#### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS -Increasing Interest in the Sabbath Question; Joy and Duty; Is the World Better for Your Living? Seventh day Baptists and the Bible; Telling Occasionally is not Teaching; The Supply of Ministers; Not a Trivial Quesion; The Jewish View of the Sabbath; The Sabbath Seal; A New Maga-Aggressive Sabbath Reform Work. . . . . 132 Missions.—Editorials; From Dr. Platts; College Men and Missions; Will You WOMAN'S WORK. - The Shut Door, Poetry; Work for "Shut ins"; Protection for Song Birds; A Fitting Memorial; Some "Shut ins."; Is Our — Government Just to its Women? . 135-136 Development of Young People's Work. 137 Education and the Education Society. . 138 CHILDREN'S PAGE.-Don't Put it Off, Poetry; His First Cigar . . . . . . . . . 139 YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.—Just a Door Swinging Round and Round; Tom and Needs of the Sabbath School . . . . . . 141 For Systematic Bible Reading. . . . . . 141 

#### The Sabbath Recorder.

A. H. LEWIS, D. D. LL. D., Editor. JOHN HISCOX, Business Manager

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year .....\$2 00

Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents additional, on account of postage. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to THE SABBATH RÉCORDER, Plainfield,

#### THE SABBATH VISITOR.

Published weekly, under the auspices of the Sabbath School Board, by the American Sabbath Tract Society, at

#### PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Single copies per year .....\$ 60 Ten copies or upwards, per copy ..... 50 Communications should be addressed to The Sabbath Visitor, Plainfield, N. J.

#### HELPING HAND IN BIBLE SCHOOL WORK

A quarterly, containing carefully prepared helps on the International Lessons. Conducted by The Sabbath School Board. Price 25 cents a copy per year; seven cents a

#### THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PULPIT. Published monthly by the

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. This publication will contain a sermon for each Sabbath in the year by ministers living and departed. It is designed especially for pastorless churches and isolated Sabbath-keepers, but will be of value to all. Price fifty cents per

Subscriptions should be sent to Rev. O. U. Whitford, Westerly, R. I.; sermons and editorial matter to Rev. O. D. Sherman, Richburg, N. Y.

#### DE BOODSCHAPPER. A 20 PAGE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY IN THE

HOLLAND LANGUAGE. Subscription price ......75 cents per year PUBLISHED BY

G. VELTHUYSEN, Haarlem, Holland. DE BOODSCHAPPER (The Messenger) is an able exponent of the Bible Sabbath (the Seventh-day) Baptism, Temperance, etc., and is an excellent paper to place in the hands of Hollanders in this country, to call their attention to these important facts.

#### Gentry, Ark.

TANIEL C. MAIN, M. D. PRYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

# ALFRED UNIVERSITY

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Centennial Fund.

Alfred University was founded in 1836, and from the beginning its constant and earnest aim has been to place within the reach of the deserving, educational advantages of the highest type, and in every part of the country there may be found many whom it has materially assisted to go out into the world to broader lives of useful and honored citizenship. That it may be of still greater service in opening a way to those seeking a college education, it is provided that for every one thousand dollars subscribed and paid into the Centennial Fund, from any town in Allegany or Steuben counties, N. Y., or any county in any state or territory, free tuition be granted to one student each year for the Freshman year of the College course. Your attention is directed to the fact that any money which you may subscribe, will in conjunction with that subscribed by others in your town or county, become a part of a fund which will forever be available in the way of assisting some one in your own vicinity. Every friend of Higher Education and of Alfred University is urged to send a contribution to the Treasurer, whether it be

Proposed Centennial Fund . . . \$100,000 00 Amount needed, June 1, 1904. . \$95.833 50 Rev. H. D. Clarke, Dodge Centre, Minn.

Mrs. H. D. Clarke. W. J. Fitzpatrick, New York City.

Amount needed to complete fund \$95,610 00

## **Spring Term** Milton College.

This term opens Wednesday March 22, 1905, and continues twelve weeks, closing Thursday, June 22, 1905.

A college of liberal training for young men and women. Three principal courses: Ancient classical, modern classical, and scien-

Many elective courses are offered. Spec-

ial advantages for the study of Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic philology. The Academy of Milton College is the pre-

paratory school to the College, and has three similar courses leading to those in the College, with an English course in addition, fitting students for ordinary business life. Excellent school of music, with courses in

pjanoforte, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Elementary and Chorus Singing, Voice Culture, Harmony, etc. Classes in Bible study, Elocution, and Physical Culture.

Club boarding, \$1.40 per week; boarding in private families, \$3 per week, including room rent and use of furniture. For further information address the

REV. W. C. DALAND, D. D., President or Prof. A. E. WHITFORD, M. A., Registrar, Milton, Rock County. Wis.

# Salem College..

## Twentieth Anniversary Building Fund.

In 1909 Salem College will have been in existence twenty years.

During the greater part of this period its work has been done in one building. For nearly a fifth of a century this commodious structure has served its purpose well, but the work has far outgrown the plans of its founders. Every available space is crowded with apparatus, specimens, and curios of great value. Every recitation room is filled beyond its capacity each term. More room is needed for the library. The requirements of to-day call for another building on the college campus. The demand is urgent. It is proposed to lay the corner stone of such a building not later than the opening of the fall term of 1904. To that end this fund is started. It is to be kept in trust and

It is earnestly hoped that every lover of true education, within West Virginia and without, will be responsive to this great need and contribute to this fund in order that a suitable building may be erected.

The names of the contributors will be published from time to time in "Good Tidings," the "Salem Express," and the "Salem Express,"

BATH RECORDER," as subscriptions are received by the secretary of the college.

o be used only for the purposes above speci-

DENJAMIN F. LANGWORTHY. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Suite 510 and 512 Tacoma Bldg., 131 LaSalle St. Tel. Main 3141. Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, III.

#### Seventh-day Baptist Bureau of Employment and Correspondence

President.—C. B. Hull, Marquette Bldg., Vice-President.—W. H. GREENMAN, Milton Junction, Wis.
Secretaries.—W. M. Davis, 602 West 63d St.,
Chicago, Ill.; Murray Maxson, 516 West
Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

ASSOCIATIONAL SECRETARIES. Davis, Salem, W. Va. Randolph, 185 North 9th St., New-Wardner ark, N. J.
Dr. S. C. Maxson, 22 Grant St., Utica, N. Y.
Rev. E. P. Saunders, Alfred, N. Y.
W. K. Davis, Milton, Wis.
F. R. Saunders, Hammond, La.
Under control of General Conference, Denominational in scope and purpose. INCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY.

#### Plainfield, N. J.

MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SO-CIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. F. Hubbard, President, Plainfield, N. J. A. L. Titsworth, Secretary, Plainfield, N. F. J. HUBBARD, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J. Rev. A. H. Lewis, Corresponding Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

Regular meeting of the Board, at Plainfield, N. J., the second First-day of each month, at 2.15 P. M.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST ME-MORIAL FUND. J. F. HUBBARD, President, Plainfield. N. J. J. M. TITSWORTH, Vice-President, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH A. HUBBARD, Treas., Plainfield, N. J. D. E. TITSWORTH, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J. Gifts for all Denominational Interests solicited. Prompt payment of all obligations request-

M. STILLMAN, VV . Counsellor At LAW, Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.

# Millton, Wis.

W OMAN'S EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. President, Mrs. S. J. Clarke, Milton, Wis. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. B. Morton, Milton, Wis.; Mrs. W. C. Daland, Milton, Wis. Wis.; Mrs. W. C. Daland, Milton, Wis.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. J. Van
Horn, Albion, Wis.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Babcock,
Milton, Wis.
Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. Platts, Milton, Wis.
Editor of Woman's Page, Mrs. Henry M.
Maxson, 661 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
Secretary, Eastern Association, Mrs. Anna
Randolph, Plainfield, N. J.
Secretary, South-Eastern Association, Mrs. G.
H. Trainer, Salem, W. Va. H. Trainer, Salem, W. Va. Secretary, Central Association, Mrs. R. E.
Wheeler, Leonardsville, N. Y.
Secretary Western Association, Miss Agnes
L. Rogers, Alfred, N. Y. Secretary, South-Western Association, Mrs. G H. F. Randolph, Fouke. Ark.
Secretary, North-Western Association, Mrs. A. E. Whitford, Milton, Wis.

#### New York City.

CABBATH SCHOOL BOARD.

George B. Shaw, President, 511 Central Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Vice Presidents. Eastern Association, Edward E. Whitford, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Central Association. Ira Lee Cottrell, Leonardsville, N. Y.; Western Association, Arthur E. Main, Alfred, N. Y.;
South-Eastern Association, S. Orestes Bond, Aberdeen, W. Va.; North-Western Association, Herman D. Clarke, Dodge Centre, Minn.; South-Western Association, Gideon H. F. Randolph, Fouke, Arkansas.

Arkansas.

Frank L. Greene, Treasurer, 490 Vanderbilt
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corliss F. Randolph, Rec. Sec., 185 North
Ninth St., Newark, N. J.

John B. Cottrell, Cor. Sec., 1097 Park Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other Members, Eli F. Loofboro, New York
City; Stephen Babcock, New York City;
Charles C. Chipman, Yonkers, N. Y.; Esle F.
Randolph, Great Kills, P. O, Staten Island,
N. Y.

Regular meetings the third Sundays in September, December and March, and the first Sunday in June.

TTERBERT G. WHIPPLE. Counselor at LAW, St. Paul Building, C. CHIPMAN.

ARCHITECT, St. Paul Building.

TTARRY W. PRENTICE, D. D. S., "The Northport," 76 West 103d Street.

A LFRED CARLYLE PRENTICE, M. D. A 155 W. 46th Street. Hours: 8-10 A. M. 1-2; 6-8 P. M.

RRA S. ROGERS, Special Agent. MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. Co., 137 Broadway.

Alfred. N. Y.

LFRED UNIVERSITY.
Second Semester, 69th Year, begins Feb. 3, 1905 For catalogue and information, address BOOTHE COLWELL DAVIS, Ph. D., D.D., Pres. ALFRED ACADEMY.

Second Quarter Opens Nov. 12, 1904.
Preparation for College.
TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS. Opens Sept. 6, 1904. S.G. BURDICK, Prin.

C EVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCA-TION SOCIETY. E. M. Tomlinson, President, Alfred, N. Y. Rev. Arthur E. Main, Corresponding Secretary, Alfred, N. Y. V. A. Baggs, Recording Secretary, Alfred, N. B. KENYON, Treasurer, Alfred, N. Y. The regular meetings of the Board are held in February, May, August and November, at the call of the President.

TOUNG PEOPLE'S EXECUTIVE BOARD. Rev. A. C. Davis, President, West Edmeston, Mrs. Walter L. Greene, Secretary, Alfred, Mrs. Walter L. Greene, Secretary, Alfred, N. Y.
Starr A. Burdick, Treasurer, Alfred, N. Y.
L. C. Randolph, Editor Young People's Page, Alfred, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry M. Maxson, General Junior Superintendent, Plainfield, N. J.
Associational Secretaries, Roy F. Randolph, New Milton, W. Va.; L. Gertrude Stillman, Ashaway, R. I.; Ethel A. Haven, Leonardsville, N. Y.; Mrs. H. C. Van Horn, Alfred, N. Y.; C. U. Parker, Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Van Horn, Gentry, Ark.

LFRED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY REV. ARTHUR E. MAIN, Dean.

#### Westerly, R. I.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MIS-SIONARY SOCIETY. WM. L. CLARKE, President, Westerly, A. S. BABCOCK, Recording Secretary, Rockville, R. I. GEORGE H. UTTER, Treasurer, Westerly, REV. O. U. WHITFORD, Corresponding Secretary, Westerly, R. I.

The regulars meetings of the Board of managers are held the third Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October. OARD OF PULPIT SUPPLY AND MINISTERIAL EMPLOYMENT. IRA B. CRANDALL, President, Westerly, R. I.
O. U. WHITFORD, Corresponding Secretary,
Westerly, R. I.
FRANK HILL, Recording Secretary, Ashaway,

R. I. Associational Secretaries: Stephen Babcock Dr. A. C. Davis, Central, West Edmeston, N. Y.; W. C. Whitford, Western, Alfred, N. Y.; U. S. Griffin, North-Western, Nortonville, Kans.; F. J. Ehret, South-Eastern, Salem, W. Va.; W. R. Potter, South-Western, Hammond, La. mond, La.

The work of this Board is to help pastor-less churches in finding and obtaining pas-tors, and unemployed ministers among us to The Board will not obtrude information help or advice upon any church or persons, but give it when asked. The first three persons named in the Board will be its working force, being located near each other.

The Associational Secretaries will keep the working force of the Board informed in regard to the pastorless churches and unemploy ed ministers in their respective Associations and give whatever aid and counsel they can All correspondence with the Board, either through its Corresponding Secretary or Associational Secretaries, will be strictly confi-

#### Shiloh, N. J.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST GEN-ERAL CONFERENCE. Next session to be held at Shiloh, N. J., Aug. 23-28, 1905.

Dr. George W. Post, 1987 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., President.

Rev. E. P. Saunders, Alfred, N. Y., Rec. Sec. Rev. L. A. Platts, D. D., Milton, Wis., Cor. PROF. W. C. WHITFORD, Alfred, N. Y., Tress Executive Committee.—Rev. W. L. Burdick, Ashaway, R. I.; David E. Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J.: Ira B. Crandall. Westerly, R. I.; H. D. Babcock, Leonardsville, N. Y.; Esle F. Randolph, Great Kills, N. Y.; Rev. W. D. Burdick, Nile, N. Y.

Utica, N. Y.

R. S. C. MAXSON. Office 225 Genesee Street.

West Edmeston, N. Y. General Practice.
Specialty: Eye and Ear.

# 

A Seventh-day Baptist Weekly, Published By The American Sabbath Tract Society, Plainfield, N. J

Volume 61. No. 10.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., MARCH 6, 1905.

WHOLE No. 3,132.

A SONG OF LIFE. Praised be the lips of the morn For their musical message of light, For their bird chanted burden of song. Praised be the young earth reborn For its freshness and glory and might And the thoughts of high, solemn delight That at flash of its purity throng.

Praised be the lips of the day For their clarion call to the field Where the battle of life must be fought. Praised be the fire of the fray Where the soul is refined and annealed, And the spirit heroic revealed, And pure gold from base substances wrought.

Praised be the lips of the night For their murmurous message of rest, For their lullaby, motherly sweet. Praised be the dreams of delight, While tired life is asleep in love's nest, And in harmony tender and blest Heaven's calm and earth's loveliest meet. I. Zangwill.

The Denomi- portant fact in the Christian its special place and mission is to forward and national Paper. world, and the denominational

in denominational work. This is in keeping and mission in the world, he secures not only with the great fact in human experience, that the respect, but the approbation of all thoughtideas and aims, naturally unite for the extension of their ideas, and the accomplishment of best passport to a place in the esteem of all their purposes. The success of such efforts is right-thinking men. due, in a great degree, to the clearness with which their necessity and character are understood, and the closeness of the union which obtains between men with such common purposes. That denominations, in the religious world, Bible Study. have a place, in the providence of God, none can doubt, and the existence of denominational papers is as logical and essential as similar publications are logical and essential in the business world. While the average reader may not know or care much about the iron business or how the boot market runs, there are thousands of men who are subscribers of the Boot and Shoe Reporter and of the Iron Age. The boot and shoe dealer does not read the Iron Age and the man who is interested in the iron market knows little of the Boot and Shoe Reporter. The direct application of these principles to denominational newspapers and to those publications which seek to carry forward the work of a given denomination, is plain. It is logically and morally right, therefore, that each denominational paper should aim to serve the purposes

people in turn should bring the largest moral

lect and discard their personal obligations to brotherhood, rather than isolation. it. THE RECORDER has no reason for special complaint in this direction, but it is not without reason that the attention of our readers be fre- The Bible quently called to the fact that, while THE RE-CORDER stands for all truth and for the largest Side. DENOMINATIONALISM is an im- interests of the kingdom of Christ in the world, strengthen the work of the Seventh-day Bappaper is a most important factor tists. Whenever a man is loyal to his place ful men. To be true to one's self, to one's church, one's people, one's national flag, is the

> The Broadeninguine study enlarge one's concepacter, in every department ried forward as it ought to be, is first among

those influences which give breadth of opinion so many phases of truth are to be considered, mental theological questions of the day, there truths which it reveals, they have neither time, and financial support to their paper. The duty is more wonder that men agree as nearly as they nor wish to discuss, its actual or apparent im-

of reading and supporting a denominational do, rather than that they disagree upon many paper does not carry with it the idea that other points. In proportion as Bible study develops papers should not be read, and that each reader the spiritual life, and men consider the book and of a denominational paper should not seek the its teachings from the standpoint of what is largest field of information possible, concern-right, minor differences disappear, and with real ing all Christian work. It is doubtless true unanimity men come to agree upon the fundathat the best denominationalist is a broad-view- mental principles of ethics and of righteousness, ed man, well informed, with clear conceptions of as they appear in the Bible. If, instead of real the duty and work of other people, and there- Bible study, one confines his investigations to a fore with clear conceptions of his own work single point, narrowness and intolerance are and the work of the people with whom he likely to accrue, where breadth and tolerance stands. In general, these principles are accept- ought to appear. But we are speaking of genued by all; actually, many people do not carry ine honest Bible study, from as large a standthem out as they ought to. Very slight excuses point as the human mind can grasp. Such are sufficient to turn some men away from their study is sure to give breadth, rather than nardenominational newspaper, or lead them to neg-rowness, tolerance, rather than bigotry, and

