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My Prayer.

UP to me sweet childhood looketh,
Heart and mind and soul awake;
Teach me of Thy ways, O Father!
For sweet childhood's blessed sake.

In their young hearts, soft and tender,
Guide my hand good seed to sow,
That its blossoming may praise Thee;
Praise Thee wheresoe'er they go.

Give to me a cheerful spirit,
That my little ones may see
It is good and pleasant service
To be ever taught of Thee.
Father, order all my footsteps,
So direct my daily way,
That, in following me, the children
May not ever go astray.

Let Thy holy counsel lead me;
Let Thy light before me shine;
That they may not stumble over
Any word or deed of mine.
Draw us hand in hand to Jesus,
For his Word's sake, unforgot,—
"Let the little ones come to me,
And do thou forbid them not."

—Whittier.

The Sabbath Recorder.

A. H. LEWIS, D. D., Editor.
J. P. MOSHER, Business Manager.

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"THE four Detroit mottoes" which have been made classic by that fascinating story of Edward Everett Hale, "Ten Times One is Ten," will bear frequent analysis, and are worthy of the widest application to human life. The first motto is "Look up and not down." A wise and hopeful optimism is the basis of this motto. The man who looks up grows as to higher aspirations, and finds more and more that is worth living at each step. He who looks down increases the difficulties and burdens of life, creates needless fears, and adds double weight to that which otherwise would be light. Looking upward turns the heart to better things, for it is more than a figure of speech by which we represent heaven and the throne of God, as above us. It is not possible to tell how much of the success of life we owe to hopefulness and upward looking, but it is safe to say that by far the larger share of life's failures come because men look down. This truth applies to all life, and not to spiritual experience alone; but in spiritual experience it is so absolutely essential that little or no success can come to him who does not learn to "look up and not down." This uplooking should be so earnest and continuous that it soon passes from an occasional act to a fixed habit of the soul. When this is done, the struggle to look up ceases, and looking up, being hopeful and filled with pure and high aspirations, becomes the normal and constant path of life.

THE second motto says, "Look out and not in." This is a death-blow to narrow selfishness. It is akin to the thought of the Apostle when he urged those to whom he wrote to look on the things belonging to others, rather than on the things belonging to themselves. He who learns to look out rather than in is the helpful and comforting man. Toward such an one the world turns, expecting something good. Weak ones are lifted by people who look out; sorrowing ones are comforted, straying ones are reclaimed, and all life is made better by the touch of the outlooking man. It seems scarcely needful to describe the in-looking and selfish man, who is always asking what can be gained for himself. All the world is laid under contribution to foster the selfish purposes and minister to the desires of the man who looks in and not out. Such a man is always talking of "my rights," of what "belongs to me." In the narrowest sense, this man is always saying "charity begins at home." In his case it never goes abroad. To become self-forgetting for the sake of others is one of the first fruits of looking out and not in. There are men so blind that they go through life mourning because they have no opportunities for doing good. They are always asserting that they would be glad to help somebody or to accomplish something for others, but they are never ready to begin the work. They are always talking about preparing to get ready to do something that is unselfish. The man who "looks out," in a larger and diviner sense, has no time for talking about opportunities to do. His heart and hands are always full with doing. Where the in-looking man finds

no opportunities, the out-looking man is overwhelmed by them. We say "opportunity," for, to the out-looking man, there is no duty in the harder and narrower sense of that word. Duty and joy are more nearly synonyms with him, and the endeavor to serve others is the counterpart of gladness in his experience. He has known little of the higher blessings of life who has not learned to make this second motto the key-note to action and purpose.

"Look forward and not backward" is the third motto. This again reminds one of the Apostle's exhortation to leave the things that are behind, and press on to those which are before. Past experience is of no value beyond the lessons it may teach, and the strength it may contribute to new duties. He who sits down to mourn by the dead embers of past failures will soon freeze to death. He who looks forward, watching for each opportunity, and eager to find something for hand and heart to do, is warned into new life at every step. "Let the dead past bury its dead," is another form of thought contained in this motto. It is unwise, indeed, to spend strength mourning over past failures. It is wise and helpful to believe that the morrow shall be abundant with new opportunities, and to each returning day some new privilege will be added. He who looks forward, glancing backward only that he may learn from whence he has come, and to be warned against mistakes that have been made, is on the right road to every good attainment, and to genuine success. Write high among the standards of your life this motto, "Look Forward and not Backward."

This strong Saxon expression is the fourth motto: "Lend a hand." Benevolence, helpfulness and all which we crowd into those two indefinable words, "manhood" and "womanhood," have their home in this motto. To lend is to grant aid, without payment, to someone needing. It is to share a part of that which you are and have with him who has not. No part of the human body can be made so helpful as the hand. It is wonderful in structure, in the proportionate length of the thumb and fingers, in the life-giving throb of the palm where the arteries cross, and in its ability to grasp and hold. In no small degree it represents the whole body. It is through this member so subtle and strong, so skillful and gentle, capable of the grip of a giant, the touch like that of a babe, that we are enabled to do for others ten thousand acts of love and helpfulness. Note the force with which "lend," associates the helpful man with those whom he helps. The hand is still his hand, the service belongs to others. The hand is still a part of himself, nourished by his life and guided by his choices. But by its service his life takes hold of other lives, and his choices become their choices. We should need to write a volume in telling all that is meant in these words, "Lend a hand."

GATHER these four mottoes together, keep them in your memory; analyze them again and again. Catch their deeper meaning. Weave that meaning into your life. Dwell upon the first until your looks, aspirations, desires and purposes are all upward. Make the second a part

of yourself, until you will look on the world at every turn, seeking not so much what you can gain for yourself, as what you can do for others. Waste no moment in mourning over the past. Rise from its failures and its incomplete work, strengthened and inspired by what you have done, to attempt that which is infinitely better. Most of all, find the supreme joy of life in saying something, doing something, planning something by which your life will go out, blending with other lives, leaving with them not only the memory of what you have done, but so much of your actual self as will make them better, and teach them in turn how to "Lend a Hand."

IN BEHALF OF EDUCATION.

In giving up this number largely to the Educational interests of the denomination, the RECORDER seeks not only to express its sympathy and support for all our schools, but to emphasize the position it has always occupied in favor of thorough and liberal education. The time is passed when it is necessary to prove, or demonstrate in any way, the necessity and value of a liberal education for all people. While it must remain true that only a portion of each generation will give themselves to intellectual pursuits and professional life, the value and necessity for universal and liberal education are no longer debatable questions.

It is also well known that those who are compelled to secure a liberal education through their own efforts are more fortunate than those who, with abundant means, pass through courses of study without securing that self-poise, self-confidence and development of powers which are gained by those to whom the struggle for education is more strenuous. Because of this fact, combined with others, the graduates of our colleges have always taken high rank in whatever field of life they have entered. An important part of a liberal education is not in the things attained, but in the power to do, and to attain more. Strength, steadiness and equipoise are results which come only at the end of continued and careful self-training. The successful man must have not only a grip upon the subjects with which he deals, but a corresponding grip upon himself. He must command his own resources and be able to awaken and bring into play new resources, as the exigences of experience demand. Only such an one is truly educated; and such an one has a superior education, even though he may know less of certain details than another. He is partially educated who knows something about many things; he is better educated who has gained in addition to all he already knows the power to push his investigations and attainments into new and unknown fields.

The RECORDER views with satisfaction the growth in facilities, and especially the strength and breadth which come through genuine culture, as they appear in our schools and in the work of their graduates. This has a direct bearing upon our mission and work. Breadth and stalwartness of character, trained intellect and purity of life, ought to be the attainments of every Seventh-day Baptist child. When such children come to manhood and womanhood, they ought to be masters, not only in matters pertaining to their religious faith, but in all matters pertaining to their chosen field of work. It is

often said that the most beautiful and efficient characters are those which combine "sweetness and light." Something more must be added. Strength—using that word in the best sense—should be combined with sweetness and light. It is not enough that our lives be beautiful, attractive and happy. To these characteristics should be added that which makes every life felt, as power only can be felt; which makes every life strong to do, in the best sense of the word strong; which makes every soul glad for new opportunities and rejoicing in the presence of new difficulties. It is worth the while to any life that would be great, to confront difficulties, to find mountains stretched across its path which it must tunnel or climb. Tunneling and climbing belong to strong manhood and brave womanhood. Reclining, dawdling and enjoying are not enough. They are unworthy, as ends, and may only be indulged in as a means of gaining rest and strength for larger and better things. It is such germ thoughts as these that the RECORDER seeks to put into the lives of all our young people, that the opportunities offered them may be well used, and the attainments gained may be worthy the privileges they have, and the work which awaits them.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

At the close of this Commencement Week, Alfred University gratefully acknowledges the Divine blessing in the preservation of the life and health of its officers and students and in her general welfare and prosperity during the past year.

The Registrar's report shows one hundred one students in the College and one hundred fifty-six in the Academy. Fifteen of these are duplicates, making a total registration for the year of two hundred forty individuals, an increase over last year of 33 1/2 per cent, while there has been this year an increased endowment of four thousand dollars, including a bequest of five hundred dollars from Mrs. Julia M. Powers of New London.

Commencement found Alfred looking her best with her well-kept lawns and campus. Large evergreen arches over North and South Main Streets and over the stone bridge leading to the College buildings emphasized to Alfred's friends their cordial welcome.

With both taste and skill the Juniors had beautifully decorated the chapel with palms and potted ferns, while upon the background of white bunting hung the red banners of the Seniors with their motto, *Per aspera ad astra*, lettered in white upon it.

A most fitting opening to Commencement was the ninth annual sermon before the Christian Associations given in the church Sabbath morning by Rev. W. R. Bennett of Arlington, Wis. Miss Beatrice Lowther rendered Calkins' Organ Voluntary, "Andante," after which the choir sang the anthem of Gounod, "Send out thy light."

After prayer by Pastor Randolph and Scripture reading by the speaker of the day, Alva L. Davis, President of the Y. M. C. A., offered prayer and Miss Edith Lang sang a solo, "The Peace of God." A. L. Davis then introduced the speaker, whose sermon was from the theme "Our Common Debts." The text was taken from Matt. 6:12. The discourse was both scholarly and spiritual, showing universal brotherhood, its mutual indebtedness, the realization of which, to-

gether with an honest effort to pay the same, should constitute true greatness.

Sabbath evening was given to the Millenary of Alfred the Great.

This presentation had been looked forward to with great interest as the thousandth anniversary of the birth of Alfred the Great for whom Alfred University was named. The play was written by Prof. Binns, and presented by the ladies of the Athenæan Lyceum, together with other students of the University, who were drilled by Prof. Hill. Four scenes were given from the life and times of England's greatest king, beginning with the familiar scene of the cowherd's hut where Alfred appeared as the recluse, allowing the cakes to burn and receiving the reprimand of the cowherd's wife. The second scene, "The Danish Camp," showed King Alfred and his general Ethelred, in the camp of the enemy, disguised as minstrels, first amusing the gay Danes but finally, with his soldiers, capturing them and their arms. "The Saxon home" was shown in the third scene, and here Alfred was seen coping with the difficulties which he found in substituting in his beloved England the books, the love of learning and the arts of peace, for the barbaric thirst for war. In the fourth and last scene, "The Court," King Alfred, "The Ruler," dispensed justice to all who appealed to him in the royal manner credited to King Alfred the Great. Labor, time, and skill contributed without stint by Professors Binns and Hills and their co-laborers earned the success which was appreciated by a large audience.

Sunday evening saw a large number of people gathered in Chapel Hall to listen to the Baccalaureate Sermon given by President Davis before the Senior class. In cap and gown the Faculty were ushered to the stage, and the Seniors to the accustomed place in the middle row. During the evening appropriate music was well rendered by the double quartette, by Miss Sabelle Randolph and by the Misses Stillman. President Davis' sermon was from the text, "If so be that I may apprehend that for which also I was apprehended by Christ Jesus." Among other things President Davis said: "Law and order triumph in the world of nature. Law has its origin in the absolute mind. There is a plan for every human life. The secret of a successful life is to apprehend the plan of God. The educated man must have self-realization, and should adjust himself to the problems of life. He interprets truth for himself. This adjustment pertains to the material, the social and economic, and the religious questions. His religion is more than piety. He should learn the necessity of service, and should apprehend that religion is the life of God in the soul of man."

The graduating exercises of the Academy came Monday afternoon, and a large number of people assembled to listen to the interesting program.

Those who finished the Academy course, thus preparing, unconditioned, for college were: William Hugh Farrar Binns, Alfred; George Albertus Burdick, South Brookfield; Mary Amelia Burdick, South Brookfield; Matilda Carleson, Olean; Emma Katherine Cartwright, Richburg; Arthur Montrose Cottrell, Hornellsville; Merle Albert Place, Ceres; George Washington Post, Jr., Chicago.

Added to this list are the names of seventeen young people who had successfully com-

pleted the work of the Teacher's Training Class. The following program was given, showing in each instance careful preparation and training:

Prayer.....	Hoffman
Piano Duet—"Dragon Fighters,".....	Elsie Binns and Carrie Eaton.
Class History.....	George Washington Post, Jr.
Oration—"The Bequest of Alfred the Great,".....	George Albertus Burdick
Essay—"Chaucer,".....	Mary Amelia Burdick
Vocal Solo—"The Ferryman,".....	Rodney Myrta Stebbins
* Daughters of the American Revolution Prize Essay—"England's American Colonies,".....	Kitty F. Losey
Medal presented by a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Miss Sophia Reynolds.	
Essay—"Lafayette,".....	Matilda Carleson
Essay—"Horace Mann,".....	Amee L. McCarthy
Representing the Teachers' Training Class	
Essay—"The Great Industrial Expositions,".....	Arthur Montrose Cottrell
Vocal Solo—"Home Land,".....	Slaughter Vida Stillman.
Essay—"Dealing in Futures,".....	Emma Katherine Cartwright
Class Prophecy.....	William Hugh Farrar Binns
Oration—"The Victorian Era,".....	Merle Albert Place
Quartet—"Moonlight and Music,".....	Pinsuti Ruth Stillman, Gertrude Packard, George Post, Harold Crandall
Presentation of Diplomas	

The Alleghanian, Alfredian, and Orophilian sessions, which came Monday evening, Tuesday morning and Tuesday afternoon respectively, are deserving words of commendation not only for their excellent programs but for the high standard throughout the year from which the rendering of these programs is but the result.

The programs are as follows:

ALLEGHANIAN.

