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## RGGARKE $\begin{aligned} & \text { REGISERED } \\ & \text { Buiding, }\end{aligned} \quad$ PHARMACIST, Milton, Win

 ROGERS,Sabbath 委eqarden, pibusemp werant
$\underline{x}$

## The Enbbath Pecorìer.

## pobisisied by tie amebican sabbatil trict societr.

the seventh day is the sabbath of the lord thy god
terms-sz a tear, in adtance,



soutiward.-No. 4.

## Daytona, Fla,

There is but one $\overline{\text { Florida. In every respect }}$
it is astate as unique and singulari its in char-
and aticristices as it is in position and shape. In
climate and productions, as well as topographically, it dififers from every other section
of the Union. The peninsular portion of the State presents the most striking, varied
and peenliar contrasts. It has magnificent, narigible waters penetrating in all directions;
beantiful lakes; vast swamps; monotonous beaun woods; ;reen sarannas, rich and densely
pint
timbered hammocks; all grades of soil; and has within its confines the largest possible
tariety of vegetable productions, including those belongiug to two zones, which here
overlap cach other. Fair and beatiful in
ggrextal. South Florida is the summerland

of this peninsula to which we desire to call
the attention of our readers, lies upon the
Altantic coast on both sides of the $29^{\circ}$ North Atlantic coast on both sides of the $29^{\circ}$ North
latitude and the $81^{\circ}$ West longitude, these
tro lines crossing each other near Mosquito
Inlet. at St. Augustine, running from north-west
to sonth-east, reaches to Lake Worth, a dis-
 Henes waters are navigubbe, withont timproree.
thent, for boats drawing two and one half or
met ment, or boats drawnil wo nany places the
three feet of water;
channel attains a depth of m 15 to 20 feet.
The outlying gtrip of land which. separates
these rivers from the ocean is from one
hundred yards to two miles in width. The
rirer shore of this strip is dotted with homes,
some of the finest places being thus between
the rivers and the eea. Starting at St.
Augustine the Matanzas River extends about fifteen miles sonthward. Here a sand ridge
cation between the river and Smith's Creek.
The later needs improvement for a distance The latter needs improvement for a distance
of six milcs to where it unites with the Halifax river. Dredges are now at work on this
reach of nine miles, and direct communication with St. Augntine is promised by O-
tober, 1885. From Smilh's creek an un tober, 1855. From Smith's creek an un-
broken line of rater extends about serenty
is known as the Haligax
or hosquito Inlet, where the sea break
for schooners and steamers from the open
ocean. A regular line of steamers . The tide
tween this point and Jacksonrille. 8weeps both ways from the Inlet northward
up the Halifax and southward up the Hills boro river and the Lagoon. At the head of
the Lagoon, a bar one mile in width separate the deep water of the Lagoon from the
deep water of the nest stretch, which
known as Indian river. An artificial cana connects these tiwo waters, admitting the
passage of light draught boats. This is to be enlirged daring the present season. In
dian river is almost an inland sea; on hundred and seventy miles long, with a areage width of four miles. A. the head on
Indian river the Atlantic breaks through th onter land again by Jupiter Inlet. Boats
passing out tlirough the Inlet, by a run o - twelve miles can return to Lake Worth, Which is twenty miles in length, and con
pletes the chain of marine rivers under con
sideration terrupt the direct travel between Indian by the charter and plans of the Improvement
COmpany tion from St. Augustine to Lake Worth, i,
confidentlo expected within the next two Confdently expected within the next two
fears. Lake Worth, and the south half Indian river are tropical and are already pro ducing pine apples and bananas in grea
abundance. Some of the large islands in Indian river are highly cultirated, and ar said to be a tropical eden. We venture
saggest that parties desirng to obtain photo


## fron J. b. clarie.

Planifilis, N. J. April 25, 1885. Holiciting Ageome of the Teral Traveling and Soliciting Agent of the Tract Society, by ap
pointment of the Executive Board, the writ er ras spent several days in this place and
vicinity. His work includes the collection of dues on Recorne R account, the securing of
new subseribers, the sale and distribution of publications, and the raising of monies for the Society. The results so far are encouraging.
Nearly $\$ 100$ has been collected on bills due the REconDER, some new names have been
added, and $\$ 1,300$ have been raised, principally in the meeting here last Sabbath, in
cash and pledges, as a contribution of the Plainfield Church,
olent operations.
At this Spring time a visitor in Plainfield is impressed with the charms of this citit.
Wealth seems to have been lavish in building been bountiful in giring to them chief attractions. The crowning glory of the city in the beautifu homes on erery hand. ings they must be happy indeed. Not manmake the leading feature, but the homes large-heartedness. As might well be expected, people who seek so much the enjoyments
of bome life, have sympathy for those who are not so highly favored as themselves, and so enterprises of ch
and well sustained.
The prayer-meetings, Sabbath-school, and Chrrch, give signs of spiritual life and interest. Last Sabbath erening Dr. Lewis,
who had just retured from a four weeks missionary trip to Florida, gave an interesting
account of that field and expressed hope of the growth of the newly organized church a Daytona. The Doctor has a strong hold up-
on the hearts of his "people, and as a pastor and preacher he seems to be leading them
grandly in trath and righteousness. His church, usually liberal, has given for four years past, more nobly than ever, for our be-
nevolent objects. They have contributed during that period more than twenty-five per
dent of the total amont raised by the denomination for both our Tract and Missionary Socicties. May they find that as they mits them to reap bountifully.

jzed and growing establishment, and just While here we had the pleasure of hearing a sermon by Wm. C. Daland, of Union Theof the Sabbath some time ago, and when his he may find among us a field of usefulness.
New market.

A few days spent here impress your correspondent with the many changes which
have taken place since a former visit. Death and removals have weakened the church, clothing manufactory of Dea. Henry V. Dunham. His business he has since sold to 0 . W. L. Larabee, recently removed from Brook field, N. Y., will also run a store and coal yard.
Dr. tice, and with improving health is undertak ing insurance basiness.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Seven arose for prayers in the young peo- } \\
& \text { ple's prayer-meeting here last Sabbath. The }
\end{aligned}
$$ pastor appears to be getting his work well in hand, and is winning the hearts of his people.

The Young Ladios' Helping Hand Societg Thursday, the 16th, held a Whittier Socening The exercises consisted of recitations, musio written by J. G. Burdick, a paper filled with
matters relating to the writings and character phy of the poet was presented by Miss Alice phy of the poet was presented by Miss Alice
Clawson, which, itis hoped by some who hieard 1t; may be furnished for publication. The session was well
alized were $\$ 13$.

## WISIINGTON LETTER.

WAsHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1885. The first evening reception of the ner
Administration was held on Tuesday last. There was never a greater crush at a levee
in the White House than was witnessed on
this occasion. It was not this occasion. It was not a gathering of
aristocratio foreigners and tinselled army
and navy officers, but a distinctively pcople and navy officers, but a distinctively pcople's
party. Twice this rreception had been post-
poned on account of the illness of General Grant and it was thought it would have to disappoint the strangers now in the city,
and concluded to hold a reception which
should be the last of the espon The intentiou of the President and his simmer has the effect of prolonging the social and business season, and promises to
render the coming summer one of the most eventul and animated that has ever been
known here. The work of the Departmenta
and all the operations of the Goumen and all the operations of the Government,
except the Legislative branch, have to go on no reason why there should be a relavation of owcial vigilance or industry. The
efects of all-simmer administration will
be observable in many respects be observable in many respects. Business
men will pay as much attention this year to their summer preparations as has been be-
stowed upon those for spring and autumn
And society is apparently And society is apparently unconscious that
the long establisned seuson is about to expir the long establisined seuson is about to expire
Plans are already made and invitations issued or events extending beyond the expiration
of the spring. The prospect of making the
busy season perennial at the Capital is which all classes welcome. ${ }^{\text {President Clereland's dail }}$ ness has been seriously retarded during the
past week by the illness of Col. Lamont, his private secretary, who has succumbed to
over-work. Since the commencement of the vel to those around Lamont has been a energy and industry is one that few of the
Government's servants care to imitate. He has been at his desk every day before 9 A. M., and his working hours have continued be-
yond midnight. His days are devoted to the
President and to the constant stream of President and to the constant stream of busi-
ness callers. The hours after dark he has spent in disposing of correspondence onat
required his personal attention. One of his
associates remarked that the Colonel seemed to have no other ambition than to perform
the work before him. He never reads the papers, smokes, gossips, plays cards, nor
goes to clubs or any places of amusement. His waking hours are devoted entirely to
the President's service.
Even Mr. Cleveland, who has scarcely ever Even Mr. Cleveland, who has scarcely ever
known what it was to feel the pressure of
constant application, looked a little jaded at cone reception the other evening, and at one
time during the fatiguing exercise of his two time during the fatiguing exercise of his two
hours of handshaking, called for a glass of hours of handshaking, called for a glass of
water. During the heated term of the come
ing summer, he wili occupy the cottage reserved for the use of Presidents at the Sol-
diers Home park. He will have more time to diers Home park. He will have more time to-
himself there, will be able to take more ex- ercise, and can enjoy
at the White House.

## 象期issians.

"Co ye anto all the world, and preach the gospel
(oevery creature."
OF the $8,000,000$ Roman Catholics in the United Stsates,
Irish blood.
One million seven hundred and fifty thousand illiterate in Northern States and Terr Indians in United States (exclusive Alaska) ${ }^{\text {(1880) can read. Leess than one-fifth. }}$ Let, of this number
THERE $\begin{aligned} & \text { ere } 241,478 \text { votes cast in Texas in } \\ & \text { 1880, and there were then in the State } 93,\end{aligned}$ 482, illiterate voters. Catholic population 472 illite
$120,000$.
of cotton were shipped from this country in 1784 . Last year the shipment
was $3,405,070,410$ pounds, or 85 per ct. of the world's crop.

The colored people of the South are sair
be increasing at the rate of 182,000 a year 76 out of 100 can not read or write; and 6
out of 100 votes are illiterate. Great numbers of cattle and sheep hav starred to death the past Winter in West
Virginia. While we have sympathy and
grood wishes for all, we can not but hope that good wishes for all, we can not but hope th
our own people have not been sufferers.

