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VALLEY LODGE, NO. 42, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Vanduyn's hall every Thursday evening. All Odd fellows cordially invited to meet with us. James A. Roberts N. G.; A. J. Goodman, Secretary.

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RAILROADS.

TIME TABLE.

Independence and Monmouth Motor Lin

Leaves Independence.	Leaves Monmouth
7:00	7:30
8:10	8:25
9:30	10:00
11:15	12:3
1:50	2:15
3:45	4:05
5:30	5:15

East and South via The SHASTA Route —of the— Southern Pacific

California express trains run daily, stopping at all stations between Portland and Albany.

South				North
6:15 P. M.	Lv.	Portland	Ar.	8:20 A. M.
10:23 P. M.	Lv.	Albany	Ar.	4:25 A. M.
10:45 A. M.	Ar.	San Francisco	Lv.	7:00 P. M.

Roseburg Mail (Daily.)

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	8:30 A. M.	Roseburg	5:50 P. M.
Roseburg	7:00 A. M.	Portland	4:20 A. M.

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1:18 a m	Ar	Independence	Ar	1:54 p m
2:15 p m	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:00 p m

At Albany and Corvallis, connect with trains Oregon Pacific railroad.

Express train daily (except Sunday)

4:40 p m	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 a m
7:25 p m	Ar	Mcminnville	Lv	5:50 p m

Oregonian Railway Division and Portland and Yamhill Ry.

Airlie mail Tri-weekly.

9:40 a m	Lv	Portland	Ar	3:05 p m
5:20 p m	Lv	Monmouth	Lv	7:45 a m
6:05 p m	Ar	Airlie	Lv	7:00 a m

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DEMURRER SUSTAINED

Mrs. Stanford Beats the Government.

Decision by U. S. Judge Ross.

The Government Can Take the Central Pacific, but Cannot Hold the Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—United States Circuit Judge Ross today rendered his decision on the demurrer of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford against the suit of the government to recover $15,000,000 from the estate of her late husband, Senator Stanford. The demurrer was sustained, but Judge Ross allowed the government to amend its former complaint and reargue its case if it so desired. It was intimated, however, that this step would not affect the case, the law, as construed by Judge Ross not favoring the case of the United States. The sustaining of the demurrer was a surprise, attorneys generally expecting a contrary decision. The court began by reading and explaining the acts and statutes, both state and federal, which had any bearing on the construction of the Central Pacific R. R. and its branches. The government, according to its contract, issued bonds to aid in the construction of this road. Though the road was built under that contract, it was incorporated under the laws of this state; therefore it became in a way amenable to the laws of California. The laws of California providing that stockholders of corporations are individually responsible for debts contracted by their companies, he held did not affect Mr. Stanford, as the government claimed, for the reason that stockholder liability acts were passed after the government had made its contract with the Central Pacific company. If these laws had been passed before the government bonded the Central Pacific, however, it would have made no difference, as the government had no intention of making the stockholders personally responsible for debts contracted by the company. The Central Pacific, the court continued, had something of a national tone to it. When it was contemplated the country was in a state of turmoil. The government wanted quick communication between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean. At that time the building of the road was a great undertaking, an undertaking too vast for private enterprise, so the government, in order to assist in the work, issued bonds and in this way made the railroad builders practically agents of the United States. It was plain that in case the railroad did not pay the bonds on maturity, the secretary of the treasury has power to take possession of the road. The bonds are identical with a first mortgage. "Did the company who became indebted to the government promise to pay the money?" asked the court. "The statute on this point is not very explicit, which is to be very much regretted," said the judge. "The promise is only implied."

LOST HIS NERVE.

Springfield, Ill., June 29.—The case of Dr. Mitchell of Olympia, Wash., against the Wabash railroad which has been on trial in the United States court here for the past four days, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. the plaintiff sued for $20,000 damages for alleged paralysis of the auditory nerve of the ear, occasioned by a collision on the Wabash in 1890.

THE FRENCH AT KEIL.

(Special cabel letter, copyrighted by Associated Press.)

BERLIN, June 29.—The echoes of the celebration at Keil upon the occasion of the opening of Kaiser Wilhelm canal are still reverberating on all sides. The attitude assumed by the officers of the French fleet is now generally severely criticized and it is significant that the semi-official Allgemine Zeitung most unsparingly comments on the subject, and charges the French with carrying discord into the general harmony and with a pronounced lack of international courtesy. The American ships, their commanders, their crews, have been praised to the skies and the exchanging of courtesies between Emperor Wilhelm and the officers is interpreted as meaning a closer knitting of friendship between the two nations.

