered in the interior of California.

A very interesting curiosity is shown in a show-window in Pittsburgh. It is a miniature working model of the largest steam hammer in the world—the Cruzot hammer.

Mr. A. T. WALMISELY thus sums up in general terms the essentials of the ventilation of buildings: 1. Any scheme of ventilation must be simple.

AN IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE "AURORA," the well-known fog-signaling instrument. The aurora is a pump-like apparatus.

IT IS SAID THAT IN BORING FOR WATER NEAR SNAKE RIVER, about forty-five miles from Dayton, Oregon, recently, a stratum of frozen earth was encountered.

AN ENGINE OF A NOVEL TYPE, DESIGNED BY CHARLES B. COVENTRY, has recently been constructed by the Brooks Locomotive Works.

ACTUAL EXPERIMENTS IN VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY have not been numerous since the times of the early fathers of the science.

BY ALL ODDS! THE BEST EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

Let it be forever remembered that the Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY

is the best and shortest route to and from Chicago and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and that it is preferred by all well posted travelers when passing to or from CALIFORNIA and COLORADO.

It also operates the best route and the short line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Milwaukee, La Crosse, Sparta, Madison, Fort Howard (Green Bay), Wis., Winona, Owatonna, Mankato, Minn., Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Webster City, Algona, Clinton, Marshalltown, Iowa, Freeport, Elgin, Rockford, Ill., are amongst its 800 local stations on its lines.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road, are its DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PALACE DRAWING ROOM CARS, which are unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated

NORTH-WESTERN DINING CARS, the like of which are not run by any other road anywhere. In short, it is asserted that IT IS THE BEST EQUIPPED ROAD IN THE WORLD.

All points of interest North, Northwest and West of Chicago, business centers, Summer resorts and noted hunting and fishing grounds are accessible by the various branches of this road.

It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road and has over four hundred passenger conductors constantly caring for its millions of patrons.

Ask your ticket agent for tickets, via this route, AND TAKE NONE OTHER. All leading ticket agents sell them. It costs no more to travel on this route, that gives first-class accommodations, than it does to go by the poorly equipped roads.

For maps, descriptive circulars and Summer resort papers, or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, write to the

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, G. & N.-W. RY., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SABBATH MEMORIAL—the organ of the European Seventh-day Baptists—is devoted to Sabbath Literature and Reform, Biblical Archaeology and Exposition, Evangelical work, and Christian life.

Price, quarterly, 80 cents per annum. Post-office Orders should be made payable at 153, Leman St., Whitechapel, London, E., and to the address of William Mead Jones, 15, Mill Yard, Leman St., London, E.

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

GOOD HOMES! TO BE BOUGHT BY AUCTION LANDS IN NEW JERSEY. Suitable for Vegetables, Fruit, Vines and Grapes.

THE GREAT LIGHT. FRINK'S Patent Reflectors for Gas or Oil, give the most powerful, clean, bright, and best light known.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

Burlington Route. GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER.

or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Des Moines with through trains to SAN FRANCISCO.

and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY, And all points in the South-West.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the South-West.

It is known as the GREAT THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

THE SABBATH RECORDER LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

NEW YORK. Adams—A. B. Prentice. Brookfield—C. V. Hibbard. Berlin—Edgar R. Green.

CONNECTICUT. Mystic Bridge—O. D. Sherman. Waterford—Oliver Maxson.

RHODE ISLAND. 1st Hopkinton—Ira Lee Cottrell. 2d Hopkinton—F. Randolph.

NEW JERSEY. Marlboro—J. C. Bowen. New Market—A. S. Tisworth.

PENNSYLVANIA. Hebron—Geo. W. Stillman. Mostertown—New Enterprise—D. C. Long.

WEST VIRGINIA. Berea—D. N. Meredith. Lost Creek—L. B. Davis.

OHIO. Jackson Centre—Jacob H. Babcock. WILSONSIN. Albion—E. L. Burdick.

ILLINOIS. Farina—Isaac Clawson. Villa Ridge—M. B. Kelly.

MINNESOTA. Aiden—L. C. Sweet. Dodge Centre—Geo. W. Hills.