Invocation.....	Abt
Music—"The Evening Glow on the Woods,".....	Misses Reed and Kenyon
President's Greeting.....	Messrs. Everts and Rosebush
Solo—"Bedouin Love Song,".....	G. M. Ellis Pinsuti
Reading—"Father O'Ryan's Ghost,".....	A. Nell Annas (Original)
Piano Duet—"Polonaise,".....	Wayland D. Wilcox Tschalkowsky
Paper—"The Alleghanian,".....	Miss Alberta Crandall and Mr. Albert Crandall
Music—"March: Onward,".....	Alva L. Davis Geibel
Phrenoscopy.....	College Quartet
Music—"Away to the Woods,".....	Gilbert A. Farwell Geibel
Address—"The Problem of National Adjustment,".....	Alleghanian Glee Club
Music—"Overture,".....	Judson G. Rosebush Orchestra

ALFRIEDIAN.

Devotional Exercises.....	Lillian O. Sprague
Piano Trio—"Fantasia on Airs from Donizetti's Operas,".....	Czerny Jessie W. Crandall, Dora Kenyon, Blanche M. Crandall
Address of Welcome.....	Muriel Rogers
Vocal Solo—"My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice,".....	Saint Saens From "Samson et Dalila," Elizabeth R. Stillman
Reading—"Old Mother Goose,".....	Bernice R. Cottrell
Violin Solo—"Liebeslied,".....	Louis Conrath Nellie Crandall
Oration—"The Tendency of Modern Fiction,".....	Ora L. Dennis
Vocal Solo.....	Mrs. Arthur Mees
Leaves of the XXth Century.....	Maybelle M. Clarke
Music—"Overture, "Pastorale,".....	John C. Bostelman Orchestra

OROPHILIAN.

Prayer.....	J. Frederick Whitford
Salutatory.....	James M. Groves, W. Truman Crandall
Violin Duet—"Oh, Happy Day,".....	Hofmann Archibald D. Jones
The Alfred Faculty, (perplexed).....	
String Quartet—"Variations on Austrian Hymn, and Minuet from the "Kaiser" Quartet,".....	Haydn Dr. Merriman, Leonard Hefter, Willard Morris, Carl Merriman.
Discussion—"Resolved, That Modern Athletics are for the Best Interests of Colleges,".....	Wilburt Davis, Franz H. Rosebush
Vocal Solo—(a) "The Violet,".....	Albert Mildeberg
(b) "A Valentine,".....	Mary Knight Wood Elizabeth R. Stillman
Essay—"A Solid Article?,".....	Harry B. Case
Radiator and Review.....	J. Nelson Norwood
String Quartet—"Bohemian Folk Songs: "Kdys sem plela len," and "Pod duben, za duben, arranged by M. Kassmeyer.	

The Departments of Music and Elocution

*Prize offered to Academies and High Schools of Allegany Co. by D. A. R. won by Miss Kitty Losey of Alfred Academy.

again joined this year and gave us a rare treat in the comic opera "Princess Bonnie."

The principal parts were exceedingly well taken, while the chorus was fine. The staging, the acting and the singing reflect great credit upon Prof. Hill and Miss Toop, and upon the students who succeeded so finely with a difficult opera.

Tuesday, as usual, was the time for the Annual Trustee Meeting, a meeting well attended by the Trustees of Alfred University, and whose reports, resolutions, etc., are regularly printed and need not occupy space in this report. Suffice it to say it was a meeting marked with hope and good cheer.

Wednesday morning friends and alumni of Alfred were wending their way up Chapel Hill to the Chapel, where the Alumni Association opened its morning session with Hon. Weston Flint, from Washington, President of the Association, in the chair, and with Dr. A. H. Lewis, Dr. Daniel Lewis, Rev. H. P. Burdick, Rev. W. C. Whitford, Dr. D. R. Ford and Pres. B. C. Davis also upon the rostrum.

Rev. H. P. Burdick offered prayer, after which the Address of Welcome was given by the President of the Association, Hon. Weston Flint. The following reports were then given: Secretary's report by Sec., Prof. W. C. Whitford; Lecture Committee, Prof. A. B. Kenyon; Librarian's report, Prof. E. M. Tomlinson; Treasurer's, E. E. Hamilton.

Among interesting items were the facts, from the Librarian's report, that 966 volumes—700 of which had been donated—had been added to the University Library during the past year; and from the Treasurer's, a balance on hand in the general fund of \$113.68; in the Kenyon-Allen Endowment Fund, an income of \$474.40 and a principal of \$281.59 and a total endowment of \$10,110.59.

On account of the absence of Hon. N. M. Hubbard, his address was read by President Davis. Judge Hubbard had prepared a magnificent paper upon Immortality, and while disappointed that he was prevented from attending Commencement, we were favored indeed with such a paper from his pen.

The following officers were elected: President, Hon. Daniel Beach, Watkins; Vice President, Prof. A. B. Kenyon, Alfred; Secretary, Prof. W. C. Whitford, Alfred; Treasurer, Mr. E. E. Hamilton, Alfred.

Hon. Daniel Beach was appointed to succeed Hon. Milo M. Acker as member of Board of Directors. President Davis, Prof. Tomlinson, and Hon. J. W. Davidson were appointed lecture committee, and H. G. Whipple Library director. During the session, vocal solos were finely rendered by Mrs. J. B. Cottrell and Mrs. Mees.

The dedication of the State School of Clay Working and Ceramics, held in Chapel Hall Wednesday afternoon, was an occasion full of interest. After the opening prayer by Pres. Davis, there was a piano solo, "The Star-Spangled Banner," rendered by Neil Annas. Pres. Davis gave the Introductory Address, and was followed by Dr. Daniel Lewis of New York, and J. J. Merrill of the Comptroller's office. Mrs. F. M. Vogan of Canton, Ohio, with Miss Toop accompanist, gave a vocal solo, after which Chas. T. Harris of the Celadon Tile Co. spoke of the development of the ceramic art in recent years. Then followed with enthusiastic words of appreciation Judge Norton of Friendship, and Allegany's Assemblyman, Hon. Jesse S. Phillips, of

Andover. Pres. Davis then introduced Prof. Binns, who has now been connected with the school a year and thoroughly proved his worth. Prof. Binns responded by briefly outlining the reasons for need for a State School of Clay Working and Ceramics and its object. "The object of the school," he said, "is to train teachers—technologists—not workmen for the bench, and to assist in developing the resources of the whole state. American pottery of fine quality is now a rare article. This industry should be built up, and the mission of this school shall be to help build it up." After a vocal duet by Veda and Ruth Stillman, Prof. Isaac H. Stout, State Supervisor of Teachers' Institutes for the Department of Public Instruction, spoke words of appreciation and congratulation, assuring the people that the Department of Public Instruction were heartily in favor of this technical school. At the close of the dedication services, the building was thrown open for inspection by visitors.

The usual Alumni Banquet was served by Miss Velma K. Crandall in the Dining-room of Ladies' Hall Wednesday night. The tables were prettily decorated with maiden-hair fern and daisies, and the menu was all that could be desired in dainty elegance. Hon. Weston Flint made an ideal toast-master, and the following toasts were responded to in a bright and pleasing manner. The Old Alfred, Dr. D. R. Ford, Elmira; Reminiscences, Rev. D. D. Van Allen, Elmira; The Alfred of the Present, Pres. B. C. Davis; Department of Public Instruction, Prof. I. H. Stout, Albany; The Pan-American, Prof. I. H. Bishop, Buffalo; The Ceramic Art, Mrs. Culp, San Francisco; The Alumni Association, Dr. Daniel Lewis, New York; Harvard, Weston Flint, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Music and Education, Prof. Arthur Mees, New York; Influence of a College Education, Dr. A. H. Lewis, Plainfield.

Thursday was Commencement day. The procession, consisting of the Faculty, the Seniors, and Dr. D. R. Ford, Dr. A. H. Lewis, Prof. Isaac Stout, and Prof. Arthur Mees, were ushered to the rostrum while Susie Lewis and A. Neil Annas played the march. After prayer by Dr. Ford, Miss Edith Lang sang a solo when, owing to the sad death of the Salutatorian, Mr. Vernon Holmes, May 8, the Salutatory oration was necessarily omitted. Miss Muriel Rogers gave the Third Honor Oration, "The new conception of man in the nineteenth Century." Miss Rogers' treatment of the subject, both in composition and delivery, was most thorough and pleasing. Music by the double quartet was well rendered, and then followed the Valedictory Oration by Miss Eugenia Marvin. This oration, which was delivered in a most charming manner, will be printed in this report and will speak for itself. We next enjoyed a solo by Mr. A. Neil Annas, after which followed the Doctor's Oration. The class had been especially fortunate in securing Dr. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield to deliver this oration, which was prepared and delivered in Dr. Lewis' own masterful way, affording rare pleasure to the large audience assembled in Chapel Hall. The subject of the oration was "Scholarship and Twentieth Century Problems." It is hoped that it will appear in this number of the RECORDER, that it may be read and appreciated by many. The Doctor's Oration was followed by music by the male quartet, the President's Annual

Address and the Conferring of Degrees, the Bachelor's Degree being conferred upon

Albert Babcock Crandall, Ashaway, R. I. Thesis—Musical Qualities of Sound.

Ora Lorena Dennis, Jasper, N. Y. Thesis—The Development of the Eighteenth Century Novel.

Adalyn June Ellis, Alfred, N. Y. Thesis—The Women of Shakespeare and Goethe; A Comparative Study.

George Manning Ellis, Dodge Centre, Minn. Thesis—Electric Transmission of Energy.

Louise Keziah Gamble, Alfred, N. Y. Thesis—The Development of Social Ideals in Rome.

Vernon William Holmes,* Texas Valley, N. Y. Thesis—Greek Philosophy a Preparation for Christianity.

Eugenia Lucile Marvin, Elmira, N. Y. Thesis—The Treatment of Nature by the English Romantic Poets.

Muriel Fanny Rogers, Brookfield, N. Y. Thesis—The Social Ideals of the Eighteenth Century in English Literature.

Sydney Ross Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J. Thesis—The Embryonic Invertebrate Heart.

CANDIDATES FOR MASTERS'S DEGREES.

Jay William Crofoot, A. B., Shanghai, China.

Judson George Rosebush, A. B., Alfred, N. Y.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: Prof. Irving P. Bishop, of Buffalo State Normal, Master of Science; Prof. Arthur Mees, of New York City, Doctor of Music; Rev. A. H. Lewis, Doctor of Laws; Prof. C. F. Binns, Master of Science and Ceramics; Prof. Isaac H. Stout, of Albany, Doctor of Laws; Rev. D. H. Davis, of Shanghai, China, Doctor of Divinity; Hon. H. E. Turner, member of the Board of Regents, Doctor of Laws.

Dr. D. R. Ford, in behalf of the University, as a "surprise and mark of distinct and loving appreciation," conferred the degree of D. D. upon Pres. B. C. Davis. Pres. Davis closed the session with benediction, after the singing of the Doxology.

As usual, a crowded house listened to Class Day exercises in the afternoon. After invocation by Pres. Davis, the first oration, "Life Moulding," was delivered by Albert B. Crandall, showing life as clay in the hands of the potter and the fire of the kiln.

The piano duet following was rendered by Miss Muriel Rogers and Albert Crandall.

Annals of the Class of '01 was an interesting history of the Class of 1901, which told of many occasions which had rendered their college life and class relations pleasant, and ended with a loving tribute to the deceased classmate, Vernon D. Holmes.

The Class Oration, "Conscious Power of Destiny," by Ora Dennis, showed the value of liberal education in all walks of life. Conscious power brings a never-failing courage, an unyielding tenacity, and gives man the power to command a smiling destiny.

Messrs. Titsworth and Crandall sang in a most pleasing manner a duet, "There is a Beautiful Shore."

After readings by Adalyn J. Ellis, Louise K. Gamble gave the "Forecasts of the weather for Nineteen-One." She showed that, notwithstanding the storms and thunders in the shape of Chapel speeches and examinations, that they had grown and prospered, and predicted, by means of honest effort, the bright and useful future which the many friends of the Class of 1901 believe is in store for them.

The Class Song was sung by Muriel Rogers, Louise K. Gamble, George Ellis and Sydney R. Titsworth.

The Annual President's Reception was given by Pres. and Mrs. Davis at their home, Thursday evening. The Juniors, who acted as

* Deceased May 8.

ushers, had tastily trimmed the hall with vines and palms, while the Senior colors, red and white, were shown in the Class motto and also in cut flowers. The Sophomores had charge of the dining room, in which they served refreshments to the guests. They had beautifully decorated the table with simlax, with a centerpiece of yellow tea roses, leaving no doubt of Sophomore colors, green and gold. The reception committee were Pres. and Mrs. Davis, Prof. and Mrs. Binns, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stillman, Prof. Bishop, from Buffalo, and members of the Senior Class. Miss Crandall's orchestra added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

Valedictory.

The years come and go, and with them come the joys, the opportunities, the sorrows, and the new conditions. We learn to love the old familiar scenes and tasks, and the thought of change brings sadness. But without change there can be no growth. The young bird flutters from the nest and tries its wings before they can grow strong; the shell-fish crawls out of its beautiful case which no longer admits of its growth, and slowly forms a new house; every soul, by this innate necessity, is constantly quitting the old things, its home and friends and law and faith, in its ceaseless struggle toward something higher. As we, the Class of 1901, stand to-day on the threshold of our College home, we know not what the future holds in store for us, but we go forth, believing that true life is a growth, a divine spirit within, unfolding and expanding toward the perfection of the ideal.

The belief in the reality of the ideal in personal and social life is not a weak sentimental fancy, but a force as real and powerful in its effects as the physical forces of nature. The history of mankind is the story of these "invisible currents of light and power" which have been incorporated into laws, customs, institutions, and character. It is for ideals that warriors have fought, philosophers and saints have burned at the stake. It is the power of ideals that has lifted mankind through poetry and art from valleys of night to the sun-lit hills. Religion itself, embodied in that perfect life, is, in the very highest sense, the force of the ideal raising men out of servitude into freedom. Is it not true, then, that the great difference between men is to be found in their ideals? The man of small achievements is he who has no vision of a possible perfection, but rests content in the present, is satisfied with himself and his work, for which he cares more than he cares for excellence; is stung by criticism instead of being made intelligent by it. For such there can be no growth. In marked contrast stands the life that is conscious of the potentiality inherent in all things. He is the growing man who keeps his mind open to every possible suggestion from every possible source. Nothing can touch him which does not teach him. From the heaviest burdens he gets something which compensates for their weight. The most brilliant successes do not disturb his poise, for he sees the standard he has set for himself towering far beyond the point which he has reached.