> So MUCH is being said upon the literary value of the Bible, and from a Literary concerning the Bible as literature. that, while we attempt no discussion of that feature of Bible

study, it should find recognition in every consideration of the Bible. He who studies the Bible becomes familiar with many of the best specimens of literature known to the world. The beauty and strength of the imagery used in the Bible, finds few equals in literature. The beauty of its poetry, the vigor and power of its comparisons, the exquisite choice of words and phrases, born of highest thought, are prominent literary characteristics of the Book. The low Accurate information and gen- estimate in which the Bible is held by many people comes through their ignorance because they tions and give breadth to char- have no adequate conception of its beauty or value from a literary standpoint. As a source thought. Bible study, when car- of apt and valuable quotations, it surpasses any other book of its size, if not all other books. It is praise, rather than a cause for sneering, and strength of character. The real student of which appears in that somewhat common statethe Bible soon becomes tolerant of the opinions ment that the Bible "is a book often quoted but of others. There is so much to be known, and seldom read." That the Bible is so often quoted, and under so many different circumwhen one studies the Bible, that the thought- stances, shows the accuracy of its descriptions ful man soon learns to do more than merely and the reality of its relations to human experitolerate the opinions of others. As he discovers ence. The study of the Bible also increases the many-sidedness of truth, and learns his own faith in its Divine character, and a more intellilimitations, he is the more ready to understand gent conception of the whole idea of Divine the limitations of others, and the consequent im- revelation. He who knows the Bible, rises perfection of their views. Breadth of view is above narrow and technical definitions of revedemanded in Bible study, since that study in- lation and inspiration, and finds God and truth volves so many questions concerning God, and in the book, as the narrow-viewed man never those larger truths which men can never fully does. As real knowledge of the Bible incomprehend. When one takes into account the creases, technical difficulties concerning its natof the people for which it stands, and that the extent of thought included in the great funda- ure disappear. When men grasp the greater

in this larger sense, soon discovers how worth- an important lesson to the people of that time, which they said. We naturally question theorless have been the disputes of men concerning concerning theories with which they were fa- ies. Debate awakens opposition, and it is easy doctrines and events connected with the Bible. miliar. His words are equally applicable to all to offer objections. It is not so in matters of Most of all do they discover the folly of attempt- time. They are prophetic and determinative personal experiences. These appeal with such ing to create a warfare between science and the concerning all great questions in social and re- directness and force that they create their own Bible, or between God, as He appears in the ligious reform. Viewed from any standpoint, welcome, and find a resting place in the hearts Word, and in the world. Under the larger the Sabbath question is a great one. It reaches of men. A practical truth is suggested at this view, these difficulties which men have created, farther as to results, and deeper as to import- point. Your theories concerning life are of by narrow interpretations of the opening chap- ance, than men usually suppose. Every ques- comparatively little value, and, in many inters of Genesis, for example, disappear, while tion as great as this, must pass through succes- stances, it is not worth while to give utterance the greater truths that underlie the universe, sive stages of experience before men learn the to them. Your actual experiences in life are told in allegory, in poetic form, but with the ac- extent of the issues, or the value of results seen never without value, and it is always best to curacy of a Divine penman, come out with new or unseen. If, at any stage, the incomplete hold them in readiness for the world's good. richness and power.

IT frequently occurs that men pa-Nothingness of rade their disbeliefs and rejoice in telling what they are not. They do not believe in Calvinism, nor in Higher Criticism. They do not believe in the Old Testament, and they do not believe in the New, and so on to the end of the chapter. If occasion requires that a man should state what he does not believe, as a matter of information, there may be need for such a statement, but in all matters connected with right doing, with repentance and salvation, there is not much greater folly than the assertion of that which is negative, in the matter of faith. Genuine faith is among the most positive of experiences. Every conception of the Gospel which is of value to men, has in it something positive, something which takes hold upon men, which probes their lives, and makes direct impinging upon character.. Whatever may be the grade of social and religious development, in any given period, the successful preaching for that time must be positive, and, in no small sense, mandatory. We do not mean mandatory because of the authority of the preacher, but mandatory because truth makes demands and puts obligations upon those who listen. The great preachers of all ages under whose influence the world has been moved to better things, have been men with a definite message, men of positive character. The New Testament is full of examples, and all history from that time to this supports the conclusion that, without a definite message, clear cut and commanding, little of good is attained. It is hardly worth while to stop long to banter with the man who has nothing to offer except his doubts, unless those doubts be the result of ignorance. When this is the case, positive information, definite knowledge, and clearly stated truths are needed. If you seek to defend yourself, send your doubts away. No defense of your position will be of value, which lacks in positiveness and therefore in power. Still more important is this truth when applied to any message you may have for the world. Your doubts can afford to wait, and it is not of value to yourself or your hearers, if you are a preacher, that you expose your ignorance or make much of your unbelief. If you believe anything, preach that; if you do not, do not preachat all.

MEN and theories find their final test in fruitage. This test is the Festing by ultimate verdict, on every question of importance. Whatever may seem expedient or desirable, at any given time, must pass through the crucible of experience before final judgment can be pronounced upon circumstances, finds quick response in the hearts it. This philosophy of history, and its value, of all. It is the element of personal experience are too little understood. When Christ said, in Isaiah, in Paul, and, be it said reverently, in ception as to what right demands and how

plete and final, serious error will follow. The the experience, the principle remains the same. now apparent through no-sabbathism, demand wilder. such re-investigation. The question is too great for settlement according to the opinions of any one time, much less according to the imperfect Previous interpretation which men may make of isolated Preparation. passages of Scripture. The whole field of history must be considered, and the opinions of arly attainments will appreciate that remark. men must be tested by the fruits they have borne. The present can be understood in no increases the value of the Biblical argument. for the Bible itself, and the Sabbath law as interpreted by Christ, illustrate the exceeding value of historic tests.

and how the experience of any one, under given

perfections. He who comes to know the Bible "By their fruit ye shall know them," He taught Christ, which gives peculiar power to that knowledge and the imperfect conclusion that Whatever is best in literature or art is that men always hold until experience has demon- which men are compelled to express because of strated their actual worth, be accepted as com- personal experiences. Whatever the nature of recognition of this fact at the present time, If it be joy and triumph, its utterance awakens when the Sabbath question ought to secure re- joy and triumph in other hearts. If it be reexamination, is imperative. To secure a more pentance and sorrow, other hearts are moved in nearly perfect view, and to learn what verdicts the same way. It is not too much to suppose history has recorded concerning views that have that the greatest element of reality in the future been held, and are yet held, demands a careful life will be, that theories concerning life will disreview of the question in its various stages. If appear, and only the actual experiences of souls there were no other reason for such a review, will remain. Experience is easily understood. the evil results and disastrous consequences while theories often do little more than be-

> It was once said of Dean Farrar that he "used language which was delightful to hear and difficult to forget." Those who knew his schol-

We make it the text for some suggestions concerning previous preparation as a source of sucother way. This does not lessen, but rather, it cess, in all things. The Dean's language was delightful to hear and difficult to forget because it was the result of such careful preparation, through many years and under many circumstances, as brought both thought and language close to perfection. Such attainments become a OFTEN we do not appreciate that part of one's nature, and the results are uncon-The Power of those things which appeal to us sciously expressed. This principle is so well Personal Exper-most, whether in sermons, poems, understood in intellectual matters, and in all or stories, are the direct results of matters of handicraft, that it is made the basis some marked personal experience. of training and the ground work of success. So true is this that it may be said, without fear The principle does not have less application in of contradiction, that whatever is of value in lit- matters touching character, and in spiritual exerature, art, embodies some definite personal experiences. He who would be able to stand unperience. That which is said or written, in a moved in the presence of temptation, must be general way, and is not permeated by personal prepared by such consideration of that which experience, is ephemeral and valueless. The is right, and such power to determine between strength of the Bible is that it embodies the right and wrong, as fit him to discern the charchoicest of personal experiences. Life touches acter of evil and to stand against it, at a moand influences life, while theories and statements ment's warning. The masterful writer is one concerning life are little heeded. Those poems who cannot be taken by surprise, whatever deof the age, which are immortal, have grown mand may come upon him. The masterful from sharp personal experiences. Thousands soul, in matters of right doing and of rightof people sing "Abide with me, fast falls the eousness, becomes such only through such preeven tide," without knowing that they are re- vious preparation as gives strength, equipoise, peating a personal experience of great power and, most of ally immediate touch with Divine and pathos. Rev. Francis Lyte, when fifty- help. It will frequently happen in matters fours years of age, found himself doomed to die spiritual that the tempted one cannot wait, nor with pulmonary consumption. It is said that go far away to find a helper. Hence that prehe prayed for strength to "write something that vious preparation of soul and life which keeps would live to the glory of God," when he had him in constant touch with Divine wisdom and passed on to the next life. After preaching his Divine power, is the only assurance of success. last sermon at Brickham, England, one evening, Specific rules cannot be given by which such he wrote that hymn. Such examples of per- previous preparation may be made. It is a matsonal experience could be multiplied indefinitely. ter of living rather than of rules, of existence, They show how closely human lives are related, not of lessons. It may well be said that the spirit of obedience is first in such preparation. With this, must be an increasing knowledge of what is right, and a clearness of spiritual per-

wrong seeks to mislead, and to make itself ap- thority of the church. On the other hand, it is pear to be right. Probably the tendency of evil quite as evident that Protestantism, in some or to pervert the judgment, and make black appear all of its forms, will be the religion of those to be white, is one of the greatest elements of who disclaim all outward authority, whether expower in temptation. Hence the necessity of pressed in an organized church or a formulated that habit of soul which analyzes right and creed. It is necessary to give greater attention wrong and anticipates temptation by deciding than men are accustomed to give to the fact what ought to be done, whenever evil appears, that national tendencies and grades of develop-As the meditations and dreams of the true poet, ment have much to do with forms of religious finally take shape in immortal verse, so the thought. The combination of religion and meditations, aspirations, and purposes of the politics in Germany intensifies the difference besoul concerning right, in those quiet hours tween Catholics and Protestants, and compliwhen there is no immediate temptation at hand, cates the question, in many instances. become the safeguard and source of success when temptation appears. Without understanding just how the Master was tempted in the wilderness, we may rightly conclude that, for vears before that temptation came, all the salient features of those terrible days had been before Him, in His thinking, planning, and determining. He had met worldly ambition, and pride, and love of power, had penetrated their disguises, had risen above their demands, until. when the actual conflict in the wilderness came. He was able to command them into silence and turn them aside in defeat. Whatever of Divine help was granted to Him in those hours, was not more important in the outcome of that struggle, than was the previous preparation with which He came to it. Herein is our lesson.

MARCH 6, 1905.

Roman Cathol- which the Protestant movement icism and Prot- grew, began in Germany, as all

Political, theological, and social influences, in Ninth Street, Newark, N. J. Germany are still involved in the same struggle. Roman Catholicism exists in Germany, strong AN OPEN LETTER TO SEVENTH-DAY in some of its better phases, and weak in some of its less desirable phases. The same is true of Protestantism. Germany is the land of thinkers and scholars, and independence of thought is sure to obtain in such a land. Two or three days since, in conversation with an intelligent observer of affairs in the United States, the influences of Roman Catholicism in our own country, and especially at the national capital, was under consideration. THE REcorder has no wisdom which justifies any prophesies concerning the future of the two great religions in this country, but it is certain that the struggle, which began in Germany under Luther, is by no means ended, either in the Old World or the New. Probably the passing away of certain features of authority, as they appeared in the early struggle in Germany, the authority of the church on the one hand, and of the Bible on the other, and the substitution of a better conception of authority through what is called by some, "the religion of the spirit" will aid in the settlement of the struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism. The phases of the conflict which appeared in the time of Luther will not reappear, and yet that phase of the conflict which places the authority of the Roman Catholic church as supreme, in contradistinction to any other authority, must continue until the nature of the Catholic position is essentially changed. Doubtless, Roman Meanwhile the demands have so increased that Catholicism will continue to be that form of it is no longer possible for one man, or for a Christianity best fitted for those who, having too few men, to do the work which is now pressing, which James Bailey left will save any student little interest, or too narrow conceptions of per- and is certain to increase. All those who have of the Sabbath question months if not years of sonal obligations, prefer to leave the matter of been considered specialists, came to that place labor. The Supplementary Lessons which are religious duty and of final salvation, to the au- while carrying full work as pastors or teachers, now appearing in the Helping Hand, embody

Elder Amos

THE RECORDER hereby sends an earnest request to its readers for a picture of Elder Amos R. Wells. Will not those readers who are in

the family line of Elder Wells, or who for any reason may know of any picture, report to us promptly. A silhouette picture would be better than nothing, and if there be such an one anvwhere, we shall be glad to know of the fact, although a picture of some other type would be more desirable. Mr. Corliss F. Randolph seeks this picture for his history of West Virginia. Elder Wells having been one of the earliest missionaries sent to that state. Mr. Randolph announces that his book will be published this spring, the only question now being how soon the business of the Publishing House will en-THE original struggle, out of able it to turn out the book. All our readers will rejoice in the prospect of the appearance of this volume, and we trust that if any reader estantism in Ger-know. In some respects, the ele-knows where a picture of Elder Wells can be ments of that struggle have never found, that he will report it, at once, to this been removed from Germany. office, or to Corliss F. Randolph, 185 North

## BAPTIST PASTORS, AND THEO-LOGICAL STUDENTS.

A. H. LEWIS.

DEAR BRETHREN:

I am keenly impressed with the conviction that your attention ought to be concentrated upon an increasing need concerning yourselves, the churches over whose interests you are or yet may be placed, and the denomination which you and those churches constitute. I send this letter publicly, that the people who are associated with you, and to whom you must look for support in accomplishing the work required at your hands, and theirs, may be led to consider their duty in the case.

For the last quarter of a century or more, there has been an increasing tendency to relegate Sabbath reform work to a few specialists. Compared with the situation two generations ago, there is reason to believe that Seventh-day Baptist pastors, and candidates for the ministry, are not as well prepared to fulfill their duties, from a denominational standpoint, as were the men of that time. Among the able specialists whom many of you will recall were J. W. Mor-

ton, Nathan Wardner, James Bailey, N. V. Hull, L. C. Rogers, C. D. Potter and others. All these have passed from labor to reward, and others have not risen to take their places.

with the exception of Dr. Potter, who took up the work after retiring from active professional and business life. I call attention to this fact lest any of you should say that the duties of pastors and teachers are so exacting and imperative, that they cannot find time to become successful specialists in denominational matters. What is true of other specialists, is illustrated in my own experience. While I began historical studies, in a crude way, before I left college, all of the more permanent work I have done, has been done in connection with work as pastor, or, as pastor and teacher combined When I resigned my last pastorate, in 1896, it was with the hope and expectation that, from that time forward, my strength and time would be given wholly to Sabbath reform work. Less than two years passed before I was assigned to THE RECORDER, from which time it has been impossible to do much in the special field of Sabbath reform. This has been a great disappointment to me, although I dare not say that, had my choices been fulfilled, the case would have been better than it is now.

These facts in my personal experience lay a good foundation for appealing to each one of you to hasten your own preparation as a specialist on the Sabbath question, and those associated questions which are involved in our denominational life and work. Considerable has been said, from time to time, about securing some young man, to become a special student and to take up my work when I lay it down. Two or three years ago, I made certain public announcements relative to such a student. No one was found. Could such an one be found, one far more proficient than any who have gone before, the demands of the situation would not be fully met. The only way in which the growing requirements can be met, is by each pastor, and each student for the ministry, determining that he will become a specialist, in the largest degree possible. The importance of this decision reaches much farther than the individual. Our churches must realize that not only their leaders. but the people, must become more interested and more efficient, in every phase of denominational work. It is a serious weakness, when a church must send for a specialist to meet local demands touching Sabbath reform, Sabbath observance, or missionary work. Each church ought to be such a center of power that there will not be need for a specialist, more able than the pastor and the church combined; rare occasions ex-

My experience has shown that the support which a church can give to its pastor, in such special work, is of the greatest importance. In my last pastorate of sixteen years at Plainfield, N. J., the larger share of my book making was done. It could never have been done without the generous moral and financial support of the church. With such support, the writer was enabled to do quite as much as the average paston does in church work, and much special work,

This is said to prove that each pastor can become a specialist. It is far easier for the pastors and candidates for the ministry to attain this now, than it has been at any time before, in the history of our denomination. For example. in the matter of Bible study; the Commentary

MARCH 6, 1905.

the results of many years of thought, so crystallized and set forth, as to present the Biblical view of the Sabbath question, and its fundamental importance, with force and clearness. . Whoever will, may enrich himself and his people, from Bailey and Main.

As to the historical view, the larger field was unexplored when the writer began work in 1864. Whatever he has put into permanent form in books and newspaper files, has been done with the distinct purpose of aiding the investigator. Original sources of authority have been found, quoted in full and fortified with complete references. Scores of these original authorities are now within reach of the English reader, which were available only in the Latin or Greek, thirty years ago. Availing himself of the work which has been put into permanent quittal form through such labors, any young man may now begin his efforts as a specialist, in Sabbath history, and secure within two or three vears, that which has cost thirty or forty years of labor on the part of the writer. While the people attending a funeral service. Twelve demand is greater than ever before, the facilities for acquiring special knowledge are greater by seventy-five per cent. than they were forty demned five years ago. Eight or nine hundred vears ago.

But the main purpose of this letter is to em- wonder that more were not killed outright. phasize the fact that the present and prospective demands connected with our denominational life and work cannot be met unless both the peo- time, Secretary of the Treasury, died at Groton, ple and the pastors cease to depend upon one, Mass.. Feb. 27. He was born at Brookline, or a few, specialists. Realizing how much God Mass., Jan. 28, 1819. Our older readers, and calls for at their hands, our leaders must give those familiar with the history of the last cenmore thought, study, investigation, and zeal to tury, will recall Governor Boutwell as a man of the Sabbath Question, and to the enlarging is- great ability and a prominent figure in both peal to you, brethren in the ministry, at this life. time, when the hastening years hurry me on to where I shall join the company of those Specialists who have entered upon the Eternal Sabbath.