KANSAS. Marion—W. E. M. Oursler. Nortonville—Osman W. Babcock.

MISSOURI. Billings—L. F. Skaggs. NEBRASKA. Harvard—Elmore C. Hibbard.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. No. 213 West 54th Street, New York City.

The regular Winter Session (twenty-second year) will commence October 2, 1884, and continue twenty-four weeks.

For further particulars and circular, address, Mrs. MARY A. BRINKMAN, M. D., Sec'y, 219 West 23d Street, New York City.

Sawing Made Easy. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. SENT ON 30 DAYS TEST TRIAL.

FLORIDA Illustrated. Contains 200 beautiful illustrations of Florida Scenery. Sent on receipt of price.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND TRACTS

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

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Wardner, late missionary at Shanghai.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Second, History. 16mo. 288 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1.25.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERUSAL OF GILFILLAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. By Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. Y.

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. Carlow. Third Edition—Revised. 168 pp. 25 cents.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents.

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

COMMUNION, OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis. June 15th, 1878. By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp.

THE SOCIETY also publishes the following tracts, which will be sold at cost, in large or small quantities, to any who may desire them.

No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp.

No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.

No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath. 40 pp.

No. 16—The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp.

No. 18—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath. 4 pp.

No. 19—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 20—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 21—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 22—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 23—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 24—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 25—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 26—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 27—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 28—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 29—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 30—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 31—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 32—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 33—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 34—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN R. R.

The only line running Pullman Day, St. Cring, Hotel-Buffet Sleeping and Buffet Smoking Cars, in Solid Trains in both directions between New York and Chicago.

Abstract of Time Table, adopted July 14, 1884. EASTWARD.

Table with 4 columns: STATIONS, No. 8, No. 12, No. 4, No. 6. Rows include Dunkirk, Little Valley, Salamanca, Carrollton, etc.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M. except Sundays, from Salamanca.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658.

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

COMMUNION, OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis. June 15th, 1878.

THE SOCIETY also publishes the following tracts, which will be sold at cost, in large or small quantities.

No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp.

No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.

No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath. 40 pp.

No. 16—The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp.

No. 18—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath. 4 pp.

No. 19—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 20—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 21—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 22—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 23—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 24—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 25—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 26—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 27—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 28—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

No. 29—The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp.

The Sabbath School.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884.

FOURTH QUARTER.

- Oct. 4. Solomon succeeding David. 1 Kings 1: 22-35. Oct. 11. David's charge to Solomon. 1 Chron. 22: 6-19. Oct. 18. Solomon's choice. 1 Kings 3: 6-15. Oct. 25. The Temple built. 1 Kings 6: 1-14. Nov. 1. The Temple dedicated. 1 Kings 8: 23-36. Nov. 8. The wisdom of Solomon. 1 Kings 10: 1-13. Nov. 15. Solomon's sin. 1 Kings 11: 4-13. Nov. 22. Proverbs of Solomon. Prov. 1: 1-16. Nov. 29. True wisdom. Prov. 8: 1-17. Dec. 6. Drunkenness. Prov. 23: 29-35. Dec. 13. Vanity of worldly pleasures. Eccl. 2: 1-13. Dec. 20. The Creator remembered. Eccl. 12: 1-14. Dec. 27. Review.

LESSON IV.—THE TEMPLE BUILT.

BY REV. T. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, October 25.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—1 Kings 6: 1-14.