The officers of the cruiser New York are charmed with the emperor's affability and good fellowship, and are surprised at his wonderful knowledge of the technicalities of their profession. His majesty repeatedly expressed thanks for the way the United States was represented and referred to the admiration he felt for the American navy and the indomitable spirit shown by it and by the whole American nation on critical occasions. His majesty frequently used the expression "gallant Americans."

THE LION WILL GROWL.

Washington, June 29.—It is expected by officials that Great Britain will protest against the concession Venezuela has made to an American company and will warn Americans against taking possession of the territory, part of which is claimed by Great Britain In a similar circumstance the British foreign office protested against the same concession when first granted to Americans in 1884 and warnings at that time were so determined that the latter did not push their concession.

AN IMMENSE CORPORATION.

Object, an Electric Railway Across the Continent.

Springfield, Ill., June 29.—The final incorporation papers of the Interocean Electric Railway company of Chicago have been granted by the secretary of state. The capital stock is $200,000,000. The object of the incorporation is to construct, operate, lease, bond and mortgage electric railways, both surface and elevated; telegraph and telephone lines; to manufacture coaches, sleeping cars, water and electric power, and to issue bonds and mortgages upon all such property. J. W. Hill, John Mayo Palmer, Harker Crittenden, James G. Halse and Lysander Hill each subscribe for $100,000 of the capital stock, and Henry Beasley takes the rest. The directors are the stockholders named, and the principal office will be in Chicago. The chief object of the company is to build an elevated electric railway between New York and San Francisco.

THE MICHIGEESES.

They Are Determined to Shock the Michiganders.

Cadillac, Mich., June 29.—Four weeks ago four or five ladies appeared upon the streets in bloomer costumes and such a storm of ridicule arose that they never afterward repeated the experiment. Lately a meeting of fair devotees of the wheel was held when it was unanimously decided to adopt bloomers in spite of Mrs. Grundy's protest, and to appear so attired in the bicycle parade on July 4th. It was further determined to ask police protection against the hoodlums who, on their first appearance, kept up a constant howl of derision, and in several instances resorted to personal attacks. There is every reason to believe there will be a good-sized riot if the reformers are interfered with on their next appearance.

THE NUMEROUS SPORTS.

PORTLAND, June 29.—Brino Tricks today made the three fastest miles ever paced on the Irvington track. In the hurdle race Fleetwood fell and threw his jockey, J. Epperson, dislocating his shoulder blade. Following are the events:

Three-fourths mile, 2-year-olds—La France won; Sweet Briar second; Paddy Ryan third; time, 1:17.

Five-eighths mile, selling—Raindrop won; Misty Morn second; Paddy Ryan third; time, 1:02.

2:13 pace—Brino Tricks won; Del Norte second; Blanket third; time, 2:14 3-4, 2:14½, 2:15½.

Trotting, 2:15 class—Iago won; Challenger Chief second; Pearl Fisher third; time 2:18¼.

One and a fourth mile hurdle race, selling—Dottie Reed won; Lonnie B. second; time 2:21¼.

Nine-sixteenths mile, match race—Mamie S. won; Jim Crow second; time, 56 3-4.

The Portland Athletic club today defeated the Tacoma Athletic club at baseball by a score of 12 to 5. The Tacoma team went to pieces in the third inning, allowing the home team to pile up nine runs.

FOUNDATION OF A NOVEL.

New York, June 29.—Mrs. C. E. Dimshall is about to take legal action on a matter of a singular nature. She alleges that the manager of a nursery in whose care she has left her infant daughter, has imposed on her a child which is not her own.

Mrs. Dimshall's husband, who was the American agent of a London importing firm, died in California some weeks ago, where he had gone for his health. The young widow determined to visit her husband's grave. She had no friends to whom she could entrust the child, which she was unwilling to take with her, so after some hesitation she determined to place it with Mrs. Carter, of East New York, who conducts a private and high-priced nursery. Mrs. Dimshall returned from California a few days ago and now alleges that another child has been substituted for her own by Mrs. Carter.

ONLY HALF DONE.

