

THE  
**Alfred Student.**

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VOL. V.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., JUNE, 1878.

No. 9.

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**ALFRED UNIVERSITY.**

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Metaphysics and Ethics.

REV. NATHAN V. HULL, D. D.,  
Pastoral Theology.

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Industrial Mechanics and Mathematics.

WILLIAM R. PRENTICE, A. M.,  
English Language and Adjunct Mathematics.

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Adjunct Latin and Greek.

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Telegraphy.

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Book Keeping and Penmanship.

M. ALZINA SAUNDERS AND MARY L. GREEN,  
Union School Department.

# A LFRED UNIVERSITY.

## DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

Two general departments are in operation—a Collegiate and an Academical. These have each a male and a female department, with equal powers and privileges. As sub-divisions of these general departments, the following courses of study have been established, viz:

1. Classical Course.
2. Scientific Course.
3. Normal and Teachers' Course.
4. Industrial Mechanics.
5. Theological Course.

## PROFESSORSHIPS.

1. English Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Greek Language and Literature.
4. Pure Mathematics and Astronomy.
5. Industrial Mechanics.
6. Modern Languages.
7. Physical Sciences.
8. Natural History.
9. Metaphysical and Ethical Sciences.
10. Biblical Theology.
11. Church History and Homiletics.
12. Hebrew and Cognate Languages.
13. Pastoral Theology.
14. Painting and Drawing.
15. Music.
16. Didactics.
17. Telegraphy.

## EXPENSES.

Tuition and Incidentals in Primary Department and Preparatory	\$7 00
Tuition and Incidentals in Grammar and Provisional Academic	9 00
Tuition and Incidentals in Higher Departments	11 00
One dollar off from the above when paid in advance.	
Board	\$80 00 to 40 00
Room	3 00 to 6 00
Fuel	8 00 to 6 00
Washing	2 00 to 3 00

## EXTRAS.

Oil Painting	\$10 00
Drawing	3 00
Surveying—Use of Instruments	1 00

Graduation Fee	5 00
Piano, Cabinet Organ, etc., each	10 00
Cultivation of Voice, Harmony, &c., in classes	\$6 00 to 8 00
Cultivation of Voice, Harmony, &c., private lessons	10 00
Elementary Vocal Music, classes	2 00
Use of Piano, per hour	2 00 to 3 00
Telegraphy, one term	10 00
Telegraphy, full course	20 00
Elocution	1 00 to 2 00

1. All bills must be paid in advance.
2. In case of absence, no deduction will be made on tuition bills as arranged, except in cases of absence from sickness, and then not more than one-half of the full bill; and no deduction in board bill, except in cases of sickness or leaving to teach.

3. Parents and Guardians are earnestly solicited not to furnish money to be squandered on useless and frivolous things, nor permit their children or wards to contract debts for the same, thus laying the foundation for extravagant and reckless habits.

## ROOMS AND BOARD.

The University Hall contains the Boarding Department, and rooms for the accommodation of about one hundred Students, besides rooms for Professors and their families, and also Society, Music, and Paint Rooms. *Rooms for ladies are furnished and carpeted, with a sleeping room adjoining each.* The Hall is under the immediate supervision of the Faculty. There is also abundant accommodation for rooming and boarding in private families.

## CALENDAR.—1877-8.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1877.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 8, 1878.

Anniversary of Literary Societies, Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2, 1878.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, Tuesday, July 2, 1878.

Commencement, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, Wednesday afternoon and evening, July 3, 1878.

The Terms continue thirteen weeks.

# THE Alfred Student.

VOL. V.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., JUNE, 1878.

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## Literary Department.

### COLLEGE SITES.

The location of an institution of learning is generally determined by the enterprise, intelligence, and public spirit of an individual or individuals of a locality. The particular site of the buildings is fixed largely by the sculpturing of the landscape, the fancy, taste, or liberality of parties interested.

The Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest, assures us that of two stores on opposite sides of the street, one facing west, the other east, and running "neck and neck" in every other respect, the one looking east will outstrip the westward looking one, because trade naturally, irresistibly seeks the western side of streets. The fittest to survive looks eastward in trade. Learning, likewise, would logically be expected to look, not into the west, after the departed day and the fading light, but, Memnon or Parsee-like, into the east, whence first dawns the light, whence come all the wisdom of the past, all sentiment of the youthful ages, all inspiring memories; or into the south, whence come warmth and poetry. As a matter of fact, however, most of the collegiate institutions of this country, as far as they have any outlook, look into the west or north.

Harvard has its seat in a swale, when, by a site a few rods farther east, it could have had a natural swell, and thus have saved the necessity of all artificial ones.

Oberlin had one of the finest sites in all that region, and the farm connected therewith offered it; but the founder, believing himself guided by divine influences, rode into the wil-

derness, and, under the impulse, located the institution in what proved to be a wet swale. Oberlin has thus become as far famed for its mud as for its theology.

Princeton is situated on a kind of "hog's back," with a north-west slope, and a circumscribed outlook; while a few rods to the south-east would have given it a superb south-easterly sweep to the eye, over miles of fine scenery. Indeed, the Gymnasium and the College Hotel have looked over that way.

Yale, before being shut in by the city, had a fine southerly outlook, with the city "Green" in front; but it, as well as the city, long since outgrew the plans of its founders—a not very unusual thing in such matters. The "Yale Yard" (on whose long, wooden fence rails, evidently made with an eye to that very purpose, students do so like to perch and sing and yarn) has long been overcrowded, so that the buildings are elbowing each other out on to the corners of the streets round about.