1. And it came to pass in the fourth hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Zif, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the Lord. 2. And the house which king Solomon built for the Lord, the length thereof was threescore cubits, and the breadth thereof twenty cubits, and the height thereof thirty cubits. 3. And the porch before the temple of the house, twenty cubits was the length thereof, according to the breadth of the house; and ten cubits was the breadth thereof, before the house. 4. And for the house he made windows of narrow lights. 5. And against the wall of the house he built chambers round about, against the walls of the house round about, both of the temple and of the oracle; and he made chambers round about. 6. The innermost chamber was five cubits broad, and the middle was six cubits broad, and the third was seven cubits broad; for without in the wall of the house he made narrow rests round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 7. And the house, when it was in building, was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither: so that there was neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building. 8. The door for the middle chamber was in the right side of the house; and they went up with winding stairs into the middle chamber, and out of the middle into the third. 9. So he built the house and finished it; and covered the house with beams and boards of cedar. 10. And then he built chambers against all the house, five cubits high; and they rested on the house with timber of cedar. 11. And the word of the Lord came to Solomon, saying, 12. Concerning this house which thou art building, if thou wilt walk in my statutes, and execute my judgments, and keep all my commandments to walk in them; then will I perform my word with thee, which I spake unto David thy father: 13. And I will dwell among the children of Israel, and will not forsake my people Israel. 14. So Solomon built the house, and finished it.

LEADING THOUGHT.—Whatever we do for the Lord, we should do to the best of our ability.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"For mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people."—Isaiah 56: 7.

OUTLINE.

- I. Date of the building. v. 1. II. General plan and dimensions. v. 2-4. III. Special details. v. 5-10. IV. God's message to Solomon while building. v. 11-14.

QUESTIONS.

- Who assisted Solomon in preparing to build the temple? Ch. 5: 1. Was this the same Hiram who had built David's house? 2 Sam. 5: 11. (Probably it was, or, it may have been his son.) What materials did Hiram furnish? Ch. 5: 6-9. What did Solomon give in exchange? Ch. 5: 11. I. How long, after the exodus, did Solomon begin building the temple? v. 1. In what year of his reign? In what month of the year? II. Give the length, breadth, and height of the house. v. 2. What was there before the house? v. 3. What was its length and breadth? What kind of windows did he make? v. 4. III. What did he put against the walls? v. 5. Give the dimensions of these. v. 6. What was the principal material in the walls? v. 7. Was the stone dressed, or undressed? What was not heard about the building? Where was the door for the middle chamber? v. 8. What led from one chamber to another? With what did he cover the house? v. 9. What did he build "against all the house"? v. 10. How high were they? On what did they rest? IV. What were the three conditions of God's promises to Solomon? v. 12. What was the first of these promises? What was the second? v. 13. Did Solomon fulfill the conditions? (Not always.) Did God fulfill the promises? (Yes, in part.) If we fail in fulfilling conditions, have we a right to expect God to fulfill his promises?

INTRODUCTION.

The building of the temple was probably the most significant event known in the history of Jerusalem. In the early history of the Israelites they were accustomed to build altars in distinguished localities and worship by offering sacrifices upon those altars. Sometimes they were built as memorials (Gen. 8: 20); but usually they were built on spots hallowed by religious associations, as where God appeared, Gen. 12: 7; 13: 18; 26: 25; 35: 1. In later times, they were built on high places. Still later the Israelites were forbidden to worship on any altars except in the tabernacle or in the temple. See Leviticus 17: 8, 9; Deut. 12: 13, etc. This prohibition was not strictly observed till after the building of the temple. See Judges 6: 24; 1 Sam. 1: 7, 9; 10; 2 Sam. 24: 25; 1 Kings 3: 4. We have the first detailed account of the construction of the Tabernacle in Ex. 26th chapter and repeated in the 36: 8-38 verses. Every important dimension was either five cubits or a multiple of five cubits, and all the arrangements in the plan were either squares or double squares, so that really there is no difficulty in putting the whole together.

The space included within the outer screens was a double square, fifty cubits or seventy-five feet north and south, and one hundred cubits or one hundred and fifty feet east and west. In the outer or eastern half was placed the altar of burnt offerings, described in Ex. 27: 1-8, and between it and the tabernacle the laver at which the priests washed their hands and feet on entering the temple. In the square towards the west was situated the tabernacle. The tabernacle was an oblong rectangular structure, thirty cubits long by ten broad, open at the eastern end and divided internally into two departments. The Holy of Holies, into which no one was permitted to enter, not even the priests except on very extraordinary occasions, was a cube, ten cubits square, and ten cubits high. In this was placed the Mercy-seat surmounted by the Cherubim, and on it was placed the Ark, containing the tables of the law. In front of this was an outer chamber called the Holy place, twenty cubits long by ten broad and ten high, appropriated to the use of the priests. In it were placed the golden candlesticks

on one side the table of shew-bread opposite and between them in the centre, the altar of incense.