MARCH 1, 1905.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Sea affair between Russia and England was of- not at hand to determine the case, at this time. tative to Washington, and the interruption of ficially announced on Feb. 25. Contrary to the The Leland Stanford University, founded in semi-official announcement that had been made memory of their only son, has made the world beforehand, the report practically condemns acquainted with that family, in an unusual de-Russia, although in comparatively mild terms. gree. Mrs. Stanford, following the example of The Commissioners decided that there were no her late husband, has given her great fortune hostile vessels in the North Sea, even though to enrich and continue the work of the Univerthe Russian Commander believed that such ves- sity. She was a woman of rare ability and of sels were present. The general results of the highest nobility as to character. She has often decision are favorable to Great Britain, and are, been spoken of as one of the greatest philantherefore, in favor of justice to neutral powers, thropists among living women. There is no in general. The payment of damages by Russia had already been assented to, and the deci- less it is petty dislike on the part of a servant, sion carries such payment with it.

A destructive fire took place at Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 25, inflicting a loss of one or two millions of dollars, according to the earlier re-

Edward Cooper, once mayor of New York, son of the philanthropist, Peter Cooper, who tivity between the armies in Manchuria, and by founded Cooper Institute in that city, died from continued revolutionary agitation throughout apoplexy, on Feb. 25. He was born October Russia. From the beginning of the week, the 26, 1824.

million dollars.

have been consummated, have been our relawith the building of the Panama Canal.

The trial of Judge Swayne of Florida, before the United States Senate, resulted in his ac-

The floor of the auditorium of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored), Brooklyn, N. Y., gave way on the evening of Feb. 27, while the building was crowded by persons were killed and thirty more were injured. The building was old and was conpeople had crowded into the church, and it is a

George S. Boutwell, ex-governor of Massachusetts, ex-United States Senator, and, at one

Cal., widow of the late Senator Leland Stanford, died at Honolulu, March 1. A few months ago, Mrs. Stanford was mysteriously poisoned, at her home in California. She had gone to Honolulu in search of rest and health, and cir- week, friendly relations have been renewed becumstances indicate that she died from poison tween the Colombian government and the Unit-The report of the Commission on the North mysteriously administered. Sufficient facts are ed States. Colombia has sent a new represenadequate explanation concerning her death, unwho had been dismissed from her household. While the affairs of the University will not be broken up by her death, the fact of her death and the circumstances attending it are much to terrible, and the sweep of the Japanese irresistbe deplored.

The week has been marked by increased acsituation in the Caucasus, and elsewhere in the It seems probable that the Panama Canal Empire, has grown steadily worse. Railroad Commission will determine upon making a sea traffic throughout the Empire has been greatly are preparing to invest Vladivostock. level canal. Reports concerning that project impeded, or wholly demoralized, local business are now before the Commission. It is estimat- has been broken up in all the larger cities, and ed that the work could be completed in twelve the general unrest has grown continually. Acyears, at a cost of about two hundred and thirty tive fighting has gone forward, especially since Feb. 26. At the present writing, Thursday,

Congress has been more busily at work than March 2, the situation indicates that the Rususual, during the past week, in the effort to sian army in Manchuria is again defeated, and close up its affairs before it expires on March that serious results have been piled upon prev-4. Many important questions, which have been ious disasters. The line of operations along under consideration, will necessarily go over which the battle has been raging is at least one for further consideration by the next Congress. hundred miles in length. The Japanese have Meantime, such final action as has been taken broken in upon, if they have not entirely turnhas been favorable for the interests of the na- ed, the left flank of the Russian army, which tion, and for peaceful and desirable relations has so exposed the central position in and with other nations. We cannot give space to about Moukden that the Russians will be forcdetailed statements concerning what has been ed to retreat northward. It also seems that the done. Among the important features which important positions at the Russian center, among which are Lone Tree and Novgorod tions with Cuba, and the matters connected Hills, have been rendered untenable by the Japanese. In the absence of further details, we must conclude that, after a long winter of waiting, during which the Russian forces at Moukden have done everything possible to check the advance of the Japanese, they have been again overwhelmed, and the army of the Czar is broken and fleeing northward.

Meanwhile, the Grand Ducal party which controls the Czar, seems to have determined not to grant the wishes of the people, and to oppose all steps toward liberal government. Petitions, remonstrances, and warnings, from the people, have been frequent, during the week past. All such have been met, as heretofore, by rebuff or denial. There are few instances on record in which the blindness of desperation has been more strongly marked than it now is on the part of the Russian government. Neither have there been many instances, if any, in which a ruler, whose sympathies seem to be in a good degree with his people, has been weaker and less able to stand against the insues in Sabbath Reform work. Hence my ap- state and national affairs, during all his active fluence of those advisors who oppose the people, answering petitions with the lash, and Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford of San Francisco, prayers with the bayonet. While the end is not yet, there can be but one general result, which must be continued humiliation and disaster to the great Russian Empire.

It is gratifying to note that, during the diplomatic relations, which came about with the organization of the republic of Panama, have been renewed.

The weather during the past week, throughout the United States, has sustained its record for severity and genuine winter characteristics, in an unusual degree. March is here, but without any evidences of springtime.

On Sunday morning, March 5, the tide of Russian disaster was in full rush. The great Manchurian army, broken on both wings, and forced back in the center, is in full retreat, with strong probability that the Japanese will turn that retreat into capture, by destroying the railroad north of Moukden. The carnage has been ible. Meanwhile the revolutionary movement throughout the Empire grows in all directions. The Czar has issued two manifestoes, in quick succession, which are conflicting and indecisive, indicating the dire extremity of Imperial affairs, and the weakness of the Emperor to help the situation. Reports indicate that the Japanese

The inauguration of President Roosevelt, on the fourth of March, was a brilliant affair, in all respects. His brief address places itself among the masterpieces of such literature in the nation's history.

THE FACULTY OF MILTON COLLEGE. THE RECORDER is anxious to serve all denominational interests, in every way possible. With this purpose it presents herewith, pictures and explanatory sketches of the Faculty of Milton came teacher of Latin, holding the position till College. To have known the name of a man 1863, when he was elected Superintendent of is of value. To be familiar with his face adds Schools in Rock County. This office he held value to his name, and even a slight knowledge for two years, after which he was called to beof his history and characteristics brings one into come principal of DeRuyter Institute, where he closer relations and better acquaintance. THE taught till Milton Academy was incorporated as RECORDER expects to present similar sketches of Milton College in 1867. He only remained in other schools, in the near future. We commend Milton one year, however, then accepting a call parents whose children ought to have the ad-sity, which he filled from 1868 till 1872. vantages which our schools afford.

ALBERT WHITFORD, M. A., PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

The senior member of the Faculty of Milton College, and the one whose name is most intimately associated with the history of the in-

Rev. Elston M. Dunn. In 1861 Union College conferred upon Mr.-Whitford the degree of M. the other picture, beginning at the upper left

In 1857 he returned to Milton, and again be-

Since 1872 he has been continuously professor of mathematics in Milton College, being also acting President from 1878 to 1880, while the late President Whitford was State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

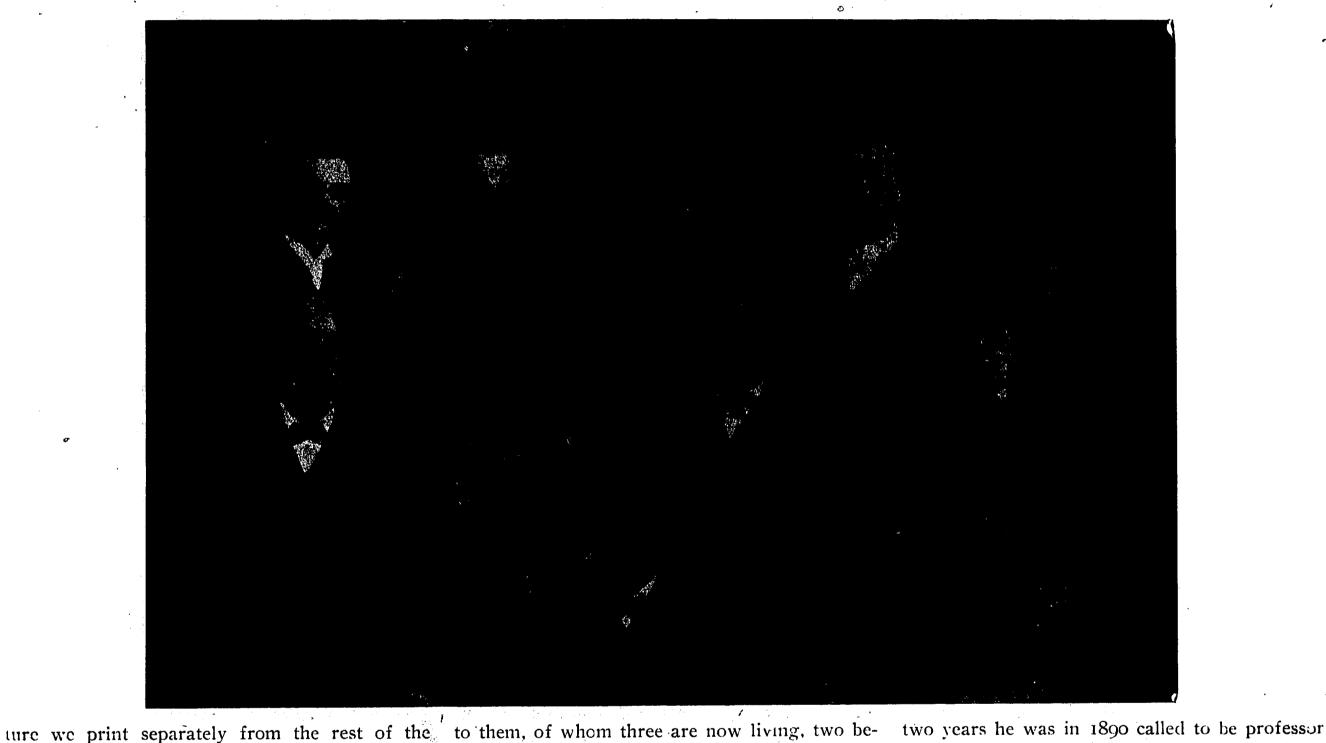
May 31, 1857, he was united in marriage with stitution, is Prof. Albert Whitford, whose pic- Miss Chloe E. Curtis. Five children were born

Faculty we present in order as they appear in hand corner of the group.

EDWIN SHAW, M. A., PROFESSOR OF LATIN AND

CHEMISTRY. Appropriately does the sketch of Professor Shaw follow that of Professor Whitford, for both as pupil, assistant and fellow-teacher he has for years been intimately associated with those who in years gone by were at the head of the

Professor Shaw was born in Minnesota Aug. these notices to the young people, and to those to the chair of mathematics in Alfred Univer-\_1, 1863. In his boyhood he attended country schools more or less for a few years till, at the age of eighteen, he came to Milton. He was graduated from the college in 1888, receiving the degree of B. A. "He then taught as principal in the Leonardsville Union School at Leonardsville, N. Y., where he became first acquainted with President Daland, who was then pastor in Leonardsville. After teaching there



Faculty, in connection with this article. He ing members of the Faculty of Milton College. was born near Leonardsville, N. Y., May 28, Mrs. Whitford died Nov. 4, 1888. February 1832. His early life was spent on the farm, but 14, 1892, Professor Whitford was again marhe entered Brookfield Academy in 1847, and at-ried to Miss Emily L. Burdick. tended that school several terms, after which he taught school. In 1820 he entered DeRuyter Institute and continued there, alternately teachwent to what was then Alfred Academy, from which he was graduated in the classical course

stitution, especially the famous President Eli- has been so important an element. phalet Nott. By doing extra work he was able During recent years Professor Whitford has ing. He is the able and efficient Librarian in receiving the degree of B. A. Among his class- ture cannot appear in the group. mates were the Rev. George Tomlinson and the

For fifty-seven years, throughout his whole career as a teacher Professor Whitford has been thoroughly devoted to the cause of education in ing and attending school, until 1852, when he its highest sense. In the class room he always deals with every subject in a masterful way and requires the highest standard of scholarship of his pupils. Over his classes he always In 1854 he came to Milton, and became the in- has exerted a strong moral influence, and his structor in Latin in Milton Academy (after- modest and unassuming ways have endeared wards Milton College), but in 1856 he returned him to all. To him Milton College owes a heavy to New York State and entered Union College debt, as to her he has given freely of money, at Schenectady. There he enjoyed the instructime, and energy, being devoted absolutely to tion of the most eminent professors in that in- the interests of the institution of whose life he

to finish the classical course in Union College spent his winters in Florida, teaching only in the so as to be graduated in the summer of 1857, spring and autumn. For this reason his pic-

Sketches of the remaining members of the

of Latin and Chemistry in Milton College, which position he has since held, in the meantime however attending the University of Chicago as a graduate student in Latin for nearly two years and the University of Wisconsin as a student in Chemistry during several summer

Professor Shaw's parents are still living in Milton. One brother, the Rev. George B. Shaw, is pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J. In 1895 Professor Shaw was married to Miss Nellie Ruth Campbell. They have three children.

Professor Shaw, by his industry and devotion, painstaking attention, conscientious and accurate scholarship, has contributed largely to the success of the institution to which he owes his education, a debt that he is most nobly repayaddition to the arduous work of the two departments in which he teaches. The present excellent condition of the Library of the college

Continued on Page 152.

THERE are Christian people, and good people too, who are chiefly absorbents. They like to absorb, as a sponge, all they can from religion. They enjoy religious services, conventions, conferences, associations, religious gatherings of various kinds, and they drink in all they can from them of religious thought, sentiment, and inspiration. They feed upon the words spoken, drink of the water of life, and fill full on religion. They keep all the good things they absorb, pent up within. They do not voluntarily give out the rich treasures they have secured, and these religious sponges do not like to be squeezed. They are not like living springs which keep full and at the same time give out pure, wholesome water, making green and beautiful the pastures and meadows of grace. These good people are too selfish. They wish to enjoy it all themselves. Now these religious absorbents who never give forth their treasures are in danger. They may over crowd their spiritual digestion and have acute indigestion. We have met with those who have spiritual indigestion. Have you ever seen an animal gorged to the full, so that it is dormant and must lie down and sleep, and sleep, and when it awakes it is in a debauched condition? Well, these religious absorbents are very much in that condition. They are dormant, heavy, sleepy, lethargic, inactive, almost useless in the kingdom of Christ. What they need to make them healthy, active, vigorous and really spiritual, so as to be of use to Christ and His kingdom, is to give out to the world that which they have gathered, and to pass on the good they have received.

In this busy hustling world, we must have a religion of doing. The very life of religion is in doing. A religion that is not active will die. We have too much of a speculative, theoretical, theological, philosophical, religion. We do not discard theology or philosophy; we the problem. Sometimes a half-minute prayer believe in sound doctrine and philosophy, but will melt a congregation into tears, and touch a we have a great deal of faith in an active prin- whole people with consecration, though they ciple. It is all right to absorb, that one may have sat cold and stiff through the half-hour give out. We must feed upon the word in or- prayer which covered all subjects that the most der to give out the word to a needy world. The ingenious person could think of to pray for. more active we are in giving out the good word. The power of a church is measured by the conof truth and life we have taken in, the more hungry we are for the truth, and the better able they live for ease and self-seeking, if they are to get the truth, and rightly digest it and ap- bent on the pursuits of their own petty ends, propriate it. The very genius and spirit of the there is no way of getting power into such a Christian religion is in living and doing. We church except by a stupendous miracle. The are to feed the hungry, those who hunger not preaching may be "fine," the praying may be only for the literal bread, but the bread of life. long and loud, the music may be faultless, the We are to give sympathy and help to the sor- church building may be gorgeous, but if the rowing and discouraged. We are to wipe away tears from weeping eyes. We are to do, in so own life" the dynamic spiritual effect of the many ways, in the spirit and name of Christ. church will remain weak. Its impact on the In as much as we do it unto these we do it unto neighborhood will be slight. Very little will Him. We are not to stand with folded hands, they must be open, and take hold where help is evening and the benediction has been said. needed. A living arm put around a poor discouraged brother, without a word, will do him persons who consecrate themselves to its defeat more good than a hundred sympathetic words. and who are willing to sacrifice reputation and A dollar into the hand of him who sorely needs health and business and, in the last resort, life it, will convince him more of the religion you itself to its annihilation. The powers of evilprofess, than any words you may give him. We never grow scared until they see a man who thank God for so much religion of doing, or of cares more for righteousness and purity than he doing religion, as there is in this world. What does for his own safe skin. Then they begin grand religious, philanthropic and charitable in- to tremble. The same principle is true for stitutions it has built up and is sustaining to- every concern of the church. There will always day. What noble and loving deeds show the be conversions in a community where the mem-

permeated through and through, with a doing religion, it would be in a revival condition all the time, souls would be coming into the kingdom, into church membership, constantly, without evangelists and revival efforts. Let us pray that a religion of doing shall possess the individual Christian, the home and the church.

#### WHAT IS MISSING?

Everybody knows that the church is weaker than it ought to be, and everybody knows too that the local church to which he belongs is much less of a spiritual force in the community than is needed. We see great evils rampant, and we say, "why doesn't the church do something to oppose this evil?" We see men all about us living in careless unconcern about their eternal welfare, and we wonder why the church does not reach more lives.