Trinity, crowded out of her old home by the new State House at Hartford, with her pockets filled with money, as an inducement to go, is building on the new site, after the English quadrangular style. The situation is fine, with broad sweeps to the west and north.

Brown looks westward over the city.

Amherst, on its knoll, fronts to the south-west. It would have been much more sheltered from the storms that sweep across the Connecticut Valley, with a beautiful south-easterly outlook, by moving but a few rods.

The Massachusetts Agricultural, near by, has an humbler, but westward facing to the Connecticut.

Williams is one of the most picturesquely situated of all our colleges, beautifully standing

upon its hill, with intervals on every side, before reaching the surrounding mounts, if the Hoosic river, in its north-westward flow, had not riven the mountains asunder, and left the door ajar for all north-westers to pour in as through a great funnel. Cyrus W. Field is now spending ten thousand dollars in beautifying the sixteen-rod wide street that passes east and west through the college grounds—a truly noble enterprise. What can be finer than surrounding our educational institutions with all refining, ennobling influences.

Union looks into the west over the city and the broad valley of the Mohawk, with its fine sweeps.

The University of Vermont has the grandest outlook of all. With Mt. Mansfield, supported and flanked by the Green Mountain ranges as its backer, close by in the east, it looks out over Lake Champlain at its feet, to the serried peaks of the Adirondacks, in the far west, rendered hazy by the distance, and down northerly, as near the north pole as eye-shot will reach; but, oh, just think of the Winters! What is to hinder the uninterrupted sweep of all arctic gales?

Vassar sits in what was originally a frog pond like, now fever flat, for no other apparent reason than that Vassar happened to own a farm there, and desired to utilize it in some way. She has a slight compensation in the glimpses she gets of the Catskills across the Hudson, in the distant west, toward which she kneels as toward some Mecca.

Cornell is another institution, located on the farm of its founder for the sake of utilizing such things, a site that would otherwise never have been dreamed of for a college—bleak, windy, with Cayuga Lake lying down in the west north-west, as a kind of a permanent bellows to blow perpetual blasts into its nostrils.

Syracuse University has a very like site, looking square into the north, with the city and Onondaga Lake down in the north-west.

Rochester outlooks best northward to Lake Ontario, from which it likewise gets its stiffest breezes.

Madison stands on its knoll, gazing toward the north star.

Hamilton has a magnificent outlook into the

north-east, and is nearly unique among colleges in having an easterly sloping hill for its site.

Rutgers has a southward look, but would have been vastly improved if it could have been placed across the intervalle, up with Theological Seminary.

Milton stands, balancing itself, as best it can, on the northern slope of its bluff, shivering in the blasts of its arctic Winters, while a few rods to the south-east would have given it a comparatively sheltered position and a pleasant easterly outlook.

Chicago University fronts north on Lake Michigan, from which it is wind swept, storm-beaten.

Michigan University has a bleak, cold gaze into the north-west from its high plateau.

Adrian has a finer view, facing eastward.

Battle Creek has a fine southerly frontage; but Michigan is too poor in hills to furnish any of its colleges with fine sites.

Elmira sits smiling complacently and patiently into the pleasant east, as only women can, while cruelly, barbarously scourged by all savage storms from the open gates of the north-west.

Columbia has a northern look, while the Grand Central Depot, with its outgoing, incoming, and making up of trains, perpetually keep up a hideous serenade directly under its windows.

The University of New York fronts westward upon a large assortment of stables.

Hobart has a fine site, commanding a view of the beautiful Seneca to the east and south.

The Smith College for women is fortunate in its south-easterly look. It has also discarded the traditional quadrangular prison-like college structure, and is building, in lieu, a suite of English-like cottages, with home arrangements and comforts.

Alfred, last though not least, stands fronting the north-west, while a much better site, in this respect, is to be found on the opposite slope looking south-east.

## BY THE SEA.

I.

"Tis morning of day and of year;  
 The waves with jewels are rife.  
 On the silvery sand strays to-day  
 A maiden in morning of life.  
 She's watching the beautiful sea,  
 And waves that splash low at her feet,  
 Vaguely dreaming of all that shall be,  
 When life has brought womanhood sweet.

See! yonder the fisher-boy's boat,  
 Gently rocking to and fro!  
 See! these drifts of tangling sea weed float,  
 As dimpling waves break soft and slow;  
 Nor think that always thus at rest  
 The tireless and treacherous sea.  
 O maiden, trust thee not to its breast  
 All those who are dearest to thee!

II.

The sun o'er the zenith has passed,  
 And nearing its close is the year.  
 The low sky is with clouds overcast,  
 And madly the wild waves career;  
 In walls, white with foam, they roll on,  
 In their terrible strength most grand,  
 A lone woman with face pale and wan  
 Is hurrying over the sand  
 Oh! why didst thou trust the dread tide?  
 It yields thee thy treasures no more!  
 Far away, where fateful rock-reefs hide,  
 A storm-stranded ship lies ashore;  
 And there by the waves roughly toss'd,  
 'Mid breakers that beat themselves white,  
 Is the all that is left of loved lost,  
 And thy dreams in the sweet morning light.

