

Missions.

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

The Corresponding Secretary having temporarily changed his place of residence, all communications not designed for the Treasurer should be addressed, until further notice, A. E. Main, Sisco, Putnam Co., Fla.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Missionary Hour, Conducted by Rev. I. L. Cottrell.

Condensed from the Providence Journal.

Singing, "Where are the reapers?"

Prayer by the leader.

Address by T. L. Gardiner, on the foreign mission outlook, and the duty of the people to support foreign missions.

The general question of duty in this direction is settled; but should a small people carry on missions in foreign fields? If so, then our duty is plain.

O. D. Sherman spoke of home mission interests, in their now widely extended sphere in our great country.

J. G. Burdick spoke of mission work among the Jews. The Sabbath forms a tie between the Jews and our people; that is a peculiar inducement to us to take up this work.

Ch. Th. Lucky said, that we have a duty in this direction more than in any other, because this is both home and foreign work.

Mrs. M. J. Moore read a paper entitled "The Open Door," pleading for a deeper interest in missions, especially on the part of women.

O. U. Whitford spoke of the reflex influence of missionary enterprises. Spiritual life, growth, benevolence, come out of the interest of the church in missions.

The conductor presented the financial statement of the Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

Mr. Gardiner spoke again, by request, saying, that while the battle, in mission work, is the Lord's, we should act as if it were ours also; and urging the necessity of reinforcing the China schools.

The Conference, said to have been an excellent one, closed with congregational singing, and the benediction by Joshua Clarke.

FROM J. F. SHAW.

TEXARKANA, Ark., June 1, 1887.

Dear Brother,—I regret that I have only a meager report, in some respects, to make for this quarter, yet I am encouraged with our prospects and the progress made.

In April I made a trip on horseback to Sevier county, Ark., to visit some families who had been led to an interest on the Sabbath question some time ago, through a few sermons delivered at Lockesburg, by Eld. Kilgore, of the Seventh-day Adventists.

respected. He admitted the inconsistency of his course, and signified his determination to commence keeping the Sabbath.

I expected on my return home to have gone to Black Jack Grove, in Hopkins Co., Texas, but I found a letter awaiting me from Sister Duncan, that led me to believe that it was not just time to go there yet.

quietly replied, that from the name, it was possible we were related in some way by blood, though unknown to me; but that I was not in the least related to him in my religious faith.

scattering his sheep, that I could do no more than consider him "the hiring that fetheth when he seeth the wolf coming."

Bro. Mayes has been doing good work on his field. In a card just received, he says there are forty converts to the Sabbath in the bounds of his work.

Bro. J. L. Hull is keeping up four appointments monthly, and the cause at De Witt, in Ark., is looking up under his ministrations.

Our annual meeting is set for the 11th of August at Texarkana. Those who attend it will be in the main the representatives of the few scattered Seventh-day Baptists throughout the South-west, and will have to come, in most instances, a long way, whilst of necessity there will be but few, comparatively, to attend the meeting; yet, as a means of uniting our people and developing the needs and plans of mutual co-operation among us, it will certainly be of no small importance to the denomination in Texas and Arkansas.

Our little band of preachers now, where a few years ago there were none, is made up of Eld. J. A. Milliken, of Sherman, Tex.; Eld. F. M. Mayes, Housley, Tex.; Eld. J. S. Powers, Bulcher, Tex.; Eld. F. M. Whitley, Rupee, Tex.; L. H. Smith, Eagle Lake, Tex.; J. L. Hull, DeWitt, Ark.; C. E. Cummings, Texarkana, Ark, and the writer.

—Bro. Shaw reports 13 weeks of labor; 4 preaching places; 22 sermons; congregations of 70; 16 other meetings; 55 visits and calls, and 140 tracts, etc., distributed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

At first we thought of "saying a few words" in regard to the two following communications received by our Treasurer, but will simply call attention to the striking contrast between them in respect to breadth of view, benevolence and apprehension of the real spirit of the gospel.

MISSIONARY EDITOR.

JUNE 12, 1887.

Mr. Albert L. Chester,—You will find enclosed one dollar (\$1) for the China Mission Fund. I wish it was a hundred times as much, still I hope this small sum will do a little good, as it is a "thank offering."

FROM A MEMBER OF THE ALBION (WIS.) CHURCH.

INQUIRY: Is it best to send all the money off to foreign nationalities and let our people go without? Is it not like throwing bread to the dogs and let our children go without?

CHINA.

Here no such a thing is known as a regular medical education, but among the vast literary class every man is esteemed, more or less, a physician.

become doctors. Their principal qualifications are "cheek," ignorance, and a god of medicine on their idol shelf.