Man is greater than his conditions, and he has but to look to find wonderful growths hidden in tiny seeds, tremendous consequences folded up in apparently unimportant acts, and divine opportunities presenting them-

selves in unattractive garbs. It matters not if the woof of our existence is dull and gray of necessity; we can weave in the golden warp of the ideal until the fabric shall glow and shine in richness and beauty, and approach the complete and perfect pattern. If the purpose of a man's life is to acquire riches, to hold a social position which shall be the pride of his heart and the envy of his neighbor, if he worships the great "Goddess of getting on," he will doubtless gain what, in the common thought, is success. But greatness, in spite of its name, is not so much a certain size as a certain quality in human lives, and deep in the heart of humanity lies the conviction that success consists not in having and getting, but in being and becoming.

"Not on the vulgar mass
Called work, must sentence pass
Things done, that took the eye and had the price;
But all, the world's coarse thumb
And finger failed to plumb,
So passed in making up the main account;
All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work, yet swelled the man's amount:
Thoughts hardly to be packed
Into a narrow act,
Fancies that broke through language and escaped;
All I could never be,
All, men ignored in me,
This, I was worth to God. * * * * *

Our beloved President and Teachers, what we, the Class of 1901, shall make of our lives can only be revealed with time; but we would make them such as to express, as words cannot do, the ideals you have awakened within us. No life comes in contact with personalities of beauty and strength without gaining changes of view, liberation of imagination, and expansion of nature. To you, we owe all that memory hath treasured up of crooked paths made straight, the inaccessible easy, the incomprehensible plain. Text-books and apparatus have supplied the dry bones of methods, information and discipline, but you have imparted the breath of life and awakened in us ideals which we long to realize.

There is a story told of a little town shut in by the mountains, one of whose rocky slopes stood out in bold relief in the form of a Great Stone Face of wondrous beauty and perfection. Generation after generation the people of the little hamlet gazed in wonder, and oft repeated the prophecy that a leader should sometime come among them, whom they should recognize by his resemblance to the Great Stone Face. One among the peasant lads listened with rapture and daily sat gazing at the wonderful profile, tracing the lines of purity and strength till he came to love as a friend this beautiful face, the expression of which was at once grand and sweet, as if it were the glow of a vast, warm heat that embraced all mankind in its affection. It was the lad's only teacher, and when the labor of the day was over and he went apart and gazed and meditated upon it, thence came a better wisdom than could be learned from books, and thoughts and affections of a higher tone than those which all men shared with him. The days passed, years came and went, but the great man of prophecy had not yet appeared. The lad grew to manhood, and at length his head was sprinkled with white hairs, and the wrinkles came across his forehead and furrows in his cheeks. He was an aged man. But not in vain had he grown old. The pure and high simplicity of his thought was visible in the beneficence of his daily life. A man of peace, uttering wisdom and doing good, he had ceased to be obscure.

Unsought for, undesired had come fame, and at last the people gazed in wonder, for behold, his face wore the sublimity and stateliness, the grand expression of divine sympathy that illuminated the mountain visage.

Dear classmates, like the Great Stone Face our Alma Mater has stood on this mountain side as an inspiration to all who have come under its molding influence. It has been a teacher, imparting wisdom, filling the heart with wider and deeper sympathies, and revealing the beautiful and good. Many times has the prophecy been fulfilled in its children who have carried out into the world with them the inspiration to true living gained here, and have grown into the image of that which they loved. With what are we equipped for such a symmetrical, vigorous, beautiful growth? We have health and youth, trained, disciplined, though untried youth; youth with no bounds to our hopes; youth with its follies and inexperience; youth with its promise of the future. Promise? Shall it be only a promise unfulfilled? Fulfillment, we know, not always comes, even to the brave and strong, but to those who with true aspiration seek to reach the highest given them to behold; to these there can be no failure.

"Greatly begin! though thou have time,
But for a line, be that sublime,
Not failure, but low aim is crime."

"O Love! thou teacher! O Grief, thou subduer of the human heart! O Time! thou revealer of all things, what hast thou to bring hither to us, what deep, what serious revelation?"

"We wait for our story—the birds cannot sing it—
Not one as he sits on the tree—
The bells cannot ring it, but long years, O bring it
Such as we wish it to be."

EUGENIA L. MARVIN, '01.

TRACT SOCIETY—EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society met in regular session in the Seventh-day Baptist church, Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, July 14, 1901, at 2.15 P. M., President J. Frank Hubbard in the chair.

Members present: J. F. Hubbard, D. E. Titsworth, L. E. Livermore, A. E. Main, J. D. Spicer, W. H. Crandall, C. C. Chipman, Corliss F. Randolph, O. S. Rogers, J. M. Titsworth, J. A. Hubbard, W. C. Hubbard, F. J. Hubbard, F. L. Greene, A. L. Titsworth, and Business Manager, J. P. Mosher.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. E. Main, D. D.

Minutes of last meeting were read.

Correspondence was received from A. P. Ashurst, reporting the distribution of 23,200 pages during June.

The Treasurer presented his report for the fourth quarter which, on motion, was adopted. He also presented his annual report for the year ending July 1, which, on motion, was adopted, when approved by the Auditing Committee.

Business Manager, J. P. Mosher, reported on his attendance at the Associations, and noted with pleasure the uniform drift in favor of, and warm sympathy with, the work of the Society.

On motion, two hundred copies of the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer were ordered printed for distribution at the Annual Meeting.

Minutes read and approved.

Board adjourned.

ARTHUR L. TITSWORTH, *Rec. Sec.*

Missions.

By O. U. WHITFORD, Cor. Secretary, Westerly, R. I.

FROM MISS ELIZABETH A. FISHER.

As stated in my last report, I returned from Gentry April 3. The next few days were spent in perfecting plans for opening a school for the children. Mrs. Randolph and myself called on several parents and told them that a school would open on April 9, to which their children would be welcome, free of charge, if they chose to send them. Eld. Randolph gave notice to the same effect from the pulpit, and consequently at 8.30, April 9, school began with thirteen pupils in attendance; not an unlucky number in this instance, as that was even more than we had dared to hope for. The attendance steadily increased until it reached twenty-three, with an average attendance of nineteen for the time which the school was kept open—a little over ten weeks, as it closed June 21. The day's session always closed at noon, but as the number increased the time of opening was changed from 8.30 to 8 o'clock A. M.

The children, with a few exceptions, were small, as the larger boys and girls were needed to help plant cotton. They were as bright pupils as one could wish to see, well-behaved, anxious to learn, and they did learn, too. I also learned—learned to love every one of them, and the time spent in the little school-house with those children will always be one of many very pleasant memories. This is a subject on which I could expatiate at length, but I will refrain. There has been no other school in session in Fouke since the last of March, and there will probably be no other until late in the fall, and so many boys and girls that need to be in school every day! It was necessary that I should discontinue the school when I did, as it was planned for me to leave for Crowley's Ridge July 1, although circumstances have since changed the date of my leaving to July 8.

The parents of the pupils have evinced both appreciation and gratitude, and I hope that material help may be a means to a greater end. Some one—the speaker is forgotten, but the thought will never be—said at Conference last year, that if you wish to help a person spiritually, help them first materially; and I believe it.

On Wednesday night, June 27, my pupils, assisted by a number of the young people, gave an entertainment for the benefit of the new school-building which is in process of construction. The School Directors willingly gave us the use of the building for the entertainment; they, with others, put up the platform; Elder Shaw printed programs free of charge, and many kindly and willingly assisted in different ways. The large audience completely filled the building, and, I believe, pronounced the entertainment a success. After expenses were paid, about \$14 were turned over to the Treasurer of the School Board.

The Junior Society has increased in numbers to twenty-seven, and I think you will be glad to know they have memorized the first and one hundred and twenty-first Psalms, a part of the Sermon on the Mount, and several hymns. I will write a more extended account of their work later.

FOUKE, Ark., July 5, 1901.

BETTER be in shame now than at the day of judgment.—Mohammed.

FROM E. H. SOCWELL.

The work of the quarter just closed has consisted of the usual pastoral labor, and has resulted in nothing important. The condition of our church here at New Auburn is not as good as we wish it was, yet there is no reason for discouragement. There are several reasons for reporting the church in better condition than it was a year ago, and it is our most earnest desire that this improvement shall continue during the months to come.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the state convened with us during the month of June, and though the delegation from abroad was very small and the weather unfavorable, yet the meeting was of great help to us, and resulted in permanent good. Our Sabbath-school is well attended and a good degree of interest is manifest in the work. The Y. P. S. C. E. hold weekly meetings, and are a source of strength and help to the church. I am still preaching in the Baptist church each Sunday evening, and am trying to accomplish good through these appointments. Bro. H. F. Clarke, of Milton, Wis., urged me to attend our Association which convened at Walworth, Wis., and offered to defray all my expenses, but it was not possible for me to leave home just at that time, and then I was absent from our Association the first time in thirteen years. I was very sorry to be absent and miss the inspiration and help the Association imparts, but could not well avoid it. Bro. Clarke has since placed \$10 in my hands for me to use on some needy field, in missionary work.

NEW AUBURN, Minn., July 2, 1901.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For the month of June, 1901.

GEO. H. UTTER, Treasurer,	
In account with	
THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.	
DR.	
Cash in Treasury, June 1, 1901.....	\$1,052 53
Cash, Providence, R. I.....	1 00
One-half Collection at South Eastern Association.....	15 00
Rev. L. E. Livermore, Dunellen, N. J.....	3 00
Junior C. E. Society, Fouke, Ark.....	1 00
Junior C. E. Society, Grand Junction, Iowa, Boy's School..	1 00
Mrs. Mary P. Bentley, Westerly, R. I.....	5 00
Young People's Permanent Committee.....	25 79
Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Board, Income from Babcock Discretionary Fund.....	100 00
C. Latham Stillman, Westerly, R. I.....	5 00
Junior C. E. Society, Dodge Centre, Minn.....	3 13
Second Brookfield, (N. Y.) S. C. E.....	12 50
Harrison Davis, North Loup, Neb.....	3 00
One-half collection at Central Association.....	12 39
One-third collection at Western ".....	18 70
One-half collection at North-Western ".....	31 00
Ezra Grandall Estate, Milton, Wis.....	25 00
C. E. Grandall, Milton, Wis., China Mission.....	5 00
Mrs. M. E. Rich, Limona, Fla.....	5 00
Paul Palmer, Albion, Wis.....	5 00
Dr. W. P. Langworthy, New York.....	33 33
One-half Collection Eastern Association.....	22 05
Collection, Quarterly Meeting at Hebron, Pa.....	2 50
Evangelistic Committee:	
Middle Island (W. Va.) field.....	\$15 00
Lick Run (W. Va.) field.....	4 25
Buckeye (W. Va.) field.....	7 75
Sabbath-school:	
Rockville, R. I.....	10 00
Hornellsville, N. Y.....	2 85
North Loup, Neb.....	6 60
Churches:	
Shiloh, N. J., General Fund.....	\$23 67
" China Mission.....	2 44
Hammond, La.....	13 00
Welton, Iowa.....	5 00
Plainfield, N. J.....	33 66
Milton, Wis.....	12 20
Colony Heights, Lakeview, Cal.....	23 00
Pawcutt, Westerly, R. I.....	98 56
Stone Fort, Ill.....	12 50
Friendship, N. Y.....	10 00
Walworth, Wis.....	15 00
Marlboro, N. J.....	15 00
Adams Centre, N. Y.....	20 00
Second Brookfield, Brookfield, N. Y.....	9 95
West Edmeston, N. Y.....	5 57
Andover, N. Y.....	8 05
First Genesee, Little Genesee, N. Y.....	34 72
Nortonville, Kan.....	42 86
First Brookfield, Leonardsville, N. Y.....	23 44
Hornellsville, N. Y.....	8 00
New York, N. Y.....	27 54
Lost Creek, W. Va.....	5 00
North Loup, Neb.....	4 05
Milton Junction, Wis.....	40 61
Albion, Wis.....	8 00
	\$1,935 99
Cr.	
Rosa W. Palmberg, traveling expenses to Associations.....	\$ 55 11
Evangelistic Committee—Orders Nos. 231 and 232.....	100 00
Interest.....	1 31
Loan.....	250 00
Cash in Treasury:	
China Mission.....	\$691 67
Available for current expenses.....	837 90— 1,529 57
	\$1,935 99

E. & O. E. GEO. H. UTTER, Treas.

FROM RILEY G. DAVIS.

The most prominent and interesting feature of the work in our church this quarter was the earnest and faithful labors of Rev. J. G. Burdick in a series of evangelistic meetings, which began May 29 and closed June 16. Being a busy time among farmers, only a few day-meetings were held, but each evening a goodly number came to hear the Word of God, and many were helped by the services. An open-air meeting lasting two days was held at Pine Grove. Lunch was brought and served on the grounds, and all enjoyed the occasion. To many it was not only a temporal but also a spiritual feast.

During the meeting, Bro. Burdick organized and drilled a male quartet, comprising Fernando H. Bee, R. G. Davis, Emery Ehret and Ezekiel Bee, which proved helpful and added much interest to the meeting. The pastor's appointment at Conings, the fourth Sabbath in June, was filled by Eld. Burdick, accompanied by the Ritchie quartet. The meetings were interesting and helpful to the Conings people.

BEREA, W. Va., June 26, 1901.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT MILTON COLLEGE.

[Taken in part from the Special Milton College Edition of the Rock County Journal, Wis.]

A spirit of sadness pervaded all the exercises in connection with the closing week of the school year, because of the absence, on account of ill health, of President William C. Whitford, who at the time was at El Paso, Texas. On all sides were heard words of regret, always followed by words of praise and love for him who for so many years has stood at the head of the College, an inspiration to all who have come under the influence of his hopeful, helpful, heart presence.

Commencement Week opened with the public session of the Iduna Lyceum in Chapel Hall, Thursday evening, June 20. The following program was listened to intently:

- Invocation.....
- Ladies' Quartet—"Annie Laurie".....Arr. by Dudley Buck
Leo Coon, Alice Clarke, Ella Babcock, Mrs. Metta Babcock.
- Recitation—"An Episode or an Event".....Gellet Burgess
Ella Babcock.
- Oration—"Great Men and their Influence".....
Blanche Babcock.
- Vocal Duet—"Frohstinn".....Gumbert
Esther Townsend, Honor Davis.
- Paper—"Iduna Wastebasket".....
Ella Crosley.
- Violin Solo—"Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground".....Foster
Lillian Babcock.
- Address.....
Dr. Rosa Palmberg.
- Solo—"Vainka's Song".....Von Stutzman
Leo Coon.