The tabernacle accompanied the Israelites in all their wanderings and remained their only Holy place or temple till David obtained possession of Jerusalem, and erected an altar in the threshing floor of Araunah, on the spot where the altar of the temple always afterwards stood. He brought the Ark out of Kirjath-jearim. (2 Sam. 6: 2), and prepared a tabernacle for it in the new city. David proposed to replace the tabernacle by a more permanent building but was forbidden, (2 Sam. 7: 5); though he collected materials and made arrangements, the execution of the great work was left for his son Solomon. He, with the assistance of Hiram, king of Tyre, commenced this great undertaking in the fourth year of his reign and completed it in seven years, about 1005, B. C. It was purely Jewish in its style. The walls were of hewn marble, covered outside and within with cedar wood, on which were carved figures of palm trees, cups of flowers and cherubim, and these were overlaid with gold.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. In the four hundred and eightieth year. The permanence and public character of this building make its date an important and fixed point in ancient chronology, from which other events may be calculated. In the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel. This gives the relative dates of two events. Now since the building of the temple was begun in 1012, B. C., we learn that the Exodus of the Israelites took place 1491, B. C. From this we can fix the time of the dedication.

V. 2. The house . . . for the Lord. The entire or main building, the temple proper. The length threescore cubits, the breadth thereof twenty cubits, and the height thereof thirty cubits. The cubits were probably 18 inches, so that the building was 90 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 45 feet high. The whole which height was 30 cubits, but the rooms into which this space was divided, the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies, were finished only 20 cubits, (30 feet) in height, 1 Kings 6: 16-20. In all its dimensions, length, breadth and height, the sanctuary itself was exactly double those of the tabernacle. With these dimensions the student can easily compare it with familiar edifices and thus get some proper conception of its size. It was not designed to accommodate large throngs of people as many of our churches and cathedrals, but the house of the Lord.

V. 3. The porch. This was the vestibule or entrance. The temple had three apartments as did the tabernacle. The Holy of Holies, the Holy Place and the Porch. The porch extended across the whole front, and fifteen feet deep and much higher than any other part of the temple.

V. 4. And for the house he made windows of narrow lights. This is supposed by careful scholars of the original text to signify fixed lattice windows giving ventilation but not admitting light. These must have been made in the wall high up so as to be above the chambers that were built around the walls of the temple.

V. 5. He built chambers round about the walls of the house. These were probably built on the sides and rear of the temple, not as a necessary part of the temple, but as exterior to the temple. These chambers probably were used for store-rooms, sleeping apartments for the priests, and for other necessary secular purposes, in order to preserve the sanctity of the temple.

V. 6. This verse describes the construction of the chambers one above another, and how the upper were wider than the lower chambers.

V. 7. Built of stone made ready before it was brought. This was in conformity to directions given and was deeply significant of the spiritual building of Christ's temple. For explanation see Ex. 20: 25. Altars were to be made of stones in their native state; the employment of any tool upon them was regarded as a pollution; but the real reason was much deeper. The altar was the meeting place where God meets man. This meeting with the true God was spiritual and no institution of human device, hence the significance of removing all human device. In like manner the edifice of the temple was to be as free as possible from the confusion of tools and work. The preparation of materials must be remote as possible. It symbolizes the fact that the work is God's work. It indicates the silent but sure and mighty building of Christ's kingdom.

V. 8. The door for the middle chamber in right side, etc. According to this the entrance to the chambers was in the middle of the south side and thus they ascended to the upper chambers by winding stairs.

V. 9. So he built the house and finished it; and covered with beams. From this it appears that the roof was of cedar and some writers have supposed it was flat, others claim to have demonstrated to the contrary. The 10th verse seems to recapitulate somewhat, and so we pass to the last division of the lesson.