Well, what is the answer? There are scores of answers given, all of which probably have some measure of truth in them. "Church members are too worldly;" "There is too little prayer:" "Too much unbelief;" "Too little pastoral work;" "Ministry is weak and uninteresting." All these reasons, and many more equally good, are offered to explain the lack of scope and power in the church of to-day. The cause of weakness is almost always found in the faults or failures or mistakes of somebody else than our own selves. The desired change and improvement will not come until we all turn about and discover that the real trouble lies in our own selves-and not with the other fellow. The seat of the whole difficulty is a lack of the spirit of self-sacrifice in the individual men and women who make up the church.

Good sermons do not make a powerful church. They often make a weak church. Many prayers and long prayers will not solve secration and self-sacrifice of its members. If members are mainly concerned "in saving their "happen" after the doors are locked on Sabbath

Evil cannot be conquered anywhere except by

power and beauty of a doing religion. If such bers leave their hour of worship with the dew a religion should possess and dominate a church of consecration upon them and forget themwhat a power it would be in saving and helping selves in their eagerness to pass on to others the men? We verily believe that if a church were light which has come to their own lives. The kind word spoken on the street, the manifestation of genuine interest, the touch of sympathy, the expenditure of a little thought and pains will preach the gospel often to a neighbor more effectively than an eloquent preacher with a large salary could have done.

> The great difference between a formal Christian and a real one is the difference in their spirit of self-sacrifice. One goes on living a self-centered life. He has his name on a church book, but he is wrapped up in himself. He feels none of that divine love which takes him out of himself to bless and comfort and save others. The other has caught a baptism of fire which makes him burn with a glowing passion for his fellows. Some of his Master's consecration is upon him, which makes him say, "for their sakes I sanctify myself." He will not have a religion which costs him nothing. He knows that there is no kingdom of God for him with out the cup and the baptism, but he finds his deepest joy in walking a path which carries farther the work which his Lord began when He was "lifted up."—The American Friend.

TREASURER'S REPORT. For the Month of February. GEO. H. UTTER, Treasurer,

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
DR.
Cash in treasury, Feb. 1, 1905 \$ 77 31
D. B. Coon, Utica, Wis 5 00
J. H. Coon, Utica, Wis 5 50
Mrs. A. B. Stillman, Nortonville, Kan 4 50
A. W. Crandall, Providence, R. I 10 00
Mrs. A. W. Crandall, Providence, R. I 5 00
Woman's Executive Board:
General Fund\$39 95
China Mission 5 00
1101110 111331011 111111111111111111111
in the state of th
1. 1. Handolphi, 2000 Lizhton, 11.
"Friend," Edelstein, Ill.—China 3 00
Mr. and Mrs. Crosley, Albion, Wis 25 00
Income from Permanent Funds 129 42
Mrs. J. W. Washburn, Earlville, N. Y 1 00
Mrs. C. T. Hallock, Wellsville, N. Y 2 50
Pulpit Subscriptions 3 co Sabbath School:
Berlin, N. Y 5 00
New Market, N. J 5 09
Church:
Nile, N. Y.:
Randolph School\$ 3 00
Battle Creek work 1 00
North Carolina work 1 00
General Fund 20 00— 25 00
Plainfield, N. J
Alfred N. V
General Fund\$19-70
China Medical Work 3 83 23 53
Salem, W. Va
Southampton, Ill
For December, 1004\$18 43
For December, 1904\$18 43 For January and February, 1905 42 32— 60 75
\$530 <b>29</b>
O. U. Whitford, advance on salary due March

John H. Wolfe, labor on Blystone field, quar-

Salemville. Pa., quarter ending Dec. 31, 1905

Jesse E. Hutchins, Milton, Wis., traveling

expenses .....

31, 1905 ...... \$100 00 ter ending Dec. 31, 1905 ...... 25 00 Hebron, Pa., quarter ending Dec. 31, 1905 ... 12 50 Garwin, Iowa, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1905 . 25 00 THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Loan paid ..... Cash in treasury, Feb. 28, 1905 ........... 116 79

\$530 29 GEO. H. UTTER, Treasurer.

SOME ANECDOTES OF BEECHER.

One Apr. 1 Mr. Beecher found in his morning mail a letter containing only the words April Fool. "Well! well!" he said; "I have received many a letter where a man forgot to give his name; this is the first time I ever knew of a writer signing his name and forgetting to write a letter."

After I took the editorship of the Christian Union I urged Mr. Beecher to give his views on public questions through its columns. "As it is now," I said, "any interviewer who comes to you gets a column; and the public is as apt to get your views in any other paper as in my

"Yes," he said, "I am like the town pump any one who will come and work the handle can carry off a pail full of water."

On one occasion I urged for Calvinism that it had produced splendid characters. "Yes," Mr. Beecher replied, "Calvinism makes a few good men and destroys many mediocre men. It is like a churn; it makes good butter, but it throws away a lot of buttermilk."

Charles Sumner in the Senate and Thaddeus Stevens in the house were pressing the reconstruction measures for forcing universal suffrage in the South. In conversation with me Mr. Beecher thus diagnosed the situation. "The radicals are trying to drive the wedge into the log butt end foremost; they will only split their beetle." They did: they solidified the South and divided the Republican party. If he had been preaching on reconstruction the figure would have flashed on him then, and he would have given it to his congregation from the pulpit. Mr. Beecher was denouncing the inconpose the world knows them better than I do? \$9,000 was appropriated from the treasury of The world sees this church member in Wall St., the state to cover the cost of the work. as greedy; as rapacious, as eager, as unscrupulous as his companions. He says to himself, Is Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears of Wisconsin. that Christianity? I will go to church next It is heroic in size and shows Miss Willard as this. He goes; and what is the minister say- hand, in the act of speaking. The pedestal is ments.—Lyman Abbott, in the Atlantic.

BLESSINGS ARE MINGLED. Do not worry, heart of mine: There is rain as well as shine In this strange old world of ours. There are tears as well as smiles, But the sunny afterwhiles Shall be sweeter for the showers. There are crosses, there are bars, But the nights are crowned with stars And the days are gemmed with flowers. -East and West Woman's Work.

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

#### MOTHER.

Have you ever thought to chase The tired look from mother's face? Have you ever cared to know If you've helped to make it so? She, through all your infant years, Planned your comfort, dried your tears, Watched so fondly o'er your bed Gently soothed your aching head.

Though your faults she yet must chide, And her patience oft you've tried, If you must praise or blame, Still she loves you just the same. And there's much that you can do To make mother happy too, That the life you hold so dear May be filled with pleasant cheer!

Let your willing footsteps fleet Oft relieve her weary feet; Do not speak the fretful word If your pleasure is deferred. Do for mother all you can. Little woman, little man." Give her heart the sweet delight That you're trying to do right.

When some day the hand is still, Ready now your wants to fill, And is hushed, the tender voice That could make your heart rejoice, All the effort that you make, Every act for mother's sake, Will be thoughts of sweet relief To recall amid your grief.

#### THE WILLARD STATUE.

In the unveiling of the statue of Frances E. Willard in Statuary Hall in Washington, on February 17, the W. C. T. U. had reason to take great pride. The formal acceptance of this statue by both Houses of Congress, called forth many words of praise and commendation of the rights of children and the uplifting of wompersonality and work of Miss Willard.

There are forty statues of well-known men posing the signs of the church members before feel that the State of Illinois has done her great

Sunday and see what the minister says about so many knew her, with her manuscript in her ing?" Instantly Mr. Beecher folded his arms of Vermont marble and has the following inupon his breast, held an imaginary cat purring scription: Ah! it is women who have given comfortably there, as he stroked it with the other the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the hand, and continued: "The minister is saying, battle of life they have sent their best beloved, 'Poor pussy, poor pussy, 'Poor pussy,' Mr. with fearful odds against them. Oh! by the Beecher made his congregation laugh, not of dangers they have dared; by the hours of paset purpose and never for the sake of the laugh, tient watching over beds where helpless chilbut because he himself saw, and made them see, dren lay; by the incense of 10,000 prayers waftthose incongruities which are the essence of ed from their gentle lips to heaven, I charge humor and often the most powerful of argu- you to give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved.—Frances E. Willard.

#### Presented by the State of Illinois. February XVII. MCMV.

Miss Mears has also designed a memorial medal, which has a miniature representation of the statue with the date of dedication. Miss Gordon arranged for the schoolchildren of Washington to see the statue the day after it was formally accepted by Congress. Each child was provided with a flower by the W. C. T. U.

of the District of Columbia, and as they passed along in procession, laid the floral offerings near the statue and received one of these memorial medals. The exercises of both days were largely attended by many White Ribboners from different parts of the country.

The ceremonies connected with the acceptance of the statue by Congress were in charge of Senator Cullom of Illinois in the Senate and Mr. George E. Foss in the House. Addresses were made by many who had come in close touch with Miss Willard and were in a position to speak understandingly of her work. Senator Cullom, from his personal acquaintance with her, said, "Miss Willard had brought sobriety into the homes of untold thousands; that the world was better because she had lived, and he congratulated his State on its selection of a woman for the National Hall of Fame." At the close of the exercises, the Senate adjourned for the rest of the day, out of respect to the memory of Miss Willard.

In the House, the chaplain in his prayer thus spoke of her, "By the purity of her soul, the breadth and scope of her intellectual attainments, the eloquence and chastity of her speech and her unselfish devotion to the purity of the home, the state and humanity, she had won for herself the splendid and just encomium—"the uncrowned queen of purity and temperance."

One speaker referred to her as the most universally known and loved woman in the United States. "The influence of her spotless life and example has become more and more apparent and always for good."

Another speaker called attention to the fact that while the men of the North and South were waging the battle of reconstruction after the close of the Civil War, Miss Willard led the fight "for the preservation of the home, for personal purity, for better habits of living, for the en." "It is peculiarly appropriate that Miss Willard's statue should stand here under this dome. sistency of church members; stopped; imagin- in this Hall of Fame, but Miss Willard is the In the State which produced a Lincoln, a Douged an interlocutor calling him to account for ex- first woman to have a place here, and her friends las and a Logan, we consider her one of our greatest citizens. The women of America have the world; and thus replied: "Do you not sup- honor in selecting her as its representative. crected in memory of Frances E. Willard a monument, not made of marble, which crumbles with the passing centuries, but made of that en-The statue was designed and executed by during material which withstands the ravages of time—a monument of human love and human admiration and kuman sympathy."

#### RESOLUTIONS.

CORA BLANCHE DAVIS

WHEREAS, It has pleased our dear Heavenly Father to call from our Quartette our beloved sister, Cora Blanche Davis, and,

WHEREAS. We, the remaining members of the Ladies' Quartette of the Seventh-day Baptist church of Jackson Center, have lost a faithful and earnest worker, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow and deep sense of our loss.

Resolved, That her beautiful Christian life is, and will ever be to the Quartette, an inspiration.

Resolved. That we bow in meek submission to His Divine will, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved parents, brothers, and sister.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the bereaved family, also the Jackson Center News and THE SABBATH RECORDER, for publication.

> Our dear one has gone, And silently now We bow at the shrine of our grief, Yet through our sad tears,

We see the bright bow Of faith, with its blessed relief.

We twine brightest blossoms O'er the calm face. Resigned, through our fast falling tears, And lay her away With reverent grace To sleep through the beautiful years. O, death, where is thy sting-O, grave thy victory? When faith mounts up on shining wing Above thy silent mystery.

BERTHA SUTTON, Effie Lawhead, NINA POLAN,

Committee.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to her reward our dear sister, and faithful worker, Cora Davis;

Resolved, That we, as members of the Jackson Center Christian Endeavor Society, in loving remembrance of her, desire to express our appreciation of her noble works and Christian character, also her cheerful service in our society and church.

Resolved, That we express our sorrow for our loss and extend our sympathy to her bereaved parents. brothers and sister.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and placed on the records of our society; also that a copy be sent to the SABBATH RECORDER and to the local paper.

Anna C. Babcock. EDNA M. GROOVES, NINA E. POLAN,

JACKSON CENTER, OHIO, Feb. 21, 1905.

#### SYMBOLS IN GENESIS.

MRS. G. W. POST.

Some of the members of the Chicago church have recently organized a Friday evening Bible class. They aim for a better general knowledge of the Bible and also to use the material given by Dean Main in the Helping Hand, wherever it can be used, in connection with the regular study. Pastor Wilcox makes a very able leader, and so far the interest has been good.

To those who are interested in the study of 22.' symbols, I will give some that seem true to me. "Unto Adam also, and to his wife, did the Lord God make coats of skins and clothed them."—Gen. 3:21. It required the life blood to provide this clothing.

"But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot. Who verily was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you. Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth forever."—I Peter: 19, 20, 23.

"I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness."—Isa. 61:10.

Enoch was a symbol of Christ. Seven is the perfect number. Enoch was the seventh son, in the second line, from Adam. Enoch lived

The Ark is not only a symbol of baptism but a memorial of the resurrection. "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by heretofore.

walk in newness of life."-Rom. 6:4. "Which while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight souls, were saved by water. The like figure whereunto, even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God) by the resurrection of ories of sweet sounds, and the music at Milton Jesus Christ."—I Peter 3: 20, 21.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

through one of the elements of the earth. When- In his youth his education was obtained chiefly ever God's light shines through a human heart in Alfred Academy and Alfred University. He there is hope for the earth.

12:6) and there was famine. (Gen 12:10). worship, ye know not what; we know what we through his able management. worship; for salvation is of the Jews." "For MISS ALBERTA CRANDALL, INSTRUCTOR IN PIANO if God spared not the natural branches take heed lest he also spare not thee."—Rom. 11:

ster White: "The book ends with Joseph in a Hermann Trost from 1891 to 1893, when she coffin in Egypt. A sad end for such a begin- came to Milton, where she attended the public ning. This is what sin did. But this is not the school and later Milton College. She studied end. Exodus, and sixty-four other books of the the piano under Dr. Stillman and completed the Bible follow Genesis. Moreover, before Joseph died he showed that he was not to remain in a violin under Charles Crandall from 1893 to coffin in Egypt. He took an oath of the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you. See closing chapter of the drama in Revelation

ILL., Feb. 14, 1905.

#### THE HIGHER LIFE.

Walk in the light! In the darkness there is fear, The way is dim, and evil shapes appear; Choose thou the sunshine, for it is thy right; He knows no fear whose path is in the light.

Build on the heights! Below, in every breath, Lurk germs of listlessness, disease, and death; Life-giving air, bright days, and starlit nights-These are for him whose home is on the heights.

Live near to God! In him is strength and peace, Joy that abides and life that will not cease: Too long thy feet the path of doubt have trod; Leave thy low life! Rise up, and live with God! —The, Interior.

Before the next issue of The Recorder reaches its readers the Publishing House ex-365 years,—the number of days in the cycle of pects to have its second Linotype in working order. The two machines will greatly increase the capacity of our composing room, and enable us to handle our work much more easily than

the glory of the Father, even so we also should THE FACULTY OF MILTON COLLEGE. Continued from Page 149.

sometime were disobedient, when once the long is mainly the result of his care and labor. For suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, the greater part of the time, during the last two years of the life of the late President Whitford, and after his death until the close of the year 1902, Professor Shaw was the acting President. PROF. TAIRUS. M. STILLMAN, MUS. DOC.

To mention Milton College is to call up mem-

College centres in Dr. Stillman and his work. The rainbow is made from light shining He was born in Alfred, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1834. was at first a millwright and carpenter, but later "Abraham was chosen not for his faith alone devoted himself to music. After 1855 he taught but because he would bring up his household music almost constantly, continuing more or less in that faith."—Gen. 18:19. His first test was his studies under able masters. He studied the same that every Seventh-day Baptist has voice culture with Auguste Kreissmann of Bosto face. His enemy dwelt in the land (Gen. ton and Carlo Bassini of New York; piano playing with T. J. Cook, of New York; and So he fled into Egypt. Egypt is always a sym- harmony and counterpoint with Dudley Buck. bol of the world, with its culture and plenty. From 1855 to 1868 he taught singing classes But God's watch-care was still over him, and and church choirs and gave private lessons for as soon as he saw his mistake he came back to the most part, while from 1868 to 1885 he conthe place where he first builded his altar. Ish- ducted a large number of musical institutes. mael could never become the heir, because he During all his life he has written more or less was always a wild man and would never hold music, chiefly for collections of church music those truths as his sacred heritage. "What ad- and anthem books. Since 1885 he has, except vantage then hath the Jew?" "Much every way: for a very short time, been professor of vocal chiefly, because that unto them were committed and instrumental music in Milton College. the oracles of God." Christ says the same in His where the present School of Music has grown conversation with the woman of Samaria. "Ye up and achieved its present success largely

Miss Crandall is a daughter of Prof. A. R. Crandall, and spent her youth in Lexington, Finally, I append the words of Wilbert Web- Ky. There she took violin lessons of Prof. pianoforte course in 1898. She also studied the 1896. In 1898 she went to Alfred and was a student in Alfred University from 1898 to 1902. During the summer of 1891 she was a student in the summer school of W. S. B. Mathews in 1987 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, Chicago and in 1891-2 she was assistant teacher of the piano in Alfred University: During 1902 and 1903 she was a student in the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, taking advanced work in piano playing and completing courses in the theory of music and musical history. She also played the viola in the Conservatory orchestra. Since the autumn of 1903 she has been the efficient teacher of the piano in Milton College, where she has greatly advanced the interests of the department, having also for a time the direction of the College orchestra until the coming of her sister to take up the work in that direction. She has become endeared to all, both students and teachers, by her many beautiful qualities, and her ability as a solo pianist and accompanist, as well as the excellent character of her teaching, has drawn to the institution many pupils who consider themselves fortunate to have such an instructor. THE REV. LEWIS A. PLATTS, D. D., PROFESSOR OF

> BIBLE STUDY IN ENGLISH. The life and work of Dr. Platts, as preacher and pastor, and as editor of the SABBATH RE-CORDER, is too well known to the readers of this paper to need repeating here. Dr. Platts became a member of the Faculty of Milton Col

lege several years ago, as professor of Bible cipal of Big Foot Academy, Walworth, Wis., later reports, besides many papers and adstudy in English through an informal, unofficial he was a special student in the Museum of dresses. He received the degrees of B. A., M. effort, to aid certain young men to make better. Comparative Zoology at Harvard University A., and Ph. D., from Milton College in 1873. preparation for quartet or evangelistic work. Turing five years, taking special studies in Geol- 1876, and 1885 respectively. Professor Cran-After giving one or two short courses of this Paleontology, and Zoology, with Botani-dall is an enthusiastic and stimulating teacher, kind, he was persuaded by the late President call the Botanical Garden, and also art and carries into all his work a lofty and rever-Whitford to offer a practical course of Bible studies for one year at the Boston Lowell In- ent spirit which cannot fail to influence his Study in English in the regular work of the stitute Evening School. During these years the Mupils throughout their lives. college, which should be open to all who might long summer vacations were spent in field MRS. ANNA S. CRANDALL, M. A., INSTRUCTOR IN ment several courses have been given covering Comparative Zoology. These studies were ex-New Testament Doctrines. As the pastor of setts, and Maine; to the Ottaway region in of the students he is greatly beloved.