IN the Five Nations of the Indian Terri-
ritory there are 12 boarding schools, ritory there are 12 boarding schools, 212 day
schools, with an enrollment of 6,098 pupils. Each nation has a public school system sim. ilar to that in the States, with its Board of
Edncation or Superintendent of Instraction. In the Cherokee nation the Scriptures a read at the opening of the schools. In addihave several academies or seminariesi. The question naturally arises: Whence come the
funds for these educational enterprises? Mainly frcm the United States, which, under treaty stipulations, holds in trast abont $\$ 6$,
800,000 for this and other purposes. The most of the income goes to w .

## missiovary sebtcies.

The anniversary of the American Seventhday Baptist Missionary Society for 1835, was
held with the First Hopkinton Church, R. I. from Rev. 14: 6 , 7 . The Constitution was read and about twenty persons became an-
nual members by the payment of $\$ 1$ each. eight agents that were preent reported re--
ceipts amounting to $\$ 93$ 41. The following missionary labor was reported. Stillman
Coon, of Independence, N. Y., 6 months, and 4 days; expenses, $\$ 17$
$\$ 1017^{26}$, receipts,
Daniel
Babrock of Alfred, $31 \frac{1}{2}$ days; expenses, ${ }^{2}$ t 37 ; receipts, 8162 . W.
B. Gillette, of Friendship, 4 months, 2 days, expenses, $\$ 849$; receipte, $\$ 3929$. Joel
Greene, of Scott, 8 months, 20 days; 8 expenses, 99493 ; receipts, 81,00697 . N. V. :11 33; receipts, \$29 74 . The - salary was *18 per month, a total of 42480 . The tala incidental expenses, $\$ 13438$, total receipts,
i1,179 96.
A missionary fielder recommended the employment of a missionary for 6 months in Vir ginia; and Ashtabula county, ohio; 1 for six
Pa., and months in Allegany county, N. Y., and
Potter county, Pa., and vicinity; and one for 3 months among the Jews in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the committee appointed last year having reported favorably with reference to a migsion
to the Jews. A committee to nominate missionaries recommended L. A. Davis for Virginia; Joel Green for Pennsylvania and
Ohio wiith W. B. Gillette as substitute; Ohio, with W. B. Gillette as sabstitute,
David Clawson for Allegany county and vicinity; and W. B. Maxson as missiona
to the Jews. The report was adopted. to the Jews. The report was adopted. take charge of and load the Standing Fund. Another committee was appointed to cataJogue the names of members of the Society,
and furnish agents with listis. A convention was proposed for the purpose of discussing the propriety of so amending the constitu-
tion that, should the tion that, should the Society discontinue operations its money or property should
come under the control of the Conference come under the control of the Conference
for misisionary purposes, instead of reverting back to the donorg. A renewed request of
the Scott Church to the Cogfference for a
more extensive circulation of denominatianal
sentiments, refrred by that body to the
Missionary Society, was referred to the ExMissionary Society,
Measures for bringing the work of the
Society into a still better system were provided in a resolution instructing the agenta to report annually to the Treasurer, whose report, together with those of the mission one month previous to the An'ual Meetin of the Society, when the Executive Com mittee shonld make their report.
In September, 1836, the Society met with the First Alfred Church. Alexander Camp.
bell preached the annual sermon from Matt. 4. The constitutional amendment pro posed in 1835 was rejected. The following
missionary worlk was reported: Ray Greene missionary
(for 1835$)$
months, 18 nd a hate H. H. Baker, as travelin agent, one month and $a$ half. Appointmen Or the ensuing year were made as follow E. S. Bailey, 3 months in the counties
Susquehanna and Luzerne, Pa., Azor Estze, 4 months in Allegany county, N . Y., and vicinity; Joel Greene and Stillman Coon to
travel 6 months each, with special reference o the spreading of denominational senti
nents; and $W$. B. Maxson to labor amons he Jews 3 months. From the brief report items: The missionaries under appointment had been duly instructed; Elac. Divis de
clined his appointment for Virginia and no abstitute had been found; N. V. Hull wa Darien, N. Y.; the plan of sending ouc mis ments had been begun, with the co-operatio was appointed to labor as an agent Bak veeks in Madison countr, N. The Standing Fund was reported to Life Sabseriptions secared by notes; and pects of the Society, though yet in its in-
fancy, for increasing influence and usefulness inducements to thank God and take courage in the great
the world.

## david branerd.*

This devoted missionary to the Indians was born in Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1718, 9, 1747: He entered Yale College in in 1739,
where he remained until the Winter of 174 ? in July remained until the Winter of 1y4) preach; and soon visited and preached to some Indians on the Western borders of Con-
necticut In November he received 8 letter nectiont. In November he reccived a letter from the American Correspondents of The Eociety for Promoting Christian Knowledge,
of Edinburgh, Scotland, with reference to Edinburgh, Scotland, with reference to York, New Jersey, and Fennsylyania; aew accepting the call, in April 1743 he reachied an Indian settlement called Kaunaumeek, in Albany Coanty, N. Y., about twenty miles
east of the city of Albany. The result of a year's labor there was a reformation in the ives and manners of the Indians; evidences of the-peration of the Spirit of God, and the
removal, by Mr. Brainerd's advice, of most removal, by Mr. Brainerd's advice, of most
of the people to another settlement where they would be under the ministry of a Rev.
Mr. Sergeant. From the Spring of 1744 to Mr. Sergeant. From the Spring of 1 li4t
the Spring of 1447, Mr. Brainerd labored among Indians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, when on account of feeble health he
was obliged to leave the work to which he had so thoroughly consecrated himself. His greatest success was at Crossweeksung, near
Newark, N. J. Here he gathered scattered Indians into a settlement of about 130 perchilldren.
these
These Memoirs are based on the Life of Brainerd prepared by Jonathan Edwards, D. ., and afterwards revised by Sereno E. Dwight, D. D.; and there is also an Intro-
duction on the life and character of Mr. Brainerd, by the editor, and an Eksay on God's Hand in Missions, by Arthur T. Pierson, D. . . And from a survey of the brie
but interesting career of David Brainerd we gather the following lessons:

1. He had almost a passion for leading
souls to the Saviour. Scarcely anything else seemed to hold him strongly to this life. And especially did he pray that heathen might be bronght to God. The story. of
Brainerd's life is calculated to give us a fresh ingpiration to work for the salvation of lost
men. It is said to have led Henry Martyn,
noirs of Brainerd. Edited by J. M. Sher-
Puffished by Funk \& Wagnala,
Negy York,
the English missionary to India and Persia,
to decide to beocme a missionary; to have to deciae to become a missionary; to hav
given William Carey a powerful inspiration,
and to have deepened the spirit of con secra tion in tens of thousands in all parts of Cohris.
endom. endom.
2. Bra ce.Christian missions receired but little sym pathy or aid in this country at that time; and and. He deeclined urgent calls to pastorates in order that he might live and toil among
A merican savages; and he frequently suffered Amorican savages, and he frequently suffered
frealth, from loneliness, and from the ack of good food and shelter
3. This missionary wes
self.abase all a striking example or a natural tendency to melancholy; but
fter doing this, we cennct after doing this, we cannct but admit that
what Brainerd wrote concerning himself is what many of us ought to think of ourselves.
Language similar to the following frequently ccurs in his diary: "I had the most aba ing thonghts of myself.
corruption to feel in my soul that hell
I feel barren and empty, as though could not live without more of God; I feel the law is spiritual, but $I$ am. carnal. I do
not, I caanot live to God. Oh, for holi.
. We may learn that the gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation from sin even among Indians; and that the sword on
the Spirit is the best weapon with which to solve the "Indian problem" of to day.
4. Brainerd sought, first of all, the spirit nal welfare of the people; but he also made provisions for their intellectual training; and
led them into ways of improving their tem poral condition. No missionary idea is comof effort, and these three ends.
5. He conspicuously presented religious he pointed out mang lost and undone state his helplessuess and hopelessness, because of sin; and then he led convicted sinners tothe
Lord Jesus, the sinner's Sariour. This degree, our practice as preachers. But reduce man's need of divine grace and hea nly aid toward a minimum

Finally, this humble servant of Cbrist often experienced the sustaining power of the grace of God, and enjoyed many seasons
of blessed communion with his Lord. He spent much time in secret prayer, and found delight in the reading of the Scriptures And his spiritual-mindedness and experi-
mental religion are all the more to be noticed ecause President Edwards says he was young man of "distinguished talents", and
"rare conversational powers;" that he had "exare conversational powers;" that he had
"extrandinary knowledge of men and things;" and "exeelled in his knowledge of
theology." many extracts like the following night be made from his diary: MY soul breathed after God in aweet to hmm; my soul was brought to rest itself and all in his rich grace, and felt strength
and encouragement to do or suffer anything that Divine Providence should allot me." was this entry in his diary begins, "My sou" and among his dying and broken whispers were heard such expressions as these: "He
will come, he will not tarry I $I$ havll in comery. he whill not tarry. I shall soon be in gory.
angels."

## corbespondences.

About the first of Febraary, Eld. Varnum Holl was confined to his home with sickness not at first considered dangerons; but soon it
was evident that his end was draming near was evident that his end was drawing near
The disease developed rery rapidly for s short time and all hope of his recovery was given ap. It seemed that every day, and at times,
overy hour would be the last, and in thi condition he remained for a long time ontil death came to his relie. His bodily suffer spirit was rejoicing in the good work of his life (though he felt weak and unworthy of himsolf) and in the glorious prospect beyond the life of the righteous, that their last end Christian bie his, when they see a devoted prospect before the dying aaint of God.
Eld. Hnll requested in the Eid. Hnil requested in the outset of his (son of Eld. O. P. Huill, deceased), who is preparing himself for the work of the ministry,
should supply his place. He consented to should supply his place. He consented to
do so, and was accepted by the church until the end of Eld. Hull's year, to wit: the
second Sabbath in April, unless Eld. Hull

$\qquad$ hat what was said was indeed showing t. Eld. Hull and others had made great calculations on the Quarterly Meeting, expectivg that meetings would from thence be continued, but his sickness and the proviour thoughts God's theughts."
We have had a severe Winter and my health has not been favorable for my attend-
ance at the meetings of the Rock River ance at the meetings of the Rock River
Church, but my interest is with and for them so long as it shall seem advisable for
them to sustain their organization, which I hope will be a long time to come. The hope
is in the children and young is in the childre.
Sabbath school.