## ACADEMIC EXAMINATIONS.

At the University Convocation of July, 1873, the Committee on State Aid to Academic Institutions, consisting of Jonathan Allen, Mannsell Van Rensselaer, Joseph E. King, Albert Wells, Benj. N. Martin, James S. Gardiner, Gilbert D. Manley, Albert B. Watkins, Noah T. Clarke, John Jones, George W. Briggs, Samuel G. Love, J. Dorman Steele, and Alonzo Flack, stated in their report, that "Your Committee are of the opinion that the time has come for an advance movement in the matter of Regents' examinations. In order that these examinations accomplish the most good possible, they need to be strengthened and enlarged.

This should be done either by adding studies to the present examination, or by instituting a second examination of a higher grade, which shall include other studies essential to be known by every citizen, whatever his pursuits. The latter method is deemed preferable. This examination ought to include studies equivalent in amount to those required for entering the Freshman class, either in the classical or the scientific course, as agreed upon by this Convocation, with opportunity for elective studies for those who do not desire to pursue a collegiate course. The Regents are doing a noble and most efficient work for primary education in the examination already established; but greater achievements await them, if they will but press vigorously the advantages already obtained. The examinations now established are giving a new spur to primary education, and the Regents have it in their power, it is believed, to give equal stimulus to higher education.

"To this end your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, that the Regents of the University be requested to establish a second and higher examination, which shall require studies equal in amount to those fixed by this Convocation in the action of 1866, as the basis for entrance to college.

"After a long discussion, in which Chancellor Pruyn, President Allen, Secretary Woolworth, Principal Flack, Dr. McNaughton, Prof. Wilson, Principal King, Prof. Cavet, Prof. White, and others took part, the resolution was adopted."

We make the above quotations from the proceedings of the Convocation for 1873. Since that time, the subject has come up repeatedly in the Convocation and in the meetings of the Regents. An Enabling Act was passed by the Legislature of 1877. The first fruitage is the examinations ordered in the following circular, recently issued by the Regents:

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.  
 OFFICE OF THE REGENTS, }  
 ALBANY, April 16th, 1878.)

*To the Trustees and Principals of Academies:*

Your attention is hereby called to the following extract from the 6th section of the Act, Chapter 425, of the Laws of 1877:

§ 6. The regents of the university shall establish in the academies and academic departments of union schools, subject to their visitation, examinations in such branches of study as are commonly taught in the same, and shall determine the rules and regulations in accordance with which they shall be conducted; said examinations shall be prescribed in such studies, and shall be arranged and conducted in such a manner, as in the judgment of the regents, will furnish a suitable standard of graduation from the said academies and academic departments of union schools, and of admission to the several colleges of the State; and they shall confer such honorary certificates or diplomas as they may deem expedient upon those pupils who satisfactorily pass such examinations.

In conformity with the above, the Regents have adopted the following scheme of examination for graduation in the Academies and Union Schools, the same having been substantially recommended by an advisory committee of those institutions:

1. Algebra, through Quadratics, *e.g.*, Robinson's Higher, or its equivalent.
  2. Plane Geometry, equivalent to 5 books of Davies' Legendre.
  3. Physiology.
  4. Natural Philosophy.
  5. Rhetoric and English Composition.
  6. Outlines of American and General History.
  7. Chemistry.
  8. Botany,
  9. Physical Geography,
  10. " Astronomy,
  11. Mental Philosophy,
  12. Book-keeping, S. and D. Entry,
  13. Geology,
  14. English Literature,
  15. Moral Philosophy,
  16. Science of Government,
  17. General History,
  18. Zoology,
  19. Plane Trigonometry,
  20. Drawing, Free Hand and Mechanical,
  21. Latin, An equivalent amount of work and time
  22. Greek, spent on the subjects of this group may
  23. French, be substituted for Nos. 12 to 20 inclusive,
  24. German, sive, or any of them.
- Any four of this group (8-18).      And any four of this group (14-20), in addition to Nos. 1-7, inclusive.

The questions will be graduated by the text-books on the subjects, in common use in the Academies.

It is further directed that the methods of such examinations shall conform substantially to those of the preliminary academic examinations instituted by the Regents, and be held at the same times. Candidates for this examination must have passed the preliminary academic examination.

The first of this series of examinations will be held on the 6th and 7th days of June next, and will include the following subjects:

1. Algebra.
2. Natural Philosophy.
3. Latin, Elementary.
4. American History.
5. Physical Geography.

Only those scholars who have completed the study of the text-book and give fair promise of being able to pass the examination, may be admitted to it.

Examinations on other subjects included in the general scheme will occur in November next, and subsequently, as fast as practicable. It is expected that at least four tri-yearly examinations will be required to enable any candidate to complete the course and secure a testimonial of graduation.