MRS. EMMA T. PLATTS, M. A., INSTRUCTOR IN FRENCH.

wish to take such a course. Under this arrange-studies and as collector for the Museum of certain sections of Old Testament History and tended over parts of Rhode Island, Massachu-Appalachian belt from the Catskills to Northern Georgia and Alabama. He was appointed Mrs. Platts was graduated from Milton Acad- versity in the work of the Kentucky Geological emy in 1864 in the teachers' course, after Survey in 1873. He was instructor in the De-

GERMAN.

Mrs. Crandall is a daughter of Prof. Albert Whitford, and received her education in Milton College. After being graduated in 1881 with the church in Milton and a friend and adviser Canada; to Western New York and along the the degree of B. A., she taught German in Milton College for the term of one year. Then she pursued special studies in Chicago more or less Assistant of Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard Uni- till 1886. In 1899 and 1900 she studied German in Berlin, and on her return from Germany became instructor in the German language and literature in Milton College, which position she still holds. In 1882 she became the wife of Dr. C. E. Crandall, then a student in the Morgan Park Theological Seminary, where he also had charge of the Correspondence School in Hebrew. Mrs. Crandall is a thorough and painstaking teacher and inspires her pupils with a love for the genius and spirit of the language and literature of the Germans, the influence of her personality being a potent force to this end, THE REV. WILLIAM C. DALAND, D. D., PRESIDENT AND PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY,

ENGLISH AND CIVICS.

President Daland was born in New York City, Oct. 25, 1860. His family on the paternal side is of French Huguenot stock and on the maternal side is English and Scotch. His early education was received in a private school, known as "Pearl Cottage Seminary," in Elizabeth, N. J. In September, 1875, at the age of fifteen, he entered the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with honor in June, 1879, receiving the degree of B. A. For three years he was a student in the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, being graduated from the school in May, 1886. He received the degree of M. A. from Alfred University in June, 1887, and D. D. from Milton College in June, 1896, and from Alfred University in 1903. He was pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Leonardsville, N. Y., from June, 1886, till October, 1891; at Westerly, R. I., from October, 1891, till May, 1896; at London, England, till June, 1900, and since then at Leonardsville, N. Y. In September, 1884, he was married to Agnes B. Norton, of Elizabeth, N. J. They are the parents of four children. Mr. Daland became a Seventh-day Baptist while in the Theological Seminary, in the spring of 1884. He was called to the presidency of Milton College in June,

Although President Daland has been at the First Lieutenant. After studying three years at Geology and Botany of Eastern Kentucky, Scotch-English blood has transmitted through

Continued on Page 157.



which she studied at Alfred University, from partment of Natural History of the Agricultural which she was graduated in the Philosophical and Mechanical College of Lexington, Kenteacher, thoroughly in love with her work.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Milton College and teaching one year as prin- Vols. 1, 2, and 4, second series, and Vol. C of

Course in 1866. In 1875 she received the detucky, 1873-74. Three years later he was apgree of M. A. from Alfred University. pointed Professor. He was instructor in the She has studied with our own teachers Summer School of Geology organized by Prof. in French, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Kenyon, and Shaler at Cumberland Gap, Ky. and Va., in Miss Martha B. Saunders, as well as with 1875. He continued his work on the Geologi- 1902. different native teachers as opportunity has of- cal Survey in conjunction with his duties as profered. She has been instructor in the French fessor of Natural History until 1893. He be- head of Milton College less than three years, language and literature in Milton College since came Professor of Natural History in Alfred his work justifies the wisdom of the trustees in 1898, and is an enthusiastic and sympathetic University in 1896, and continued in that posi- calling him to that position. He is one of tion until called to become professor of Natural those earnest, active, and incisive men, who ALBERT R. CRANDALL, PH. D., PROFESSOR OF History in Milton College in 1903, which posi- bring things to pass. He possesses a genius tion he now holds. He was formerly fellow of for hard work and close application to business, Professor Crandall was born Sept. 16, 1840, the American Association for the Advance- and has himself well in hand. He is versatile, and in 1858 he entered the academic depart- ment of Science and the Geological Society of mentally and physically active, companionable, ment of Alfred. While he was there his studies America, and member of the Advisory Council and able to adjust himself to circumstances and were interrupted by the Civil War. After, on Religious Congresses in Connection with the men, with more than ordinary success. He has two years and a half of service in two enlist- World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. the mercurial intenseness of his father's race, ments, he was mustered out with the rank of Among his published works are reports on the and the conscientious executiveness which

155

## Children's Page.

CUDDLEDOWNTOWN. Cuddledowntown is near Cradleville, Where the sand men pitch their tents; In Drowsyland You understand. In the State of Innocence; 'Tis right by the source of the River of Life, Which the grandma storks watch over, While honey-bug bees, 'Neath funny big trees,

Croon Lullabys in sweet clover.

'Tis a wondrous village, this Cuddledowntown, For its people are all sleepers, And never a one, From dark till dawn, Has ever a use for Peepers; They harness gold butterflies to sunbeams, Play horse with them a-screaming, While never a mite, Throughout the night E'er dreams that he's a-dreaming.

In Cuddledowntown there are Choo-choo cars. In all of the beautiful streets, And round bald heads And curly heads Are the Engineers one meets: From Piggybacktown to Pattycakeville, These cars run, hissing, screeching, While wonderful toys, For girls and boys, Can always be had by reaching.

Oh, Cuddledowntown is a village of Dreams, Where little tired legs find rest; 'Tis in God's hand, 'Tis Holy Land, Not far from Mother's breast, And many a weary, grown-up man, With sad soul, heavy, aching, Could he lie down, In this sweet town, Might keep his heart from breaking. -The Globe.

#### HOW ROB RODE THE DONKEY.

It seemed such an easy thing to ride one of those gray animals that looked so gentle and to the donkey's legs.

delightful proposition was made that, if Rob that he would not do so while those people were and Mac and Dan were faithful in learning looking at him, picked himself up out of the their lessons, they might have a donkey to ride dust and started for his mother. She would down the valley. Mac and Dan were born to understand and sympathize. ride donkeys. Ever since they were babies they had been accustomed to the pretty creat- howled, but Rob, scarlet as to face, holding ures, with their long, solemn faces and expres- back the tears by a great effort, trudged on. sive ears. But Rob was new to Smyrna and to The way home seemed very long, and the sun donkeys, although he thought he knew beat down pitilessly, but Rob went on until he all about them. No wonder Mac grinned reached the gate and saw his mother standing and kicked his younger brother, Dan, under at the window. Then his sobs broke forth, and the table, when he heard Rob brag of the way he he threw his arms around the neck of the percould ride. Mac knew that the donkey's sad son who never laughed at him. countenance hid a mischievous brain which could think up all sorts of naughty tricks to ed. "I thought I could. And I-wish-we'd frighten the little boy from America.

Undoubtedly everything would have gone all right if some one had not been naughty. Mac's mama said: "Now, boys, you have been very down, followed by a man leading a very humble good indeed. This afternoon you shall go and subdued donkey, who looked as if he had down to the golf links on the donkeys. But never kicked up his heels in all his life. But, in But, oh, say, who do you think I saw at the

off properly mounted."

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

"O, pooh! It's nothing to ride a donkey!" inand his blue eyes shining with delight.

nudged Dan in a way which meant mischief.

The donkeys were to be at the door at half- Christian Advocate. past two, and at two o'clock not a small boy could be seen in the house. "Mac! Dan! Rob!" called the mothers, but no reply came. "They must have gone to the stable," said Mrs. Curtis, with some anxiety.

But Mrs. Mannering, Rob's mother, being also ignorant of the peculiar ways of donkeys, was not in the least alarmed. What difference could it make whether the boys mounted in front of the house or at the stables?

\* In the meantime three hot and dusty lads were walking through the streets of the little town in the suburbs of Smyrna, between rows of white houses with beautiful gardens where roses were blooming. The perspiration was rolling off their little faces, and they were tired from the long walk in the heat. But they were ing. very happy, especially Rob, whose confidence in his own ability to ride that gray beast over youder was undiminished.

to donkeys, consequently it never occurred to is a very good plan. We'll have time to get our the man at the stable that Rob was from that lesson and then visit a little, too, afterward. I land where horses are more common than their enjoy a little chat once in a while, think it is stronger, sturdier cousins. Rob's heart flutter- very recreating after an evening of hard study, ed a little as he mounted the gay saddle and don't you? Oh, girls, just think how nice it took the reins in his hand. It had been Mrs. will be to have a perfect lesson for once. Say, Curtis's idea that one of the Turkish boys I do envy Constance Hill. She always has such should lead Rob's donkey, at least until he got good lessons. I believe she studies with Pruaccustomed to the motion. But the man did not dence Hathaway and Patience Holmes, the think of such a thing, and walked calmly off to sainted souls, every single night. Yes, I do assist Mac and Dan.

esting way, and Rob was absorbed in watching way—" him, when Zt! whiz! something like a policefrisked past the house so gayly! The little man's rattle went off close by, and before Rob is the construction of this word?" Turkish boys, who sat astride the broad backs could tell where he was or what was happening, of the patient donkeys, could hang on without his donkey kicked up his heels, thrust out his any saddle at all. Rob was very sure that he ears, and ran as hard as he could toward the could ride without falling off of the comfortable gate. Ten seconds later Rob lay in the dust, seat, decorated with gay tassels. It had bright unhurt, but dreadfully mortified, while the donblue beads fastened on it for a charm against key careered gayly down the road, and the the evil spirit which would occasionally get in- Turkish boys shrieked with laughter. It was the most humiliating thing that could have hap-All this he explained to his mother when the pened, and Rob, ready to cry, but determined

The man called him, Mac shouted, and Dan

you must wait until the boys bring the animals spite of promises that the man would hold the parade-"

to our door, for you know that Rob has never bridle all the way to the golf links, Rob would ridden before, and we must see that you start not consent to mount again, and stayed at home while the others rode away.

Although Rob is several years older now, if terposed Rob, his face flushed with excitement a donkey is mentioned his face gets very red. And whenever he feels inclined to boast of what Mrs. Curtis smiled, but said nothing, and Mac he can do he remembers that day when he landed off in the dust away off in Asia Minor.—The

#### HOW THEY STUDIED. ANN'A STILLMAN.

It was one of those long winter evenings when Talkaway and Peace had come in to study with Faith. They were seated around a center table, and the ruddy light from the shaded lamp fell on their bright, healthy faces.

Their books were open and they were about to begin to translate their Latin lesson, which consisted of about one hundred lines.

Faith had already begun to study and was industriously pegging away at the first line. Good-natured Peace was leaning easily back in her arm-chair lazily eating an apple, and

Talkaway-well, as usual, Talkaway was talk-

"What a good lesson we'll all have to-morrow!" she said, "I expect Professor King will be happily disappointed in us, don't you? I Now, every boy in Asia Minor is accustomed like this idea of studying together. I think it think this plan of studying together a capital The donkey wiggled his ears in a very inter- one. We'll meet every night, too, and by the

"Oh, let's study, now!" said Faith. "What

"Wait a minute," drawled Peace, "fill I finish eating this apple."

"Don't swallow the core, dear. There are plenty more," said Talkaway. "But I was going to say, if Faith had not interrupted me, that I believe Worldly Wiseman cheats. I really do for I saw him-oh, but before I forget it, did vou see that swell hat his sister Desire had on last Sunday, but I don't believe it's paid for, be-

"Oh, but we must study," broke in Faith,

"But wait a minute. I must have another apple. Better have one, Faith. They are more easily digested than Latin lessons, and not so wearing on the nervous system," contentedly sang out Miss Peace.

"Oh, you greedy, lazy creature," said Talkaway, "but yes, Miss Faithful, we must get to work, to be sure. What did you say the construction of that verb is? Oh, but I must tell you, while I think of it, a joke I heard the other "I couldn't ride the donkey, mama," he pant- day. It's too good to keep-but, I almost forgot to ask you, did you know that Grace Wid--minded-and hadn't-gone-to-that horrid does was engaged to that Mr. What-you-maycall-it, the fellow that is such a talker? Oh, I Very soon Mac and Dan came galloping should think she would get so tired of hearing his tongue go. I am glad I was not born with such a prating tongue. It is so disgusting. MARCH 6, 1905.

"But, girls, we must study. Think of the time," broke in Faith again while Peace, helping herself to a third apple, murmured, "Pretty

"Yes, but it was the most peculiar coincidence. I saw—why, for mercy's sake, girls, it is ten o'clock and not one line translated. Why, Faith, why didn't you tell us it was getting late and we ought to study. I'm sure I thought you generally stuck to business. Come on, Peace, I don't believe I like studying with you girls after all. I really think I could do better alone. Good-night, Faith. Coming, Peace?"

"Yes," drawled Peace, "when I finish this

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

#### · FAIR PLAY.

During the reform riots in Hyde Park, London, in 1868, the mob, on a well-remembered night, began tearing down the fences of Hyde Park for fires and barricades. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson tells in the Atlantic Monthly of an English officer who was dining with a friend, all unconscious of the impending danger. Presently he received a summons from the War Department, telling him that his regiment was ordered out to deal with the mob.

He hastened back to his own house, but when he called for his horse he found that his servant had received permission to go out for the evening, and had the key of the stable in his pocket. The officer hastily donned his uniform, and then had to proceed on foot to the Guards' Armory, which lay on the other side of Hyde Park. Walking hastily in that direction, he came out unexpectedly at the very headquarters of the mob, where they were already piling up the

shouts arose. It must have seemed for the moment to the mob that the Lord had delivered lies in the bottom of an old chest to this day. It try to silence it by doing its bidding. their worst enemy into their hands.

There was but one thing to be done. He a bit of harm." made his way straight toward the centre of action, and called to a man who was mounted on the pile, and was evidently the leader of the My DEAR BROTHER: tumult:

"I say, my good man, my regiment has been called out by her Majesty's orders. Will you give me a hand over this pile?"

The man hesitated a minute, and then said with decision, "Boys, the gentleman is right. He is doing his duty, and we have no quarrel with him. Lend a hand and help him over."

This was promptly done with entire respect, and the officer in his brilliant uniform went hastily on his way amid three cheers from the mob. Then the mob returned to its work, to complete it if possible before he whom they had aided should come back at the head of his regiment, and perhaps order them to be shot down.

THE STREAM.

Far' in a forest's ferny fastnesses

It bursts from under-earth, brims a dim pool, Leaps down a ledge, then glinting clear and cool, Darts from the shrouding shadows of the trees. It cleaves both marsh and mead, by slow degrees

Widening and deepening; owns the sway and rule Of curbing circumstance, though not its tool, Joining the calm of the unplumbed seas.

Thus with the current of ours lives, so small In its unknown beginnings, waxing great As it goes winding through the stress of years, Guided by some divine, o'er-brooding Fate, Until it joins the ocean that we call Eternity, beyond God's swinging spheres.

-Sunday-School Times.

THE SABBATH RECORDER

## Young People's Work.

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

#### REAL BEAUTY.

"Beautiful faces are those that wear-It matters little, if dark or fair-Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show, Like crystal panes where heart fires glow Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words Leap from the heart like the songs of birds. Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do Work that is earnest and brave and true. Moment by moment, the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go On kindly ministries to and fro-Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so:

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear Ceaseless burdens of homely care With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless — Silent rivers of happiness, Whose hidden fountains no man can guess."

#### CAUGHT FROM PRIVATE LIFE.

"I seldom wield the pen in self-defense; it is somebody else's cause I espouse. I did once write a letter for myself. I have always considered it my masterpiece. Somebody wrote to me, abusing me as I thought, insulting me, if you please, without having sense enough to know it. In a moment of inspiration—I was washing dishes and took my hands out of the water and wrote on and on—I gave my opinion unreservedly of the person and such intolerable did its work in relieving my mind, and didn't do

in the Young People's department and take the bread; lovely American apples sent me by Miss hint; but then I did not really believe that you Burdick; newspapers, and last, but not least, knew the mountain would not be moved, even if she did pray for it in faith. So here I am asking you personally to answer from your own my eyes shining! These dear friends, with tions our young people are asking. Don't put terest, with their hopes and prayers for me and it off. Do it now. It will be very helpful. my work—how they give renewed courage and Does not the following letter appeal to you? DEAR ELDER RANDOLPH:

In THE RECORDER of Feb. 6 you suggested brief biographical testimonies on the observsuccessful in business, finance, teaching, etc. and the Randolph-Davises of West Virginia" working for other people or at a trade."