## froir g. velmuisen.

Having to stay , Holland, April 3, 1885 . way station in this town, I make nse of that delay to sent you a few words
snown glad tidinss to the friends.
A Baptist minister here has embraced the Sabbath of the Lord. As soon as possible 1 hope to send you more decails, he her you
must know. Since six years the German Baptists were served by him as their missionary at Fuerche Lo, a district near the
Prussian borders of our country. There his testimony was blessed. Nobody did know anything about baptism when he came there church norty-two members constitute his weeks in that neighborhood, having at different places six public meetings, giving free discussion, subject, Sabbath and Sunday.
The day before yesterday that brother came The day before yesterday that brother came
to me, to tell me he could no longer disobey the Lord. He henceforth should be a Sabbath keeper, not Sunday-keeper. He knows certainly he will be dismissed, but his reso-
lution is firm in the Lord. I don't doubt lution is frm in the Lord. I don't doubt
whether his feelings are right about his dismission, but Y 'm no less sure that the Lord of the Sabbath will help his servant. I hope to tell you soon that he ir not the only Sab-
bath-keeper in that district. I trust firmly Lord be praised.
ours, G. Vblthuyben.
P. S. The name of
keeper is Freerk Bakker.

## from P. F. Jonisson, General Missionary.

 Since Eld. Morton left, I have taken two very interesting tours, to myself at least.
The first one was in Saline and Williamson The first one was in Saline and Williamson family. Sister Fife is in great distress family. Sister Fife is in great distress of
mind. It appears to me it would be a great blessing if old people could go to the "un
seen world" together. After staying all night I left to visit a family in the north. east corner of Williamson county, some
seven or eight miles further on They seven or eight miles further on. They for
merly lived here, the husband having taugh our school two or three sessions. Their name is Murner. Sister Turner is a very
devoted Christian, and a member of the $M$ E. Church. Iam satisfied that she was on the eve of embracing the Sabbath when her school. In the coarse of our conversation
she stated that she desired me to them occasionally, as they had no preaching them at her house and the neighbors' houses, they being three miles from the nearest church-house. I told her that if she and
others would agree to keep the Sabbath, I others would agree to keep the Sabbath,
rould come and preach for them. Said
lobe, "Come ahead, I am ready." The day I started out in the direction of Parkt'
school-house, to fill my calling on nearly every family on the road, distribating tracts and calling their atten. tion to the Sabbath sabject. I called ou one brother, a First-day Baptist, who was rery
bitter against us, stating that we ehould bo stopped from preaching, as we got up divis him that he could not stop me. After arrir ing at Mr. Cheaney's, I learred that the
above-named person was the orie that had sent two preachers to see Sister Cheaney, to to get her to renounce the seventh-day Sab. bath. Had I known the circumstances I would have been more severe upon hin than
I was. I wish to state here that Sister er to many in that part of the conintry. She carries on her work right along on th irst day of the week. A neighbor came
over to see them one Sunday, and Sister Cheaney asked him why he did not bring fraid to bring her, for all she lacks nom being a Sabbath-keeper is commencing. I am satisted that when we get our hous Let us work and pray earnestly for this in Marlow's, of Vienna, The I visited was Eld. twenty-two miles south-west of this point; the preacher spoken of in Eld. Morton's lis erable intelligence, and very interesting. cates it. When I called his attention to his and thought he frankly acknowledged soon. His wife is in full sympathy with
him. He said he intended to bring the sub. ject before his denomination through tho press. He was very glad to receive the do
uments on the Sabbath subject which I furnished him. He is well acquainted with him when he lived near Golconda some fit rian Church in Vienna, and is well versed it the argaments pro and con on the Sabbath thin, wad that cently had been reading the Out, some other minister. Yon will please that the Board send him that paper. Ad
dress M. A. Marlow, Vienna, Ill. He prompreach to visit us within a month or so, and During the last quarter, I preached 2 Eld. Morton during the two weeks preached at Enon and vicinity; visited and 1.50d on families; and distributed abo 1,500 pages of tracts. Although the Win-
tor has been very severe, I have missed but one appointment. My health has beel better than uagl I wish to say in conclusion, that very fer persons that I have conversed with, deny this a good or bad omen? May the Lord work in them to keep his
prayer. Yours in Christ, F. F. Joinnson.

## MEDICAL MISSION FOND

Previously reported, 19 9-10 shares..
Ashaway Ladies' Sewing Society, $2 \ddagger$ \&

## $\begin{array}{r}19300 \\ 2500 \\ \hline 281800\end{array}$

tir soutil amebican missionary societi
This Society was established forty years


Sabbuth Relo
 HBATHEMISM CORBUPTING IPOSTOL

## Allouggn the facts are indisputable redize that the current of Christian lif was much sullied and perverted, after thie second century. Pussing out of sigh of the Apostolic period, when the str again, its waters are growing turbid, a are sloping to the level of the leathen is a grave mistake to deem New Testai anty, and that which bears the name atter the close of the seconed century, Had the Apostolic tspe been preserve Ages," Would have been imposible. were at the opening of the fourth centu were at the opening of the fourth centu ing religious midnight was incvitable. cal changes, and disastrous inevitable. 0 cols cal chan brought about by slight causes. bes to inquire what fundamental errors us Christianity was well <br> The idea of law as <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { The ideo of law as the embodiment } \\ & \text { power, pervaded the Roman mind. M } \\ & \text { portant only as citizens. Separate fro } \end{aligned}
$$ <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { and success. It conscripted the legions } \\ & \text { the world, and made all roads lead to } \\ & \text { vious to Christianity, all religion was } \end{aligned}
$$ <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { vious to Christianity, all religion was } \\ & \text { the Roman, reigion was a part of the ei } \\ & \text {, } \end{aligned}
$$ <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { Was a system of contracts setween men a } \\ & \text { through the civil law. The head of to } \\ & \text { ex-offici, the head of the Department } \\ & \text { There was no place in heathen theories } \end{aligned}
$$ 

## 

 *Schaff, Churcil Hisco."4,Now York, 1884 In strong contrast with this state-ch
Christ taught the infinite worth of $m$
Idual. The divine pricsthood of ever Nidual. The divine pricsthood of ever
Ohrist, and his absolute spiritual kingel 0 miles soath－west of this point found him to be a man of consid elligence，and very interesting．
keeping the Sabbath，bat advo－
When I called his attention to his ecy he frankly acknowledged it， ，ht he would commence keeping it Wife is in full sympathy with
said he intended to bring the sab e his denomination through the the Sabbath subject which I fur－ lield，having held meetings with he lived near Golconda，some fif－
ago．He is pastor of the Presby
ch in Vienna，ad ants pro and con on the Sabbath years that we are right，but re
been reading the Outlook sent er minister．You will please see
Board send him that paper．

## the 18

reporting the times I followe ton during the two weeks he 146 families；and distributed about poointment．My health has been on say in conclusion，that very few
hat I have conversed with，deny seventh day is the Sabbath．Is hem to keep his holy day，is my F．F．JoHnson．

## medicll mission pund．

##  19800 2800

TI A AERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIBTI．
ciety was established forty years
ander being Captain Allen Gardi－ N．；Who spen niany years of his
ay missionary in various parts of
bat more especially in Sonth
after mand aft more especially in Sonth
After much suffering，Captain
his companions one after Forts to establish a mission station
the islands above
to the the formation of the Horn．Hia
Society，which
America es of Terra del Fuego，for whose
ei vessel has been bity
ate hay －vessel has been built，in their
ate have long been kno
degraded degraded of all heathen among people．
dharles Darwin，who visited them s ago，wrote of them as being in
sat state o of any people in any part
Io，and he considered them the
of being of being Christianized or civil
there are in To
charch

##  <br>  <br> 

Altuoght he fatestate indigutuble，fer people，














## 









 ero naturally hie common poople，whon heard filead







 lifa，ans，and sety．Thense banceptions concerning Goid infuences came in
like aflood，after the－middle of the second century， darkening the clear light of the Apostolic Church，

















## （4duratian．

## No method of work in any department of public without，at some stage，being much misunderstood and misinterpreted．We clip from the Correspondence University Journa an article on＂What the Kindergarten is not，＂ written evidently by the editor of the Kin－ ergarten Department of the Jour readers will be interested in it． <br> Ayong the requirements made of candi dates for admission to the Classical cours in Rochester University，is one that he writ son＇s Young Folks＇History of the United ＂Swinton＇s Outlines of the World＇s His




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## ophy， The sical she

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If we
orator
or
tong．The theme is selected by the examin
ing officer，and the essay is required to b
written in his presence．This is，at once， test of the candidates general knowledge of
Listory，and of his proficiency in English Listory，and
composition． Joseph Cook，in one of his Boston Monday
taiks，in answer to the question，＂What is
 College Fetich，we should reduce calle colleges
for young men nlmosto the natrow
of the old－fashioned young ladier

## wiat tue hindebgarten is not．

As the Kindergarten gains in popularity，
becomes more and more common for spec－
 ndicial to the cause of educational reftirn．
It beecmes therefore，too，more and more
imperative for the friends of this reform to imperative for the friends of this reform to
warn the people against such attenpta and
to spread the knowledge of what the tiuder－ garten in not．
In the first place，the kindergarten is not a preparatory infant－school in which very
little children are trimmed and tamed for

 are tortured into giving the right answers；
nothingof that mind ililing，heart－－pervert－
ing drill inn inatral silene and mock at－
tention to things that pall the senses；noth－ tention to things that pall the senses；noth
ing of that ingrgaii，rectilinear order or
rules and regulations by which children are

 an 1 moral parpose，is rather a protest against
the average primary shool of the day than
a preparation for it．

 and guides this sp as to insure sound har－
anonious development；hat tit ooes this for
the sake of that development，and not tor the
 quatration，one experine ce，of imitation and in
gention，and not in the way of instruction，
The subjects of instruction that distinguish the subooct are not found in the kind ingrar
then；and play in the kindergarten is neithen
a recreation nor a pleasing concomitant of a recreation nor a pleasing concomitant on
some eerere task，but the very business and
life of the kindergarten，the mode of growth of $i$ its litle nursings．
in the third place，
 oo thoughts and fancies skilltilly and，with
in their powers of conception，accurtety
but it trains with equal cure their langug
as a mode of expression．The kindergarte as a mode of expression．．The kinderganten
child may hen heter be prepared for indus－
trial pursitits other
 any cher cainng in ine，inasmuch a all its
powers have reeeived better and fuller train－
ing
Fourthly，the kindergarten is not a collect－