The Iduna Lyceum was fortunate in having Dr. Rosa Palmberg to give the address, which was a very interesting one on the Boxer uprising in China. All the other literary items of the program were by active members of the Society, and were very creditable to it as well as to the speakers. The oration deserves special mention.

Friday evening, at the Seventh-day Baptist church, occurred the annual meeting of the Christian Association of the College. This organization has done excellent work during the year and this meeting proved a very helpful one.

The following was the program presented:

- Praise Service.....led by J. E. Hutchins
- Music.....Quartet
- Address.....Prof. Edwin Shaw
- Solo.....Esther Townsend
- Paper.....Gertrude Campbell
- Music.....Quartet
- Prayer and Conference.....led by Rev. E. B. Saunders

The evening after the Sabbath the Philo-

mathean Society presented the following program :

Table listing musical performances: Music, Address, Clarinet Solo, Recitation, Voent Solo, Oration, Clarinet Solo, Paper, Music.

The Philomatheans fully sustained their reputation by the merits of their session. The address by Mr. Loofboro, of the Class of '97, and divinity student in the University of Chicago, was a carefully written, thoughtful dissertation.

The June Session of the Oros was held Monday evening. This Lyceum has been a source of pleasure and profit to its members again this year, after remaining inactive for several years.

The program was as follows:

Table listing program items: Invocation, Music-vocal, Oration, Music-instrumental, Address, Prophecy, Music-vocal, Oration, Music-instrumental, Paper.

The orations by Mr. Place and Mr. Saunders, who are of this year's graduates, were high-toned in sentiment and well written, and showed that they carry with them from the Institution the high ideals which it seeks to cherish.

On Tuesday evening occurred the Annual Concert of the School of Music under the direction of Doctor J. M. Stillman, with Kathryn M. Bliss as accompanist. As usual, the concert was of a high order and was appreciated by a full house.

The following was the program rendered :

Table listing concert program: PART FIRST (Opera Chorus, Ballad, Mezzo Soprano Song, Pianoforte Solo, Glee, Tenor Song) and PART SECOND (Waltz Song, Pianoforte Solo, Bridal Chorus, Ballad, Soprano Solo, Pianoforte Solo, Cavatina, Chorus).

On Wednesday morning, June 26, at 10.30 A. M., the large audience gathered at the

Seventh-day Baptist church to hear the annual Commencement Exercises. The program consisted principally of two splendid addresses, one by Prof. D. B. Frankenburger, of the University of Wisconsin, and the other by Dr. Webster Miller, of Evansville, Wis. Both were former students of Milton College. The following program was rendered :

Table listing commencement program: Music, Prayer, Address, Music, Address, Music, Announcements, Music, Benediction.

The following persons were graduated :

- Pianoforte Certificate: Oscar Harley Greene, North Loup, Neb. Bachelor of Letters: Howard Bond Saunders, Shiloh, N. J. Bachelor of Arts: Sarah Alice Holmes, Milton, Wis. Mark Hopkins Place, Prancestown, N. H. Master of Science in Course: Hylon T. Plumb. Master of Arts in Course: Alfred E. Whitford, Mary Whitford, William B. Wells.

During the exercises it was thought eminent fitting to send to President Whitford a telegram of greeting. A committee consisting of Ralph Richardson, Wardner Williams and Miss Alice Holmes was appointed to send such a message. The message was held until after the Alumni meeting in the afternoon, at which meeting certain additions concerning the debt were made. The complete message was as follows :

Pres. W. C. Whitford, El Paso, Texas: We assembled on Commencement Day send you most hearty greeting. We appreciate your great work for Milton College. Debt paid. Breathe easier.

Prof. Frankenburger's subject was "What Shall we Read?" He gave a most excellent address.

Dr. Webster Miller spoke on "The True Ideal of Scholarship." We wish every reader of this paper could have listened to this most hopeful address.

One of the encouraging features of this Commencement Week was the larger place given to the Alumni meeting. For a number of years the time set apart for this meeting has been barely sufficient to perform the routine business necessary to keep up an organization. This year the entire afternoon of Commencement Day was given to this meeting, for which an interesting program had been prepared. The address of the President, Prof. C. E. Crandall, late of the Chicago University, was full of practical thought concerning the place and needs of the small college. Among the needs of Milton College, Dr. Crandall mentioned: 1. A more active participation in the affairs of the Institution on the part of the Trustees. 2. A deeper and fuller co-operation in its work on the part of the people of the village and surrounding community. 3. The Alumni, including all old students, whether graduates or not, should come into closer touch with their Alma Mater. 4. More students. 5. Improved facilities and enlarged instructional force, especially in the line of the sciences and other so-called practical studies; and 6. The addition to its Faculty, from time to time, of young men who have power to impress and influence students to the choice of high aims and noble ambitions, and thus keep up the line of succession which has been the glory of Milton College in the past.

Other papers and addresses followed, adding emphasis to these practical suggestions. Mrs. Nanie Burdick Crosley, '94, told how the Alumni may aid the College in the manner of increasing her endowments; Rev. E. B. Saunders, of Shiloh, N. J., emphasized his remarks on the debt we owe the institution by leaving upon the table \$100 in gold toward the payment of the College debt; Mr. H. T. Plumb, '96, spoke of the advantages of thorough college education as a preparation for technical study. This was finely illustrated by the fact that Mr. Plumb, a graduate of the College, had just completed a course in electric engineering in the University of Wisconsin and has been engaged as teacher for the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Music for the session was furnished by the Cremona (Male) quartet, the Ladies' Church Quartet, and Miss Leo Coon, soloist.

Dr. Rosa Palmborg, of China, gave an interesting account of the attitude of the Chinese to all foreigners, and she and Prof. A. E. Whitford sang a duet, the words and music of which were written by Rev. L. C. Randolph, '88.

Sketches of Alumni, who had died during the year, C. B. Isham, '66, and W. C. Holbrook, '74, were read by W. P. Clark; and extracts from letters from Alumni and old students were read by the Treasurer, Prof. A. E. Whitford. These letters came from all parts of the country from Vermont to California, and indicate the abiding interest of the writers in the "Old College on the Hill." An interesting feature of this meeting was the announcement, made by Mr. F. C. Dunn, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the College, that the debt was provided for, so that Milton College is, practically, out of debt. This announcement was followed by rousing congratulatory addresses by Mr. W. H. Ingham, Milton; Rev. I. L. Cottrell, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Rev. Geo. B. Shaw, New York, and Prof. Wardner Williams, Chicago, and a telegram was sent to President Whitford.

The Association selected, as candidate for the office of Trustee in the College, Mr. John Barlas, of Janesville, and elected the following officers for next year:

- President, C. E. Crandall, '79. First Vice-President, Miss S. A. Holmes, '01. Second Vice-President, C. A. Richardson, '96. Third Vice-President, Miss Susie B. Davis, '98. Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Whitford, '96.

The Senior Concert in the evening did not attract so large an audience as it deserved. The Imperial Quartet, of Chicago, again charmed a Milton audience. This organization is, and always has been since they first appeared here, a very popular one. They are singers of rare ability. They were very ably assisted by Prof. W. W. Carnes, of Chicago. He is a reader possessing those qualities which always please an audience, and his original productions lent a charm of unusual attractiveness. Program:

Table listing concert program: Vocal March, The Schoolmaster's Guest, "Doan Yer Cry Mah Honey", "Romanen", The Lover's Lament, Intermission, In Liberty's Name, Reading from Nicholas Nickleby, Water Lilies, Wounded, Come O'er the Sea.

Last, but not least, of the events of Commencement Week was the charming reception given by the class of '04 to the class of '01 and their friends at the pleasant home of Mrs. J. G. Bond. The guests were received on the

lawn, which was prettily lighted with Japanese lanterns. Ice cream and cake were served on little tables scattered beneath the lights.

After the refreshments, Miss Alice Holmes recalled, in a brief speech, the happy relations of the two classes through their past school life, and expressed the gratitude of the Seniors for this farewell token of good-will from the Freshmen. Mr. J. G. Maxon responded and gave an interesting paper on the public school system of New Mexico. The company were highly entertained with some finely humorous selections by Prof. Carnes, reader, and by the vocal pieces of the Imperial Quartet, of Chicago. Music was rendered during the evening by the Milton Junction Cornet Band. The occasion was a fitting close to the many enjoyable events of the term, and will be a pleasant memory to all who were present.

Extracts from the Announcements Made on Commencement Day by Prof. Edwin Shaw.

In the absence of our beloved and revered President it devolves upon me to make a few brief announcements.

The work of the College for the year now closing has been along the lines followed in the past with a step forward in all its departments. It is true that the total registration of students for the year falls a little below that of last year, but for all that a larger number have been pursuing studies in the College department. The four College classes have an average membership of eleven. More and more as the years go by the young people are turning to the excellent free High Schools of our country for their preparatory education.

A step in advance has been made in the College Curriculum. There are three College courses, each requiring exactly the same amount of work and the same amount of time. The Ancient Classical Course, leading up to the degree Bachelor of Arts, stands as it stood for years, an acknowledged equal with that of the best schools of our state. The Modern Classical Course, leading to the degree Bachelor of Letters, and the Scientific Course, leading to the degree Bachelor of Science, have been modified and strengthened and enlarged to meet the changed conditions in educational standards until now, as I said, they are equal to the Ancient Classical Course in amount of work and time required. The College has ceased to grant the following degrees, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science, as honorary degrees.

A step forward has been taken in the line of physical appliances. Apparatus has been secured for the chemical laboratory so that the courses in chemistry have been increased from two to four, and during the next year these must be enlarged to six terms, so that students pursuing the Scientific Course may, if they so elect, have two full years' work in chemistry. Apparatus has also been secured for experimental work in advanced physics, so that the courses in this department have been doubled in number as well as in value.

In the department of athletics a step in advance has been taken. The Gentlemen's Dormitory has been converted into a rather small but nicely-arranged gymnasium, supplied with general apparatus. Here classes met regularly during the fall and winter terms, both ladies and gentlemen, for physical culture. The unsightly lot is now

being graded and seeded, and the lower floor is being put into shape for bath rooms and dressing rooms as soon as the means can be found to pay for these much-needed improvements.

The teaching force has been increased by the addition of Mrs. Anna Crandall, instructor in German, and Alfred E. Whitford, Professor of General Physics and Applied Mathematics. Owing to the illness of President Whitford, to the vacation of Prof. Albert Whitford during the winter term, and the absence of Prof. A. E. Whitford, at the University of Chicago, during the fall and spring terms, the teaching force has not in reality been enlarged during the year; but, Providence permitting, all these teachers, with all the others, will be in active service in the year before us.

A step forward has been taken in regard to the library. The great need of the library just now is a new catalogue. The old catalogue by authors is not adequate. There should be three new catalogues, by author, by title and by topics. Any amount of valuable information is stored away in government publications, magazines, pamphlets, and books from old libraries given to the College; but nobody knows where and how to find this information; nor can anyone know until such catalogues, as suggested, are made. The Librarian has during the year commenced this work; but with his work as teacher he could not complete these catalogues in ten years, and by that time enough new material would have accumulated to require another ten years of work. It is a task that requires considerable training. It is not a work that could be done by a large number of students, each doing a little. The Librarian asks for the ensuing year for fifty dollars to purchase the needed library appliances, and one hundred dollars to pay an assistant to do the clerical work. Shall we ask in vain? This work is now needed far more than books are needed. During the year there have been added to the library 322 volumes, valued at \$637.27. These were all gifts except sixty-six cents taken from the Reading Room Fund. The largest gift was from N. Wardner Williams and Alfred Williams, 151 volumes, valued at \$239.05. Magazines and pamphlets, in number 745, valued at \$70.09, have been added during the year. The value of the library is now \$9,123.36. The library has been by these gifts, during the year, strengthened especially in the departments of music, chemistry, physics and geology.

A step in advance has been taken by the student organizations. The Orophilian Lyceum, which had for some time been dormant, has held sessions regularly throughout the year. The other literary organizations have been active and progressive. The Christian Association stands, as it has stood for years, as the organized exponent of Christian culture. During the winter term a course of free lectures was provided for the students and citizens of the place.

A step in advance has been made in the Department of Music. This was especially shown in the most excellent music for the chapel exercises and the public renderings of the Legend of Don Munio, a composition by Dudley Buck.

But the most important step in advance is that taken by the Board of Trustees. This Board now meets in regular session every

other month, instead of twice a year, as formerly. The members of the Board are taking an added and a new interest in the College, especially in reference to its finances. This interest has been centralized during the last part of the year in an effort to raise the indebtedness of the College. This at the beginning of the year amounted to \$4,755.76. What the indebtedness is to-day, you will be told this afternoon at the meeting of the Alumni Association.

There seems to be an impression, ladies and gentlemen, in some quarters, that Milton College is going down; that with the failing health of Pres. Whitford and Prof. Albert Whitford, the College life is ebbing away. I doubt whether I am called upon to give this matter public notice; but lest this false impression should become more general, I respectfully call your attention to the events of the past year as evidence that Milton College is far from dead or even dying. On the contrary, it is very much alive. The prospectus for next year, just issued, shows a stronger and better condition than ever before in its history. It has never before been on so firm and sure a financial basis for a continued existence as it is to-day. The Trustees and the Alumni never took a greater interest in its welfare than they do now. The Faculty never had a larger nor a stronger force of teachers than it has on its roll for next year. These teachers are constantly fitting themselves the better for their work. At least two of them will attend a University Summer School during the coming vacation.

The misapprehension doubtless arises because instead of having an enrollment of 303 students, as it had eighteen years ago, it now has only 133. But please to notice that eighteen years ago more than one hundred students were studying arithmetic. The past term there were only six. Eighteen years ago only twenty-one students were in the four College classes; this year there have been forty-four, more than twice as many. The falling off in attendance has been among those pursuing the common branches of the Graded and High Schools. The strictly College work is and has been increasing all the time. Why, Milton is just getting fairly started, and on a sound business basis. Is the Institution going down when in one year, with its President and Prof. Albert Whitford in ill health and absent part of the time, it adds two more teachers to its Faculty, pays all its expenses, and in a small place like this raises a debt of almost five thousand dollars? By no means. No! my friends, Milton College is progressing; it has still better days and years before it. And its friends will see to it that this false impression that it is going down is kindly but vigorously contradicted.

"I MUST tell you a singular deed showing the love of trees of our late Bishop Williams, of the Episcopal church," says a writer in *The Hartford Times*. "The tree slayers were out cutting down the fine elms on the street where the Berkeley Divinity School, in Middleton, is located. When the workmen approached those trees on the grounds of the school, the good bishop said: 'Halt! If you cut down these trees I move the school out of this city.' It had effect. The grand elms were left undisturbed. Though he be dead now, at the age of eighty-two, may his example be kept green whenever necessary shade trees are in danger of annihilation."