By order,

S. B. WOOLWORTH, *Secretary.*

## MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

In 1844, Elizabeth Blackwell gained a Doctor's degree, the first ever conferred upon a woman. In 1852, she applied at one of the New York dispensaries for admission as a woman physician, and was denied. The result was the establishment of a small woman's hospital and dispensary on a single floor in Bleecker street, now familiar as the New York Infirmary. The hospital had only twelve beds. Although there were at that time two or three small medical colleges for women, there were no adequate facilities for clinical study. The three largest hospitals since founded by women in this country were established by graduates of that little dispensary. Two of them were the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia, and the New England Hospital in Boston. In 1865, the College of the New York Infirmary was opened under the law of the State of New York. In 1870, the first class was graduated, and it numbered forty-six. Of these, six were now the wives of physicians, and were practicing medicine with their husbands. Four were daughters of physicians, and were in practice with their fathers. Five had gone as missionaries, and one had succeeded in establishing a hospital for women in Eastern Asia. Seven were now abroad, studying at European universities. Two had passed a competitive examination for hospital engagements, and one was at Mount Sinai Hospital as a member of the medical staff. In 1873, the University of Upsal opened its doors to women. In Denmark, the same process had been gone through with, and in 1873, the University of Copenhagen admitted women to take all degrees except law and divinity. In Holland, medical schools were first opened by women wishing to become apothecaries, but finally all the degrees

were thrown open to them. Before 1874 the question came to the surface in Germany, and the University of Leipsic took the lead there in this movement. In Russia, where a peculiar struggle had been recently going on, colleges were first established under Catharine, years ago, for the education of nurses, and forty years ago nearly every Russian village had its educated nurse. In 1864, the universities of all Russia were opened to women, but three or four years later the privilege was withdrawn, only to be renewed again a year ago. In 1870 the Italian universities removed the barrier, and in 1876 the University of Paris followed its example. In Great Britain the Universities of London and Dublin have at last given way. The prejudice which the cause encountered in its earlier stages is passed away, and will soon be regarded among the wonders of the past. True philanthropy demands that every encouragement should be given to it.

## The Alfred Student.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF ALFRED UNIVERSITY AND HER LITERARY SOCIETIES.

TERMS: \$1 per Annum, in advance.

Articles for publication should be addressed to THE ALFRED STUDENT, while business communications should be addressed to EARL P. SAUNDERS, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

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### THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

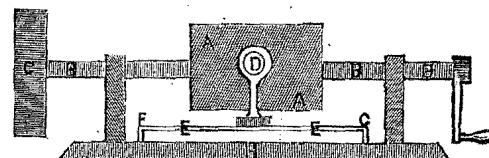
[We had thought that the art of preserving and transmitting the thoughts of men had reached its highest perfection in the press and the telegraph. Surely, these two, working in harmony, have become

a most wonderful conductor of thought, not only transmitting it with the speed of thought itself, from place to place, across mighty continents and under mighty oceans, but giving it an undying life, and transmitting it to coming ages. Thus, by electricity and the press, thought is carried on the wings of the wind, thus all the civilized world is brought into closer union and sympathy, thus we are permitted to hold communion with the great men of the past, and thus the ages are bound together. What more could Science do for Thought? When we contemplate the latest triumphs of science—the telephone and the phonograph—we are led almost to believe that within her realm all things are possible. The usefulness and practical benefit of the telephone is already proven, and the phonograph, yet in its infancy, will, no doubt, when perfected by time, take its place with the press in preserving, perpetuating, and transmitting the thoughts of men. While this wonderful invention is uppermost in the public mind, we are able, through the kindness of J. M. Ruediger, Jr., to give our readers a very plain and concise description of its construction and operation. Mr. Ruediger (divesting himself of editorial dignity, we would say "Jack") will please accept our thanks, not only for the following letter, but for the cuts which accompany it.]

STEVENS' INSTITUTE, Hoboken, May 12th.  
*Editor of the Alfred Student:*

A few evenings ago, I visited a phonographic exhibition and lecture, and thinking that a description of the "machine" would not be unacceptable, I will, by the aid of the accompanying wood cuts, describe as briefly as possible its *modus operandi*. The philosophy of air-waves in connection with sound is too well understood to necessitate explanation here, so I will proceed at once to

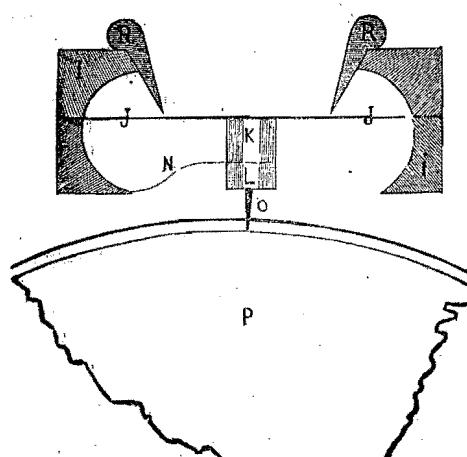
### THE PHONOGRAPH.



It consists of a barrel or cylinder A, on a shaft B, which is mounted on a stand H; at one end is a heavy balance-wheel C, which serves to give uniform motion when the barrel is turned. The shaft has threads cut on it, about twenty-four to the inch, so that when the barrel, which is also cut with the same number of threads, is turned, it presents a groove to the needle of the diaphragm. The diaphragm D is the principal

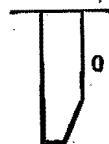
and most complicated part of the machine. From the full-sized cut below may be obtained very good idea of its construction.