## fan

qually necessary and beneficial to all aid
 vill do not more good there－nor less－than Iraining．
Lastly，
the kindergarten is pedagogic throught． f scientific tho thousht fruit of of the applical education
 based his kindergarten upon careful，unpre
jadiced obseration of ohillren by which
gained approximations to truth as asire（but ot surer）as the approximations of Newto
in the stuy of trapitation and light．Thu
te kindergartei is a first step in the right direction，and it is the duty of ed cuators no
orest satisied with this but to proceed on
he road opeded iby Froebel，to continue hid


## Wemperance．

LLook not thou upon the wine when it is ised，
when it iveth
this color in the cuu，when it moveth
At the last it biteth like a sarpent，and stingeth
Pror．Gaskell，one of the proprietors
he famous Gaskell Business College is ported to have been found dead by the
ide one morning not long ago the habit of intemperance．

## TIIE W．

Main Settiement， N ．
The W．C．T．U．，of Main Settlement， held their first annaal．meeting April 2 da．The nusic，đe．，after which an address was given my the President，Mrs．L．M．Main，which
wha requested for publication．The follow－ owing is che address
Dear Sisters，－It would indeed be a great pleasure to me were I able to address you cause we are trying to promote demands． But a feeling of depression amounting al most to discouragement，comes over me as I and then look at the little we have accom－ plished during the past year．But from him
that hath but little，but little will be required， and if but one talent has been given us，and hat has been well improved，it is just as ac－ Though there is but little to report as hav－ ing been done，yet our little band of workers
stands identifed with the many thorand of our sisters in the work of saving precious little we can do，suggests the thought that faithfulness over a few thnggs，may have its reward；for the Master has said he that
faithful over many．So that faithfulness in the dis－
charge of little duties is the thought I would mpress upon your minds to－day．
One year ago we organized for a special
work，and that was to join hands with our sisters throughout the land，to fight the de mon of intemperance；that terrible demon
stalks abroad through our fair land，boldè and more daring than one year ago．
In spite of the efforts of the two handred thousand earnest workers of the W．C．T．U．，
and in spite of all the efforts of the various other temperance organizations，the liquo traficic is gaining ground，and if there is no
power brought to bear upon it to check it onward progress，nothing but the complete ruin of the nation can be hoped for．But
before we yield to dispair，let us consider some of the means by which all these tem
perance workers mean to annihilate this

Perhaps you remember that but a few years ago that great，natural highway，the East River，was obstructed by a dangerons reef of
rocks called Hellgate．The channel was dif－ ficult of navigation；boats had been wrecked， there many precious human lives lost． Bu said that Hellgate ought to be removed；that this great，natural highway ought to be could be done，and should be done．Bat timin people and croakers and alarmists en tered their protest and declared it could no There was just one point where the head rocks lifted themselves above high－tide，and there these men of enterprize planted them of the rock untit they made way for their feet， and could stand on a level with the river bed Then they dug out arenues in every direc
tion，till they honey－combed the massive
to end and from side to side．Then they
dug pockets into the rock and deposited mense quantities of powdan deposited im－ them by a telegraph wire．On the day fixed for the explosion it was said that more than fre hundred thousand people stood on the wharves of New York and Brooklyn mur－ muring to the last，＂East River will be ra；
ined．＂But when the hour came and the hand touched the to the battery，a little ning thered the batton，and quick as light gate，that had so long uplifted itself against the advance of commerce，went down int That is just what
That is just what the temperance people This liquor system has lifted itself like vance of commerce，but argainst the the ad the church of Christ；against virtue and piness．Many a fair，young barque has gone destruction．Not only the the whirlpool
and women of this nation have gone to work combing this hellgate，and the time will come解 posit of temperance sentiment in every town
and village，in every neighborhood and school district，in every church，college，and eet them all，and fre political wires will con－ in their hands ard freemen with the ballot． ous system，and our hellgate will be buried

The women of the W．C．T．U．hold their State and National Conventions to devise
ways and means；and the local unions meet to sharpen their tools and manufucture their powder and prepare for this mighty upheaval． very important part in this work，yet we may，by constant care and patient effort，dig posit temperance priniples and to and iterature，so that our friends and neighbors， to easily catch the electric fire as it flashas hrough the nation，and every saloon and grog shop，and every distillery be lifted，and these gates of hell be closed never more to pen to swallow up the choicest treasures of the cares and burdens of life press hard unon as，yet can we not sacrifice a little for the sake of the dear youth of our land，and for the sake of the Master who freely gave his
life for the good of the world？Is there no need of our working with the rest of our sis－ ters？Are our own homes secure against this
dreadful evil？Is there no danger threaten－

While our boys and girls are mingling in Niety，think you there are no temptations ond you who are moth－ ers and have sons and daughters going ont
into the world away from your watchful care do you feel that they are safe，and in no dan－ ger of being drawn in by the wiles of the tempter？In onr own community do we not often hear it said that such a one has been een to take a glass，and another has been taken to the ne of that one．has the last step before the wine cup．
Oh，for some moral earthquake to awaken of this great work．Dear sisters，I believe the Lord can work better through a fewieve secrated women than through a multitude of these who are lukewarm in his service．Shall we not resolve to persevere land renew our
courage though discouragements and diff． culties surround us？What if the finger of scorn is pointed at us，and we are called silly
and fanatical？Has not the sams been said of all who have dared to stand in the front ranks of any reform？
What does it matter if our labors are not ppreciated and our works not sounded broad through the land？We may exert an in－ rich harvest after we have passed away hety very fact that we have an organized so－ cety has an influence in our town and com o to work with a will，ever keeping in mind

## 

Dear sisters，it is a kind Providence that his，our first year，and surely our heart hould turn towards him in thankegiving for the blessings，we have received from his open and．And let us hambly implore him to ore consecrated effort in our Tompt us to

Whe sabbuth Werarder. Altred Centre, A. F., Fifth-day, April $30,1885$.





##  <br> 

The letters describing Dastona, Florida, ani the serrrondanings, will farrish much
analuable information for all our readers, and
rand especiily for those mho may desire to risit
Florida, or to find permanent homes there. Florida, or to ind permanent homes ugere.
The Parson assures un that he has soughto
obtain the fucts and not to write advertisements, or to make up a merely " gossipy"cor-
respondence. all of that which is described, in detail, is from actual personal observation in and around Daytona. We ask the
careful reading of these letters and their pres. ervation, because of their bearing ung
Sabbath-keeping interests in Florida.
AN exchange says, " stop talking so mach about what the Church onght to do, and be-
gin to do your whole dutt as a Christian. There is a contagiousness in Christian fidel-
ity." Let us add a little emphasis to the personality of this sensible adrice. It is casy to say the Church ought to do so and so.
Bat the Clurch has no personality and responsibility except in the personality and responsibility of its individual members. Let
each oue of these do his or her whole duty, then the Church will be doing just what she ought to do.
A sincle mail brings ns two letters from persons who announce that they have given
up their allegience to the Sunday of Constan. tine and hare embraceà the Sibbath of the Lord. One of these is a woman in Illinois,
and the other a man in northern Wisconsin. We may confidently cxpect that this class of We may condidently cxpect that this class of
persons will steadily increase. Is it not time
that we had some plan of organization, or that we had some plan of organization,
some system of conmmnication by which some system of communication by which
bond of union between such persons and bond of union between such persons and au them?
PIIry is sometimes spoken of as though it were something too effeminate, something
too purely sentinental for men of strong character. It would be well for persons dis posed thus to think, to remember that many
of the men whom history has placed among of the men whom history has placed among
the very stars, as heroes and reformers in the world's great struggles, have been men of much prayer and of simple, child lile faith
and pietr. Indeed, they have been strong and pietr. Indeed, they have been strong
men because of their piety. There may be sham pietists, just as there are counterfeiters of the genine currency of a ation; but
true-hearted piety is the basis of true greatness in men, just as a genuine currency is the basis of a penple's financial security
Tris timo for the Annual Meetings of the Associations is drawing nigh, and it is is ques.
tion of increasing interest as to what shall be the work and outcome of these gatherings.
We have no doubt the committees whose We have no doubt the conmittees whose
duty it is to arrange for these sessions are do ing their part in the way of preparation for them with proper care and solicitude?
The session of the Western Associatio thas year is to be ith the Executive Committee are proposing to celebrate with approprite ex
eccieses. So far as now arranged, it is pro posed to make the entire session, atter some be said in due time.

Ir will be seen by the letter of Rev. J. B. per, that he is already in the field as General Canrassing Agent of the American Sabbath Tract Society. Py an arraugement mad
with the Board at its last monthly meeting, Bro. Clarke is to spend a portion of this wee in Shiloh, N. J., and vicinity, whence $h$ he
will go o West Virginia and labor until att
er the esession of tho Soanth Eastern Associa
 Northrest, after the session of that Associa-
tion as his work may seem to demand. Th access of this mission and the length complish it, will depend very largely upo the measure of liberality, and the degree of
promptness with which the brethren answe to his calls.
these matters over beforehand in anticipa-
tion of his coming, and so forward the work. It will be seen by the letter of Bro. Clarke,
already referred to, that while his mission contemplates the raising of money for the work of the Society by collections, contribu-
tions, and pledges, it is a mach larger mis sion than this. The Society's publication
are not as largely patronized among our own the people. Many of these publications ar be sustained by the contributions of the peo be sustained by the contributions of the peo-
ple; and the expenses of such puivications
must be met week by week, alniost day by day. This calls for a constantly flowing thoroughly organized system of cortributing to it. We lament the cilling of a success-
ful pastor from a church devotedly attached to him, to do this canvassing work; we also
regret the expense such a mission necessaril regret the expense such a mission necessarily
involres, but until all our people, pastors and
lay members, are thoroughly imbued with lay members, are thoroughly imbued w
the spirit of our calling, as a people, a
until the streams of our benerolence are $k$ k antil the
constant cessity. When that day comes, and it ought to come speedily, Brother Clarke may be
sent back to West Edmeston, or to some other needy church; the Missionary Societ may then return Brother Main to some pas
torate, or employ all his time in labors more strictly missionary than the stirring up of preciation of the grandeur of their opportuUniversity may with safety say to Brother Livermore, We have no longer need of you chosen calling; perhaps about the same time also, young nuen, trained to business life and
habits, may be found who hare sufficient interest in our general denominational work to willingly gire up larger salaries and more lacrative occupations to take charge of de
nominational business, and send some more ministers back to more congenial employ
But we are getting away from the subject of Brother Clarke's work. Will not the preparations for it? He is authorized to settle all Recorder, and other accounts of thi
office, and to give receipts for all money paid him for the Society or the Pablishing House. Agents for the Recorder to look orer thei accounts and go to the Associations prepared
to meet Brother Clarke, compare accounts, and suggest what may be done in their re spective districts to increase the
of our denominational paper.