Woman's Work.

Mrs. HENRY M. MAXSON, Editor, Plainfield, N. J.

GOD KNOWETH BEST.

BY MARY WHEATON LYON.

The gates of life swing either way
On noiseless hinges night and day;
One enters through the open door;
One leaves to return no more,
And which is happier, which more blest,
God knoweth best.

We greet with smiles the one who comes
Like sunshine to our hearts and homes,
And reach out longing hands with tears
To him who in his ripened years
Goes gladly to his heavenly rest,
God knoweth best.

He guards the gates. We need not dread
The path these little feet must tread,
Nor fear for him who from our sight
Passed through them to the realms of light.
Both in his loving care we rest.
God knoweth best.

LETTER FROM MRS. BOOTH.

MISSION HOUSE, Plainfield Station,
Cholo, B. C. A., 19 April, 1901.]

Mrs. D. E. Titworth:

My Dear Sister:—Though I may not write a long letter to-day, yet I want you to know that four of the long-looked-for boxes have arrived. One, alas, is missing; it does not appear to have reached Chinde, as the A. L. C. can discover nothing about it. I think it must be the one containing the blue wrapper that Mrs. VanHorn mentioned as being sent by some of the Brookfield ladies, most of the shirts, the material for the sleeping suits, soap, blankets, and I should say a good bit of unbleached calico. I am telling you of all these things that you may be able to call to mind, if possible, just what the box contained. It was in the last of the four boxes to be opened that the doll and other toys for Mary was discovered, and she was all excitement until her particular treasures were revealed to view. I was so glad that the boots and other things for Mary were not in the missing case, as she needed them so badly. At first she utterly refused to wear the boots, never having been used to any but low shoes, but she is becoming used to them now, and is rather proud of them. I must tell you that the boxes had not been unpacked a week when I had sold over £7's worth of the native goods, eight out of the nine white coats, nine shirts being all that the boxes revealed, or most likely they would have all gone, the demand for shirts being always great, a large quantity of calico loin clothes and the red nipanjoes and all the smaller sizes of the waists. They like to buy them for the children and smaller boys. It will be good in future to send a good supply of the smaller ones, as I find they sell better. Quite a good number of loin clothes I have given away to "clothe the naked." We are able to sell the large loin cloths for one shilling; also the waists, the shirts two shillings; the white coats four shillings six pence each. May be this is no more, if as much, as they cost, but the natives are not able to give more.

When we meet we can take counsel together as to what is best to make for future use. I have, you see, more experience now than when with you two years ago. I can judge as to the cost of the different articles here and at home, and soon—I suppose it will be in a few months now, as Dr. Crone says my husband must leave this country for a long rest and change. For the past six months I have also been feeling at times utterly without strength or energy for my duties. Ones work among the

natives, instead of being a pleasure, as it always has been, seems at times like a great burden, requiring a big effort when one has no effort to put forth.

Though for many reasons we are both very sorry to leave our work among the many natives who have gathered around us, yet it is a "must be," and will, I have no doubt, prove in the end to be for the best, both for you, for us, and the work generally. The Lord often permits things which to our poor vision and little faith seem sometimes like the dashing of all our hopes and plans. But when we remember that we and the work which he has entrusted to us are under his direct control, that he in his wisdom plans and orders all that in any way concerns us or his work, failure or success, sickness or health, prosperity or adversity may follow in succession; but the servants of the Lord will remain unmoved, knowing full well that "all things work together for good to them that love him, and are called according to his purpose."

But to return to the contents of the boxes. There are so many good and useful things, some that we expected, but perhaps more that we had not expected, and all these came as a pleasant surprise. The things for the table and other articles for the home, including the many bright and pretty pictures, are all being brought into use. All garments and material for making up are most acceptable; already I have made three dresses for myself, six little dresses, and three pairs drawers and two petticoats for Mary, since the boxes arrived, now about sixteen days ago; and there still remains a big pile of goods waiting to be made up. Our having to make preparations for so long a journey, at such short notice and when we least expected it, causes me to be very busy indeed. We are hoping that Mr. Bakker will arrive very soon now, as we would like him to get accustomed to the work before we leave, as it will all be so new to him at first. Mr. Booth seems to feel that as we are obliged to leave soon we should, if possible, endeavor to reach America in time for Conference, so that this will not give us very much time before starting, as so often there are many unlooked-for delays on the way. I would like to thank each and every one by name who have so kindly and thoughtfully contributed to the contents of these boxes, but perhaps it will be the better way for us to thank one and all, through you both in our own names and also in that of the natives, and to assure all the kind donors that nothing that we have found in the boxes will be idle, but all and each will be brought into use and made to gladden the heart of someone. Those who are able of the natives are glad to purchase at small cost cloth or garments ready-made; and those who are not able to buy, gratefully receive anything that we feel it wise or right to give them. We wish very especially to thank the many dear friends for the many little personal gifts to us and family. The writing materials and reading matter were very welcome indeed.

The first Sabbath after the opening of the boxes four new members were received into the church here; as they are all beginning to learn a little English, Mr. Booth presented each one with one of the English Bibles sent. We also partook of the Lord's Supper that Sabbath, when about twenty-five met with

us to break bread. Sixth-day, in last week, two others, one woman and a lad, were added to us by baptism. The woman, by name Ruth, is the wife of one of our Christian young men. She is the daughter of the late Anjoni chief Kabai, who died last week. He was not an old man, but took cold which led to other complications. Only about two months ago he was out here at Cholo interviewing Mr. Booth as to the labor and tax question. We have had a number of his people down for work, and three or four of his sons have for some time helped to make up the machila team. This is the chief who you will remember was anxious for our mission to build a school and send teachers to his village, but Mr. Booth did not consider it wise at present to do this as his villages are near Utonda, one of the stations of the Zambezi Industrial Mission; and even had this not been the case, it would have been out of the question as we have been unable for lack of more funds to build the school here at Plainfield that we need so much.

I will ask you to excuse more now, as my head is not feeling good, and as it is the day before the Sabbath there are many little things I ought to try to do if possible.

Yours very sincerely,

A. S. BOOTH.

WOMAN'S BOARD.

Receipts in May, 1901.

Welton, Iowa, Ladies' Benevolent Society, unappropriated.....	\$ 5 00
Milton, Wis., African girl, "Mary".....	12 00
Lost Creek, W. Va., Sunshine Band, African girl, "Ruth".....	5 00
Milton Junction, Wis., Ladies' Benevolent Society:	
Gold Coast.....	\$10 00
Miss Burdick's salary.....	12 00
Native Helpers.....	3 00— 25 00
Marlboro, N. J., Ladies' Aid Society, unappropriated.....	5 00
North Loup, Neb., Woman's Missionary Society:	
African girl, "Elizabeth".....	\$12 00
Unappropriated.....	10 00— 22 00
New York City, Woman's Auxillary Society:	
Tract Society.....	\$ 6 18
Recorder.....	2 00
African Mission.....	12 00
Board expense.....	5 00
Education Fund.....	10 00— 35 18
Adams Centre, N. Y., Ladies' Aid Society:	
Tract Society.....	\$16 92
African Mission.....	15 50— 32 42
Milton, Wis., Ladies' Benevolent Society, Milton College debt.....	25 00
Utica, Wis., Ladies' Aid Society:	
Miss Burdick's salary.....	\$5 00
Unappropriated.....	1 50— 6 50
Total.....	\$173 10

Receipts in June.

Edgerton, Wis., Mrs. H. W. Stillman, African girl, "Doris".....	\$ 6 00
Salem, W. Va., collection at South-Eastern Association, for Salem College.....	18 05
Verona, N. Y., collection at Central Association for Education Fund, to be divided between Salem, Alfred and Milton.....	8 72
Hammond, La., Ladies' Aid Society, unappropriated.....	2 00
Ashaway, R. I., Ladies' Sewing Society, unappropriated.....	10 00
Garwin, Iowa, Ladies' Aid Society, Miss Burdick's salary.....	2 00
Nortonville, Kan., Woman's Missionary Society, unappropriated.....	35 00
Chicago, Ill., Ladies' Society, unappropriated.....	10 00
Westerly, R. I., Mrs. A. K. Witter for Industrial Department China Mission.....	5 00
Watworth, Wis., collection at North-Western Association for Milton College.....	11 50
Plainfield, N. J., Woman's Society for Christian Work:	
Tract Society.....	\$25 00
Missionary Society.....	25 00
Native Helpers.....	5 00
African Mission.....	20 00— 75 00
Chicago, Ill., Ladies' Society, unappropriated.....	10 00
Alfred Station, N. Y., Ladies' Evangelical Society:	
Tract Society.....	\$2 58
Missionary Society.....	2 80
Miss Burdick's salary.....	1 50
Home Missions.....	50
African girl, "Amanda".....	6 00
Board expense.....	5 00
Education Fund.....	4 00— 22 16
Westerly, R. I., Ladies of Pawcatuck church, Miss Burdick's salary.....	35 00
Edelstein, Ill., Ladies' Missionary Society:	
Miss Burdick's salary.....	\$10 00
Native Helpers.....	2 00
Board expense.....	1 50— 13 50
Little Genesee, N. Y.:	
Ladies' Auxillary Society, Crofoot Home.....	9 00
Mission Band and Boys, African girl.....	12 00
Mrs. M. A. Brown, Education Chinese girl.....	10 00
Total.....	\$294 93

MRS. L. A. PLATTS, Treas.

WE must tramp upon our feelings when principle is at stake.—S. J. Wilson.

Young People's Work.

LESTER C. RANDOLPH, Editor, Alfred, N. Y.

THE GREAT AFTERWHILE.

Ah me! the things that we mean to do,
In the great, great afterwhile;
When our ship comes in,
We're sure to begin,
And we'll keep right at it, too.

Yes, yes, my boys, I know it is true
That we mean just what we say,
But afterwhile is a mythical place
In the realms of an unborn day.

The railway of life is supposed to run
Through the land of this unborn day,
And the great afterwhile is a station there,
Where people do fine things, they say.

But thousands, my boys, are traveling this road,
Whose hands are as white as the snow,
Who meant to stop off at the great afterwhile
In the years of the long ago.

But somehow or other they never quite reached
The place with the high-sounding name,
So they traveled along with the rest of the crowd
Who hunted for fortune and fame.

Yet fortune or fame ne'er came to them, boys,
And neither will they come to you,
If you wait to begin, in the great afterwhile,
All the grand things you mean to do.

'Tis best, then, to begin right here,
In the land of the greater to-day,
And work while you wait,
For your ship might be late,—
Then you'd miss half of life, I fear.

—Selected.

STUDENT EVANGELISTS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Salem quartet, which was received with so much favor at the South-Eastern Association, has been holding meetings at Quiet Dell for one week with good interest and one conversion. Eld. J. G. Burdick was with them and did the preaching. The quartet began meetings at Salem, July 11. The attendance was not large, but nearly all were willing to come forward and consecrate themselves to the work in the opening meeting. "The Salem people have a hard fight." Let us remember before God this courageous little band with their co-workers, that victory may crown their warfare.

THE MILTON QUARTETS.

Three quartets have gone out from Milton and are now in service on the field. The ladies' quartet, composed of Misses Esther Townsend, Alice Clarke, Ella Babcock and Mrs. Metta Babcock, are with Mrs. Townsend at New Auburn, Minn. R. W. Clarke, B. R. Rood, Geo. Hurley, J. E. Hutchins and Roy Lewis, accompanied by Rev. M. B. Kelly, went to Coloma. C. S. Sayre, E. D. VanHorn, L. A. Platts, Jr., and Almond Burdick, with Rev. Geo. W. Hills, are at Jackson Centre, Ohio. This is a strong army of workers. It is inspiring just to cast one's eyes along the line of battle. May the Lord of hosts be with them.

WORKERS FROM ALFRED.

There are eleven young men on the field this summer. The quartet in the Eastern Association is composed of Henry Jordan, Neil Annas, Paul Titsworth and Walter Brown. Six meetings have been held at Berlin, one at Waterford, two at Westerly, one at Noyes Beach, one at Dunn's Corners, one at Niantic. Audiences have usually been large, and much interest awakened. Quartet No. 2, which might almost be called the Davis Quartet, is composed of William and Alva Davis, John Wolfe and Theodore Davis. They are at Hickernell, Pa. They expect to go next to Blystone, about eight miles distant. This section was once quite strongly Sabbatarians, but has had scarcely any attention for seven-

teen years. The young men are doing their own preaching and taking hold of the work with courage and faith; the meetings are being held in an undenominational church. Attendance soon increased from 40 the first night to 125. There were 24 in attendance the first Sabbath. Reports from the field are that "a great deal of prejudice exists against us as a people." "Pray for us. The fight must be systematic and hard." "We have been asked by at least a half dozen First-day people to preach on the Sabbath question before we leave." "I never before was in a community of First-day people where there seemed to be such an interest in the Sabbath as there is here. Nearly all at once admit that it is the right day. I am firm in my conviction that a great deal may yet be accomplished if we can break down that theory of a 'religion of convenience.' I have decided to announce tonight that I will speak on the Sabbath question next Sunday night." The Louisville tent has been ordered sent on for use in Blystone.

Wilbert Davis is in the neighborhood of Alden, N. Y., caring for Seventh-day Baptist interests there, and canvassing for religious books in the homes. Eugene Davis is at Main Settlement and Shingle House. He will probably be the acting pastor of these two churches during the rest of July and August, perhaps doing some colportage service also as he may have time. Walter Green is probably with the Hebron churches by this time, doing similar service for them.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF SERVICE.

In our little prayer circle of five, the most earnest amens are heard when prayer is offered for the other students out on the field. May God bless all the boys and girls in their difficult and important work this summer, east, west and south.

HO! FOR CONFERENCE.

The coming anniversaries promise to be rich in the attendance of young people. A large delegation is being made up from Rhode Island. We hope the same is true of other parts of the denomination. The attractions of the Pan-American, and the special railroad rates, make this an unusually favorable year. Besides the Alfred boys, at least one of the Western quartets will be present. Let us plan to have a grand, stirring time.

A FLOWER FOR BERLIN.

Dull, indeed, must be the soul of the man who can watch the panorama of hills at Berlin, N. Y., without being uplifted and charmed. Would it be treason to the Unadilla Valley, the sloping prairies of Illinois, the scenery of DeRuyter, or "the raging banks of the Kanakadea," to call this the most beautiful of Seventh-day Baptist country? Neither will Quartet No 1 soon forget the cordial reception of the people, their generous responses, the warm Christian friendships formed. This has been a denominational mother church. It is one hundred and fifty miles from the nearest sister church, but its heart beats true and warm.