#### THE DIAPHRAGM.



It consists of two circular brass or other metallic rings I, between which is fastened a circular piece of ferrotype tin J, about one-fiftieth of an inch thick; on the bottom of this tin is fastened a small brass shell K, on the bottom of which is a small piece of sealing-wax L, in which is imbedded the needle O. R is a rubber mouth-piece, for the purpose of collecting and intensifying the sound-waves as they strike the diaphragm. While speaking at or to the machine, the lips are placed close to the mouth-piece, and the voice is raised to a full, rich tone, the sound-waves striking against the diaphragm, causing it to vibrate, alternately raising and lowering the point of

#### THE NEEDLE.



This cut gives an enlarged view of the needle, to show the shape given it to prevent its tearing the foil. Now a sheet of tin foil is wrapped around the barrel; the diaphragm is moved up close to the barrel, so that the point of the needle presses lightly on the foil; now, by means of the handle we turn the barrel around at the rate of about two revolutions per second, at the same time talking into the

diaphragm. Every vibration of the air is, by means of the needle, registered on the foil, and now all that we have to do in order to make the machine repeat what has been said is to place the diaphragm back to the starting point, turn the handle with the same speed as before, and the needle point following along in the groove, and meeting the little indentations already made in the foil, will cause the diaphragm to vibrate in exactly the same manner as before, producing vibrations in the air which are conveyed to the brain, giving us the sensation of sound. The tones made by the phonograph are a little low and shrill, but wonderfully distinct, and are considerably augmented in volume by applying a paper trumpet at the mouth-piece when "grinding out."

This machine is one of the first made by Prof. Edison, and does not possess all the improvements of the machines of a later date, the most notable of which is in regard to the method of serving the foil to the needle, and consists of a circular plate on which the foil is spread flat instead of being wrapped around a cylinder. Prof. Edison claims for some of his machines that they are so sensitive as to record and repeat even a whisper, but I don't think that is any improvement over some of the women of the present century, who have been known, time and again, to repeat the very slightest of whispers; aye, and enlarge on them so that one would hardly know his own words after one of these human machines had repeated them a few times.

I send you a sheet of the foil which contains in phonographic language one verse of "Old Uncle Ned," and also the tune to the same, which was whistled at the same time that the verse was sung. When repeated by the phonograph, the singing was clear and loud, but the whistling, although quite audible, was not very distinct. I don't expect you will be able to pick out the words and set them to music, but will not debar you from trying.

J. M. KUEDIGER, JR.

[We have received the tin foil on which are transmitted the words and music of "Uncle Edward," who, tradition says, "suspended the agricultural implements, and shuffled." But it is as silent as the grave.

We have tried the foil on the cylinder of the proof-press, and on the roller mould, but it won't work.]

### VARIOUS TOPICS.

—Dr. Matthews, in advice to would-be authors, says, "Condense, condense, condense!"

—The local editor of the STUDENT has recently enjoyed a brief respite from his studies, and visited Little Genesee, where he has lately become indirectly interested in educational matters.

—An editor thus shamefully exposes the profession: "An editor's wife never goes through her husband's other trowsers pockets to strike a package of love letters. Editors are not like the wicked, unfaithful men of the world—editors rarely have other trowsers."

—Shall we have a Summer school of science during the long vacation? We suggest that the Science and Art Club talk this matter over, if they have not already, and see what can be done. We believe that a few hours each day could be spent very profitably by those who remain here during the vacation, in learning something more concerning "rocks and birds and plants."

—The students of Albion (Wis.) Academy have just issued the first number of a school paper entitled, the *Academic Monthly*, which compares favorably with college journals. "It will claim no equality with college journals," says the editor, "but will put on the simple garb of an unpretentious academy." Though early in its history, Albion Academy received a college charter from the State, its trustees and friends felt that more good could be done, that it could better reach a vast number of young men and women to whom a true college culture is impossible, and fit them for the active duties of life, by assuming no higher title than that of Academy, and by doing the legitimate work of an academy. There are a few colleges in the West, colleges only in name, however, doing simply the work that comes within the province of the academy, and no more, that might drop the title of "college" without impairing their usefulness. A college should be something more than a name. Despite the recent utterance of an educational

leader, that "academies had proved a failure and ought to be known only as institutions of the past," we can point to one, at least—Albion Academy—that is doing, in its own modest and unassuming way, a most efficient and praiseworthy work. So we drop an encouraging word for this new champion of academic education, and trust it may receive a just recognition of its merits.

—Bayard Taylor recently spoke before the Goethe Club of the necessity of a wide and varied knowledge for the accomplishment of the best art. It is equally true that a wide and varied knowledge is none the less essential in the oratorical art. The best oratory must be something more than mere elocution. The speaker must have something to say; he must be inspired by the greatness of his theme; he must be "full of his subject." In an editorial comment on Dr. Storrs's recent lectures on "The Ottoman and the Muscovite—their long duel," at the Academy of Music in New York, *Scribner's Monthly* speaks thus of the oratorical art: "If we are to learn anything about public speaking from these discourses of Dr. Storrs, it is that a man must be full before he tries to communicate. This is the condition that takes precedence of all others. The great lack of our public speakers relates to catholicity and exactness of knowledge. Their memories are good for nothing. Mental training, such as we get in the schools, is very well, but knowledge such as we get out of, and after schools is the very first condition of the best oratory. The art of speaking, when a man is full of his subject, is one that takes pretty good care of itself. A man can hardly speak otherwise than well when he is full of his subject, and has an intensely interested audience before him. That can hardly be called an art which is spontaneous. If these addresses of Dr. Storrs had been written out, and read with the highest finish of the elocutionary art, they would have fallen flat. The bare walls of a study never hold the inspiration that springs from a wall of beating hearts and an array of earnest eyes. This speaking, eye to eye, under the impulse and inspiration of a great occasion, holds the secret of oratorical success."