## Uammanitatians.

lessor op parti.
Daring the pant Summer and Fall then was a severe drought and the hay crop
was light and the corn crop a failure. The Winter in West Virginia was about as sever as it usually is in Alfred, and as a consequence
cattle and sheep have died from exposure and want of food. Large quantities of grain and hay have been shipped here from the West,
so that most of the time, those living near so that most of the time, those living near
the rail road could be supplied at about three times the asual price, but the interior districts have suffered severely. But God own
the cattle upon a thousand hills and not sparrow falls without his notice, and so Ou Heavenly Father has bountifully supplied us at the parsonage, during all these months Just acooss the road, in the brick hoase,
lives Mr. Daniel Bassel, a deacon of the Baptist Charch, who was the only man o
Lost creek abandantly sapplied with hay On learning that we were nearly out he
promptly offered to send his colored man ver with a load, and when that was gone he sent a second and promised a third, and
sent a third and promised a fourth, and when the fourth came he promised to see us through till grass grew again, and all without money
and without price. As I fed out that nice hay-for it $w=$ the best-I ever handled,
Timothy mixed with fine blue-grass seemad to we that the Lord was teaching us precious lesson of faith. 1st I knew tha
Dea. Bassel had abundance of hay; znd


## Alfred centre.

## ate," but perhaps it is not generally known that as late as April 15, our Allegany hill

 tops are still covered with snow, and thatstreets.
On Monday evening, 15̃th inst, our village Orchestra gave a delightful musical entertain Weber Male Quartet of Boston, the opening and closing numbers being rendered by the
Orchestra, and all the rest by the Quartet The concert was a grand success. The audience, as to size, was a grand failure.
The Alfred Building Loan Association just closed the first year of its history, what All moness paid in are said to have promptly loaned on good security, and have paid a good interest. A second series of stock
was opened, with a fair begining on Wednes Prof. N. Wardner Williams is making quite a stir in the music department of the thusiastic, and the Chapel singing is being of rarious sorts have been introduced to aid the voices, and a general movement is now on foot to procure a pipe organ for the
Chapel, which bids fair to be a speedy success.
One of the oldest residents of Alfred Truman Place, died this week of pueumonia
Amos Crandall, a man who has been iden tified with Alfred almost from the beginning of its history, and for a long time the senior
deacon of the First Chureh passed bis 90th irth day a week or two ago. "Uncle Amos" till has a pleasant smile and a cordial greet ng for all who call to see him; and he ha
hosts of friends. Eld. L. C. Rogers, Missionary for th in town with his family. He reports a good where his last labors have been performed. The new sash, door and blind factory, es with the machine shops of Geo. S. Sherman midway between Alfred and the Center, ow in successful operation, and appears to of the "Unıon Mills" are two promising young business men, of the Sabbatarian faith and their work is worthy of a liberal patron-
age, and is no unimportant addition to the hornelisville
Our church is striving earnestly to main tain its pos
faithfully.
Miss Randolph, our pastor, has been un prostrated by a light attack of pneumania We are happy to say she is now improving. Sabbath, the 11th, by Brother A. G. Cr
on the 25th by Rev. W. O. Titsworth rom Alfred. The last Sabbath wras regular time for our commonion service.
Mrre. O. G. Stillman, who is the effic Mrr. O. G. Stillman, who is the efficient superintdent of our Sabbath School has been very sick for several weeks, and is stinina
critical condition though all her symptoms seem to promise her recovery. eem to promise her recovery.
Our congregations, when broken sickness, averag about 25 or 30 persons.

Elder Alexander Camprell
Elder Alexander Campbell, now about 84
years of age, has sold his place here and years of age, has sold his place here and
bought another in Wolcott, N. Y., where he has gone to reside. We are very sorry to lose
him from our number, although at his age, it is no doubt the wise thing for himself and ive in Wolcott. It is the wish of his many friends here that years of peace and comfort may be Our. neighboring village of Adams ha
again been visted by a serious fire. Wednes dar, the 15th inst., ahout noon, a fire brok out in a drug store, and before it could be stopped consumed three large stores, aggre-
gating a loss of $\$ 30,000$. It was caused by alcohol catching from a lamp while bein poured from a measure by the clerk.

The Quarterly $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCotr. } \\ & \text { Meeting at this place, }\end{aligned}$ March 7th and 8th, was a season of interest the churches represented.
The scrmons by Eld. J. Clarke, of DeRuyuext meeting of the associated churches will be held with the Cuyler Hill church the 3d
Sabbath :n May. Since the Quarterly Meeting, the writer, cy juritation, assieted the pastor of the Scott
church, Eld. F. O. Burdick, in a series of eviral meetings, which resulted in a numeligious interest in the membership. Elder new cherge, and is doing good work for the Faster.
$\Delta$ fini 14, 1885
The proiracted meetings which have been
progress for five weeks past came to a close
little more then a week ago. Bro. L. C. Rogers conducted the meetings, preaching time, during the tiue. His preaching was and much good resulted to this church and back ground for some time past have taken new stand in the service of the Master, and eight or ten, we tri:st hopefully converted the ordinance of baptism with mere to follow A special covenant meeting and roll call wa ing services, at which time, also, the cand or baptism and union with the Church. circular letter had been sent to both resident
pecial -resident members announcing the rticlea of Faith and Covenant world ead, and stating that there would be a rol call from the church register of all living
members of the church. All were requested to respond in person or by leíter, giving ev dence as to whether they are desirous of re
newing therr covenant with God's people, and whether they could express sympath and harmony with the church and its woll he exercises were very interesting and
profitable, a season long to be remembered by those present, the first of the kind ere held is the history of the Scott Church.
After the exercises at the charch the conthe baptism of the five candidate
of weople bent to the water's edge which was but a short distance from tho church. Next
time the candidates will receive the right hand of fellowship and final reception into he Church. So may the Lord continne this work in Scott. We ask brethren in our behalf.
verona.
At this writing, April 17, plenty of snowdrifts are seen in the roads and the gromnd the New Orleans Exposition and re ceen enjoy the remsinder of the winter.
The Young People's Society held its last session three weeks ago and discussed the civilizan of the use of arms etc. to introduc where all peacefnl means have thus far failed. By vote, after the discussion, it was decided that no resort to arms was justifiable, though
the affirmative handled the question ably.

Meetings of the Society will not be held a ofteu during the summer months.
In March, the pastor of the Vero In March, the pastor of the Verona Church. os, feeling it to be his duty, resigned the pas torate here and accepted that of the West
Edmeston Seventh-day Baptist Charch. The or hold opin ou and holding Society Meetings at whio there were large "turn outs," unanimously the West Edmeston Charch to release him
the the West Edmeston Charch to release him
That Church granted the request and after That Church granted the request and atter
some reconsiderations ell around it was do cided he should remain on the Verona field. The pastor feels that his burdens ar many and heary here, having had threscon-
gregations to supply, and now a gregations to supply, and now a fourth month, and a large territory to travel ore in visiting, besides many other miscellaneous appointments, and eight acrds of land to cu tivate. And yet some people think that pastor's life is represented by a rocking chair tained acwspaper. The Churches having r whether they continue "steadfast, unmova ble, always abounding in the work of the Loid," all of which includes holding up hy
hands and fulfilling covenant rows.

## Connecticut.

The little Church in Waterford has been recently called to mourn the loss of two mem. Father has also visited us in mercy. takes the workmen, but carries forward the On Sabbath, April 18, nine persons were still moving onward. One young man rose for prayers at our last Conference meet-
ng, and there are still others whom we hops see converted soon. Our young peopla
Society of Christian cudeavor is a great hiel Society of Christian endeavor is a great Kilp
to those engaged in it, and we hope to othen also.
A great revival is still in progress at the A great revival is still in progress at the
irst day Baptist Church. Fifty-five had been aptized at last reports

## New Jersey.

As we always look with much interest to e "Home News" department of the Rr tribute to it

We are still without a pastor, the Deacons, on alternate Sabbaths, with fair attendance. Recently two young ladies have united with our church by baptism. Dea. J. G. Hum. mel and wife are to leave us about the firs of May for the West, to stay a year at leaitit | He has already had a vendue and is settling |
| :--- | up his business. Consequently he resigued his position as Superintendent of the SabHeiry Hall, a good Christian young man, now occupies the position. Miss Lilian

Hall has charge of the Primary department in place of Sister Hummel.