Wishing you abundant success in the work, and hoping we may hear more about our new tract very soon.

Mrs. C. W. C.

FEB. 28, 1905. P. S.—Won't you give us your article right away?

#### TITHING.

"In regard to tithing, perhaps my plan is different from some, but for a good many years I have kept account of all money received, and charged myself with one-tenth, calling it the Lord's account. From this account 1 give to such objects as seem to me to be worthy of aid. Since I began this method I have never been out of money to give. The great question with me has been where to give and where not to give. I think most people would be surprised to see how much money they might give if they adopted the tithing plan. It is to my mind the best plan, because it is systematic and carries with it a pleasure that cannot be experienced in any other way. It is my purpose to continue tithing as long as I am able to do anything on this world." D. H. Davis.

"We all ought to be liberal in the support of the gospel; liberal with our money, our time and our influence. The larger share of the debt we owe God cannot be paid with money, and with some it involves a service which is not sufficiently popular to command much money."

O. S. MILLS.

JAN. 18, 1905.

FROM FAR-OFF CHINA.

LIEU-OO, CHINA, JAN. 22, 1905.

DEAR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS:

It is a long time since I sent a word especial-His uniform was recognized, and angry insolence. Every sentence was charged and ly to you, and my conscience has been remindsurcharged with sarcasm. But that great work ing me of it quite persistently of late, so I will

To me there seems little to write that is of interest, although no doubt many things so familiar to me would be of great interest to you. Just now one of the most interesting things to me, is that my package of mail from Shang-I was hoping that you would see that article hai came in this afternoon, bringing fresh would. I suppose I was like the old lady who letters—a whole handful of them—dear letters from dear friends in the homeland. How they make my heart rejoice, and I can actually feel practical experience and observation the ques- their loving expressions of sympathy and ininspiration! Thank God for them all, and for their love and help.

In the midst of it all, as I was fairly getting that we need a new kind of tract, a series of into my letters, I heard my old landlady coming up the stairs to my room, panting and puffance of the Sabbath by some of those who are ing, and scolding her grandson, whom she was dragging along by his queue, although he is a May we not have these "brief sketches from good deal bigger than she herself. He is one Post and Chipman and Ingham and Crandall of my English pupils, whom I teach personally because he is too far advanced for my young and all the rest right away soon? We would teacher. He always pleased me with his work, be glad to have them for use in personal work. but after being gone eleven months in Shang-There are some for whom we are very anxious hai, I was grieved to see how he had retrogradthat we think these things might help. It was ed in every way. He has just about come back only to-day that we found one who believes to his former standard, but this afternoon, inthat "young people must just settle down on a stead of being in the schoolroom preparing for farm right here if they wish to keep the Sab- to-morrow morning's recitation, his grandbath;" that there is "no chance out in the world mother had found him with some other boys "tossing pennies" or "cash" it is here, and in

ROSA PALMBORG.

punishment.

His face was aflame with anger, so I told her to leave him with me for awhile. Then I told him I would give him time to stand there and think about himself, till I finished my letters, praying in the meantime that I might be shown the best way to deal with him, not only for this afternoon's fault, but for his eternal good.

After I had finished my mail, I had him come out into the kitchen with me while I prepared my supper. My hospitable little girl was so anxious that he should sit down that I told him he might do so, and hold her in his lap. Then, when his anger had cooled down, I talked to him long and earnestly about his ideals, what he might be with good ideals, and what he undoubtedly would be without them. His father is an outcast, an inveterate gambler; his older brother has been the same, but is now working for me and behaving fairly well; I have been so hopeful that this boy might be saved to be a respectable Christian man, and help in the work of redeeming his race. At the end of our talk, he humbly acknowledged his fault and said he would try to do right hereafter, and we had a little prayer together; then I went with him to his family and helped to avert further scolding and bring peace. I don't know why it would not be proper to ask you, who are interested in saving souls, to remember this boy when you come before the throne of Grace in prayer—that he may be saved for the glory of God.

I have another pupil whom I teach personally, who was quite prejudiced against Chris- much to do with mission work—something that tianity, when he first came, but it seems to me I have just found out, and that seems very I can see a more respectful attention to it on his funny to me. A young man, dressed in furs part now. Perhaps the wish is father to the and satins, came swaggering in here the other thought. I know that, although I do my very day, and asked for a piece of court plaster to best to teach them all they can take in of useful put on his knuckle, which was skinned. Glancknowledge, all the time I am trying to find and ing him over. I asked who he had been fighting bring to the surface all the good there is in with, and he acknowledged he had been fightthem, and to create higher ideals in them, and ing. I took no money for the plaster and addlonging that they may know God.

The young man whom I taught last year, and who was baptized in June, and forbidden to come to church or to study with me afterwards, writes that his people have at last consented to let him come back to study with me after China New Year, for which I am so glad, for I do believe he is an earnest Christian, and I want him to become thoroughly "grounded in the faith," that he may be of great service for Christ. I do my teaching in the morning, and try to have my medical work come as much as possible in the afternoon. Sometimes I am very busy, and at other times patients are few. I am asked out to see patients more than before. I have had cases in two wealthy families, who paid me voluntarily fully twice as much as I should have dared to ask, and a good many in poor families who could pay nothing. One of the latter, the one that has given me greatest pleasure, I will tell you about.

A young woman came, in a shame-faced way, and asked me if I would go, for forty cents, out into the country to see her brother, who was very sick. I could see she was poor, so I went with her, to such a poor, miserable little hut. There, on a piece of matting, spread on top of some straw, and covered by a dirty quilt, lay a young man of eighteen, pounding the bed with his hands and heels, tearing out the straw from under the matting, and muttering constantly in

yet when I sat down on the edge of the bed, and with my hand turned his face toward me, he opened his bloodshot eyes and whispered my name, and said I was "good" and my medicine was good. He had no voice left, because of his constant talking and muttering. I don't know how he knew me; I didn't know him, but it is not strange, since I am the only one of my kind here! I cleaned his eyes, told them to wash his face every day, advised them about his diet, left some medicine, and said I would come again without any fee.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

The next day there was no improvement, but the day after I found him quietly sleeping, and his mother told me, with a happy face, that he had called her "mother" that morning for the first time in six weeks. From that on the improvement was steady, and the last time I went, his bed was properly made, his head had been shaved, according to Chinese fashion, he was beginning to put on some flesh, and looked so happy, as did they all. And the best of it was, that they were so glad and eager to listen to the Gospel. They assented so readily to the fact that their idols had been of no use, and that God had heard my prayer for help to heal him. He promised to come to our Sabbath services as soon as able to do so, and I must go to see them often and try to keep them interested in the truth.

Now I will tell you something that has not ed a gratuitous suggestion that he might spend his time in some better way than fighting. As he went out, I said, I wondered whose wild boy he was, and the young teacher said he thought he was one of a large band of salt-smugglers. Then I learned that this town, which is a great salt market, actually pays the salt smugglers a good price, and then they promise not to carry on their business, and loaf around and gamble instead. I expressed my disgust at such a course, and the teacher laughed and said that it was, however, a good thing for Lieu-oo, because the salt smugglers were sworn enemies to the pirates, and if they were not here, the pirates would be, which would be worse still, but as long as the smugglers were here, the pirates did not dare to come! Isn't that equal to letting a thief catch a thief? But the Chinese do the latter, too.

Christmas and New Year's have come and gone, and China New Year comes on Feb. 4. I expect to go to Shanghai for a couple of weeks at that time, and while there, to attend a meeting of the "China Medical Missionary As- lots. They are apportioned among the churches sociation" whose last meeting was held in 1890, in proportion to their resident membership. I think. I am looking forward with interest to it, as well as to the association with our own, societies. They cost too much to be cast aside and other, missionaries at that time.

will close. I pray-and let us all pray-that we Will it be in the number of pages, or in the nummay be better workers for Christ, realizing al- ber of copies issued?

righteous indignation, brought him to me for an insane way. His eyes were inflamed and ways that our lives must count either for or the lids covered with crusts; his face had not against Him. More and more the thought been washed for many days, and his mother said grows on me that we are saved, not only for he had not recognized her for six weeks. And our own sakes, but that every Christian should be actively engaged in some way working for God. As Paul puts it in Eph. 2: 10, we are "created in Christ Jesus for good works." Let us "walk in them" as God meant we should.

Your fellow Endeavorer,

THE CONFERENCE MINUTES, The Conference Minutes are now being shipped from the Publishing House. The boxes and packages will go either by freight, express or mail, depending upon the locality, and the size of the package. Some will go by freight to central points, and then reshipped by express to their destination. It is the aim of the Publishing House to prepay every package leaving Plainfield. If station or express agents endeavor to collect, just have the matter investigated. Our experience has been that some railroads endeavor to collect whenever possible, regardless of rates.

A few facts with regard to the book, for such it has become to be, are not out of place in this connection. Readers will notice, first, that it is now the "Seventh-day Baptist Year Book." This title was taken because it seemed fitting. The book not only contains the records of the Conference at Nortonville, but also the reports of the three societies, some presented to Conference and some not, and also reports of their annual meetings. These seemed advisable to insert, to put in one compact book all the records of the denominational societies for a single year. Accordingly, in the Tract Society portion of the book will be found the action of a meeting of the directors, held Dec. 11, while the Tract Society life list is also corrected to February.

The book contains 302 pages, 67 more than the book of the previous year. The statistics, given twenty-four numbered pages, are on a single sheet, 21 by 33 inches, pasted in their proper place, and so folded as to be easily handled for inspection. The frontispiece is a sepia insert of the president of Conference, Dr. George W. Post, of Chicago.

The enlarged size of the book, the necessity for resetting every line of it on the Linotype, the delay of receiving certain copy in the first part of the volume, and the large amount of work at the Publishing House, are the causes of its non-appearance heretofore. We make no excuses, and trust with our added equipment to do better next time. We do not consider it the finest book ever printed; in fact, the errors of commission and omission are very evident, but we take pride in the fact that every line, except a few display heads and title pages, was set on our Linotype, the 300 pages were also printed on our own press, and also the binding and mailing was done by us. It shows the capabilities of your Publishing House.

But it suggests a thought. Such a book costs to produce thirty cents each, in two thousand They are paid for by Conference and the three without use. If the present increase in size This letter I am sure is long enough, and I continues, where will there be a stopping point?

THE FACULTY OF MILTON COLLEGE. Continued from Page 153.

his mother. Under his leadership, Milton College has good ground to hope for a future in which increasing strength and enlarging influence will be definite factors.

ALFRED E. WHITFORD, M. A., PRCFESSOR OF PHYSICS.

Professor Whitford is the son of Prof. Albert Whitford and attended the Milton public school and Milton College, from which he was graduated in 1896, receiving the degree of B. A. Then he taught one year as assistant principal of the Waupun (Wis.) High School, after which in 1897 he became principal of the Milton public school. When he gave up his work in this position after two years, he had taken the preliminary steps and completed the arrangements for the organization of the school as a high school. After one year's work in the University of Chicago, he received the degree of B. A. from that institution, and at the time was awarded the graduate scholarship in Physics for the ensuing year. Upon the completion of the graduate course in 1901 he received the degree of M. A. from Milton College. Since 1001 he has been professor of Physics in Milton College, and since 1902 he has been Registrar. In 1900 he was married to Miss Mary Whitford, daughter of the Rev. O. U. Whitford, of Westerly, R. I. Prof. Whitford is a devoted member of the Faculty, and takes the keenest interest in all the affairs of the college and is an especial favorite with the students.

MISS ELLEN CRANDALL, INSTRUCTOR IN VIOLIN PLAYING, ETC.

Miss Ellen Crandall is a superb player on the most sensitive of instruments. Since she was ten years old she has studied the violin with first rate teachers: Prof. Herman Trost, Lexington, Ky., Prof. Hardege, Watertown, Wis., and John C. Bostlemann, at the Corning Conservatory, Corning, N. Y. During 1903 and 1904 she studied with Eugene Gruenberg, at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. For two years Miss Crandall was instructor of the violin and conductor of the orchestra in the musical department of Alfred University, at Alfred, N. Y. She is a player of rare ability, having a superb technique and a sympathetic and powerful tone. She has charge of the Milton College orchestra and under her direction this department of work is rapidly advancing to a very high degree of excellence.

WALTER D. THOMAS, M. A., PROFESSOR OF GREEK. Professor Thomas is a native of southern New Jersey, having been born near Shiloh, N. J., in which village he lived during the first years of his life. It was his good fortune to have in the village school the care and instruction of teachers of excellent character and ability. While a student in Union Academy he completed its courses of study in 1872, while the late Wardner C. Titsworth was principal and was the only graduate of that year and the last in the history of that institution. From 1874 to 1884 he was a teacher in public schools and a student in Milton College, from which he received the degree of B. A. in 1884 and M. A. in 1887. He has taken various courses of the time, to get to Andover for church services. study in the Universities of Chicago and Wis- For this same reason, it is hard for the pastor Greek in Milton College, during which time he visit frequently in these homes, as he ought to and Civics. In 1880 he was married to Miss does not prevent a common interest in the Celia Belle Oviatt. Professor Thomas is Lord's work.

thorough and accurate in all his work and his teaching makes careful and painstaking scholars of those who are under his instruction.

MISS AGNES BABCOCK, M. A., INSTRUCTOR IN ELO-

Y., where-she received her early education in the ordinary church socials. The report at this the Union School. Then she went to Alfred meeting showed that the contributions for last University from which she was graduated in year more than doubled those of the year pre-1889, receiving the degree of B. A. In 1890, vious. A rise in the pastor's salary was voted Alfred University conferred upon her the de- at that time. gree of M. A. During the years from 1807 to 1904 she was assistant principal and teacher of English and German in the Leonardsville Union School. In 1904 she came to Milton to take the cessful general is found on the "firing line." position she now holds as successor to Miss Susie B. Davis. Miss Babcock is a lady of marked culture and has already won the esteem of her có-laborers and of the students, in whose progress she takes the most lively interest.

### Home News.

Scio, N. Y.—It has been some time since the readers of THE RECORDER have read anything concerning the work at Scio; however, this is no indication that there has been no work done. Although the resident membership numbers but few more than twenty, the regular weekly services have been maintained, through the long and continued cold weather. Several of our faithful members have been sick for many weeks, among others, Mrs. Charles Young, whose serious illness caused much anxiety for some time, but who is now recovering. Those whose health permitted have faithfully attended all the Sabbath services, and the following extracts from the last Sabbath-school report marks the spiritual condition of the church, (since the attendance at church and Sabbath-school is almost identical): Twenty-two birthday offerings have been made during the year, amounting to \$8.61. The total Sabbath-school collection amounts to \$25.43. Mr. L. L. Canfield, the oldest member of our school, is seventy-six years old, and, with but one exception, attended the Sabbath services for forty-one consecutive weeks; for the remainder of the year, his absence has been compelled by illness. At the recent election of officers, Mrs. Harry Fuller was chosen superintendent; Mrs. Sumner Tuttle, assistant superintendent; Miss Bessie Young, secretary; George Adams, treasurer, and Miss Myrtle Hull, organist. The loyalty of this people is manifest, not alone by faithful support of the weekly appointments, but by their promptness in paying the pastor's salary weekly, and their ready response with offerings for denominational purposes. E. D. V. H.

ANDOVER, N. Y.—There are many things here to make the future prospect bright and hopeful. The sweet Christian spirit and warmth of love are, indeed, most cheering and encouraging. The geographical location of the membership of this church, is in some respects, unfortunate —one group of families living in East Valley, five miles above Andover, and another group living in Railroad Valley, four miles away, make it difficult, or nearly impossible, some of consin. Since 1884 he has been professor of (who is only a student in the Seminary) to has also assisted in the department of History do. However, we are thankful that distance

One of the pleasant and helpful features of our work this year, was a church dinner, held in connection with the annual church meeting, the second Sunday in January. The need of such a social gathering is felt because of the Miss Babcock ws born in Leonardsville, N. distance, which prevents a full attendance at

> One of the greatest needs of the church at present is a resident pastor. This we hope and believe will be accomplished soon; a suc-

> Numerous improvements have been made upon, and within, the church building, including new gas stoves, fine new flagstone walks have been laid, and the sheds have been moved to the rear of the church lot, leaving vacant a splendid building lot for a parsonage.

The spiritual condition of the church is good, and the attendance at the Sabbath services, especially the Friday evening prayer meeting is increasing. E. D. V. H.

Feb. 28, 1905.

#### DEATHS.

Coon.—In Toledo, O., Jan. 16, 1905, Mrs. Nancy Wade Coon, wife of Julius J. Coon, aged about 62 years. Always patient in her great suffering, she will be greatly missed by her husband and two daughters and a son, who have watched her slowly slipping away from their loving arms and hearts, she having been sick since March, 1904. E. C. W.

Coon.—In Lexington, Mo., Feb. 13, 1905, after a lingering illness of five months duration, Elijah Morgan Coon, in the seventieth year of his age.

He was the second child and eldest son of Elijah Holmes and Prudence Bowler Coon, and was born in the State of New York. He leaves a wife and two sons—one son having gone on before—two sisters and a brother. No sacrifice was too great for him to make for those he loved and his family will mourn for a loving husband and father. Morgan served in the war of the rebellion in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment on the staff of General Gilmore.

Davis.—Cora Blanche Davis, eldest child of Richard W. and Minerva Smith Davis, was born in Jackson Township, Dec. 6, 1878, and died on the train near Davenport City, Iowa, Feb. 13, 1905, aged 26 years, 2 months and 7 days.