# At Home.

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## SCIENCE AND ART CLUB.

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At the regular session of the Science and Art Club, Tuesday evening, May 21st, the scientific miscellany was presented by Mr. A. Sullivan. Item one was concerning the new fossil reptile discovered by Prof. Marsh. If this gigantic Dinosaur had the proportions of a crocodile, it must have been over a hundred feet long. Certainly it quite disproves that the elephant is as large as any land animal can be, for it at least had a bulk three times that of any known Proboscidian.

Item two related some experiments with carnivorous plants made by Mr. Francis Darwin. Two hundred plants, *Drosera rotundifolia*, were planted side by side; half were fed with bits of roast beef, and half were starved. The difference was soon noticeable, and in the ultimate growth and production of seeds very surprising.

Item three noticed the effects of domestication on the coloring of animals, and the following conclusions were given: 1. Bilateral symmetry is in some way interfered with by domestication. 2. Where variation of color takes place in feral animals, they are invariably, so far as noticed, symmetrically colored. 3. It is possible the degree of asymmetry is an indication of the length of the time they have been domesticated.

Item four gave explanations of the phenomenon of the so-called rain tree. Multitudes of cicadas were observed by Mr. Spence sucking the juice out of the tender young branches and leaves of an acacia tree, and squirting out small streams of limpid fluid. This led to a discussion of various plants and trees copiously secreting juices. Prof. Larkin spoke especially of the cool, delicious food and drink furnished by the spined tumas of a cactus.

The evening lecture was given by Prof. Larkin—one of his series on Comparative Zoology. The subject this evening was the Egg; in substance this: Originally the egg is a minute aggregation of fluid matter, which is gradually

transformed into vitelline granules, cells, tissues, organs, and living, sentient beings. The simplest egg is but a trifle simpler in structure than the Emoeba or *Diffugia*. Always present in some form is the germinal vesicle, which is the concentration of albuminous matter to one pole; while the other pole is a mass of oleaginous yolk. Illustrating with blackboard diagrams, he showed: 1. How it first appears in the egg-producing ovary, not of homogeneous density, but with the boundaries of albuminous and oleaginous matter indefinitely marked and insensibly mingling as you approach the center of the egg. 2. With the albuminous matter denser and more definite, refraction of oleaginous matter more decided and different from the albumen. 3. The distinction still more marked, and the outline appreciable. The same thing begins to take place within the germinal vesicle that has been going on in the incipient egg—globe is formed within globe, a clear spot is developed within the Purkinjean vesicle, the vitelline membrane becomes distinct, the oleaginous matter more refractive and more distinct from the albuminous. 4. The germinal or Wagnerian dot is formed within the Purkinjean and germinal vesicles. He explained the manner of conducting the experiment by which to observe these various layers in the perfectly developed and carefully inclosed egg. The yolk of the egg is suspended by cords, always throwing one side up. These broken, the egg can be balanced.

Having completed the programme for this session, the Club adjourned.

PROF. H. C. COON, *Pres.*

MISS M. E. DARROW, *Sec.*

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HON. WALLACE W. BROWN, of Corry, Penn., will visit Alfred during the Anniversaries, and deliver the lecture on the Orophilian programme. Mr. Brown, since graduating, has served two terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature with marked honor and ability; he is now one of the first lawyers in the western part of the Keystone State, and we doubt not that his many friends in Alfred and vicinity will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear his lecture.

THE OROPHILIANS entertained the Alfriedians Saturday evening, May 11th, with the following programme:

Salute,	Music.	J. J. Jeffrey.
Oration,		J. McLennan.
Story,	Music.	G. Scott.
Paper,		E. A. Higgins.
Lecture,		Prof. W. R. Prentice.
	Music.	

The Salute was good, and very well delivered.

The Oration, "The Coming Political Party," was well presented, and contained some good ideas. The orator maintained that our national political peace and prosperity demanded a party dead to all influences of fraud, and alive to the best interest of the government, and serving the government only.

The Story was a humorous account of a fishing excursion, in which the author had an opportunity to, and did distinguish himself as a sportsman.

The Paper was well prepared, and was a very interesting item of the programme. We think the editor a little too prone to witisms and personalities.

The Lecture, "Mound Builders," was the prominent feature of the entertainment, and a masterly treatment of the subject, showing that the Professor had given the subject much careful study.

THE ART DEPARTMENT of the University gave an entertainment at the Chapel, on the evening of May 8th. The programme consisted of tableaux, music, and recitations. Considering the price of admission, the entertainment was quite creditable. We wish to notice the trio, "Nancy Lee," rendered by Messrs. Seagar, Rogers, and Hill, as being a good selection, and well presented. Recitations were given by Miss Eva Allen, Miss Jennie I. Green, and Miss Corinne Stillman. The reputation of these artists is such that no comment from us is needed to assure those of our readers, who were not present, that the pleasures of the evening were enhanced not a little by their efforts. Many of the tableaux were quite interesting and pleasing. The entertainment was well patronized, and a worthy object received a just recognition; but our people are becoming sufficiently intelli-

gent to appreciate something besides tableaux; although an occasional few may be enjoyed and appreciated, they lack the substance sufficient to render a recommendation of them for future entertainments advisable.