## Illinois.

I am back again in Chicago, and am tr ing to get his little church is doing a good work, and
$\qquad$ work we are doing. We are spending most all our energ Jews, which is a good thing; but I think
hould be doiug something more than me are now doing for the Gentiles. I have made rrangements for one Bible reading ead week, to commence nest Thursday evening two or three other neighborhoods in the near fature. Pray for us, that this new effort mayb
to the Master's glory. We shall still contiune our Sabbath-school, which is almost as large and interesting as usual. I hope to risit the Wisconsin feeble Churches in June. Yours in Christ,
Jos. W. Morto
 iast notes, were continued for? some week Beloit. No decided interest was manifested, thongi several, it is ho ed, will erentual come into the Church, though the influever of tae meetings. In the firt wa and preachel very acceptably four times. very acceptably four times.
April 4th, Dr. J. M. Stillman, Miss Ger April 4th, Dr. J. Mar J. Haven and Mrid trade Smith, Mise Mary J. Haven acert and
he fand so nearly that a 1200 of best metal was immediately
ill soon be in place. Durin nission, Dr Stillman made a s ard to music during which he nent " bronght down the house ng a fair start in the music class, a goodly number of pr ith the expectarion of the week. is taking lessons at present, an elp in: the Chapel Choir and e Mr Lane, whose
go destroying the earnings go destroying nearly ready to ments of a frat class mill. Monday evoning, April 13th y Misses Anna Gussman, Ro Mary Ramsey, gave an excellen
the College Chapel, Mr. Hullin Tuesday morning, April 14th, Examinations began in the mic now storm. The snow remain
nay or two but Spring seems $n$ day or two but Sabbath erening, April 11th dedicated their new Society roo
the evening, the Oros, and Phil ing following, the Idunas held the College Chapel, aud gave
their room both of which were zed in spite of the bad weathe Several new houses are to b the finest residence in town whe
Prof. T. Martin Towne, the composer and musical directo is visiting Dr. Stillman. He a Choir Sabbath morning April
T. I, Place made enough pr trade of jeweler, to move into dations in the store of A. W. C
to Cory \& Cary. Milton has a
 The Spring of the year is sidered a poor time to hold
meeting. It is true, the nigh meeting. It is true, the nigh work; the system is relas
feel less vigorous than in the "Where there is a will there

CHE BABBATH KECORDER, APRIL 30, 1885

## of the Society will not be held, it the pastor of the Verona Charch it to be his duty, resigned the pa $e$ and accepted that of the We Seventh-day Baptist Charch a Churches were not of that opin large "turn outs," unauimously Edmeston Church to release him nsiderations oll around it and hould remain on the Verona fielo heavy here, having had threc con n average of twelve sermons , besides many other miscellaneoun nd yet some people think that fe is represented by a rocking chai spaper. The Churches having re eir pastor, it remains to be see hey continue "steadfanst, unmova 8 abounding in the work of the

## Connecticat.

waterford
tle Church in Waterford has been i taken suddenly; but our Heaven has also visited us in mercy. He
workmen, but carries forward th
bath, April 18, nine persons were The work, began last Decembel prayers at our last Conference meet there are still others whom we hop verted soon. Oar young people Onared in it, and we hope to other revival is still in progress at the

## New Jersey.

almays look with much intereat $t$ still without a pastor, the Deacons mmel and J. C. Bowen, speaking two young ladies have united with
two ch by baptism. Dea. J. G. Hum. or the West, to stay a year at least. Iready had a vendue and is settling
siness: Consequently he resigned ool about the first of March, and all, a good Christian young man,
upies the position. Miss Lilian A. charge of the Primary department

## Illinois

pack again in Chicago, and am trye church is doing a good work, and worh, according to her numbers; we are doing. We are spending fich is a good thing; but I think wo 0 doing eomething more than we dents for one Bible, reading eack commence next Thursday evening,
to make similar arrangements for hree other neighborhoods in the near
ray for us, that this new effort may be aster's glory. We shall still continue
ath-school, which is almost as large in feeble Churches in June

Youra in Christ,
os. W. Morton.

## Wisconsi

on Meetinga, mentioned in our were continued for? some weeks No decided interest was manifested,
everal, it is ho ed, will eventually o the Charch, though the influend eetings. In the first week in:April, eptably four times.
Hth, Dr. J. M. Stillman, Miss Ger nith, Mile Mary J. Haven and Mra umphrey gave a fine concert
the fund so wearly that a 1200 Pound bell of best metal was immediately ordered and
will soon be in place. During the intermission, Dr Stillman made a speech in regard to music during which he stated that
he had come to Milton to stay. The statement " brought down the house" He is making a fair start in the music department class, a goodly number of private pupils, horal class the first of the week. Miss Smith is taking lessons at present, and is a grea help in the Chapel Choir and elsewhere.
Mr Lane, whose mill burned about a yea ago destroying the earnings of a hifetime has his new mill nearly ready to run with a
completo set of rollers and all the appoint cuts of a first class mill.
Monday evening, April 13th, Mr. H. O
Hullinger, of the State University, assiste ary Ramsey, Gussman, Rose Case an the College Chapel, Mr. Hullinger Tist of some repate. Tuesday morning, April 14th, the Teachers now storm. The snow remained with us das or two but
Sabicated their new Socil 11th, the Iduna the evaning, the Oros, and Philos made fine presents to their sister society. Tuesday even he College Chapel, aud gave a supper in zed in spite of the bad weather. Several new houses are to be made here
his summer, one of which will doubtless be the finest residence in town when completed. composer and musical director of Chicago, shoir Sabbath morning April 18th. T. I. Place made enough progress in $h$ trade of jeweler, to move into better accomo-
dations in the store of A. W. Cary, हuccessor to Cory \& Cary. Milten has a good supply
of young Seventh-day Baptist business men. WALworti.
The Spring of the year is gencrally con sidered a poor time to hold a protricted
meeting. It is true, the nights are short, and the people are busy with the Spring
work; the system is relazed and we
Winter. But notwithstanding Winter. But notwithstanding ail :'A A
" Where there is a will there is a way." A disposition will enable us to overcome nine-
tenths of the difficulties which constitute our excuses for not sustaining the ordinabath) Brother E. Ronayne, of Chicago, commenced a series of meetings in our church
and has continued them till the present time, and will continue until First-day evening, the 26th. The weather has been quite un farorable, the nights dark, and the roads
muddy; but notwithstanding all these hindrances the meetings have been well at-
tended. Brother Ronayne has given a Bible raeding every afternion and preached every night. A person has to hear him to know
what and how he preaches. He spoke last First-day evening on the resurrection of Christ and illustrated it by a chart of his own devising, and I wish that every Chris
tian in christendom could have heard it. He also explains the tabernacle in its rela tion to Christ in a very instructive manner
His preaching is remarkable for earnestness His preaching is remarkable for earnestness,
force and clearness. There have been thus ar no conversions, but the most eager at
tention to the preaching of the word and deep earnestness have characterized the meet quickened to new
still more graciou

## 




| Loans, secured as required by Charter. $\$ 1,80000$ Cash in Treasury. Unpaid Dues. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Linbilitifs. $\$ 2,04588$ |  |
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|  |  |
| valoation of bhabes. $\$ 2,04588$ |  |
| Present Value, each.................. $\quad \$ 1242$Installments Paid.................... ${ }_{12} 00$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net Profits................................. } \\ & \text { Withdrawing Value, per Share......... } \\ & \text { \$12 } \\ & \text { Number of Shares loaned upon......... } \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| State of New York, |  |
| Allegany Countr. |  |
| L. A. Platts, the President, and T. M. Davis, the Secretary. of the Alfred Mutual Lean Associa |  |
| tion, of Alfred Cenire, in the aforesaid county,being each duly sworn, do each depose and suy |  |
| that the foregoing yearly report of said Loan As-sociation 18 in ull Lingrs truc and correct accord |  |
|  |  |
| ing to their best knowledge, information and belief, <br> L. A. Platres, President. |  |
| Sworn to before me this 22 day oi April, 1885. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | to join the rebel leader.

It is understood $t^{\text {tat at }}$ Secretury Whitney, reduce the force of employes in the navy-
yards in order to make the apprupriation for
the current year hold out. Business in Wilkesbarre, Pa, is said to be
suspended on account of yrevailing typhoid
malaria, ressiting from bad driag malaria, resniting from bad draimage. A
heavy rain has done much toward cleansing
the streets, and the feeling is more hopefiut. A wire rupe 34,500 feet long, one and a
quarter inches in diameter, weighing 89,510
pounds, has been shiphed to the St. Sung
Cable Railway Compaut hy Join A. Ronh.
ling's Sons. It is the latgest On Monday, April $2 \%$ th, General Grant
passed his bid birthday, which event was duly celebrated in Wishington and else-
where. The fazorable indications revnect ing the General's health, added not
Arbor day was celetrated in Trenton, N
J., only by the school children, who planted Jraple, cedar. oak and ash trees in their play
grounds. Names chosen by the childreu were given to the trees. A dozen are named
Generol Grant, four or five Mary Anderson, Generol Grant, four or five Mary Anderson,
and two Abraham Lincoln.
Initial steps have been taken towards holding a great military encampment is Fair-
mount Park, philadelphia, commencing
June 28th and lasting ten days, and to emJune 28th and lasting ten days, and io em-
brace troops from all parts of the country.
About 10,000 men are expected to paritici-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Gas Coal Company, were all started Aprit
24th; at the old prices. The miners came to the conclusion that it was useless for them to hold out anylonger. About 1,000 unen are
emploved at these mines. It is thought that the Hampton miners will go in soon.
The miners are suffering from a scarcity o provisions and bave made appear known in
The heaviest snow-storm ever kich
the vicinity of Denver, Col., raged for twen the vicinity of Denver, Col., raged for twen
ty four hours, April $22 a$ and $23 \mathrm{a}_{c}$ Ful) aggregaie of the previous falls of the whol
Winter. A number of roofs have fallen in but without fatal results, so far as reported
The storm was general throughout the State The storm was general throughout the State
but railroad trains are noving nearij on tine Information reached Leadville, Col., Apr
 bere buried in a snow slide. Nothing ha
beanan from the men in a fortnight and a man who visited the spot where the miner
cabins stood to learn if there was anything
wrong. reports cerery thing buried by a dee Wrow. retide that eridently came down in the
snow
dead of the night. Not a sign oflife was
be seen in any direction and there is
doubt that the whole party has been burie
Foreign.
The French flag at the Consulate in Egypt
has been hauled down.
Cairo and that seven deaths from the disea
Three French transports with 4,000 tronps
now in the Suez canal have been ordered to
The opinion is gaining ground in Russi
that war will be declared between Englan
and Russia before the end of the month.


Boтter.-Receipts for the week, 21,984 pack ages; exports, 264 packages. Stricly fancy creame
ry makes have kept scarce, and wanted at 27 c with rather fuller supply for last day or two. Th
Butter Exchange quotations were: From Philade adelphia 25 c ., Chicago 25 c ., Boston 26 c ., and New
York City 27 c , for estra


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { fin cheese here, and in a jobbing way there is } \\
& \text { possible 12c., but the market lacks life and spir }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Eacs.- Receipts for the week, } 26,749 \text { barrels } \\
& \text { This is what dealers call \& } 1 \mathrm{c} \text { c. market. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { This is what dealers call a } 14 \mathrm{c} \text {. market. The } \\
& \text { were a good many } 10,15,20 \text { and } 25 \text { barrel lots so } \\
& \text { to day at } 14 \mathrm{c} \text {. for Western firsts. We quote: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz....... } 15 \text { @16 } \\
& \text { Southern, and Western, fresh laid, per doz }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Butter, Caeese, Eges, Beans, Etc. } \\
& \text { Exclusively and, Entirely on Commision. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cash advances will be made on receipt of property } \\
& \text { where needed, and account of sales and remittances }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { quality property. } \\
& \text { David W. Lewis \& Co., New York. } \\
& \text { This address is suffcient both for goods and le }
\end{aligned}
$$

## sPECIAL NOTICES

Ler Cicato Miseron.-Mission Bible-school at
ET Crichato Mrsion. - Mission Bible-school at
the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van
Buren St and th Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afterroon
at $20^{\prime}$ 'clock. Preaching at 30 'clock. All Sabbath
keepers in the city, over the Sabbsth, are cordialls
tived to attend.