She, with her father, had been to El Paso, Texas, for her health, but rapidly declining, was trying to reach home before her death. A blizzard delayed them about thirty-six hours, and her hope to see the friends at home again was not realized. Cora was a devoted daughter, a loving friend, and an earnest Christian. In early life she gave her heart to Jesus, was baptized by the Rev. W. D. Burdick, and united with the Jackson Center Seventh-day Baptist Church, of which she remained a faithful member. She will be missed from all the different branches of church work. A beautiful singer, she was a member of the ladies' quartette until failing health compelled her to give up singing. An active worker in the C. E. Society, always willing to do her part. "She hath done what she could." The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family. Funeral services were held on Feb. 17, at the Jackson Center Seventh-day Baptist Church, with funeral sermon by the pastor, from the words, "I go to prepare a place for you."

GRAHAM.—James Graham was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1837, and was killed by a falling tree on his farm in Ward township, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1905.

He was a student at Alfred, as was also his wife, Lucinda Brandt, to whom he was married in 1861. Of the five children, the two daughters and the son who are living were all present at the farewell services at the home on Feb. 26, conducted by Pastor Randolph, L. C. R.

CONDUCTED BY SABBATH-SCHOOL BOARD. Edited by

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

#### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1905. FOURTH QUARTER.

Dec. 31. Christ the Life and Light of Men John 1: 1-18

Jan. 7. The Witness of John the Baptist to Jesus Jesus Wins His First Disciples ... John 1: 19:34.

The First Miracle in Cana ... John 2: 1-11

Jesus and Nicodemus ... John 3: 1-15

Jesus at Jacob's Well ... John 4: 5-14

The Second Miracle at Cana ... John 4: 43:54

Jesus at the Pool of Bethesda ... John 5: 1-15

The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes

John 6: 1-14 at the Feast of Tabernacles John 7: 37-46
Slavery of Sin ..... John 8: 31-40
Healing of the Man Born Blind

LESSON XII. -THE HEALING OF THE MAN BORN BLIND.

Mar. 25. Review.

For Sabbath-day, March 18, 1905.

LESSON TEXT.-John 9: 1-11.

Golden Text .- "I am the light of the World."-John

#### INTRODUCTION.

Jesus continued his teaching in the temple, and spoke even more plainly of those who rejected his words and still claimed to be children of Abraham. The people questioned his right to speak of himself in such a way as to seem to claim equality with Abraham, and Jesus said, "Before Abraham was born, I am." The Jews understood this as a claim to the great title of Jehovah, "I Am." Without stopping to investigate the rightfulness of this claim, they concluded that he was guilty of blasphemy and took up stones to kill him on the spot.

In our present lesson Jesus shows himself as the light of the world by giving sight to the man born blind. It is to be noted that John records very few of the miracles that Jesus wrought, and that those which he does record serve as illustrations of the teaching with which they are severally connected.

TIME.—A few days after last week's lesson. Some have even thought that this is upon the same day; but there is nothing to indicate that last week's lesson was upon the Sabbath, while this certainly is upon the Sabbath. v. 14.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. The blind man may have been at the gate of the temple. The pool of Siloam is in the southern part of the city.

Persons.-Jesus and his disciples; the blind man, and his friends, and the bystanders.

- 1. Jesus Teaches his disciples. v. 1-5. 2. Jesus Gives Sight to the Blind Man. v.
- 3. The People Wonder. v. 8-11.

I. And as he passed by. That is, as he passed by the place where the blind man sat to beg. Blind from his birth. One of whom no one would have the least expectation that he could

2. Rabbi. The respectful title by which Jewish disciples usually addressed their teacher. Who sinned, this man or his parents, that he should be born blind? The disciples had doubtless been considering the perplexing problem of the origin of evil and saw in this man a good illustration to bring the matter to the attention of their Master for his explanation. The question of the disciples shows that they were believers in the popular theory that special affliction is the token of special sin. This was the theory of the three friends of Job. We are a little surprised that the disciples should think it possible that a man could sin before he was born. Probably they were at a loss in trying to solve the question of the relation of calamity to sin, implied. From Exod. 20:5 it may be inferred changed by the difference of his eyes, and this NOW.

that calamities sometimes come to children through the sin of their parents, and the same thing is manifest in experience. Some have imagined that the disciples thought that a soul lived in one body and then after that body died lived again in another body and that in the second life it might be punished for deeds done in the first; but there is no evidence that they held such a theory, and the supposition is ab-

THE SABBATH RECORDER

3. Neither did this man sin nor his parents. The real mistake of the disciples was in supposing that there was no other alternative for the explanation of the great calamity of being born blind. Jesus rejects both of their suppositions. We are not to understand, of course, that Jesus meant that this man and his parents were sinless, but that the blindness was occasioned by the sin of none of them. But works of God should be made manifest. In the providence of God the design of this calamity was that the power of God through Jesus Christ should be shown to the world. 4. We must work the works of him that sent

me, while it is day. The revised versions have "we" instead of "I," following better manuscript authority. The disciples are included with their Master in the duty to do God's work. It is God's wish for us that we should be striving to put away the evil out of the world. While it is day. That is, while we have opportunity, or while life lasts. The night cometh. It is true that in a certain sense Jesus' work is going on after his death (and the deeds of every man live after him), but there was a limit to the time in which he could be active in just that way that he was when he went about in the streets of Jerusalem.

5. When I am in the world, I am the light of the world. Compare 8:12. Jesus was above all others the Light of the world. As a necessary corollary of this fact he must be continually driving away shadows, and making people happy. He could not pass by suffering with idle indifference. Right before them was now a case, for example, in which he must show that he was the Light of the world.

6. He spat on the ground, and made clay, etc. Compare other miracles of Jesus in which he used means. It is to be noted, however, that in other miracles of restoring sight to the blind that he did not always use means. It is evident, therefore, that the anointing with clay is not to be understood as in any way effecting the cure. It served to arouse the faith of the man, so that he expected a cure.

7. Go, wash in the pool of Siloam. This pool was at the southeastern corner of the city. As in Lesson X, water from this pool was used in some of the sacred ceremonies of the temp'e. The sending of the blind man to this pool may be compared with Elisha's sending Naaman to the Jordan. Some have imagined that the sight of the blind man was partially restored and that thus he was able to find his way to the pool; but there is nothing to commend this supposition, for it is not at all remarkable that a blind man would be able to find his way about alone. (Which is by interpretation, Sent). This explanation in regard to the meaning of the name of the pool is probably inserted because of the coincidence between the sending of the man and the name. The pool perhaps received this name because the water was conveyed to it through an underground conduit. Washed, and came seeing. He did as he was told, and his faith was immediately rewarded.

8. That he was a beggar. King James' version has "blind," instead of "a beggar": but the misarose very naturally, as of course in that age and country a blind man would be a beggar. There were then none of the opportunities of this age for a blind man to make a living. Is not this he that sat and begged? His ability to see was a great surprise to them. They could scarcely believe the testimony of their own

9. Others said, No, but he is like him. It is and did not stop to notice what their question evident that his appearance would be somewhat

change coupled with the fact that for one who was born blind to receive sight was almost beyond belief, led some of the people to the sincere opinion that the man whom they now saw was not really the blind beggar whom they had known but some one else resembling him. I am he. The man himself was able to settle the dispute. He was sure of his own identity:

10. How then were thine eyes opened? Certainly a very natural question. Perhaps they meant to imply that they would not believe that he really was the man that he claimed to be unless he explained how he was now able to

11. The man that is called Jesus made clay, etc. Possibly he knew more about Jesus than he told, but we may guess that he learned the name of his benefactor from some bystander, and did not know that he was a celebrated teacher. His words certainly do not imply that he considered Jesus well known. He tells a simple, straightforward story of his cure.

Study the character and ability of this man as they are shown by his answers to the Pharisees as recorded later in the chapter.

#### RUBBER FARMS.

No product of the soil offers more attractive and certain returns than does rubber. The reason is obvious; the demand is constantly increasing, while the supply, largely obtained from wild rubber trees in South America and Mexico, is steadily falling off. This is due to the unskilled and wasteful methods employed by the natives in tapping the trees which frequently result in ruining the source of supply. To remedy this, as well as to be in a position to furnish the constantly increasing demand for the crude rubber, it has been found necessary to cultivate the rubber tree and to employ practical and scientific methods in extracting the rubber so as to conserve the usefulness of the tree for a long number of years, and this has been accomplished, as usual, through American enterprise and modern and upto-date American methods. Mexico has been selected by a large California company and a 6,000-acre tract secured especially for its adaptability to rubber growing, lying along the Tulija river, in the State of Chiapas.—The Inland Investor.

#### THE HIDDEN SIN.

A majestic tree fell at its prime—fell on a calm evening, when there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. It had withstood a century of storms and now was broken off by a zephyr.

The secret was disclosed at its falling. A boy's hatchet had been struck into it when it was a tender sapling. The wound had been grown over and hidden away under exuberant life, but it had never healed. There at the heart of the tree it stayed, a spot of decay, ever eating a little farther and deeper into the trunk, until at last the tree was rotted through and fell of its own weight when it seemed to be at

So do many lives fall when they seem to be at their strongest because some sin or fault of youth has left its wounding and consequent weakness at the heart.

Sabbath-schools desiring extra copies of next quarter's Helping Hand should order

THE SABBATH RECORDER MARCH 6, 1905.



## History and Biography.

MEMOIRS OF GOV. SAMUEL WARD OF WESTERLY, R. I.

BY CHARLES H. DENISON. [Entered according to Act of Congress in the District Court of Rhode Island.]

Continued from Feb. 27.

waded 100 miles. We were 30 days in the wilderness, that none but savages ever attempted to pass. We marched 100 miles upon short three days' provisions—waded over three rapid rivers, marched through snow and ice, barefoot, passed over the St. Lawrence, where it was guarded by the enemies' frigates, and are now about twenty-four miles from the city, to recruit our worn out natures. Gen. Montgomery intends to join us immediately, so that we have a winter's campaign before us, but I trust we shall have the glory of taking Quebec." That hope unhappily, was not realized. The attack upon that city failed, and Capt. Ward, with the principal part of his company, having under the first barrier, was surrounded by a superior force, and compelled to surrender. While in captivity he received the following letter from his father, which, from the excellence of its sentiments, and as fully illustrating the principles of the leading patriots of that time, we insert at length: Jan'y 21, 1776, Phil'a.

haved well. You have now a new scene of action, to behave well as a prisoner. You have in a due discharge of these various duties of life, own heart. Eradicate, as much as human frailty admits, the seeds of vice and folly. Correct your temper. Expend the benevolent feelings of your soul, and impress and establish the noble principles of private and public virtue so deeply in it, that your whole life may be directed by them. Next to these great and essential duties, improve your mind by the best authors you can borrow. Learn the French language, and be continually acquiring, as far as your situation admits, every useful accomplishment. Shun

swearing. Avoid it at all times.

sense of the great bravery and merit of Colonel into no engagements inconsistent with your inviolate with the strictest honor. Beside en- preacher, or an inspiration?—S. S. Times. deavoring to make yourself as easy and comfortable as possible in your present situation, vou will pay the greatest attention, as far as your little power may admit, to the comfort and welfare of all your fellow prisoners, and of those lately under your immediate command, es-

the first of January, 1777, was commissioned as Major in Col. Christopher Green's regiment of the Rhode Island line, a worthy compeer of his brother, Gen. Greene. "Scipiados duo fulmina

(To be continued.)

#### THE GOLD THAT PERISHETH.

An English minister, on being called to pray by the bedside of a dying man, sought to take him by the hand, in token of their agreement in offering united prayer. The sick man withheld his hand, keeping it under the bedclothes, and the minister prayed without it. Presently the man died, and then, as his hand was uncovered, the mystery was explained—he was holding in his hand with the grasp of death a key—the key of his safe where his money was kept.

A similar case is that of a man who was very penurious and a very determined man. died at an advanced age. On his deathbed he command of Arnold, penetrated through the kept his right hand closely clutched. As he drew his last breath he tightened his hold Everybody there knew what he held in that hand. It was the key to the chest in which he kept his gold.

As his nerveless hand unclosed, the key dropped from it, and clattered against the bedside. As if to hold it even after he was dead, the My Dear Son: I most devoutly thank God miser had tied the key about his wrist by a that you are alive, in good health, and have be-strong cord, which he grasped as long as life

He could not take his gold with him, but he been taught from your infancy the love of God, kept the key. They buried him as he was, with of all mankind, and especially of your country; the key to his money-chest tied about his wrist.

And what became of the gold? Oh, the heirs consist true honor, religion and virtue. I hope have taken care of that just the same! They no situation or trial, however severe, will tempt split open the chest with an axe and divided the you to violate those sound, immutable laws of gold, and let the miser keep the key about his God and nature. You will now have time for wrist. He is mouldering in the grave, and the reflection; improve it well, and examine your key is resting beside him. We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

> "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

#### MEETING A SERMON HALF WAY.

Two persons pushing in the same direction will accomplish more than one person. That is evident enough, but a great deal more would be accomplished if we all acted on it. Said a young minister: "I never make any effort to listen to every species of debauchery and vice, as certain a preacher who cannot interest me in spite of

and inevitable ruin here and hereafter. There myself." There would be a dark outlook ahead is one vice, which, though often met in polite for that young man as a preacher if his congrecompany, I cannot but consider as unworthy of gation followed his rule. It is well for him, as a gentleman as well as a Christian. I mean it is for every preacher, to determine to interest his audience in spite of themselves. But it is All ranks of people here have the highest just as much a duty for him, when he is part of the audience, to determine to be interested Arnold, and all his officers and men. Though whether the preacher is interesting or not. prisoners, they have acquired immortal honor. There will be double the result from any ser-Proper attention will be paid to them. In the mon if listener and speaker push together. Even meantime, behave, my dear son, with great cir- a Phillips Brooks or a Paul of Tarsus can do cumspection, prudence, and firmness. Enter more with the congregation that is actively with him, than with the congregation that waits to duty to your country, and such as you may keep be interested. Are you a drag upon your

## Special Notices.

The Battle Creek Seventh-day Baptist Church holds its services every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Peterson Block, No. Washington street, Battle Creek. Mich. Visitors are most cordially welcomed, and Capt. Ward was exchanged in 1776, and on Seventh-day Baptists who may be stopping in the city are invited to attend.

> SEVENTH-DAY Baptists in Syracuse, N. Y., hold Sabbath afternoon services at 2.30 o'clock, in the hall on the second floor of the Lynch building, No. 120 South Salina street. All are cordially invited.

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. Other Sabbaths, the Bible class alternates with the various Sabbath-keepers in the city. All are cordially invited.

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. W. D. WILCOX, Pastor, 516 W. Monroe St.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hornellsville. N. Y., holds regular services in their new church, cor. West Genesee Street and Preston Avenue. Preaching at 2.30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3.30. Prayer-meeting the preceding evening. An invitation is extended to all and especially to Sabbath-keepers remaining in the

THE Seventh-day Baptist Church of New York City holds services at the Memorial Baptist church, Washington Square South and Thompson Street. The Sabbath-school meets at 10.45 A. M. Preaching service at 11.30 A. M. A cordial welcome is extended to ELI FORSYTHE LOOFBORO, Pastor. 260 W. 54th Street.

To be published in the Spring of 1905.

A History of

## Seventh Day Baptists in West Virginia.....

A. D. 1789 to A. D. 1902

By Corliss F. Randolph

It is now expected that this volume will be published some time during the coming Spring. The edition will be small and about half of it has already been subscribed for.

Advance subscriptions will be accepted for a limited period at \$2.00 net, postage prepaid.

The price will be advanced upon publication. Address all subscriptions to

> CORLISS F. RANDOLPH. 185 North Ninth Street,

TABLE OF CONTENTS. EDITORIALS - The Denominational Paper: The Broadening Influence of Bible Study: The Bible From a Literary Side Nothingness of Negations; Testing by Time; The Power of Personal Experience; Previous Preparation; Roman Catholicism and Protestantism in Germany; Elder Amos R. Wells; An Open Letter to Seventh-day Baptist Pastors, and Theological Students . . . . 145-147 The Faculty of Milton College. 149, 152, 153, 157 MISSIONS.—Editorials; What is Missing; WOMAN'S WORK .- Mother, Poetry: The Willard Statue; Resolutions; Symbols CHILDREN'S PAGE. - Cuddledowntown, Poetery; How Rob Rode the Donkey; How They Studied . . . . . . . . . . . . 154 The Stream, Poetry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 155

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.—Real Beauty,

Poetry; Caught From Private Life; A Tract for Personal Work; Tithing;

History and Biography. . . . . . . . . 159 The Gold That Perishes . . . . . . . . . . . . 159

Meeting a Sermon Half Way. . . . . . 159

From Far-off China . . . . . . . . . . . . 155

The Sabbath Recorder. A. H. LEWIS, D. D. LL. D., Editor.

JOHN HISCOX, Business Manager TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year .....\$2 00 Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents additional, on account of postage. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to THE SABBATH RECORDER. Plainfield. 

THE SABBATH VISITOR. Published weekly, under the auspices of the Sabbath School Board, by the American Sabbath Tract Society, at

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

TERMS.

Single copies per year .....\$ 60 Ten copies or upwards, per copy ..... Communications should be 'addressed The Sabbath Visitor, Plainfield, N. J.

HELPING HAND

IN BIBLE SCHOOL WORK.

A quarterly, containing carefully prepared helps on the International Lessons. Conducted by The Sabbath School Board. Price 25 cents a copy per year; seven cents a

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PULPIT. Published monthly by the

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. This publication will contain a sermon for each Sabbath in the year by ministers liv-

It is designed especially for pastorless churches and isolated Sabbath-keepers, but will be of value to all. Price fifty cents per

Subscriptions should be sent to Rev. O. U. Whitford, Westerly, R. I.; sermons and editorial matter to Rev. O. D. Sherman, Richburg, N. Y.