PROF. D. R. FORD delivered a lecture at the Chapel Hall, Wednesday evening, May 15th. Subject, "Romance of Science." The lecture was delivered in the Professor's inimitable style, which never fails to please and interest his audience. The Professor led his hearers back to the time when the principles and laws which govern the universe were first established, and followed the triumphant march and conquest of the mind of man over matter through different stages of the development of science up to the present time, when nothing seems beyond the grasp and comprehension of the human intellect. Many laughable incidents and illustrations were incorporated into the lecture, and served to render it highly pleasing as well as instructive. After the lecture, the Professor illustrated the principle of transmission of sound by the telephone.

ANNIVERSARY LECTURE.—The Lecture Committee consider themselves especially fortunate in being able to announce that Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the able editor of the *Christian at Work*, and the popular pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will deliver the Annual Lecture before the Societies, the coming Anniversary, Tuesday evening, July 2d. Subject: "The Bright Side of Things." The reputation of Dr. Talmage, both as a speaker and writer, is a sufficient guarantee of a rare, intellectual treat, and we confidently predict a large house.

MRS. SARAH BEARDSLEE CHASE, M. D., a graduate of this Institution some twenty years ago, was recently arrested by Anthony Comstock, agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for practicing an illegal business connected with her profession. She was taken to the Tombs Police Court, in New York. The application for an indictment was finally thrown out by the Grand Jury on the ground that Mrs. Chase had not violated any law.

A FESTIVAL was given Tuesday evening, June 4th, at the Chapel Hall, under the auspices of the ALFRED STUDENT and the University Reading room. No regular programme was presented, but the entertainment was enlivened by music, selections, and recitations, which added to the pleasure of the patrons of the ice-cream tables, flower and fancy-work stands, *et cetera*. The managers of the Festival desire to extend, through the STUDENT, their sincere thanks for the hearty recognition given to their efforts. In this connection, they also wish us to express their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. McCormack for instrumental (Zelophone and piano) music.

VEDED scientific and theological questions undoubtedly will soon be satisfactorily settled, national and domestic peace thoroughly established, ignorance and intemperance forever dethroned, politics purified, dishonesty and corruption driven from the land; in short, the whole world civilized and enlightened, if Anniversary orations can have any influence in bringing about so happy a result.

THE order of the coming Anniversary Sessions is as follows: Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday evening, June 31st; Orophilians, Monday afternoon, July 1st; Alfriedians, Monday evening; Alleghanians, Tuesday forenoon, July 2d; Ladies' Athenæan, Tuesday afternoon; Lecture by T. DeWitt Talmage, Tuesday evening, and Commencement Exercises, Wednesday, July 3d, commencing at 10 A. M.

MR. ROBT. O. LINCOLN has recently returned from the South, where he has been spending the Winter, evidently in excellent health and spirits, and appears very dashing any gay in his new Spring suit. We return our thanks for the exquisite serenade given us from the elm near our window, a few mornings since, and assure him a hearty welcome to the campus.

THE property of the late Stephen Clarke, on the road to Alfred, was sold June 5th, by the administrator, for \$585. Daniel Burdick was the lucky purchaser.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Western Association is to be held with the church in this village, commencing on Thursday, June 13th, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., and closing on the following Sunday. Rev. James Summerbell, of Richburgh, is expected to preach the introductory sermon. Many visitors are looked for, and the yellow-legged chickens will undoubtedly suffer.

THE SCIENCE AND ART CLUB, at its last session, discussed the late theory of scientists, viz., that the brain is not the seat of the mind, and, in short, one's intelligence and ability does not depend on the quantity or quality of the brains possessed. This proposition, if proven, will be very gratifying intelligence to the most of us.

MR. J. M. MOSHER has the frame of his new house up and nearly enclosed, and is using all possible means to complete it at as early a moment as possible. The building is located exactly on the site of the one destroyed by fire last Fall, and when completed will present a very neat and tasteful appearance.

THE spirit of improvement, which annually infests our village, has again made its appearance, and a new walk is being laid before Mrs. Heseltine's residence, leading to the Publishing House. This is a much needed improvement, and recommends itself to every thinking pedestrian.

THE labor and means expended in grading and otherwise beautifying the University grounds the past few years now show at an excellent advantage. The elms, evergreens, and shrubbery, and, in our opinion, the grounds, have never before presented so fine an appearance.

HENRY SHOEPHELT was not long since presented by his "better half" with a fine girl baby. The STUDENT can not refrain from rejoicing with the happy father, and wishing him much future happiness.

WE enjoyed a very pleasant chat with Mr. W. C. Meddough, who was in town a few days since, visiting a friend.

REV. A. H. LEWIS met with splendid success in a revival effort at Little Genesee. Twenty were baptized on a recent Sabbath, and many more are flocking to the standard of truth.

PROF. A. B. KENYON is out again, and is able to get to his classes by the aid of crutches. We hope ere long to see him on our streets and at class without these conveniences.

PROF. SCOTT occupied the pulpit of Rev. I. L. Cottrell, not long since, and as proof of the eloquence and power of the sermon, it is said that at its close, there was a great awakening.

PROF. FORD made some very interesting and pointed remarks in Chapel, the morning after his lecture, from the practical text, "Hit the nail on the head."

Two more stone bridges are to be built this season in this village—one at the upper end of Main Street, and the other at the west end of University Street.

REV. N. V. HULL, D. D., has so far recovered from his recent sickness that he performs his regular amount of pastoral and editorial duties.