## 


in the Historical Society's building, at

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { in the Historical Society's building, } \\
& \text { Second Avenue and Eleventh Stree }
\end{aligned}
$$



LTF Tre Bubscriber will give 20 cents apiece for
the denominational reporte of General Conference,
1813.
A. E. Mans, Ashaway, R. I.

$$
: \begin{aligned}
& \text { vers are requestea } \\
& \text { members of neighboring churches are cordially yn- } \\
& \text { vited to me } \mathrm{t} \text { with us. } \quad \text { D. B. Maxson, clerk. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Tise next Quarterly Meeting of the Hebrnn
Hebron Centre, and Shingle House Churches will convene Centre, and Shingle House Churches will
1885. Preaching as Church, commencing May
隹
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

| RECEIPTS. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| All payments for he Sabbati Recorder are ac- |  |
| knowledged 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. |  |
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|  | \$4 00415 |
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| worth |  |

CB AnDover.-While the membership of our
Church is so widely scattered that Church is so widely scattered mant it is impossible
for all to meet together at any tim, hat they mat enjoy the personal influence of each ether, we ee-
pecially ask all the absent ones, who can not meet
with us at our nextcomel
 at that, time, that we may be encouraged by your
words of cheer. Dear brethren and sislers, those of
you who are not removed by man the you who are not removed by many miles from the
church, may the Lord help p in to be present the the
conimunion season, that together we myy be blessed

Your Pastos.
Order of ExErcises for the Quarterly Meet
of the Seventh dey of the Sevnth day Baptist Churches to be held ore the third Sabbath in May, 1885. Preaching Eld. L. C. Rogers, Sixth-day evening; preaching
y Eld. F. O. Burdick, Sabbath morning, the ordiance of the Lord's Supper administered by Elda.
Clarke and L. C. Rogers; in the afternoon a Sab bath-school service, conducted by L. C. Rogert;
sayer and conference meeting in the evening eform, Sabbath, conducted by Etd. F. O. Burdick;
eaching Firt day morning by Ed. J. Clarke, and
the afiernoon by Eld. L. C. Rogers; preaching


## WANTED, LADIES

 LANGSHANS


## White Leghorns.




## 




## For sale.

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SITUATIONS FREE.

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 len
 $\mathbf{O}^{\mathrm{UR} \mathrm{EABBatH} \mathrm{VIITTOR}} \mathrm{I}$
> alfred Centre, N. Y.

TERMS. SINGLE COPIES, per year............... 60 centa.
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## orrbspondence:.

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| $\overline{\mathbf{H}}^{\text {ElLING }}$ HaND |

вввLе school work.


## COPPULENCY

## Eelected iiscellatig

after tie storm
Atux thation, ailm




 Thater haforino of ill


 the cloci thar stopped. How Ned "Fixed" it and mad $\begin{gathered}\text { way it went. }\end{gathered}$ The eight-day clock gave a great deal o
trouble. It had athit of stopping. and
no one knew why. It was duly wound and
 Wais the clock Frankie went to school by
and the one that marked off th happy play
horors when his little friende came to see hours when his hittle friende cape to see
him or when has allowed to visit them.
So he missed it and wondered a quod dea

 The garret was the boys got together on stormy deys alt Ther
Fase room to play ciraus and soldier, and nn
one came there


 the eaid, "soys will put it on an high beam in But it had not been long in in is dusty goli.
tude before there came a rainy day, and all the neighborhood boys flocked in. Ned waa the biggest and most restiess one, and
not Iotrg before he epied the clock
"Hello, Frakkie ! Whose clock is

 laugh. ${ }_{\text {Let's }}$ look at it, anyway, he added
climbing ap on a box and lifting the clock and set it down on the floor. All the boy
gathered and gsthered around
onee the wheels," clamored Willie. colly the ker to wind it with, for of course
the face hid the machinery. Ned shook $i \mathrm{i}$
 $\underset{\substack{\text { minate. } \\ \text { Ned ha }}}{ }$
WHU, U, $t$,

## "Mamma can," replicd Frankie,, gladly

 Frankie's box of tools stood near, andNed took a serew driver, and undia one
icrew after
This
 "Are thry gold ", asked another.
"Theyre brasg, "said Ned. "And this
" Hing hree is the epring.
It was interesting ind It was interesting indeed to see its wheel
Within whel, and that coil of fat steel-blue
wire. Ned eximined eevery one acrew and then another, untell finally h
had ererything out of the cass. This tooo
him ing an hour or more. Then he tried wind
ing the thring and found he could turr
the key rond the key round and round, and the spring
oound tighten by sow degrees. But an
Moon as to tok awway the key it would un
wind with a whirl.
 Truth is he was beginning to be distres at the sight of so many sattered pieces, and
go many cerews, and to feel certuinin he could
neerer put them to fore. "Yes, it goes," said Frankie jogfully.
"Now, Ned, let me wind it." fun. Enadng tit was the chief part of the
the whizaing of turn at it. They thought the whizzing of the spring very lively music.
Ned did not like to own that he had spoiled
the "No ciock, but so he feared.
"Now well put ${ }^{\text {- }}$ But we"l put

"Of England ?':. Aueried Cousin Antise,
and Mollie, laughing, shook her bird-like
hea "Loitie Barton. You were school-mates.
I al ways call her Queen Charlotte I min mind, and sometimes the title slips ou
betiween my teeth," and the rosy lips curled
into a mile, showing two rows of into a smile, showing two rows of pearls.
"I think I recall her. Yes, I am sure I
do. A tall girl with abundant, wavy black
hair, big, purple black eyes, red cheeks and
lips; a girl so attractive that every one was
tempted to turn for a seond look in com-
plimest to the air with which she carried herself, if not to her remarkable beauty."
"Thanks I I not think I could have
forgiven either you or Europe had my Queen long crowded out of your mind during your
her absence from your native land. But her portrait remains undimmed on the walls
of your memory. Her hair is as wavy and
as abundant as of yore, and she still wears bang, but it is quite gray. She is plump and
fair and regal. Her purple black ey es have
lost none of their velvety softness, nor her lips and cheeks their carmine. Ab, Queen
Charlotte, indeed.

> But where in her realm 9 ? In the heart of her friend and Mollie clasped her tiny hands across her
bosom with a tragic air as Aunt Phebe called heroine. You shall have her history in one
chapter, Niece Antise, and I shall be the author."
"I am going to tell it myself," interrupt-
ed Mollie, and Uncle Carlos put in: "You will each spoil it in your own way.
One will make too much of the work she
has taken up and the other will overdo the has taken up and the other will overdo the
love passages. Charlotte's regency depends
upon neither upon neither of these. Other women have
rejected lovers and have earned their own
living. Charlotte's superiority lies in the
fact that she has demonstrated the problem
that others have only propounded and fact that she has demonstrated the problem
that others have only propounded, and
proved to the satisfaction of all her friends
and acquaintances that a single woman can and acquaintances that a single woman can
make for herself a delightulul home can sus-
tain it by her own unaided labor, can maintain her position in the church and in socie
ty, being all the time a lady,
cheeerful, helpful, intelligent, and puts it, "reign as a queen in the heartsof
her friends," without wraping herself in a
mantle of self-complacency that is labeled
"All this and much more have I done by 'All this and much more have I done by
my own unaided efforts.'" "That is the fact, howerer, whether she
proclaims it or not," said Aunt Phebe. "S We all looked upon her project as a freak.
She came out and announced it to us her
self, a week after her father's funeral-her mother died long before-and when se
came in we were all so surprised to see her in her usual plain gray walking sait that
am positive we none of us for a moment ap"'I am ourselves." to housekeeping in the
city,' she said quietly, before we had time for a question. 'I expected it,' said father
'and I congratulate yeu. Mr. Clapp is an
excellent young man, the Clapp mansion needs a mistress.' 'When did he propose ?'
interrapted Mary, and Charlotte repled,
'Last night, and I refused him-don't speak, any of you! I cannot marry a man for a
home and maintain my self-respect. I can do that while ear ing my own living. I am
to set ap a dress-making establishment. It
has always been gaid of me that I had exLasite taste. I shall plan every dress my
quelf, but bhall self, but shall employ a cutter and seam-
stress. Being domestic in my tastes I shall
keep my own instead of starving body and soul in a board-
ing house.' cil 'It will hardly do,' said father. 'You
'Whail in three weeks,' sobbed Mollie to buy your mourning, and come and stay
with us until you had worn it a suitable
time, and then marry Mr. Clapp, giving us
al the pleasure of making a quiet wedding for
you? "'

\%apular Scier
composite pobtbats. $\Delta t$ the Newport meeting of th Academy of Sciences, Prof. R. site Photograph of the Members emy," illustrating it by photogra
ral groups of the members, and a
to tographs of engineers employ.
ern transcontinental survey. This paper was in the directio
periments first instituted by Fran and described by him in his boo
Existence of the Human Fuculty. experiments seemed to indicate th of different persons and characte
These pictures are obtained by photographs of a number of differ
uals of the type to be compared, as possible the same position. .
ares are then photographed on ares are then photographed on
negative, being superposed one o and each photograph being expos tains and combines all the feat
the different photographs possess individual peculiarities. The p focused on the eyes; and since th
in eye differs in different persons distinctness about the borders o inevitable. The mouth especially
lack decision, by reason of being
blarred; yet on the whole the blurred; p
recognized by most persons as a f
tion of such a kind of person as $t$ aals
tion.
It is
It is by bomewhat such a proce
in fact, that Prof. Pumpelly thit
usaally form a mental image nsually form a mental image
types and classes, whereby we rec instance, at sighgt a Chinaman or
The pictures of members of th showed in one instance a compou
from thirty-one individual mem from thirty-one individual mem
ppoture may fairly be taken an a
of the average scientist or the ide ual man of the Caucasian type,
posed as it is of indivinuals the $m$ posed as it is ondin
in America in various lines of sc
search. It shoss, as must have
ed, a high and massive forehead ed, a high and massive forehead
well known though indescriba well known though
countenance which