There is no knowledge of surgery deserving of the name. As, for example, students are practiced at thrusting long needles at draped images of the human form, and when they have proved able to hit all the parts with great precision, they are considered to be qualified surgeons.

Illness is often attributed to the agency of one of the destroying gods; which one, is decided by jugglery with shells and ancient money, and he must be appeased with gifts.

In seasons of epidemic, children especially are seen with a triangle of yellow paper tied to a red cord around their necks.

As an illustration of the wonderful science of their medical books, let me quote you a few lines from a celebrated work by Heng Sok Hua, entitled, "The Rhythm of the pulse."

We speak of people sometimes being as blind as a bat, but the Chinese, according to their national perversity, insist that nothing is so good for blindness as a boiled, stewed, or fricasseed bat.

Vaccination is practiced, but it is not considered worth while to save any but the boys from small-pox.

The dwellings of China have, as a rule, very poor ventilation. Large families often live in a single dark room.

vailing among a population of not far from four hundred millions of people, it goes without the saying that there are special demands upon the medical work of Christian missions.

In Kin Kiang the officials, in opening a native hospital, acknowledged in their proclamation—"The foreigners, by their hospitals, schools, and other charitable institutions are rapidly stealing the hearts of the people."

Sometimes male physicians have access to sick women in their homes. But there is very general and strong aversion on the part of women to be treated by men.

Access to the humbler classes, especially the women of the villages and interior cities, is often accompanied, in the case of the ordinary missionary, with rudeness and insults, but if the lady missionary is known to be a physician, she finds universally a prompt and cordial welcome, and has unparalleled opportunity to speak of the Christian doctrine.

M. M. Jones, Boscomb, Wis.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts in June.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Dr. Edwin S. Maxson, Hannah Wheeler, Mrs. Susan Goodrich, Ladies' Benevolent Society, Plainfield, N. J., M. M. Jones, Boscomb, Wis., etc.

Receipts by James F. Shaw.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Texarkana Church, Sabbath-school, Collection at Eastern Association, etc.

Receipts by Jos. W. Morton.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Collection at Milton, Mrs. J. W. Randolph, Chicago, M. E. Covey, Ira J. Ordway, Dr. E. S. Bailey, Dr. F. D. Rogers, Rev. J. W. Morton, etc.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, Six days shalt thou labor, and do the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

TRACT SOCIETY'S COM...

North-Western Associ...

REPORTED BY J. F.

F. O. Bardick, as conduct introductory remarks to the nomination when Stephen I in Newport, R. I., in 1864 a few publications prior to the Seventh-day Baptist Genera was organized. In 1842, the Tract Society was formed.

N. Wardner spoke of Sab it appears in connection of First-day people, aroused of the Outlook. The work it has never been since the Re efforts to enforce the Sunday i in evidence. It is enforced, n as its name indicates, as a hu The agitation is doing goo it on. Trials may come, wi of them will come blessing God's people and spreading closed by reading a stateme Wilkins, which was reques cation in the SABBATH RECO

Our obligation to spread was spoken to by Stephen from God, and grows out to him and to our fellow-me responsible to them. He is we as his children, depende should obey. This is the the fourth commandment, foundation of all law, having bring us to realize our obl It keeps before us the Creat God and Father. The law knowing him whom we oug premy. The truth is im should spread it abroad, not cept it but, because it is true

Geo. W. Hills urged "O publications." We usually a harsh word. To the f child of God it is a pleasu we a duty to our publica are ours. They do not belon al or society, but to us as a we accept Christ we take vows to do all we can for hi should sustain our publicati are doing so much good.

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The conference was ope marks were made by A. v ing the good resulting fro of Sunday laws which r more plain that Sunday origin. S. R. Wheeler sp thought they were keepi while keeping Sunday un was called to their erroi hundreds thus mistaken G. Crofoot said that in h

Sabbath Reform.

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

TRACT SOCIETY'S CONFERENCE.

North-Western Association.

REPORTED BY J. F. DAVIS.

F. O. Burdick, as conductor, referred in introductory remarks to the origin of our denomination when Stephen Mumford settled in Newport, R. I., in 1664. We had very few publications prior to 1835, when the Seventh-day Baptist General Tract Society was organized. In 1842, the New York City Tract Society was formed. A year later the American Sabbath Tract Society was re-organized. We now publish the SABBATH RECORDER, Sabbath Visitor, Helping Hand, Evangelist Harold, Outlook, Light of Home, besides various books and pamphlets, tracts, etc. We little realize the work that has been done in the past five years. The number of converts to the Sabbath, traceable largely to the influence of our publications, in 26 states and six foreign countries is 863; out of this number 53 are ministers. Thus we see that the press is doing the work that a living preacher cannot do.