V. 11. Word of the Lord came to Solomon. This was probably through the prophet Nathan, to encourage him.

V. 12. If thou wilt walk in my statutes. He seems to reiterate the conditions of the original promises, and distinctly press them upon the memory of Solomon, thus holding him personally responsible to fulfill all the conditions. Then will I perform my word with thee, which I spake unto David. Solomon had petitioned the Lord to perform his promises made to David concerning him, and now the Lord renews the promises and conditions.

V. 13, 14. Will dwell among the children of Israel. Here is an additional promise and one of great encouragement. God had manifested himself to the Israelites in the tabernacle and now he would dwell with them in the temple. See Ex. 25: 8; 24: 45. Will not forsake Israel. They had been in trials before, He had made promises and had kept them. Now he was ready to repeat his promises, even that he would never forsake his people Israel. Solomon built the house and finished it. This seems to be the result of the great encouragement received from the word of the Lord.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church of Waterford, Conn., proposes to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its organization Nov. 11th, 1884. All those who were once members are especially invited to be present. Those coming will please report, at least two weeks previous, to O. MAXSON, Clerk.

PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contributions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Society, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

ANY Sabbath-school, Church, or individual, wishing to buy maps of Bible Lands, or a large missionary map of the world, may learn something to their advantage and ours, by addressing, MISSIONARY REPORTER, Ashaway, R. I.

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

THE subscriber will give ten cents apiece for the following denominational reports: General Conference, 1812, 18, 14; and American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, 1836; and five cents for each of the following: General Conference, 1848, and American Sabbath Tract Society, 1846, 47, 48. If there are Conference Reports previous to 1807, I will pay twenty cents a copy for them.

A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship studio from October 16th to 22d, inclusive.

Mrs. H. L. HERRINGTON solicits orders for hand-knitted hosiery, mittens, and lace, in silk, cotton or wool. All kinds of work on Java Canvas, darned net, aprons, curtains, trimmings, ties, etc. Done at reasonable rates.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

NEW CATALOGUE OF ORGANS.—The Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company have just issued their new catalogue for the season of 1884-5. It forms a handsome 4to pamphlet of 46 pages, and contains illustrations accurately showing the appearance of all the styles of organs regularly made by them, with detailed descriptions of the capacity of each; together with quite full mention of the general modes of construction employed and the great favor with which their organs have been received all over the world; with accounts of their triumphs at all the great comparisons of such instruments at World's Industrial exhibitions for many years; with pictures of medals, decorations and diplomas of honor obtained. In looking over such a catalogue one is forcibly reminded of the magnitude which the business of reed instruments has attained. Twenty five years since only a few were made, under the name of "Melodeons," which had not and did not deserve much favor with musicians, enjoying very limited sale, at prices varying from \$40 to \$125. Now 30,000 organs are made yearly in the United States, which are sold in all civilized countries at prices from \$22 to \$1,000 or more. The great success achieved by this company pecuniary and even more material, is the result of a principle which they deliberately adopted in the beginning and have never lost sight of. This was always to make the very best; never to sacrifice excellence to economy. Doubtless their main object was to make money, as it is with manufacturers generally, but they had firm faith that the best way to do this was not by cheapening their productions so that they might be sold at low prices, but by giving to them such superlative excellence that they would command the necessarily higher prices; and they have succeeded on this plan so that the market for the sale of their organs may now be said to be the whole world. Royal courts of foreign nations are furnished with the more expensive American organs made by the Mason & Hamlin Company, and there is hardly a cottage on our Western frontier so poor that it can not afford to have one of their smallest. This at least may be said to any purchaser of a Mason & Hamlin organ; he will unquestionably get the very best instrument of its class which can be made. Thirty years' experience is a guarantee of what this company can and will do. They can not afford to send out poor organs. The present catalogue shows an increased and very complete assortment, both as to cases and capacities. It will be sent free, to any one desiring to see it, on application to the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company, Boston, New York, or Chicago.—Boston Traveller.

Books and Magazines.