DE BOODSCHAPPER.

A 20 PAGE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY IN THE

Subscription price ......75 cents per year PUBLISHED BY

HOLLAND LANGUAGE.

G. VELTHUYSEN, Haarlem, Holland.

DE BOODSCHAPPER (The Messenger) is an able exponent of the Bible Sabbath (the Seventh-day) Baptism, Temperance, etc., and is an excellent paper to place in the hands of Hollanders in this country, to call their attention to these important facts.

Gentry, Ark.

T ANIEL C. MAIN, M. D. PETRICIAN AND SUBSECU

## ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Centennial Fund.

Alfred University was founded in 1836, and from the beginning its constant and earnest aim has been to place within the reach of the deserving, educational advantages of the highest type, and in every part of the country there may be found many whom it has materially assisted to go out into the world to broader lives of useful and honored citizenship. That it may be of still greater service in opening a way to those seeking a college education, it is provided that for every one thousand dollars subscribed and paid into the Centennial Fund, from any town in Allegany or Steuben counties, N. Y., or any county in any state or territory, tuition be granted to one student each year for the Freshman year of the College course. Your attention is directed to the fact that any money which you may subscribe, will in conjunction with that subscribed by others in your town or county, become a part of a fund which will forever be available in the way of assisting some one in your own vicinity. Every friend of Higher Education and of Alfred University is urged to send a contribution to the Treasurer, whether it be

Proposed Centennial Fund . . . \$100,000 00 Amount needed, June 1, 1904. . . . \$95.833 50 Jacob Vickers, Canisteo, N. Y.

Garwood Ferguson Hornellsville, N. Y. Rev. E. M. Deems, Hornellsville, N. Y. Amount needed to complete fund \$95,607 00

## Spring Term Milton College.

This term opens Wednesday, March 22, 1905, and continues twelve weeks, closing Thursday, June 22, 1905.

A college of liberal training for young men and women. Three principal courses: Ancient classical, modern classical, and scien-

Many elective courses are offered. Special advantages for the study of Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic philology.

The Academy of Milton College is the preparatory school to the College, and has three similar courses leading to those in the College, with an English course in addition, fitting students for ordinary business life.

Excellent school of music, with courses in Pianoforte, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Ela mentary and Chorus Singing, Voice Culture, Harmony, etc. Classes in Bible study, Elocution, and

Physical Culture.
Club boarding, \$1.40 per week; boarding in private families, \$3 per week, including room rent and use of furniture.
For further information address the

REV. W. C. DALAND, D. D., President or Prof. A. E. WHITFORD, M. A., Registrar, Milton, Rock County, Wis.

# Salem College...

## Twentieth Anniversary Building Fund.

In 1909 Salem College will have been in existence twenty years.

During the greater part of this period its work has been done in one building. For nearly a fifth of a century this commodious structure has served its purpose well, but the work has far outgrown the plans of its founders. Every available space is crowded with apparatus, specimens, and curios of great value. Every recitation room is filled beyond its capacity each term. More room is needed for the library. The requirements of to-day call for another building on the college campus. The demand is urgent.

It is proposed to lay the corner stone of such a building not later than the opening of the fall term of 1904. To that end this fund is started. It is to be kept in trust and be used only for the purposes above speciis earnestly hoped that every lover of education, within West Virginia and

without, will be responsive to this great need and contribute to this fund in order that a suitable building may be erected.

The names of the contributors will be published from time to time in "Good Tidings," the "Salem Express," and the "Salem Express," BATH RECORDER," as subscriptions are received by the secretary of the college.

Mr. Boothe Bond, Aberdeen, W. Va. Mr. Dwight Truman Bond, Salem, W. Va. Chicago, Ill.

T) ENJAMIN, F. LANGWORTHY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Suite 510 and 512 Tacoma Bldg., 131 LaSalle St. Tel. Main 3141. Chicago, Ill.

Seventh-day Baptist Bureau of Employment and Correspondence

President.-C. B. HULL, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Vice-President.—W. H. GREENMAN, Milton Junction, Wis.

Secretaries.—W. M. Davrs, 602 West 63d St.,
Chicago, Ill.; Murray Maxson, 516 West
Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. ASSOCIATIONAL SECRETARIES.

Davis, Salem, W. Va. Randolph, 185 North 9th St., Newark, N. J. Dr. S. C. Maxson, 22 Grant St., Utica, N. Y. Rev. E. P. Saunders, Alfred, N. Y. W. K. Davis, Milton, Wis. F. R. Saunders, Hammond, La. Under control of General Conference, De-

#### Plainfield, N. J.

nominational in scope and purpose. INCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY.

MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SO-EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. F. Hubbard, President, Plainfield, N. J. A. L. Titsworth, Secretary, Plainfield, N. F. J. Hubbard, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J. Rev. A. H. Lewis, Corresponding Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

Regular meeting of the Board, at Plainfield, N. J., the second First-day of each month, at 2.15 P. M.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST ME-MORIAL FUND. J. F. HUBBARD, President, Plainfield, N. J.

M. TITSWORTH, Vice-President, Plainfield, IOSEPH A. HUBBARD, Treas., Plainfield, N. J. D. E. TITSWORTH, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J. Gifts for all Denominational Interests solicited. Prompt payment of all obligations request-

M. STILLMAN, VV . COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.

#### Millton. Wis.

TAT OMAN'S EXECUTIVE BOARD OF VV THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. President, Mrs. S. J. Clarke, Milton, Wis. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. B. Morton, Milton, Wis.; Mrs. W. C. Daland, Milton, Wis. Wis.; Mrs. W. C. Daland, Milton, Wis.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. J. Van
Horn, Albion, Wis.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Babcock,
Milton, Wis.
Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. Platts, Milton, Wis.
Editor of Woman's Page, Mrs. Henry M.
Maxson, 661 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
Secretary, Factory Association Mrs. Appa Eastern Association, Mrs. Anna ph, Plainfield, N. J. Secretary, Secretary, South-Eastern Association, Mrs. H. Trainer, Salem, W. Va. Secretary, Central Association, Mrs. R. Wheeler, Leonardsville, N. Y. Wheeler, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Secretary Western Association, Miss Agnes
L. Rogers. Alfred. N. Y.

Secretary, South-Western Association, Mrs.
G. H. F. Randolph, Fouke. Ark.

Secretary, North-Western Association, Mrs.
A. E. Whitford, Milton, Wis.

#### New York City.

CABBATH SCHOOL BOARD.

George B. Shaw, President, 511 Central Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. nue, Plainfield, N. J.

Vice Presidents. Eastern Association, Edward E. Whitford, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Central Association. Ira Lee Cottrell, Leonardsville, N. Y.; Western Association, Arthur E. Main, Alfred, N. Y.;
South-Eastern Association, S. Orestes Bond, Aberdeen, W. Va.; North-Western Association, Herman D. Clarke, Dodge Centre, Minn.; South-Western Association, Gideon H. F. Randolph, Fouke, Arkansas.

Frank L. Greene, Treasurer, 490 Vanderbilt
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corliss F. Randolph, Rec. Sec., 185 North
Ninth St., Newark, N. J. Ninth St., Newark, N. J.
John B. Cottrell, Cor. Sec., 1097 Park Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Other Members, Eli F. Loofboro, New York
City; Stephen Babcock, New York City;
Charles C. Chipman, Yonkers, N. Y.; Esle F.
Randolph, Great Kills, P. O, Staten Island,
N. Y.

Regular meetings the third Sundays in September, December and March, and the first Sunday in June.

TT ERBERT G. WHIPPLE. Counselor at Law. St. Paul Building.

C. CHIPMAN. ARCHITECT. St. Paul Building,

TTARRY W. PRENTICE, D. D. S., "The Northport," 76 West 103d Street.

LFRED CARLYLE PRENTICE, M. D. 155 W. 46th Street. Hours: 8-10 A. M.

RRA S. ROGERS, Special Agent. MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. Co.,

Alfred, N. Y.

LFRED UNIVERSITY.
Second Semester, 69th Year, begins Feb. 3, 1905 For catalogue and information, address BOOTHE COLWELL DAVIS, Ph. D., D.D., Pres.

ALFRED ACADEMY. Second Quarter Opens Nov. 12, 1904.
Preparation for College.
TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Opens Sept. 6, 1904. S.G. Burdick, Prin CEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCA-TION SOCIETY.

A. B. KENYON, Treasurer, Alfred, N. Y. The regular meetings of the Board are held in February, May, August and November, at the call of the President.

TOUNG PEOPLE'S EXECUTIVE Rev. A. C. Davis, President, West Edmeston Mrs. Walter L. Greene, Secretary, Alfred,

N. Y.
Starr A. Burdick, Treasurer, Alfred, N. Y.
L. C. Randolph, Editor Young People's Page,
Alfred, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry M. Maxson, General Junior
Superintendent, Plainfield, N. J.
Associational Secretaries, Roy F. Randolph,
New Milton, W. Va.; L. Gertrude Stillman,
Ashaway, R. I.; Ethel A. Haven, Leonardsville, N. Y.; Mrs. H. C. Van Horn, Alfred,
N. Y.; C. U. Parker, Chicago, Ill.; C. C.
Van Horn, Gentry, Ark.

LFRED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY REV. ARTHUR E. MAIN, Dean.

#### Westerly, R. I.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MIS-SIONARY SOCIETY. WM. L. CLARKE, President, Westerly, A. S. BABCOCK, Recording Secretary, Rockville, R. I.
GEORGE H. UTTER, Treasurer, Westerly,

R. I.

REV. O. U. WHITFORD, Corresponding

Secretary, Westerly, R. I.

The regulars meetings of the Board of
managers are held the third Wednesdays in

January, April, July, and October. TO OARD OF PULPIT SUPPLY AND MINISTERIAL EMPLOYMENT. IRA B. CRANDALL, President, Westerly, R. I. O. U. WHITFORD, Corresponding Secretary,

Westerly, R. I.
FRANK HILL, Recording Secretary, Ashaway, R. 1. Associational Secretaries: Stephen Babcock, Castern 262 W. 34th Street, New York City; Eastern, 363 W. 34th Street, New York City; Dr. A. C. Davis. Central, West Edmeston, N. Y.; W. C. Whitford, Western, Alfred, N. Y.; U. S. Griffin, North-Western, Nortonville, Kans.; F. J. Ehret, South-Eastern, Salem, W. Va.; W. R. Potter, South-Western, Hammond. La.

The work of this Roard is to help pastorless churches in finding and obtaining pastors, and unemployed ministers among us to The Board will not obtrude information,

help or advice upon any church or persons, but give it when asked. The first three persons named in the Board will be its working force, being located near each other.

The Associational Secretaries will keep the working force of the Board informed in regard to the pastorless churches and unemployministers in their respective Associations,

and give whatever aid and counsel they can.
All correspondence with the Board, either through its Corresponding Secretary or Associational Secretaries, will be strictly confi-

## Shiloh, N. J.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST GEN. ERAL CONFERENCE. Next session to be held at Shiloh, N. J., Aug. 23-28, 1905. Dr. George W. Post, 1987 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., President. Rev. E. P. SAUNDERS, Alfred, N. Y., Rec. REV. L. A. PLATTS, D. D., Milton, Wis., Cor. PROF. W. C. WHITFORD, Alfred, N. Y., Treas urer.
Executive Committee.—Rev. W. L. Burdick,
Ashaway, R. I.; David E. Tirsworth, Plainfield, N. J.; Ira B. Crandall. Westerly, R. I.;
H. D. Babcock, Leonardsville, N. Y.; Esle
F. Randolph, Great Kills, N. Y.; Rev. W.
D. Burdick, Nile, N. Y.

Utica, N. Y.

R. S. C. MAXSON,

Office 225 Genesee Street. West Edmeston, N. Y.

R. A. C. DAVIS, JR.,
General Practice.
Specialty: Eye and Ear.

# 

A Seventh-day Baptist Weekly, Published By The American Sabbath Tract Society, Plainfield, N. J.

Volume 61. No. 11.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., MARCH 13, 1905.

How he orders all for the best, over and above

that which is so tangled to our vision, we can

never solve, but that He does, we are assured

more and more, as we learn of His deal-

from faith and comfort will find these through

continuous study of the Bible, as no where else.

book. The devout soul rises from the study of

else, in all the experiences of life, in all the de-

velopments of nature, in the ongoing of history

-everywhere. Gradually the Bible student

comes to know something of the deeper mean-

ever standpoint the question may be considered.

breadth of view, clearness of intellect, strength

of character or richness of comfort, Bible study

is at once a fountain of delight and a source of

life. That those who catch the narrowest view

of what the book teaches, yet find much of good

ing tiny flowers within the space of a few yards,

are filled with contentment and their love of

beauty is satisfied. The botanist passing them by,

ranges all the plains, gathering an hundred

specimens, where the children have gathered

one, analyzes, compares, describes and so comes

to know infinitely more of the beauties of nat-

ure than the children can know, and yet the field

at its narrower edge and in its farthest scope

and strengthens the life which studies it so nar-

rowly as not to know the depths of its riches,

while those who learn most of its delights and

truths and find so much more of God and the

beauty of righteousness, have only begun to

fathom the depths of the Divine love or the

riches of the Divine wisdom. It is comforting

WHOLE No. 3,133.

"This world is full of 'yender grass,'" said Deacon

"YENDER GRASS."

"When I'm a-mowin' in the field, the grass close by,"

"Is short and thin and full of weeds; but over yender, things about God, but because we learn enough

It looks to me as if the grass is thick and smooth and to bring that assurance which is the center and circumference of real comfort. How He But sakes alive! that ain't the case; for, when I mow

counts the hairs of our head, we cannot under-The grass I saw from far away looked all so smooth stand; but the more we study the Word the

I find it's jest as short and thin as all the rest, or more we shall come to believe that He does thus.

And that's the way the things of earth keep on a-fool-

"'Bout every day you'll hear some man complainin' of And tellin', if he'd had a chance like other people, what

He might have been! He'd like to know how he can When all the grass that comes his way is all so short

But over in the neighbors' fields, why, he can plainly the pages to find God more clearly in everything been translating the Bible for him, in what she

That they're in clover plumb-knee-deep and sweet as sweet can be At times it's hard to tell if things are made of gold or

Some men can't see them distant fields are full of ing that God is All and in all. Seen from what-'vender grass.'

"I've learned one thing in makin" hay, and that's to fill

With any grass that I can get to harvest here and now. The 'yender grass' that 'way ahead is wavin' in its

I find ain't very fillin' by the time it's cut and dried. in it, is another proof of the greatness of the Hope springs eternal, so they say, within the human Bible as a source of good to men. The children who play at the edge of the field, gather-

Man never is, the sayin' goes, but always to be, blest. So my advice is, Don't let your present chances pass; A-thinkin' by and by you'll reap your fill of 'yender grass." -C. E. World.

LARGEST and most to be desired among the results of broad Bible Bible Study as study, is the comfort which comes to human life through such study. As children cry in the dark for

that which they want, or moan in fear concerning that they do not know, so human hearts, always and everywhere, are calling out for God Hands reach in the darkness, eyes, try to peer through the shadows, while back of hands and eyes, eager hearts are calling for the Father, seeking His love, waiting His touch, and wanting His presence. He who studies the Word with a view to finding God in it, will be led, step by step, by the deeper and richer assurances, through which comfort always comes. First of all, we must know that it is not necessary we should understand all things in order to be com-

forted by them. God would be less than God, made intense in an ever increasing degree, and could we measure Him. Life would be shorn most of all, to those who in this life have studof half its interest if we knew beforehand all ied the Word with greatest devotion and with it will reveal. So Bible study will bring great largest grasp. Thus seen, it is needless to urge comfort, not because we can understand all the reader to "study the Word."

An incident is related concerning the members of a Bible class, in which one declared his preference watches over the universe, guides the stars, or His Mother's Translation of for King James' Version of the Bible, although he admitted that

the Bible. the Revised Version might be more scholarly. Another member, smiling quietly, declared a preference for his mother's translation of the Bible, saying that it was better than any other version of which he knew. This reply called forth much surprise on the part of ings with men. The life that seeks enrichment other members of the class, since his mother was not known as a translator, nor a scholar in mat-Such study does not cease with the pages of the ters connected with the Bible. Asking his explanation, he replied that his mother had always said, in what she did, and in that which she was. In her life and through her, the Bible had been translated to him with constant application and clear, unmistakable meaning. In making that translation she had not entered into any discussions as to texts or contexts, but had so presented the teachings of the Bible as to make it a power and a guide to him. In that young man's reply is found the main source of the influence of the Bible. Very few men study the text of the Bible, in any version, in a way which influences their lives in any very determining manner. To the majority of those who believe in the Bible, and who are influenced by its precepts, the book comes through such translations as that young man describes, i. e., through the living influence of their associates. His mother could not have taken a place among such translators of the Bible, whether King James' Version, the Revised Version, the Twentieth Century Bible, or any other; but she had translated it in a form more effectual, and in a way which serv-

> "THE peak which is nearest the storm cloud

Seeing From Is nearest the stars of light."

has served each well. So the Word enriches of us, can measure. Happy indeed are those

There is a fascination about climbing natural mountains, which,

when we have done all we may do, in this life, once begun, becomes almost a passion. Men to think that in the next life the study of the spend large amounts of money, take great risks, truths which are revealed in the Bible here, and and often lose life, under this fascination. One are seen by us as through a darkened glass, evidence of strength and of value, in the lives dimly, will be unfolded, explained, vivified and of men, is the desire to be at the top of things.

es God in a degree higher than either she, or any

children whose mothers thus translate the Word