N. Wardner spoke of Sabbath reform, as it appears in connection with the efforts of First-day people, aroused by the influence of the Outlook. The world is stirred as it has never been since the Reformation. The efforts to enforce the Sunday by law were cited in evidence. It is enforced, not as divine, but, as its name indicates, as a human institution. The agitation is doing good. Let us carry it on. Trials may come, will come, but out of them will come blessings in purifying God's people and spreading his truth. He closed by reading a statement of Rev. Mr. Wilkins, which was requested for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER.

"Our obligation to spread Sabbath truth" was spoken to by Stephen Burdick. It is from God, and grows out of our relation to him and to our fellow-men. He holds us responsible to them. He is our Father, and we as his children, dependent and blessed, should obey. This is the significance of the fourth commandment. It lies at the foundation of all law, having for its object to bring us to realize our obligation to God. It keeps before us the Creator of all as our God and Father. The law is the means of knowing him whom we ought to serve supremely. The truth is important and we should spread it abroad, not because we accept it but, because it is true.

Geo. W. Hills urged "Our duty to our publications." We usually regard duty as a harsh word. To the fully consecrated child of God it is a pleasure. Why have we a duty to our publications? 1. They are ours. They do not belong to any individual or society, but to us as a people. When we accept Christ we take upon ourselves vows to do all we can for his cause. 2. We should sustain our publications because they are doing so much good. We are living in a thinking, reading age. By the press we get the thoughts of others and by our publications we should give them our thoughts and convictions. Through these agencies we do much to instruct and save our youth. The power of early impressions was illustrated with an interesting incident.

"Denominational Loyalty" was presented by A. McLearn. Poison given in good faith and ignorance of its real nature will have the effect of poison. Error will have an evil effect regardless of the good intentions of those who catch it. It does make a difference what we believe. The idea that it is a matter of little moment what we believe is a great error, and full of danger. Another extreme is the conclusion that all who differ from us are dishonest. There is a difference between a looseness of sentiment and charity. He referred to his early training in Presbyterianism as a great benefit, though he could not follow his parents on account of his acceptance of baptism and the Sabbath. We are disloyal unless we believe and practice the truth. We should take God at his word and trust his care.

The conference was opened to all, and remarks were made by A. W. Coon, concerning the good resulting from the enforcement of Sunday laws which make it more and more plain that Sunday is only of human origin. S. R. Wheeler spoke of those who thought they were keeping the Seventh-day while keeping Sunday until their attention was called to their error. He had found hundreds thus mistaken in the South. A. G. Crofoot said that in his experiences with

First-day ministers it was not necessary to speak of the Sabbath. They knew his views and practice, and his presence was enough to call attention to Sabbath truth, and in various ways the subject came up without abruptly introducing it.

Temperance.

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

THOUGHTS OF THINKERS.

High license is only a buffer interposed between the liquor traffic and the popular indignation against it.—Neal Dow.

If men will engage in this destructive traffic; if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law book as a pillar, nor quiet conscience with the opiate of a court license.—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Gentlemen, I cannot permit a question of mere revenue to be considered alongside a question of morals; but give me a sober population not wasting their earnings on strong drink, and I will know where to get my revenue.—Gladstone to London Brewers.

The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of gaining money is a more desperate form of assassination than has ever been adopted by the braves of any age or any country.—Thomas Carlyle.

Temperance is the unyielding control of reason over lust, and over all wrong tendencies of the mind; it means abstinence from all things not good and entirely innocent in their character.—Cicero.

My judgment unqualifiedly condemns, my heart and my manhood rebel against any system that permits the great source of all wrong, misery, and crime to exist by the authority of the commonwealth.—Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts.

It is true, I cannot prevent the introduction of flowing poison; gain seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes; but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people.—Emperor of China.

Education.

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

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

Annual Report of the President to the Trustees, June 28, 1887.

Some additional notes and comments have been inserted to make it more intelligible to the general reader.

This, the first Annual Report required by the Trustees, is relieved of much that is usual in such reports, by the Trustees' requiring the Treasurer and the members of the Faculty to report, severally, directly to them. This year has been one of prosperity and marked success in school work. Health has, in a great degree, attended both teachers and students. Devotion to study and consequent progress has largely characterized the students.