MR. J. G. BURDICK has returned from his evangelical tour, and reports good success.

MRS. JESSIE WITTER RANDOLPH is in town for a few days, visiting her mother.

PROF. A. H. LEWIS delivered the oration at Andover on Decoration day.

THREE persons were baptized by Rev. Dr. Hull on Sabbath, May 25th.

ED. A. STILLMAN, of Independence, was here recently with his hand in a sling— felon.

## Alumni Notes.

### ALUMNI.

'44. C. R. Head, M. D., is practicing in Albion, Wis.

'58. Hon. Weston Flint is Librarian in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

'60. D. D. McGibeny is Principal of the East Paw Paw Academy, Ill.

'74. Rev. T. L. Gardiner is pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, Mystic, Conn.

'75. Helen M. Karr is Principal of the Union School at Almond, N. Y.

'76. W. I. Lewis has been admitted to the bar in Potter county, Pa.; and is now practicing at Duke Centre.

'76. Morton S. Wardner is now filling the pulpit at Little Genesee, N. Y.

### PERSONALS.

'37. Matthew Maxson is now mining in northern California.

'58. Prof. A. R. Crandall is a member of the faculty of Kentucky University.

'58. A. M. Curtis has been elected to the third term of County Superintendent in Mc. Kean county, Pa.

'58. Capt. Frank Bell is a clerk in the United States Revenue Department.

'64. E. S. Bailey has completed a course at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

'66. A. A. Almy, who is now clerking it in Wellsville, is seen in town quite often of late.

'70. J. P. Wager is "Attorney and Counselor at law," and is practicing in Washington Territory.

Milo Acker, who was to have returned this term, has accepted a very good position to teach in Andover, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McCormack of Newark, N. J., are spending a few weeks in town.

Rev. A. H. Lewis is holding revival meetings in Little Genesee. Thus far he has met with great success.

Mrs. Warner and Christie Skinner are expected soon. They are to spend the Summer at the North.

Miss Birdie Rogers gave a concert in Angelica a few weeks since. She met with very great success.

### MARRIED,

HULL—FULLER—In Richburgh, N. Y., May 12th, 1878, by Rev. J. Summerbell, Mr. Charles E. Hull, of Andover, and Miss Ida B. Fuller, of Richburgh.

# The College World.

## OUR EXCHANGES.

The May number of the *Madisonensis* presents an interesting review of the "Arabian Saracen." In "The effect of Mathematics on the ministry," the author treats in a rare way of the analogy between mathematics and theology. "A mathematician can never be a skeptic. Robert Ingersol is an example of those who divorce revealed, from natural truth. Whatever divorces revealed truth from natural is a little Ingersoll. He is the short line of which Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is the prolongation."

The *Washington Jeffersonian* comes to us this month laden with interest. We welcome it as one of our best exchanges. Wait until the wished-for Base ball Club is organized, then your columns will be filled to overflowing (by *Student* writers too) with base-ball notes, taking the place of the now well-written articles on "chivalry and its effects," &c. See May number of *College Mercury*.

The *Vidette* again makes its appearance. We are glad to see that its columns abound in good, sound articles, and that there is a total absence of those extremely funny items with which so many of our college papers fill a large portion of their columns. Call again.

The *Rochester Campus* deduces from its recent article on Genius and Gumption another very readable one upon "The other cheek;" also an exceedingly interesting item upon "The origin, character, and rites of the Druids."

The *Wittenburger* appears in its usual neat form. This is a model sheet. Other college papers would do well to pattern after it by filling their columns with articles which amply repay their reading.

The *Estrus* finds its way to our table again this month. We notice it has seen the error of its ways, and now presents to its readers a new dress. We wish it success in all its new undertakings.

From the *Niagara Index* we learn that the Principal of their Seminary, Very Rev. R. E. V. Rice, C. M., has gone to Europe.

Uppermost in the *Wheaton College Record* is "Ireland and the Irish," which shows a care and knowledge of the subject. "The life and writings of Lord Byron" is also an interesting effort.

The *Reveille* puts in a plea for a more elevated tone of the "modern English stage." We echo to the poem that our school days were our happiest.

The *Montpelierian* is well filled with short, pithily-written articles, which seem restful after many of the long, prosy ones of some of our exchanges.

We have received from Albion Academy a new exchange, the *Academic Monthly*, which bids fair to become a successful college paper.

We find the *Sibyl* among our exchanges for May, and containing many articles of a pleasing style and character.

## CLIPPINGS.

The educational interests of this country will be well represented at the Paris Exposition. Already Presidents White of Cornell, and Barnard of Columbia, with President Chamberlain of Bowdoin, have been appointed members of the Commission.

The favorite song of one of the Sophs is:

"Oh, come my love and live with me,  
Come to my cottage in the glens,  
Where patient as a bumble bee  
We'll spend the time in setting hens."

—*Ex.*

A young lady says a gentleman ought never to be discouraged when the "momentous question" is negatived by the object of his choice, for in life, as in grammar, we must decline before we conjugate.—*Ex.*

A lady chemistry student having heard a sailor spoken of as an "old salt," afterward alluded to him as a "venerable sodium chloride." —*Ex.*

The faculty of Oberlin College have made half an hour's gymnasium exercise compulsory upon the students for four days in the week.

Do you ever hear, in the quiet moments of the silent night, a still small voice whispering, "Pay up?" —*Ex.*

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