OUR MIRROR.

The Fouke Junior C. E. Society now numbers twenty-seven members, and they are striving to keep their pledge faithfully. On Sabbath afternoon, May 25, the Juniors gave a very interesting missionary program, to attend which all the parents had received

written invitations. There were some visitors present, but not as many as should have heard the many good things the Juniors had prepared. The evening of the same day they held a cake and coffee social at the home of Eld. and Mrs. Randolph, the proceeds of which were to go for missionary purposes. The mothers of the Juniors furnished very nice cakes, and Mrs. Randolph provided the coffee. No charge was made to the Juniors for cake. The proceeds of the sale were \$2. Wardner and Minnie, who had each earned twenty-five cents picking off potatoe bugs, gave fifteen and ten cents respectively, so that our missionary fund was swelled to \$2.25. The Juniors voted that \$1.25 should be devoted to the Christmas box for Africa, and \$1 to the school in China, and the money was so disposed of. The evening was pleasantly spent in games and music, and those present expressed a wish that the Juniors might soon have another social.

The Society re-organized with the following officers and committees on June 8: President, Miss Lottie Hull; Vice President, Velma Davis; Secretary, John Randolph; Flower Committee, Mattie Kerr, Cyrus Warren, Winnie Randolph; Lookout Committee, Edgar Davis, Allie Kerr, Oma Whit; Prayer Meeting Committee, Minerva Shaw; Sunshine Committee, Velma Davis, Tressa Granberry, Willie Cooper, Eda Davis, Agnes Warren, Elmer Davis, Whit Kerr, Ernest Whit; Birthday Committee, Wardner Randolph; Literature Committee, John Randolph, Edgar Davis, Mattie Kerr; Committee to Report Sick, Verna Kerr, Annie Whit, William Randolph.

On Sabbath afternoon, May 22, the Juniors met at the school-house and then marched to the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Shaw, where the usual meeting was held in order that Mrs. Shaw might enjoy the meeting with us, as her health is such that she is not able to leave the house.

The Juniors have their meetings now at 4.30 P. M. instead of 3 P. M., as the weather is so very warm.

I am hoping that we shall soon see a report of the Junior C. E. at Gentry. In the meantime I will take the liberty of quoting from the letters of the Superintendent, Mrs. Henry Williams, and the Assistant Superintendent, Miss Phebe Stillman. The former writes, "The Juniors are faithful and are so much in earnest I feel that they have done me good."

The latter writes, "We do think the Juniors are doing real well for beginners. They all seemed so interested in Junior work, and enjoy it so much, even more than they did at first. I wish you could hear some of the good earnest little prayers."

Miss Stillman is to take a trip East. She will be greatly missed, but there is lots of material in Gentry from which another good assistant may be chosen. Will you not remember both societies in your prayers?

E. A. FISHER.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WARDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

SCHOLARSHIP AND TWENTIETH CENTURY PROBLEMS.

Doctors Address, delivered by A. H. Lewis, D. D., LL. D., at Alfred University, on Commencement Day, July 27, 1901.

Disciplined intellect is the dominant human force in the affairs of men. The privilege of becoming a scholar, and therefore a power in the world, is among the greatest of privileges. He who attains a good degree of scholarship and the ability arising therefrom to influence men for good or evil has assumed great responsibility. The scholar is bound to use the results of study, and the power gained through mental training, for the highest and best interests of the world. Nothing can release him from this obligation. The fact that he is able to fashion life and help to determine destiny carries with it the duty to do this along the highest planes of influence and action. Every man who has reached attainments above his fellows is under obligation to use such attainments for the specific and general good of the world. To do less is to be unworthy the name and place of a scholar.

No century has made demands upon scholarship greater than those which the twentieth century will make. The general characteristics of the first half of this century are already outlined. What has been is so far determinative as to what must be, that the general course of history is fixed fifty years in advance. You who graduate to-day, and go forth to the larger duties of life, must bear a leading part in the important work of coming years. The history of the next half century ought to be shaped mainly by you and your fellow scholars. It is befitting, therefore, at this last hour of your connection with the University to make a careful survey of the field into which you are about to enter as guiding and controlling factors.

A COMMERCIAL AGE.

The next fifty years will constitute an intensely commercial period. The world will give its main attention to material things. The development of our continent is far from being complete. Every form of human activity still finds many unworked fields within that territory. With the opening of this century, we have added such immense stretches of new territory, most of which is but little removed from the primary stages of development, that opportunities and demands upon the American people are to exceed all they have known before. A commercial and materialistic age always evolves strong tendencies away from the highest and best ideals of manhood. The strife for gold and business success, and the struggle to overcome material and commercial difficulties, give little time for considering higher ideals and loftier purposes. The scholars of such a generation owe it to themselves and to the world that their influence be thrown against downward tendencies, and in favor of highest aims and methods. Men and women less cultured than yourselves, and with narrower conceptions of duty and destiny, are unfortunate in that the highest ideals of life have not been placed before them. But if the high ideals which have been placed before you have not been woven into your lives as a permanent power for good, you are most unfortunate of all. Assuming that these ideals have become a part of yourselves, you cannot escape the obligation to fulfill in your lives all that is best in these ideals, and to labor unceasingly that those less fortunate as to opportunities

may be drawn toward the same heights. You go forward to become actors with the best scholarship of the century. That scholarship must recognize, first of all, the worth and importance of manliness, purity, honesty and righteousness. Having gained power and influence through your college training, every mental endowment you possess must be turned toward the loftiest purposes and highest permanent good of the world. In saying this I would not debar you from taking an active part in the business enterprises of this commercial age. It is your right thus to do. But you must take care that the culture and strength you have gained be used to check the greed and lessen the evils which assail business life and engender corrupt business methods. If scholars do otherwise, if they enter into competition with those of less culture and more sordid purposes, on the lower plane such ones occupy, it were better that they should not attain a placelike that which you assume to-day. To become slaves of the fiend of greed and worshipers of the god of gold, instead of the apostles of better things, would be unworthy those favored with such training as you have enjoyed.

AN AGE OF SPECIALISTS.

The century upon which we have entered will be an age of specialists. Every field, whether of Science, Art, Literature or Theology, has become so great, and the demands so imperative, that no one can attain even moderate success who is not in some degree a specialist. Because the fields are so great and the demands so imperative, I must warn you against that imperfect conception of what it is to be a specialist, which deems him one who is characterized by intensity and narrowness rather than earnestness and breadth. He only is fit to be a specialist, in any profession or field of investigation, who is prepared by much knowledge and broad views to understand something of all professions and fields of thought. Intensity, and clear knowledge of a few things, are but a small part of the preparation of a true specialist. One must know much, before he can know any one thing at its best. He must take a broad view of all the field who would be prepared to cultivate a specific part of it with highest success. You who have earned your diplomas may claim them to-day because your breadth of view, depth of understanding, clearness of comprehension, and largeness of grasp concerning the whole field of intellectual culture are immeasurably greater than they were when you were Freshmen. You realize now that what seemed great then is as nothing compared with what you have already gained. You will not be worthy representatives of the University, and fit for a place among the scholars of the century, unless you comprehend that what you have gained to-day is only a preparation for that which you must attain to-morrow. The best you have ever done is only the beginning of what you ought to do, with growing strength, during the rest of your lives. Do your work with the intensity and care of a specialist, but with the scope and depth of the broad-viewed scholar. Make your investigations microscopic, that the results of your work and the conclusions you reach may be as broad as the largest field of thought into which your life may be called. Do your work better than anyone else has done similar work. Avoid the temptation to do any-

thing simply for the money it will bring. Let the character of your work, the motives which actuate you, and the results you seek, be the highest and best. Thus only will your scholarship and attainments help to uplift an age given to material things and to this-world tendencies.

AN INVESTIGATING AGE.

The years during which your active life will be spent will form an intensely investigating age. The spirit of inquiry is abroad. She is the embodiment of restless activity. Her hands are full of keys. She cares little for the sacredness of age, or the convictions of former times. Her work is productive of great good, but is not wholly free from evil. It will be well if you join the ranks of the investigators, not only for the sake of finding something new, but for the sake of developing greater and more nearly complete knowledge concerning truths and facts already in hand. The permanent source of all good is found in truth. Until that basis is reached, all theories, creeds and sciences must be, in some sense, an uncertain quantity. It is the work of the investigator to recognize all truths and facts now known, and to gain others by that careful and persistent inquiry without which nothing of value is learned. It is the province of scholarship to investigate, because true scholarship is patient and thorough. Upon this point you will have the sharpest struggle with yourselves. The spirit of our time is impatient, and it will be difficult for you to learn that the true investigator must be eager, careful, persistent and untiring. Do not permit yourselves to be misled by that which is apparently fact. Do not accept that which seems to be truth at first glance. If it be real fact, or absolute truth, further investigation will be repaid. If it be not, investigation alone can save from still more serious error and failure. The investigator must not only be patient, but he must be, in the best sense of the term, radical. He must find the last item of information and take all things into account in the light of fundamental facts, before final conclusions are formulated. As a student of history, the speaker has learned special reason for urging your attention to these characteristics of the investigator. In history, as in many other fields, the average man is content to gather what seems to be information at second-hand. That will not do. Never be satisfied with anything short of original sources. If you reach a point where all traces of the path are lost, and where the fact or truth you seek seems to have eluded every effort, investigation must not stop. Begin a new and still more critical examination, following the slightest trace that may lead to that for which you seek. Whatever field of thought you touch where investigation is demanded, do your work so well that those who come after you will have little to do beyond testing your conclusions by the facts and truths you place within their reach. The investigator, of all others, must be patient, persistent and accurate.

SCHOLARSHIP AND REFORMS.

The need of reforms touching human thought and action will never cease. Our knowledge is incomplete, and our conclusions are beset with errors. A large part of the work of each generation is to finish and correct the work of previous generations. Thus

only does the world find its highest good. Scholarship carries with it great moral obligations, because the scholar has the power to know, better than other men, what is right. Having such power he is under corresponding duty to do that which is right and to champion every reform. It is important, however, that you study carefully the claims which any cause may make in the name of reform. Always give attention to that which is needed most, either in connection with your immediate work, or with the larger interests of humanity. Often the reformer is compelled to choose between several lines of immediate action. At such times scholarship needs to make careful distinctions, to weigh claims and results judiciously, in order to determine where the strength of the reformer should be expended. Ideals belong to the reformer, but he must also deal with facts as he finds them. It seems hard to the impetuous defender of truth, eager to pluck apple blossoms, that he must wait until autumn for ripened fruit. But reforms, like apples, must have time to ripen. True scholarship will recognize this fact, and work accordingly. In no other way can a permanent basis for reform be found, and without a permanent basis all reform is ephemeral, and in many cases the last state is worse than the first. The best of causes are injured and hindered by good people, whose zeal is not according to knowledge, and who blunder continually for want of that larger scope of vision which scholarship is able to secure.

SCHOLARS MUST SHUN INFERIOR WORK.

Whatever calling in life you have chosen, concentrate all your resources to make that work first and best. Having chosen wisely, it remains for you to summon every attainment gained through college training, to make your chosen field of work all that it ought to be. You will not be worthy the name of scholars if you are satisfied with commonplaceness or mediocrity. Aim at largest ends rather than momentary success, wealth, or fame. Life is greater than these, so much greater that he will lose the best of life who does not plan for something more than these. The world is waiting for men and women, in all professions and departments of work, who will live and labor for the higher good of the race, while they gain something for themselves. It is waiting for physicians who will teach people how to prevent disease, rather than be skillful in prolonging cases and extending bills. It is waiting for preachers of righteousness, who will seek to uplift men in all things, rather than to confirm them in any narrow system of forms or creeds. Few of the uneducated rise to these heights; scholars must, or the world will not be advanced toward the best things.

MAKE YOUR SCHOLARSHIP PRACTICAL.

You will be tempted to spend much time in theorizing, rather than in making practical application of what you have attained to the work of life. Some abstract theorizing is essential, and there is good in dreaming; but as a whole the scholar should turn his knowledge and strength into things practical and which bring best results. This may give smaller returns to the worker, but the world will be made better thereby. Seek for the largest type of practicalness; for that which will not only accomplish something for to-day, but something that will be of yet great-

er value to the world in days to come. Here scholarship needs the far-off look, the long, intense, patient, hopeful look. Learn also to utilize strength and knowledge. Life is too short, duty is too great, and destiny too near for you to waste a moment. Your work as scholars is only begun. The greatest value of all you have attained is not in what you now possess, but in the power to attain more. Tasks well accomplished in college will be of little avail if you have not gained the strength, breadth of view, and depth of determination, necessary to carry you into larger fields. True scholarship never rests. The accumulated success of to-day is the best incentive for more earnest work to-morrow. True scholarship is constantly pressing forward toward the unattained. While some forms of study to which you have been accustomed must cease, the habit of study must increase. In active life the scholar may spend less time with books, but he must study men more. He will be called upon to apply theories to life, and to study the fruitage they bear. There are certain new fields in which this form of work will be specially demanded in the immediate future. Among these are Sociology, Civic Purity, and Municipal Government. In the natural progress of our race the consideration of these questions has been left for the twentieth century. Meanwhile the duties and dangers connected with them have become great and imperative. In lower stages of social and national development such questions find little place, but when they are ripe for consideration they involve fundamental issues, vital to both social and national life.

SOCIOLOGY.

Sociology is a developing science with which the twentieth century will have much to do. It considers those problems which arise among men living together and co-operating with each other in the various relations of life, where there must be constant adjustment and re-adjustment of personal and selfish interests to common interests and the higher good. These questions are peculiarly important in the United States, in view of the origin and nature of society in this republic.

Three forms of democratic government have been developed during the Christian Era. The simplest of these is represented by the Swiss Republics which grew out of the ancient German Folk-moot. That meeting had no element of leadership represented by chieftain or king. It was a pure democracy in the simplest sense. These little republics, hidden away in the valleys and fastnesses of the Alps, have been protected from outside interference, and, at the same time, have been forbidden expansion and growth. They have remained for nearly six centuries, taking little part in the world's history. Switzerland, with her simple institutions, has been little more than a military road to more inviting countries, scarcely worth a permanent possession and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors.

The second form of democratic government appears in the British Empire. This sprang from the ancient Saxon Folk-moot, in which leadership on the part of a chieftain or king was always present, but his power was modified by the rights and voice of the people. Hence, the British Empire of to-day is a constitutional monarchy, in which the King nominally holds the place of leader and

ruler, while his power is more limited than that of the President of the United States. Each of these forms of democratic government have been developed by a homogeneous race, around its own hearth-stones, and through the slow changes and growth of many centuries.