This year is also the beginning of some important changes in the arrangement and grouping of studies, leading to degrees, and in the increase in the number and kinds of these degrees. This arrangement is in conformity with the genius, the spirit and the traditions of the Institution, and in conformity with the spirit of the times, and with the trend of other institutions of learning. Most educational institutions are moving in the same direction, though some of them are moving reluctantly. The very origin and genius of this Institution has demanded this, to a certain extent, from the beginning. It was founded, not for the education of a class, or for special callings, but for the education of all classes and for all the pursuits of life. Its privileges and its culture are not, nor ever have been, held as a monopoly for either sex or any class, but free and equal to all. It has ever been largely patronized by those of limited financial resources, but just those in whom self-reliance, earnestness and scholarly aspirations are most highly developed, and upon whom the world chiefly depends for work, and for the greatest achievements in human progress and civilization.

The studies have been arranged on what is known as the block or group system, and these groups have been so classified as to lead up to corresponding degrees, fully explained in the catalogue. The following are these degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Industrial Mechanics, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Civil Engineering, and Bachelor of Accounts. Bachelor of Divinity is conferred on such as complete the course in Theology, in addition

to a College course. The second or Master's degree is, hereafter, to be conferred only on such as complete an approved course of one year's study, after the first degree. The third, or Doctor's degree, is, hereafter, to be conferred—with three exceptions—only on such as complete three years of approved study, after the first degree.

Under this plan, there are to be conferred at the coming Commencement the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts, nine; Bachelor of Literature, one; Bachelor of Philosophy, six; Bachelor of Fine Arts, one; Master of Arts, four; Master of Philosophy, one; Doctor of Literature, one; Doctor of Philosophy, one; Although this system has been in full operation only one year, its good effects are already very manifest. It gives spur to natural bent, yet holds in check any tendency to follow this bent to the exclusion of other important studies.

In brief, the literary condition of the Institution is very healthy and satisfactory, about as good, at least, as it can well be made until its financial condition improves. While its educational standing, probably, was never better, its financial standing, certainly, was never worse. This crippled and embarrassed financial condition, in which the Trustees find themselves, is, however, in no small part, an inheritance from the past, and it is believed that no better or more important service can be rendered on the present occasion, than in giving a brief historic sketch of the gradual growth of the financial burdens with which the Trustees find themselves weighted. In this belief the following statement has been prepared, upon which a very great amount of time and care has been bestowed. In order not to occupy too much space, and, at the same time, to give a tolerably clear account of its financial progress, the statement has been grouped in five periods of ten years each.

FIRST DECADE, 1836-1846.

In the spring of 1837, after the close of the first term of school, which was held in an upper room of a dwelling house, Maxson Stillman inaugurated a movement for erecting a building, to be used both for the school and for teaching music. To this end a call was issued for a preliminary meeting, at which an organization was effected; David Stillman was appointed President; Luke Green, Treasurer; and Maxson Stillman, General Manager. Patterning after DeRuyter and other institutions of that day, subscriptions were taken on the stock plan. Yearly dividends were to be declared on all receipts above expenses. No money dividends were ever declared; but dividends of incalculably higher value have been declared, year by year, ever since, continually increasing in a worth and importance little dreamed of at the time. The stock was divided into shares of five dollars each, and subscriptions obtained to the amount of \$525 65. There being but little money in the land at that time, these subscriptions were largely paid in labor and in material. A small one-story building was erected at a cost of \$550. For paying the indebtedness, and for furnishing books and apparatus, the stock was increased to \$720 17. This building becoming too small for the increasing number of students, it was enlarged in the summer of 1841. For this purpose additional stock subscriptions were secured to the amount of \$1,979 83, and an indebtedness of \$219, making the cost of the addition \$2,198 83. Further subscriptions were secured for indebtedness and for Library and Apparatus, so that at the end of the ten years, the entire financial transactions of the Trustees stood as follows:

Table with columns for Income and Expenses. Income includes Paid subscriptions, Tuition fee, State, and Rentals. Expenses includes Building and grounds, Salaries of Teachers, Incidentals, Apparatus, Library, and Interest.

Thus far the regular income of the school had paid its legitimate expenses and nearly five hundred dollars towards apparatus, improvements and interest.

SECOND DECADE, 1846-1856.