A YANKEE SCHOOL TEACHER IN VIRGINIA, by Lydia Wood Baldwin. A series of sketches of life in the Old Dominion immediately after the close of the war. The author has drawn largely upon her personal experience, and the result is a work that has all the value of truth and all the interest of fiction. Nothing is set down in malice or contempt; but the mirror is held up to nature with such obvious conscientiousness that the student of history will find his profit in looking therein. Published in Funk & Wagnalls' (10 and 13 Dey St., New York.) Standard Library. Paper, 25 cents.

HOME SCIENCE for October contains some valuable reading. We mention particularly "Home Education," "The Home and Mormonism," and "How to Sleep," as well worth reading. Among other articles is one on "Prohibition," by J. P. St. John. "Passing Thoughts," "The Mother's Portfolio," "Health and Habit," "Evening Home Talks," are Editorial Departments well conducted. Selden R. Hopkins, 29 Warren St., New York.

THE LADIE'S FLORAL CABINET for October, contains pleasant reading about house plants, home decorations, etc., besides much good general literature, 22 Vesey St., New York, \$1 25 per year, 12 cents per number.

THE OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT, for October is before us. In respect to its table of contents, it maintains the high standing it has hitherto reached; while its letter press is superior to any number we have before seen. American Publication Society of Hebrew, Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill. \$1 50 a year.

Standard Biographies. Just Ready. BLAINE and LOGAN. 712 Royal octavo pages; 67 full-page illustrations. TILDEN, CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS 774 Royal octavo pages; 35 full-page illustrations. Best Terms ever offered to Agents. OUTFIT FREE, and ALL FREIGHT PAID. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

4% LONG LOANS. PRINCIPAL need never be REPAYED. So long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Honest poor or men of moderate means can send 6 cents for particulars, loan forms, etc. Address T. GARDNER, Manager, Palace Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

An Honest Offer. If you are not enjoying good health we will on certain conditions send you ON TRIAL our Electric Medicated Appliances to suit your case, and if they fail to cure or greatly benefit you within a month we make no charge. Prices very low. They are the marvel of the age. 75,000 Cures made during 1883. Illustrated book giving full particulars and blank for statement of your case sent free. Address at once ELECTRIC PAD MFG CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Business Directory. It is desired to make this as complete a directory as possible, so that it may become a DEMONSTRATIONAL DIRECTORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per ANNUUM, \$3.

UNIVERSITY BANK, ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. E. S. BLISS, President, WILL. H. CRANDALL, Vice President, A. E. CRANDALL, Cashier.

M. BOURDON COTTRELL, DENTIST. FRIENDSHIP and ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. At Friendship, 1st to 7th, and 15th to 22d of each month.

SILAS C. BURDICK, Books, Stationery, Drugs, Groceries, etc. Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty.

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

BURDICK AND GREEN, Manufacturers of Tinware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, and Hardware.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, ALFRED UNIVERSITY. A thorough Business Course for Ladies and Gentlemen. For circular, address T. M. DAVIS.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY. E. P. LARKIN, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. E. P. SAUNDERS, Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Amos C. LEWIS, Recording Secretary, Alfred Centre, N. Y. W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BOARD OF GENERAL CONFERENCE. H. C. COON, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. Y. E. S. BLISS, Treasurer, Richburg, N. Y.

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD. C. POTTER, Jr., Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas., E. P. SAUNDERS, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec., New Market, N. J. Plainfield, N. J.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BOARD. CHAS. POTTER, Jr., President, Plainfield, N. J., E. R. POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., J. F. HUBBARD, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY. A Repository of Biography, History, Literature, and Doctrine. \$2 per year. Alfred Centre, N. Y.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE, from Samples. Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWN, Philadelphia. Rubber Goods a Specialty. 10 per cent discount to Clergymen. 41 W. Front St. ALEX. TITTSWORTH.

POTTER PRESS WORKS. Builders of Printing Presses. C. POTTER, JR., Proprietor.

M. DUNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods. Next to Laing's Hotel. 44 W. Front St.

SPICER & HUBBARD. PLAINING MILL. Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, &c.

M. STILLMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.

Daytona, Florida. D. D. ROGERS, L. T. ROGERS, D. ROGERS & BROTHIER, Civil Engineers & Dealers in Real Estate, Also, Hemlock Lumber for sale. G. C. SHERMAN, Alfred, N. Y.