## Weasout perhaps being able to reason for it, to be intellectual, geoing a countenance of this sta

urally infer that it is that of a
man.
It was observed, however, th of three of the persons thus con
ered largely from the average ty ered largely from the average ty
the subsequent experiments thes ographs were omitted sor in the
curing greater clearness
withstanding that the exposure nre to the camera was only two
of the total exposure of sixty-
s. for all, so that the peculiaritie
dual pictures would make only impression on the photograph.-
ing twenty eight pictures, then, ine department of science most
the
the members, into sixteen nat twelve mathematicians.
On On combining the mathema
one group and the naturalists in
in it was seen that, with a
height of forehead, the mathems
a broader, and the naturalists a a broader, and the naturalists a
rower, forehead than the averag Galton's experiments, by whic
tained type-pictures of burglar
classes of criminala, of engineer classes of criminals, of engineer auffering under certain
as consumption, of family grou
gas prosecate these inquiries in the
composite profies, which he exp produce some startling resulala
this as a method of much valu
and Major Powell stated that the
Mad been applied to obtain a con had been applied Washington,
ograph of craria at Was
Buccess. Other member Pumpelly's views
indorsed Prof. Pumper
Prof. Pierce thought it partic able to obtain a composite ph
masicians, and also of mathem
ent marking that the members of ematical typ
pecialiar one.


## 

composite pobtraits.
At the Newport meeting of the National
Academy of Sciences, Prof. R. Pumpelly sademy of Sciences, Prof. R. Pumpelly
readd a paper " $O$ on an Experimental Comporesd a paper "On an Experimental Compo-
site Photograph of the Members of the Acadomy." iliustrating it by photographs of sere-
ral groups of the memerr, and also by pho
tarmps of en gineers employed on the north. tographa of engineers employ
ern transcontinental survey. periments first instituted by Francis Galton, and described by him in his book "On the
Existence of the Human Faculty." Galton's experiments seemed to indicate the possibility
of utataing type pictures of different types of different persons and characters. These piecures are obtained by taking the
photographs of a number of different individ uals of the type to be compared, in as nearly uals osibe the same position. These pict-
as posibe the
ure ser then phographed on the same neggative, being superposed one on the other,
and each photograph being exposed for only s rery short Ilme, so that the resultant con-
tains and combines all the features which but eliminates those which are due solely to individual peculiarities. The pictures are
focused on the eyes; and since the distance in ese differs in different persong, some in distinctress about the borders of picture is
inevitable. The mouth especially appears to
lack decision by reason of being somewhat blurred; yetcon the whole the composite
picture is such a one a: would be at one recognized by most persons as a fair illustra-
tion of such a kind of person as the individuals which compose the class under observa
 types and classes, whereby mer recognize, for The pictures of members of the Academy
showed in one instance a compound formed from thirty-one individual members. This
pitture may fairl betaken as atyp-pithrie
of the averane scientist or the ideal intollect ual man of the Caucasian type, being com
posed as it is of individuals the most eminen in America in various lines of scientific re
search. It show,
, mas must have been expect ed, a high and massive forehead, and that
well know thogh indesribable cast
countenance which we all pronounce at once without perhaps being able to assign an
reason for it, to be intellectual, so that Beeing a countenance of this stamp we nat
urally infer that it is that of a profesiona man. of three of the persons thus combined diff ered largely from the average type, and in
the eansequant experiments these three phot ographs were omitted for the purpose of se
curing greater clearness in the result, no curing greater clearness in the resilt, not-
withstanding that the exposure of each pictof the total exposera of sixity-two seconds
for all, so that the peenliarities of individual pictures would make only a very feeble
impression on the photograph. The remain. ing twenty-eight pietures, then, were divide the department of science most affected by the members, into sistee
twelve mathematicians.
On combining the mathematicians into
one group and the naturalists into another, on wro seen that, with apparently the same height of forehead, the mathematicians hav
a broader, and the naturalists a sightly nas rower, forehead than the average. Galton's experiments, by which he has ob
tained type-pictures of burglars and othe clases of criminals, of engineers, of persons as consumption, of family groupg, etc.
He intimated that it was his intention prosectite these inquiries in the direction of composite profiles, which he expected would
produce some startling resalts: He regarded pologieal work.
Major Powell stated that the same method
had had been applied to obtain a composite phot-
ograph of craria at Washington, but without Other nembers of the Academ Prof. Pierce thought it particularly desirable to obtain a composite photograph of
masicians, and also of mathematicians who Fere deroted exclusively to mathematics, re-
marking that the members of the Academy marking that the members of the A A Academy
represented were not of that exclusive mathematical type which he regarded as a very

Prop. Dovatass, of the Michigan State
Univerity
it is sid
prod
 charged heavily with electricity, which hangs耳isible by the use of arsenious acid gas,
which pives it a green color. The formation is $\mathrm{I}_{\text {miniature }}$ cyclone, as perfect as any started in the cloads. It is fannel-shaped
and whirls around rapidy. Passing this
 jectzer and scatters them on all sides.

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 ${ }^{4} A_{D}$ WESTERN R. $B$

## Abstract of Time Table, abopted Jan. 13, 1880.

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## 

Whe Sablath cishovl.







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and $1:$ : 7 . A messenger had arrived in the impe
rinc city directly from the church in Philippi wh
brought vertal assurances of the sympor brought verbal assurances of the sympathy of th
brethren of Macedonia, and also contributions
supply Paul's necessities. This messenger from supply Pauls necessites. This messenger fro
Philippi. was Apaphroditus; he was detained
Rome by sickness. This lrother being a very activ worker in that church at Philippi, gave to Paul a
full account of the church and all its peculiar trials and dangers. When h$\rangle$ was fully recovered, an
on the point of departure for Philippi, Paul wrot
a letter to that church and sent it by Apaphroditus Our lessons for to-day and next Sabbath are foun ciation of the zeal, generosity, and purity of failh,
characteristic of that clurch, and when he rebukes otherwise. Paul begins his letter by very proper
commendations, then tells them something of his own experiences in the service. Finally, abruptly
turning from himself. he holds up before the Phil ippian Christians the matchless example of Chris
and exhorts them to be followers of the Lord. He

## V. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

 Christ mind should be that " "which was alsoCrist Jess " Carist Jesus." This is the ideal mind that shou
be in every Christisn. Paul specifies some of charaeteristics of such a mind as fruit of the Spiri
"love, joy, peace, , ongs-suffering, ,entleness, goo
ness, faith, meekness ness, fait, meekness, temperance." Surely, if eac
member of the Philippian chuch had this "one,
"eame mind" " of Christ" "in them, they would bo Cruly the body of Clurist, and the agency of gre
power in the world. Christ is the Ideal Mian V. . Who being in the firm of God. This refe
the existence of Christ befor the incarnation Form seems to relate to his nature and attributes' deity before he took upon himself flesh and dwe
among us. Counted it not a prize tove on an equality
woith God. He was equal with God not count this equality as a prize which would pr
vent him from taking the forn of al servant, being made in the iikeness of men. He took upon himself
the conititons and attributes of a servant. Men
saw in nim a man, subject to the coudditions of men, in the matter of language, action, mode o
life, wants and their satisfaction. He was befor
intensely divine, and now he puts on humanity and Vecomes intensely human, hence the divine-huma
V. . He e humbled himself, becoming obedient un Christ after he became incarnate. His earthly would be impossible to conceive of deeperer humailiaSon of God. Having placed himself under the law,
the measure of his obedience is perfect; he submits for the sins of mankind. Man esperiences no sorrow which he is not willing to taste, bears no vur-
den which ie is not willing to take upon himself,
euffers no sorrow for sin which he has not suffered


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FONERAL HYMN.

## Whare I go I do but follow

Ono whose feet tefore me trod,
From hais dark and rarrow chas

race unsealed the door of
High abovenil worlds oxated
Never will forsake hisis own
From eari'h's many toils
I have gone away or ore
In the bome of the Belov


If in heaven mine eyes are litted,

soutimard.

Daytona, Fla.-Continued. The following is a general deser Daytona and of the East coast,
topography, and products. The tween the ocean and the rivers
called the peninsula is made up ealled the peninsula is made up
ridges, with occasional banks and ridges, with occasional banks and
disintegrated shell, covered with tres; low rich spots of loam n
tiver. Mainland, shell hammoct trenty feet above the river; ba
narrow strips of low rich land; th narrow strips of low rich land, oin, heavily covered with hard
Wost of this, low pine lands, level, hardpan. Back of these mo-call ielands" an extensive hammock,
virgin loam, underlaid with marl from seven to eleven feet above
covered with a heavy grow th of oal gum, maple, cabbage, palmetto, containing many wild orange gro
extends the whole length of the one to three miles in width. T this body of land is as rich as
United States and is capable of anything adapted to the climate.
is backed by a ligh ridge with and subsoil of disintegrated yelle main element-covered with oak spruce and yellow pine, etc.
such an elevation, forty-five to
ase feet, as to make it pleasant an Then comes the "flatwoods"一 leve
woods with saw grass and mu
grasey savannas and cypress swan reaches
John's
ridges.

## timber.

## In the hammocks, live oak, various other oaks, hickory, ma ash, magnolia, sweet and red eto., with others of less size, and proiusion. Yellow pine very va lamber, and spruce pine upon the interior flatwoods. Oranges and orange growing wi theme for another letter. Sugar ca indigo and corn, were raised in former days, and with the better means of transportation, places where such work might b with profit. All kinds of flowering, shra plants and flowers can be raised great profusion. Grapes, strawber berries, etc., grow and thrive, caltivated. The lime, lemon, cit Japan plum, persimmon, peach, apple, banana, fig, mulberry, blackberry, date, and other fruits care and cultivation. Flowers bloom every month in and the forests abound with mo and many others of fine plumage equal in song. Garden vegetables of all kinds the North and many that canno