This may well be termed the period of individual enterprise. The increase of students was such that larger facilities were imperatively demanded. More recitation rooms, more rooms for students, better opportunities for boarding, must be had. The Trustees, however, did not feel like taking the responsibility of incurring the very great expense and consequent debt, that would arise in providing these increased facilities. In this emergency, Professors Kenyon and Sayles—the latter of whom had just been employed as a teacher—inspired by the high

purpose to which they had dedicated their lives, and emboldened by the example of other schools, determined to assume the responsibility. Boarding-schools were springing up on every hand, cutting into the patronage of this school, in the expectation of realizing enough from their boarding departments to repay the outlay, and also to aid in the teaching departments. Mr. Samuel White, of Whitesville, the father-in-law of Prof. Sayles, came forward with the offer of a loan of ten thousand dollars, in aid of the enterprise. With this, they went forward, neither asking nor receiving aid in the form of contributions. They purchased some over two hundred acres of farm and wood lands. They rented the property held by the Trustees, and erected three additional buildings, one for a boarding-hall and residence for teachers, and two for dormitories, recitation rooms and a chapel. These were ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Term of 1847. On the 4th of July, 1849, the partnership was enlarged by the addition of five other individuals—D. D. Pickett, James Marvin, D. E. Maxson, D. R. Ford and J. Allen. An inventory of assets and liabilities was taken. The liabilities were found to be \$17,789 44, fully covering all the assets. The patronage of the school, however, rapidly increased, and, by the members of the partnership becoming men of all work, and deriving only a bare support from the common fund, the indebtedness soon began perceptibly to diminish. But the increase in both teachers and students produced a great lack of accommodations. The Chapel was over-crowded. For want of recitation rooms, classes had to recite all the way from 5 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening, frequently two or three recitations going on in the Chapel at the same time. The Trustees having accepted the responsibility of everything, debts and all, a new building was determined on, now known as the Chapel. It was completed and ready for occupancy on the opening of the Fall Term of 1852, at a cost of \$12,500. The following gives the financial results for the ten years:

Table with columns for Income and Expenses. Income includes Tuition, State, Boarding Department, Rentals, Sale of property, and Individual gifts. Expenses includes First three buildings and lands, Chapel and furnishings, Salaries of Teachers, Incidentals, Library and Apparatus, and Interest.

Thus for this ten years, the expenses exceeded the total income to the amount of \$22,046 44. The legitimate income exceeded such expenses by \$5,833 which was applied, on other matters.

THIRD DECADE, 1856-1866.

On the 14th day of February, 1858, the Ladies' Hall was burned, necessitating the erection of a new building. To that end, the present Ladies' Hall was immediately commenced. It was completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Term, 1859, at a cost of \$18,500.

The expenses, above the income for the ten years, was \$7,340 78, which, added to the previous indebtedness, increased it to \$29,386 22. The regular current income exceeded the legitimate current expenses of the teaching department to the amount of \$12,309 22, the same being applied to the other interests.

FOURTH DECADE, 1866-1876.

Table with columns for Income and Expenses. Income includes Tuition, State, Education Society, University Endowment Fund, Memorial Board, Rentals, and Individual gifts. Expenses includes Salaries of Teachers, Incidentals, Interest, Library and Apparatus, and Property purchased.

For this ten years the income thus exceeded the expense by \$2,926 55, reducing the entire indebtedness to \$26,459 67. The regu-

lar current income exceeded the current running expenses by \$15,713 55, the same being applied on the objects above enumerated. The building known as the "Gothic," was a part of the real estate purchase of this period, now used for four recitation rooms.

FIFTH DECADE, 1876-1886.

Table with columns for Income and Expenses. Income includes Tuition, State, University Endowment Fund, Education Society, Memorial Board, Rentals, Paid subscription to Memorial Hall, Miscellaneous gifts, and Sale of Real Estate. Expenses includes Salaries of Teachers, Incidentals and improvements, Interest, Memorial Hall (including Agency), General Agency, and Apparatus.

The increase of indebtedness during this ten years was \$12,408 82, which, added to the previous, made the whole indebtedness equal to \$38,868 49. The regular current income has exceeded the regular running expenses by some \$9,500. The repairs and improvements were unusually heavy, such as alteration and repairing the Chapel, additions in and about the Ladies' Hall, and the grading and improvement of the grounds.

CLASSIFIED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

Table with columns for Income and Disbursements. Income includes Tuition, State, Education Society, University Endowment Fund, Memorial Board, Rentals, Gifts, Boarding Department, Insurance, and Property sold. Disbursements includes Salaries of Teachers, Incidentals and buildings and lands, Interest, Library and Apparatus, Property bought, and General Agency.