J. C. BURDICK, WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER. QUICK TRAIN WATCHES a SPECIALTY.

ALFRED MACHINE WORKS, Machine Repairing, Models, Emery Grinders, &c. Also, Hemlock Lumber for sale. G. C. SHERMAN, Hopkinton, R. I.

GEO. H. SPICER, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. First Class Work. Low Prices. Address by letter, Hopkinton, R. I.

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

E. R. GREEN, Manufacturer of White Shirts. THE "BERLIN CHAMPION SHIRTS" TO ORDER. New York City.

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

THOMAS B. STILLMAN & CO., CHEMISTS. Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. 40 & 42 Broadway.

R. M. TITTSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specialty. A. L. TITTSWORTH, 63 Lispenard St.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St. C. POTTER, JR. H. W. FISH. JOB. M. TITTSWORTH.

ARMSTRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER for Steam Engines. ARMSTRONG HEATER CO., Leonardsville, N. Y.

HANDY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY. Best and Cheapest, for Domestic Use. Send for Circular.

A. L. BARBOUR & CO., DRUGGISTS and PHARMACISTS. No. 1, Bridge Block.

E. DE CLARKE, DEALER IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. Orders by mail promptly filled.

J. F. STILLMAN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES. Orders for Shipment Solicited.

E. N. DENISON & CO., JEWELERS. RELIABLE GOODS at FAIR PRICES. Finest Repairing Solicited. Please try us.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. W. L. CLARKE, Recording Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. ALBERT L. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.

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

FRED D. ROGERS, M. D. PHYSICIAN and PHARMACIST. Office, 2384 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. Factory at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St.

W. W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, FANCY and HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.

W. P. CLARKE, REGISTERED PHARMACIST. Post-Office Building, Milton, Wis.

L. T. ROGERS, Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Town Clerk. Office at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.

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

GRIFFIN & SON, DEALERS IN DRUGS and GROCERIES, Nortonville, Kansas.

The Sabbath Recorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, — AT — ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year in advance. \$3 00 Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents additional, on account of postage. If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 cents additional will be charged. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. Transient advertisements will be inserted for 50 cents an inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts made with parties advertising extensively, or for long terms. Legal advertisements inserted at legal rates. Yearly advertisers may have their advertisements changed quarterly without extra charge. No advertisements of objectionable character will be admitted. JOB PRINTING. The office is furnished with a supply of jobbing material, and more will be added as the business may demand, so that all work in that line can be executed with neatness and dispatch. ADDRESS. All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "THE SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany County, N. Y."

PUBLISHED BY THE A. VOL. XL.—NO.

The Sabbath. Entered as second-class office at Alfred Centre, N. Y. MARGARET.

Died, at the home of her

above is the interesting but unwritten history of Alfred this history would run about the year 1841 his wife and three children Galway, Ireland, to America. He found County, N. Y., and construction of the road.

Two years later Margaret followed him to this country. Misfortune was taken him, and he among strangers, above rival, although these known until years later.

In her distress, separated and children, in a straw and obtained employment C. Kenyon, then principal.

About this time the in Ireland, and the least people were added earnings to bring her ocean and to Alfred, industry of both mother obtained an education. John grew to manhood Regiment N. Y. State of the Rebellion, was died of starvation in Ellen was three times deceased. Kate, the Stillman Burdick.

Although struggling against odds, with adversity weighed down with grief and sympathy for all the son who should her old age. In sympathetic nature she fund of humor and for her the friendship with her. Probably place in the hearts students, as well as thirty or forty years.

In her old age, and by passing years, she a limited circle, yet for "Aunt Margaret" ways welcome. She in this country at caused no ripple in yet she contributed cause of the Lord, reckoned none vain pretensions offering her Saviour, and her life. Doubtless awaiting the meek heart, the poor in ger and thirt after.

Her funeral services President Allen. Friends followed in pleasure to add their sickness, everyth and willing hands comfort.

Although the circulation of that the British have not heard late; but Mr. Sp marks has, it was the sword and Spurgeon says "When read when which are we asked to on two sides but the one that is favored.