The third form of democratic government, represented by the United States is entirely unlike these, in most particulars. Our nation has no ancient hearth-stones, neither has it grown in accord with century-old traditions and theories. It is a composite, made up of many nationalities. Within a brief period, the representatives of these various nations took possession of a new continent, and our national life has developed with unexampled rapidity, beckoned forward by the largest opportunities, and pushed from within by the unfolding spirit of individual freedom, and national independence. Hence, it has come to pass that every question touching Sociology in the United States has some or many features distinct from similar questions in Europe or the Orient. We are making new experiments, under new surroundings, seeking to blend many nationalities into one, modifying or discarding old-world traditions and tendencies, and aiming to unite and harmonize these diverse elements in an hitherto unattempted form. Sociological issues are now well at the front and clamoring for attention. These issues cannot be turned aside, and the scholarship of the twentieth century must take a prominent part in their discussion, and in the work of adjustment and development. Many of these problems are new and unprecedented, and no previous experience can determine what is best to be done. In view of these facts, Sociology may rightly claim from you and your compeers such attention as no other scholars have been called to give.

CIVIC PURITY.

The question of Civic Purity is closely allied to Sociological problems. This deals with honesty and purity in the construction and administration of national government. Problems of surpassing importance confront us whenever this question is considered. The United States has attempted a basis of elective franchise, unknown before in the history of the world. This nation has reached a point in the experiment at self-government where the question of that franchise is vital to the continuance and the political purity of national life. We began by granting the elective franchise to men, under certain religious and ecclesiastical restrictions. In our earliest colonial history, church membership was essential to it. From that time to this, although the religious restrictions have been removed, the right to make laws has been confined to a single sex. It has not been based upon manhood, but upon mere malehood. As a result, we are confronted by the fact that many men who have the rights and powers of law makers, and become the executors of law, are unfit to exercise so great and sacred a trust. Part of the foreign vote, and a similar element represented by the enfranchised slaves at the close of the Civil War, has been a burden upon national life and a menace to national purity. Every just consideration of the question of civics during the twentieth century must take into account the basis of the elective franchise. Such consideration will involve the problem of remov-

ing the right of franchise from the hands of the lower class of men, and of granting it to the higher class of women. Up to this time thoughtless men have looked upon any modification of the elective franchise as the dream of extremists or the fad of reformers; but the depth and importance of this question will grow with each succeeding year. The future of the republic will hinge upon a wise adjustment of relations and issues in this department of civics. No fact is better attested in national history than this; when civic purity and honesty are lost, when national politics are conducted through bribery, deceit and evasion, national life drifts toward quick ruin.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Another department of this question of civics is the purity of Municipal Government. Among English-speaking people, both in Europe and America, there has been a steady drift of population from the country to the city for more than a century. In the United States this drift involves the massing of that which is socially, intellectually and politically the lowest and least valuable element in our population. This massing promotes social immorality, political corruption and all forms of crime-breeding. Since the men thus herded are entitled to join in the government of the city and nation, it is easy for demagogues and unprincipled politicians to use these ignorant and depraved voters for personal and political ends. Thus it has come about that the government of our larger cities is now a great and increasing menace to national life. The problem is more difficult because in cities like New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia this lower mass is made up of so many different nationalities. Many of those who are thus used in making or unmaking laws are not acquainted with the English language, much less with our republican institutions. It needs no further remark at this time to show how surpassingly important and vital to our national life these questions are. I am appalled by the magnitude of the responsibilities here outlined, and you may well be sobered and appalled by the magnitude of the duties which are crowding upon you as scholars, and the importance of the results that are sure to follow your action. Indifference, neglect, or failure on the part of the scholarship of the next fifty years will help to dig our national grave broad and deep.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

These questions of sociology and civics are vital at home, and scarcely less important in our new territory, in the West Indies and the Orient. Our republic has come into these new possessions under the plea of supplanting the evils of an effete and oppressive middle-age civilization, by the better government and just treatment demanded by the genius of our national Constitution and history. From the first we have posed as defenders of the wronged, and as reformers. In this we have done well; but it remains for us to demonstrate the genuineness of our purpose to do what we have promised. This would be an enormous undertaking if our home government and national life were ideally the best. As it is, the question of the treatment of our new possession, from Cuba to the least civilized of the Philippine group, becomes doubly complex and far-reaching. There is hope that the magnitude of the task and the dangers it involves will inspire the nation toward the

best and most righteous methods. In any case, the scholars of the next two decades of years ought to contribute counsel and influence, second to none, toward the accomplishment of that which is best, politically, socially and religiously for these new and numerous wards of the nation.

Many voices call to us from the oncoming years. Countless opportunities beckon us forward. Sacred duties demand our loyalty. The past has written lessons of wisdom for our instruction. Lasting obligations bind us all to highest endeavor. Neither you nor your compeers in the field of learning can afford to be heedless of present and hastening demands. Together we must determine that the twentieth century shall do more than any other century has done to foster and unfold whatever is best for humanity. All scholarship must be attuned to the promotion of righteousness among men, purity in national life, and higher standards of living everywhere. Happy is he who enters the company of scholars at such a time as this, and thrice worthy will they be who meet all the demands of this Newborn Century, and lend hand and voice to make this twentieth century, above all others, the era of scholarship and righteousness.

WHAT DOES EDUCATION MEAN ?

MINOT J. SAVAGE, D. D.

A man may be one of the most grandly educated men of his generation, and yet be ignorant of the great majority of the things that people foolishly suppose to be absolutely essential to education. Abraham Lincoln was such a man. According to some generally accepted standards, he was not educated at all; but, to my mind, no man of his day had a greater education. His case is typical, and in studying it one can find the answer as to what constitutes education.

Was he educated in the true sense of the word ?

If only college men are educated, then, of course, he was not. Again, if only men who can read Latin or speak French and German are educated, he was not. If only men familiar with the great literary and art treasures of the world are educated, then, of course, he was not. If men only are educated who have been able to devote themselves to profound researches in philosophy and science, then surely he was not. He was not educated in the sense of having been made a receptacle into which facts were poured. A man may be brimful, running over with facts and information of every kind, and still be a fool. This does not constitute education.

A man is educated who is so trained in his perceptive faculties, in his analytical powers, so trained in all his abilities of one kind and another that, put him down in the midst of difficult surroundings, he will be able to see where he is, able to understand what the occasion calls for, and be able to master his conditions instead of being overwhelmed by them. The man who can master himself, and master his surroundings, wherever he may be, only give him a little time,—he is an educated man. And the man who is the victim of his conditions and surroundings, with no practical ability or power, may know ever so much, but he is not educated.

Useless knowledge, then, is not education. Practical, live, and comprehensive command of one's abilities, and the full development of one's native resources, constitute the true

education. As an illustration, perhaps I may be pardoned for telling a familiar anecdote that illustrates the point I have been trying to make.

It is said that a man was being carried across a lake somewhere in the Old World by a boatman, and that this gentleman was a puffed-up and conceited scholar and literary man. He fell into conversation with the boatman, and said to him: "Have you ever studied philosophy?" When the answer came, "No," he said: "Then a quarter of your life is lost." Then he said: "Did you ever study science?" The answer being the same, he replied, "Then another quarter of it is lost. Do you know anything about art?" "No." "Well, then, another quarter of your life is gone." Just then a violent squall struck the boat, and the boatman turned and said: "Sir, can you swim?" "No," came the answer. "Well, then," the boatman replied, "the whole of your life is lost."

The one thing of first importance is to be able to swim in whatever sea you may be plunged, and that art and science, Lincoln, to revert to our chosen example, had grandly mastered.

I only wish you could get a glimpse at how closely Lincoln was in touch with the common people, the common thought, the common life. Therein he proved his education. He was one of the common people; and the circumstances of his life made the grocery store of a Western village the center of every kind of discussion that concerned the life of the people; and Lincoln, as the result of the display of his natural powers and abilities, became the center, leader, master of these discussions. He received the ideas of others, and gave forth his own. He was acquiring his great knowledge of the people. This was where all public questions were debated and settled. Lincoln could tell the best and most pointed stories, and could analyze the problems that came up, and help decide the great questions of the day, better than any other man in the midst of the surrounding country where he lived. He had the same "schooling," but a better education than the rest, the result of a consuming thirst for knowledge, and that other equally splendid thing, the ability to use it.—*Success*.

OPPORTUNITY with ability makes responsibility.—*Bishop Hurst*.

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CONDUCTED BY SABBATH-SCHOOL BOARD.

Edited by
 REV. WILLIAM C. WHITFORD, Professor of Biblical
 Languages and Literature in Alfred
 University.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1901

THIRD QUARTER.

July 6.	God the Creator of all Things.....	Gen. 1: 1-29; 2: 1-3
July 13.	Beginning of Sin and Redemption.....	Gen. 3: 1-15
July 20.	Noah Saved in the Ark.....	Gen. 8: 1-22
July 27.	God Calls Abram.....	Gen. 12: 1-9
Aug. 3.	Abram and Lot.....	Gen. 13: 1-18
Aug. 10.	God's Promise to Abraham.....	Gen. 15: 1-18
Aug. 17.	Abraham's Intercession.....	Gen. 18: 16-33
Aug. 24.	Abraham and Isaac.....	Gen. 22: 1-14
Aug. 31.	Isaac the Peace Maker.....	Gen. 26: 12-25
Sept. 7.	Jacob at Bethel.....	Gen. 28: 10-22
Sept. 14.	Jacob a Prince with God.....	Gen. 32: 1-32
Sept. 21.	Temperance Lesson.....	Prov. 23: 29-35
Sept. 28.	Review.....	

LESSON V.—ABRAM AND LOT.

For Sabbath-day, Aug. 3, 1901.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 13: 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matt. 7: 12.

INTRODUCTION.

If a modern biographer had been writing the life of Abraham, he would have been inclined to skip the incident mentioned between last week's lesson and this: for it is not particularly to the credit of the patriarch. But the sacred writers do not gloss over the short-comings of the men concerning whom they write. We thus realize that the great saints were frail mortals like ourselves, and are encouraged to emulate their good deeds, since we know that they are not immeasurably beyond us in character.

The narrative which we study this week displays the character of Abraham in a favorable light. Lot takes advantage of Abraham's generous offer and chooses the more fertile region. Thereby he leaves Abraham in possession of Canaan proper unembarrassed by the presence of his kinsman. This paves the way for renewed blessings from God for Abraham.

TIME.—A few months or years after last week's lesson.

PLACES.—The camping ground near Bethel, and at the terebinths of Mamre, near Hebron. Lot chose the valley of the Jordan, with the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, and Zoar.

PERSONS.—Abram and his nephew Lot.

OUTLINE:

1. The great prosperity of Abram and Lot leads to strife. v. 1-7.
2. Lot chooses Sodom. v. 8-13.
3. Jehovah again blesses Abram. v. 14-18.

NOTES.

1. *And Abram went up out of Egypt.* The sacred writers speak of going "up" from Egypt to Canaan, although much of Palestine is really of less elevation than Egypt. *Into the South.* The Revisers give this word "south" a capital letter. It refers not to some place south from Egypt, but to the southern portion of the land of Canaan. Compare note on v. 9 in last week's lesson.

2. *And Abram was very rich.* The word translated "rich" has for its first meaning "heavy."

3. *And he went on his journeys.* Better, "according to his journeyings," that is, by slow stages, moving as the necessities of pasturage for his cattle required. *Unto the place where his tent had been at the beginning.* Compare ch. 12: 8.

4. *Unto the place of the altar which he had made there at the first.* That is, at his first sojourn near Bethel. This was the second altar that he made, as we noted in last week's lesson. Ch. 12: 7. *Called on the name of the Lord.* Engaged in the solemn service of public worship.

5. *Had flocks and herds and tents.* Different words are here used in speaking of Lot's wealth from those used in regard to Abram in v. 2. It seems very likely however that the character of the possessions of the two men were very similar. From the word "tents" we may infer household goods and slaves.

6. *And the land was not able to bear them, etc.* There was insufficient pasturage for so much cattle in any one locality.

7. *And there was strife between the herdmen.* The herdmen were anxious that the cattle of their respective masters should not go hungry or thirsty. Both parties were willing to exchange a few blows rather than to fail in a proper supply for their cattle. *And the Canaan-*

ite and the Perrizzite dwelled then in the land. These inhabitants of the land who were in possession when Abram came had to have pasturage and water for their flocks also. This fact serves to emphasize the impossibility of the remaining together of Abram and Lot.

8. *Let there be no strife, etc.* The unseemliness of such contention between the servants of such near kinsmen was apparent. Abram was willing to make sacrifices for the sake of peace. *For we be brethren.* In modern English we would use "are" instead of "be." The word translated "brethren" is often used in reference to other near kinship a little farther removed than that of brothers.

9. *Is not the whole land before thee?* Abram very generously gives Lot his choice, although he himself is the older and the leader, and might have claimed this privilege as his right.

10. *The plain of Jordan.* That is, the valley of the Jordan, the district on both sides of the river from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea. *Well watered everywhere.* A quality particularly to be desired in that region of the world in which much of the land is desert. *Before the Lord destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah.* This inserted reference to time is perhaps to imply that the valley of the Jordan was much more fertile in the time of Abram and Lot than after the great catastrophe which overtook the cities of the plain. *As the garden of the Lord.* That is Eden. *Like the land of Egypt.* The sacred writer, after having made an ideal comparison which could not of course be verified by experience, adds an explanation by making a comparison with the very fertile land of Egypt. *As thou comest unto Zoar.* This clause is probably added to indicate the southern limit of the district chosen by Lot.

12. *And pitched his tent toward Sodom.* There is some difference of opinion as to the location of Sodom and of the other "cities of the plain." They were either near the northern or southern extremity of the Dead Sea. From this chapter the former view seems more likely.

13. *But the men of Sodom were wicked, etc.* This verse serves to prepare the reader for the catastrophe which befel this city, and Lot also, and for the blessing which came to Abram after he had escaped the temptation which must have come to him had Lot made the opposite choice.

14. *And look from the place where thou art.* Bethel is centrally located in Palestine and is upon high ground.

15. *To thee will I give it, etc.* A renewal of the promise of ch. 12: 2 and 7. *Forever.* This is an addition to the previous promises.

16. *And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth.* That is innumerable. The greatest desire of the Orientals is to have numerous posterity. This same expression occurs in ch. 38: 14. In other passages the same thought is expressed by different comparisons, "as the stars of the heaven," and "as the sand of the sea-shore."