In the above no account has been taken of contributions of books, of specimens for the Cabinet, and the like, on which it is difficult to place a definite money value, but these are considered to be worth from seven to ten thousand dollars; to which should be added \$1,445 93 worth of books and apparatus purchased with funds contributed by the State. Free tuition has been granted on scholarship orders and otherwise, down to date, to the amount of about \$30,000. The organ purchased two years ago for the Chapel, has just been entirely paid for by gifts, at a cost, including all expenses connected therewith, of \$1,106 10. There has, likewise, been no very definite account of labor contributed in the form of day's work, with or without teams, and it is highly probable that the above statement of gifts does not contain the entire amount of such donations, nor does it contain any of the contributions to the Endowment Fund. It was customary, in former times, to report, in a separate form, only the interest on the funded debt, the interest on the floating debt being included with the principal when paid, and reported with incidentals and old account. There should be subtracted from these an amount equaling one-fourth to one-third of the interest reported, and added to the same. The interest actually paid is over \$40,000.

On a review of the above historic statement, it will be seen that the legitimate income of the teaching department, has, on an average, much more than paid the expenses of this department, rentals belonging legitimately to this department, to apply on incidental expenses. The heavy indebtedness has arisen from attempting to do what few institutions have ever succeeded in doing—that of paying for its buildings out of the income of its teaching department. Thus has a debt, ranging from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars, been carried from twenty-five to forty years, gradually increasing, as the years went by, by the additions of new buildings, demanded by the interests of the school, until it has become too heavy to be longer borne. But for this debt, however, Alfred University would never have been.

Such was the state of affairs ten days ago, when the major part of this report was completed; but within this time, plans that the Trustees had been for over a year in maturing, culminated in a grand rally of the citizens, which resulted, at 10 o'clock last evening, in the entire debt's being lifted from the shoulders of the Institution onto the shoulders mostly of this community; and the skies, never darker, have been lighted by a dawn of promise, never brighter.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Receipts in June. Table listing various churches and their contributions, including Twin S. Maxson, Syracuse, N. Y., and others.

course, upon Howard Lee Emerson, and Walter D. Thomas, class of '84.

exercises as a whole were successful and witnessed by a large number of old and students.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky., June 13, 1887.

keeping with my promise on leaving for the mission field, I proceeded to bit of my observation to the present.

After an absence from the pastorate of over twelve years, and for the most of this time in the employ of our Tract and Missionary Societies, I find myself very pleasantly settled again with the comforts of a pleasant home, and the pleasantest of surroundings.

Our church is now in a fairly prosperous condition. The attendance on the Sabbath is good, and the prayer-meetings are full of interest.

The Young People's Association has begun a good work in beautifying the lecture-room of the church.

Mrs. Mariam Williamson, one of the oldest members of our church, died Sabbath-day, June 11th.

There will be a musical convention here, beginning July 11th and ending July 14th, with two concerts, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Sabbath-day, June 4th, marked the beginning of the pastor's second year with this people.

1,183, being 117 more than last quarter or 256 more than any quarter in three years preceding Jan. 1, 1887.

In the church we report encouragement. Attendance is good, only a few resident members neglecting the house of God.

Sabbath, July 16th, will be our regular communion service. Let every member be preparing his heart for this spiritual feast.

NILE.

After an absence from the pastorate of over twelve years, and for the most of this time in the employ of our Tract and Missionary Societies, I find myself very pleasantly settled again with the comforts of a pleasant home, and the pleasantest of surroundings.

The society at Nile is all that a pastor could desire as a field of labor, with prevailing harmony and union in effort to build up the Redeemer's cause in the earth.

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DE RUYTER. It is remarkable that so many of the churches of the Central Association have been looking after their non-resident members the past year.

In our own church at DeRuyter, the desire has been to get a response from every one of the absent members and then to exercise a loving care to get them to join a sister church when favorably situated, or to become a regular correspondent of our own.

During the past year 17 have been encouraged to get letters and unite with sister churches in whose bounds they live, and several who are similarly situated have united with us.

In the second place, we have labored to get every non-resident member to become a corresponding member and to write to our church at least once a year, expressing their interest in its work and their desire to continue in its fellowship.

In short, this plan has been adopted in order to bring the non-resident membership, through correspondence, into vital union with our church work and to enlist their sympathy and cooperation so that their own souls may grow in grace, and the cause of Christ be built up in the DeRuyter Church.

Rhode Island. ROCKVILLE. General good health, one of heaven's choicest blessings, is prevalent among the people upon this field, which is an occasion of unbounded gratitude to the gracious Heavenly Father.

Since my last item for this department, our Sabbath service has been well attended, and characterized by a growing interest in the work of the Master.

The work of enlargement and refitting of this church is well under way, and progressing finely. We are hoping that in a few weeks this work will have been completed, and a new bell in the tower, now being prepared for it, will ring out a call to the people to come to the house of the Lord.

Our Sabbath-school is showing signs of increasing interest and growth, and we are fondly hoping to see it enlarged numerically and in efficiency.

First Hopkinton Sabbath-school, we receive eight copies of the Sabbath Visitor, that are regularly distributed among as many families.

After three meetings of citizens, and one of the trustees appointed by the citizens, it has been decided to proceed at once to the erection of "The Sisco School Building."

That the reader may have an intelligent idea of our "geography," it may be stated that Sisco station and post-office is the natural business center for three or four neighborhoods or settlements, each being about one mile away.

I can report favorably concerning my improvements in health, and in regard to the climate of Florida, even in summer.

There are too many mosquitoes and flies of various kinds and other insects here. One is too many, sometimes, for comfort, either here or in the north.

JULY 4, 1887.

IOWA. GARWIN.

Eld. G. J. Crandall, of North Loup, Neb., spent the Sabbath, June 18th, at this place, on his way to the North-Western Association at Dodge Centre, Minn.

WISCONSIN. MILTON.

Sabbath morning, June 25th, Eld. James Bailey occupied Eld. Dunn's pulpit during his absence at the Association.

The season has been a very dry one. There was little rain during the spring, and since then almost none; the fields are parched and brown, and fire would run almost anywhere.

Thursday morning, June 30th, Miss Addie M. Randolph, Class of '87, was married to Frank E. Peterson, Class of '85.

The Sabbath-school review, June 25th, was made up partly of essays by members of the school.

MINNESOTA. DODGE CENTRE.

We are having a very nice warm summer, but it is so dry that vegetation is not as far advanced as it otherwise would have been.

Eld. Wheeler is faithfully administering the "word of life," from Sabbath to Sabbath, and as a result there seem to be new life and vigor in the church.

At our last regular church meeting we voted to take a monthly collection to be divided between the Tract and Missionary Societies; we have taken two collections, the last exceeding the first by a dollar.

Our Sabbath-day meetings are well attended; the prayer and conference meetings Sabbath afternoon are very interesting.

One week ago last Wednesday the ladies of the society met at the house of our pastor, and partly organized a Ladies' Benevolent Society, which will meet once every two weeks.

We are looking forward with great expectations to the coming Association, which is to be held at this place, hoping and praying that God in his mercy will be with us, and revive his work in all our churches.

NEBRASKA. ORLEANS.

After a long silence I send you a line from this far away western land. It does not seem so far away as it did nine years ago when we came here, and when it was said it would possibly do to settle here.

There is a beginning in Scott county Kan., as your numerous readers know, that needs help, and we are making arrangements to go there in the early fall.

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John D. Van Gorden, of Dingman's Ferry, Pa., died from the effects of a bee sting.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana thinks that the Alaska question will form an issue in the next presidential campaign.

Kansas, with all her other wealth, discovers that she has plenty of natural gas.

General Miles announces that the war against the Apache Indians has terminated, all the hostiles having been driven back to the San Carlos Reservation.

People in the Fairview section of Greenville county, South Carolina, are organizing and arming in view of the forming of secret labor societies by the negroes.

Miss Mary Edith Clark of San Francisco, California, has been given a silver medal by the Secretary of the Treasury for bravery in saving a schoolmate from drowning.

It is expected that on July 12th fully 10,000 teachers from all parts of the United States will be in Chicago to attend the first session of the National Educational Association.

The business failures during the last seven days of June, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number in the United States 155, and for Canada 26, or a total of 181 failures, against 197 last week.

Farmers in Douglas county, Arkansas, are working their farms in squads, none being willing to risk his life alone in a field, owing to the wanton killing of Pemberton Hartless by an unknown assassin.

Two thousand cotton mill operatives are leaving the village of Mannville, Rhode Island, on account of the indefinite closing of the three large factories.

The National Rubber Works, Bristol, R. I., on account of the large amount of manufactured goods on hand, has suspended work for an indefinite period; 1,200 operatives are thrown out of employment.

Much indignation has been caused in labor circles in New York at the way in which the white farmers of Greenville county, S. C., have forced the colored men to abandon their labor organizations.

A dispatch from Perham, Minn., says that the country is full of locusts, and that they are eating every green thing.

Foreign.

Emperor William is now able to go out daily.

Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, accepts the principality of Bulgaria.

England has refused to grant Turkey any further time for signing the Anglo-Turkish convention.

Thousands of people are believed to have been drowned by the overflowing of the Wenchow River in China.

The people of Iceland are in distress on account of a terrible famine.

Immense damage was caused to property in New Brunswick by thunder and lightning storms last week.