17. *Arise, walk through the land.* Abram is invited to view his prospective possessions. By faith he was to see this land in the peaceful possession of his numerous descendants while as yet he had not a single child of his own.

18. *In the plain of Mamre.* Rather, "at the terebinths of Mamre." The sacred grove had its name from the Amorite Mamre. Ch. 14: 13, 24. *And built there an altar unto the Lord.* A sacred place for the worship of Jehovah, as in ch. 12: 7, 8.

BATTLE AND THE RAILROADS.

If 7,123 men were killed and 44,620 were wounded in battle, even the most staid newspaper would be pardoned for using sensational head-lines. A thrill of horror would vibrate civilized peoples, prayers would be uttered in all churches for the dead, and sympathetic feeling for relatives and wounded would be universal.

Such a calamity, however, happens every year, almost without comment. But for the official report of the inter-state commerce commission, annually rendered to Congress, the world would be but little the wiser for it, and as it is, goes on almost unmoved and unconcerned about it. The figures given above form the brief official announcement of the number killed and injured by railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1899. The statistic is officially softened by a ratio statement that only one person was

killed or injured for a certain number of million miles accomplished by trains. The public is further reassured to the effect that only 239 passengers were killed and only 3,342 were injured, which gives over sixty million miles traveled for one killed and over four and one-half million miles traveled for one injured. We are told that 4,574 persons killed were really trespassers, as were also 6,355 of the injured. They got in front of the trains when they ought to have had business elsewhere. Some of them were only tramps, stealing rides, thus ridding communities of their maintenance and pilferings, and saddling the burial expenses on the railway corporations.

A careful examination of the official report fails to reveal any other philanthropic or reassuring features. On the contrary, a glance at a table in the report shows that during the period from Sept. 30, 1888, to same date, 1899, the awful slaughter of railways amounted to 78,412 killed and 415,707 injured—a population greater than the city of New Orleans. But what is strictly germane to this article is the fact that during those years the number of railway employees killed in the United States was 25,990, and the number injured was 332,146.—*Harper's Weekly.*

TO MY SISTER.

SELECTED BY F. C. MAIN.

I do miss thee, dearest Sister,
 Miss thee more than words can tell;
 But I would not now recall thee
 In this sinful world to dwell.

Nobly thou didst bear thy trials
 In this world of pain and strife;
 Now in heaven thou art wearing,
 Sister dear, a crown of life.

Safe in heaven now with Jesus
 And the loved ones gone before;
 Still methinks I see thee watching
 Just beside the open door.

By the grace of God, dear Sister,
 I do hope to meet thee there;
 There with all the pure and holy
 In a land that's free from care.

TRACT SOCIETY.

Fourth Quarterly Report, April 1, 1901, to July 1, 1901.

J. D. SPICER, Treasurer,

in account with

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

Dr.

Balance, cash on hand April 1, 1901.....	\$ 383 13
Contributions in April, as published.....	128 58
" " May, ".....	257 98
" " June, ".....	750 86
Office Receipts, J. P. Mosher, Agent.....	1,296 82
Income, Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Fund.....	10 07
" " " Geo. H. Babcock Fund.....	1,484 60
" " " D. C. Burdick Bequest.....	131 46
Interest, Bond and Mortgage, S. Williams.....	15 00
	\$4,458 50

Cr.

A. H. Lewis, salary, \$166.67, \$166.67, \$166.66.....	\$ 500 00
G. Velthuysen, Sen., Holland, \$50.50, \$50.50, \$50.50.....	151 50
A. P. Ashurst, salary, \$40, \$40, \$40.....	120 00
George Seceley, salary, \$12.50, \$12.50, \$12.50.....	37 50
postage, \$5, \$5, \$5.....	15 00
A. P. Ashurst, postage, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5.....	45 00
A. H. Lewis, traveling expenses, \$25, \$1.81.....	26 81
J. P. Mosher, " " \$50, \$7.66.....	57 66
A. H. Lewis, stenographer, \$15.40, \$15.25, \$12, \$9.60.....	52 25
J. P. Mosher, Agent, RECORDER subscription from Woman's Board.....	2 00
S. J. Tittsworth, note, 4 months, Jan. 17, 1901.....	500 00
Interest on note.....	10 00
J. P. Mosher, Agent, office expenses, sundry bills and pay roll, \$473.46, \$100, \$247.83, \$381.35, \$363.03, \$415.23, \$391 35.....	2,372 25
Clerical assistance.....	25 00
Postage and revenue stamps, one year.....	5 24
Balance, cash on hand, June 30, 1901.....	538 29
	\$4,458 50

E. & O. E.

J. D. SPICER, Treas.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 8, 1901.

Examined, compared with vouchers, and found correct.

D. E. TITTSWORTH,
 WILLIAM C. HUBBARD, } Auditors.

Card of Thanks.

To all who so generously responded to our request for aid in erecting a belfry and purchasing a bell, we extend our sincere thanks, and hope to be able at some time to return a like favor.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF THE CARLETON
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GARWIN, Iowa.

Our Reading Room.

"Hence then as we have opportunity, let us be working what is good, towards all, but especially towards the family of the faith."—Gal. 6: 10. "But to do good and to communicate, forget not."—Heb. 13: 16.

LOST CREEK, W. VA.—No floods, but land well watered and crops promising. Evangelist Burdick has preached for us here on two Sabbaths, and put in ten days' work at Quiet Dell. The quartet and the preaching were well appreciated by those in attendance. It was during the hottest time of the season, and wheat harvest was in order. Some sought the new life by faith, but it seemed best to let the company go on to Salem. We received what we considered practical evidence of appreciation in the offering made toward expenses. **M. G. STILLMAN.**

MARRIAGES.

HALL—YOUNG.—At the Seventh-day Baptist church, in Watson, N. Y., July 9, 1901, by Eld. M. Harry. Mr. John Hall and Miss Florence Young, both of Watson, N. Y.

STURGIS—BOND.—At the home of Mrs. Mollie Courtwright, Lost Creek, W. Va., June 27, 1901, by Rev. M. G. Stillman, Charles Sturgis and Miss Lillian Bond, both of Barbour County, W. Va.

DEATHS.

Not upon us or ours the solemn angels
Have evil wrought,
The funeral anthem is a glad evangel,
The good die not.

God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What He has given.
They live on earth in thought and deed as truly
As in His heaven. —Whittier.

GODSEY.—At Booty, Ark., July 1, 1901, infant daughter of Rev. W. H. and S. E. Godsey, aged eight days. **J. L. H.**

BOND.—At Quiet Dell, W. Va., July 15, 1901, Joseph Bond, aged 80 years, 3 months and 17 days.

He was a member of the Lost Creek Seventh-day Baptist church from his youth. He was ever loyal to his covenant and a man counted honest with his neighbors. He had no fears in death, and urged his friends not to weep, but to come and join him in heaven. **M. G. S.**

HEMPHILL.—Robert D. Hemphill, son of James and Sarah Morrison Hemphill, was born in Henniker, N. H., Feb. 16, 1818, and died at Alfred Station, N. Y., July 10, 1901.

In 1839 he was married to Hilda Babcock, to whom twelve children were born, ten of whom survive. Funeral services were conducted by the pastor, who preached from Gen. 35: 25. Mr. Hemphill was a good husband and father, and seemed prepared to meet his God. **F. E. P.**

RIMA.—At Sleepy Eye, Minn., June 7, 1901, of cancer, Mrs. Lucy A. Rima, in the 66th year of her age.

Sister Rima had been a lone Sabbath-keeper since 1869. On October 13, 1900, she, with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walter, joined the Seventh-day Baptist church at Dodge Centre, Minn., by letter. Sister Rima wrote the church of her desire to meet with them, especially at the communion season but failing health prevented her from doing so. She was a faithful, devoted child of God. **J. H. H.**

BONHAM.—Mary Porter McGilliard, was born near Bridgeton, N. J., Sept. 12, 1856, and died June 9, 1901.

She was the daughter of John H. and Susie Davis McGilliard. Dec. 12, 1876, she was married to Ephraim Bonham, son of John S. They resided on the farm, where three children were born to them, Alfred (deceased), Chester S., and Susie. Eleven years ago failing health, asthma, compelled him to try another climate. In Denver, Colo., he found relief, where he has since lived, returning twice to visit his family, but could not remain. Nearly two years ago his family joined him there. She died after a very short illness. The son Chester came with the remains for burial at Shiloh. In the absence of her pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bridges, of the West Presbyterian church at Bridgeton, where her people belong, assisted by Rev. Mr. Burdick of Marlboro, conducted the funeral service. Mrs. Bonham was a devoted Christian and a worthy member of the Shiloh church, an accomplished woman, a faithful wife and mother. The grief-stricken family, to which Chester returns, has the sympathy of the large family and circle of friends, both in Bridgeton and Shiloh. **E. B. S.**

TOMLINSON.—Samuel Tomlinson was born near Shiloh, N. J., Dec. 1, 1843, and quietly passed away at his home in Shiloh, June 27, 1901.

He was the son of Thomas and Rebecca Tomlinson. At the commencement of the Civil War he enlisted, served for three years, spending six months in the Libby Prison pen. In March, 1871, he was married to Miss Etta Moore, of Shiloh, who, with four children, Carrie R. (Mrs. Dare), Nellie S., Joseph M. and Charlie D., survives him. He was a successful farmer until 1890, when he was elected Steward of the County House. In October, 1893, he was appointed Postmaster, which office he has since held, in connection with his Shiloh store, with marked ability and satisfaction. In early life he made profession of religion, and united with the Marlboro church. Later he took a letter from the church to unite elsewhere, but had delayed doing so. His rule of life was "The Golden Rule." Last December failing health compelled him to leave the business in charge of his son Joseph. Since then he has been confined mostly to the house. Rev. Mr. Beach, of Bridgeton, assisted by Rev. Mr. Burdick, of Marlboro, in the absence of Pastor Saunders, conducted the funeral services, from the residence, Sunday afternoon. A large circle of relatives and friends came from near and far to attend the services, and to sympathize with the grief-stricken family. Few men will be missed more in all circles of business and of society. A very generous man, a very kind and affectionate husband and father has fallen in the prime of life before that destroyer, consumption. **E. B. S.**

WELLS.—At his home in Westerly, R. I., July 8, 1901, Mr. George F. Wells, in the 50th year of his age.

He was born in Rockville, R. I., Oct. 7, 1851. In early life he united with the Rockville Seventh-day Baptist church, where he remained till about eighteen years of age, when, on his removal to Westerly, he transferred his membership by letter to the Pawcatuck church, where he continued a member till his death. He was married Jan. 3, 1876, to Miss Alice M. York, daughter of the late Benjamin York of Westerly. His wife, with four children, a son and three daughters, still survive him. For several years past Mr. Wells has been prominently identified with many of the interests of his adopted town, being at the time of his death, Chief of the Westerly Fire Department and a Representative in the General Assembly of Rhode Island. His funeral conducted by the pastor of the Pawcatuck church, was largely attended, the Governor, with various other state officials, and many neighbors and friends being present. In his death his family have sustained the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father; and the community a citizen who always had its best interests at heart, and was ever ready to promote them to the best of his ability. **S. H. D.**

THE HALF-HEARTED MAN BECOMES A DRIFTER.

The world is full of people who bemoan their hard luck and are constantly pitying themselves because fate is against them, because they cannot succeed as other people do. The real cause of their failure is lack of heart. They do not throw their whole souls into their work. They only touch their employment with the tips of their fingers. They do not fling their whole life into their vocations. They are half-hearted, and lack energy, push, perseverance; they have no ambition-fires to melt the obstacles in their pathways, to weld together, into one continuous chain, the links of their efforts.

Futile endeavor, half-hearted effort, never accomplished anything. It takes the fire of determination, energy, push, and good judgment to accomplish that which counts, or life will be a failure. It is the enthusiastic man, with fire in his blood and ginger in his brain, who makes things move, and pushes to the front.

We see the half-hearted floating aimlessly with every current. They have lost their grip, and are pushed aside by the more vigorous and determined; they lose heart and cease struggling, and then they become drifters, and are tossed about on the sea of life.—*Success.*

No man can ever rise above that at which he aims.—*A. A. Hodge.*

Special Notices.

North-Western Tract Depository.

A full supply of the publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society can be found at the office of Wm. B. West & Son, at Milton Junction, Wis.

MILL YARD Seventh-day Baptist Church, London. Address of Church Secretary, 46 Valmar Road, Denmark Hill, London, S. E.

THE Sabbath-keepers in Syracuse and others who may be in the city over the Sabbath are cordially invited to attend the Bible Class, held every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock, with some one of the resident Sabbath-keepers.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Church of Chicago holds regular Sabbath services in the Le Moyne Building, on Randolph street between State street and Wabash avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers are most cordially welcomed. Pastor's address, Rev. M. B. Kelly, 223 Jackson Park Terrace.

SABBATH-KEEPERS in Utica, N. Y., meet the third Sabbath in each month at 2 P. M., at the home of Dr. S. C. Maxson, 22 Grant St. Preaching by Rev. G. W. Lewis, of Verona Mills. Other Sabbaths, the Bible-class alternates with the various Sabbath-keepers in the city. All are cordially invited.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST SERVICES are held, regularly, in Rochester, N. Y., every Sabbath, at 3 P. M., at the residence of Mr. Irving Saunders, 516 Monroe Avenue, conducted by Rev. S. S. Powell, whose address is 11 Sycamore Street. All Sabbath-keepers, and others, visiting in the city, are cordially invited to these services.

THE Seventh-day Baptist church of New York City holds services at the Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South and Thompson Street. Services begin at 11.30 A. M. Until September 1, Rev. David A. McMurray, assistant pastor of the Memorial Church will preach. Visiting Sabbath-keepers in the city are cordially invited to attend these services.

GEO. B. SHAW, Pastor,
1293 Union Avenue.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hornellsville, N. Y., holds regular services in the lecture room of the Baptist church, corner of Church and Genesee streets, at 2.30 P. M. Sabbath-school following preaching service. A general invitation is extended to all, and especially to Sabbath-keepers remaining in the city over the Sabbath.

I. L. COTTRELL, Pastor,
29 Ransom St.

THE Committee of the Conference on Obituaries, desires that the family of any official member of the denomination who has died during the Conference year, communicate to some member of that Committee such facts in the life of the deceased, as may be of value in making their annual report.

The Committee is composed of the following: C. A. Burdick, Ashaway, R. I.; Chas. York, DeRuyter, N. Y.; Rev. L. E. Livermore, New Market, N. J.; R. S. Langworthy, Brookfield, N. Y.; A. B. Kenyon, Alfred, N. Y.

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