Whether the Sultan will endorse the Egyptian convention or not is difficult to tell, from the variety of dispatches.

The separation of church and state in France is now about to take place all believers hereafter are to be treated alike.

The marriage of the Emperor of China is officially announced, his wife having been selected. The festivities will cost \$1,000,000.

A hurricane and water spout destroyed the town of Nagy Kariolyi, Hungary, converting the locality into a vast lake, many people drowning.

The United Ireland charges that Prime Minister Salisbury is using the sons of the Prince of Wales, who are now in Ireland, for the basest party purposes.

On the score of economy, the budget committee of the French chamber will recommend the postponement of the army mobilization scheme bill till next year.

Two unpublished letters from Luther to Brenz and five from Melancthon to the Swabian reformer, Lachmann, have been found in an old desk in a school at Heilbronn.

The Queen's garden party at Buckingham Palace, June 29th, was a great social event. Seven thousand invitations were issued. All the royal visitors who came to the Queen's jubilee were present.

Not a house was left standing in Bavispe, in northern Mexico, by the recent earthquake, and 800 people are living in rude shelters.

A book entitled "Fifty Years a Queen," written by Mrs. Balhoun Hodges, of Jersey City, and published in New York, was presented to the Queen June 29th through her private secretary, by Caroline W. Ronney, an American journalist.

Home News.

New York. INDEPENDENCE.

Review, in Sabbath-school, of the quarter was, as usual, a pleasant and interesting occasion.

large in the care of her covenant-keeping... The rich legacy of a Christian mother...

SLIPPING AWAY. They are slipping away, those sweet swift years, Like a leaf on the current cast...

"MY FAITH LOOKS UP TO THEE." The circumstances in which Dr. Palmer wrote the most familiar of his hymns were communicated by a friend, and published in a London religious paper some years since...

much to care for the child. The child grew worse; the evening came, and with it the father, and after the father the doctor; and the doctor said: "You should have called me earlier."

WOMEN IN HISTORICAL STUDY.

Woman's sincere interest in historical studies is so rare that it was charming to hear a story of genuine love of history from Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the editor of the Magazine of American History.

Popular Science.

NITRIC acid dissolved in from twenty to thirty parts of water is used to etch zinc with. An excellent liquid to be used in writing on zinc is a quarter of an ounce of platinum chloride dissolved in one pint of soft water.

A NEW ALLOY.—A new alloy has been discovered by Herr Reith, of Bockenheim, which is said to practically resist the attack of most acids and alkaline solutions.

THE SPECTACLE MISSION.—A provincial contemporary contains an account of a new missionary enterprise—one for distributing spectacles among the poor. This may seem at first sight a very prosaic thing to do, but we recognize in it the very genius of kindness.

CURIOSITIES OF ALLOYS.—The way in which an alloy of gold and copper or other metal is affected by a small quantity of impurity presents one of the most serious difficulties with which our case makers and jewelers have to deal in working gold.

A PASTOR'S LETTER TO AN ABSENT MEMBER, on the Abrogation of the Moral Law. By Rev. Nathan Wardner, D. D. 8 pp. 3 cents.

SUNDAY IS NOT GOD'S SABBATH OR MAN'S? A letter addressed to Chicago Ministers. By Rev. E. Ronayne. 18 pp. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 62 pp.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ENDANGERED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS. 16 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath. 40 pp.

THE SABBATH AND ITS LORD. 32 pp. The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 18 pp. The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath. 30 pp.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. 32 pp. The Sabbath under the Apostles. 12 pp. Time of Commencing the Sabbath. 4 pp. No. 8. The Sanctification of the Sabbath. 20 pp. No. 7. The Day of the Sabbath. 24 pp.

FOUR-PAGE SERIES.—By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D.—The Sabbath: A Seventh Day or The Seventh Day; Which? The Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath. Did Christ or his Apostles Change the Sabbath from the Seventh Day to the First Day of the Week?

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HISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the Recorder's office for sale at \$1.00.

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While every Christian ought to serve God, because he demands it, and also because to him should be furnished the true incense...

DON'T WORRY.

Worry wears you out. Thought like a river, flows between fixed banks, flashing back the stars by night and the sun by day, turning the mill wheels and machinery, feeding the life on its banks; but worry eats out and overflows the banks, and carries with it devastation and death.

STRAWBERRIES.

Probably many children, and older folks, too, who are fond of these delicious berries, have often wondered why they should be called strawberries. Here is the reason: "Alice asked me why strawberries are so called."

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND TRACTS.

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Wardner, D. D., late missionary at Shanghai, China, subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents.