Sergeant, Ky., June 29.—Hyte Larsen and Billy Jordan, two notorious mountain outlaws who have been enemies, met in the mountains and began battle to the death. Larsen was killed and Jordan escaped.

DENVER DISASTERS.

Denver, June 29.—The Peoples' Savings bank was forced to make a second assignment today. Action was taken for the reason that sufficient funds could not be raised to pass the July certificates.

Blanche Newberger, 15 years old, committed suicide today by taking carbolic acid because she had been scolded for quarreling with her younger sister.

A LOST SEALER.

Port Townsend, June 29.—Steamer Chehalis arrived today from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, and reports that the schooner Hero on June 11th saw a capsized schooner of forty tons burden off the mouth of Copper river. Owing to the stormy weather the Hero was prevented from making closer examination and learning the identity of the vessel. It is believed she is a sealer.

A NOBLE DEED.

Pendleton, June 29.—Fred Loomis was working in the mineral water bottling works at Gibbon today when a bottle exploded, severing an artery in his arm. The O. R. & N. sent a special train and the company physician from here to attend the man, who was bleeding to death.

A BIG FORTUNE.

San Bernardino, Cal., June 29.—L. J. Tingley of Colton has suddenly fallen heir to a fortune of over $1,000,000. He is 32 years of age, and says the first use he will make of the money will be to build a Christian church at Colton.

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UNCLE SAM AFTER HIM

Seeking the Klamath Highwayman.

A Wretched Mother's Awful Crime.

Murderer Hanged in Montana—A Bloodthirsty Chap in Jail—Crime in General.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The federal government has decided to take a hand in the hunt for the Klamath Falls, Oregon, stage robbers. This morning Postal Inspector Thrall started for Oregon. It is his intention to camp along the state border until the robber is captured. At last accounts the highwayman was in hiding three miles from the California line. Within the last few months the robber has held up five stages. In each case he secured only a few dollars in stamps and money orders.

ALL BY THE SAME ROAD.

Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1.—Mrs. Benson Bennett poisoned her two children, aged 6 and 12 years and after watching them die she took poison herself and is dying. She is the widow of Benson Bennett, who defaulted as treasurer of Clark lodge, Brotherhood of Firemen, and committed suicide.

JUSTICE IS DONE.

Helena, Mont., July 1.—Clay Pugh was hanged at Boulder, thirty miles from Helena, today for the murder of Charles W. West, a conductor on the Montana Union railway. The tragedy occurred near Butte, October 5th last. Pugh was stealing a ride on West's train; West put him off; as the conductor swung around to signal the engineer to go ahead, Pugh shot him twice in the back.

SOMEWHAT BLOOD THIRSTY.

Pendleton, Or., July 1.—John Seibert, engaged in the wood business on the Weston mountain, had some signs torn down. Without giving warning he followed John Mason down the road yesterday with a double-barrel shotgun and fired at him, the charges of buckshot missing the mark. He rushed home, procured a rifle and went in search of Mason, vowing to kill him on first sight. Seibert the same day levelled a shotgun at another man, and the day before he chased a boy with an ax, and now he is under arrest, held to the grand jury.

LIGHTNING WELL DIRECTER

New York, July 1.—Seldom, if ever before in the history of criminal procedure in this country has there been such a determined and untiring legal fight made to save or prolong the life of a condemned murderer as that which has been made in behalf of Dr. R. W. Buchanan, convicted as a wife poisoner, who was electrocuted today. Buchanan has practically been on the threshold of the death cell no less than three times since he was sentenced.

Dr. R. W. Buchanan began business as a drug clerk in Halifax, N. S. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago and also of the University of Edinburg, Scotland. He married Miss Helen J. Patterson and they went to New York to live. He soon became dissipated and they separated. After a divorce he married Annie Sutherland, a wealthy sporting woman old enough to be his mother. She became ill in April, 1892, and two witnesses saw the doctor give his wife two spoonfuls of medicine and the next night she died. At the funeral he laughed and joked and told many people that the dead woman had left him $40,000. In one month he secretly remarried his divorced wife in Halifax, N. S., and they returned to New York under an assumed name. As the facts leaked out through the papers, Buchanan became frightened and spread the report that the deceased woman was addicted to the morphine habit. In a burst of confidence, he said to a friend: "I wish to God I had cremated her, then the newspapers and authorities could go to hell."

On June 5th the body was disinterred and an autopsy held. The following day Buchanan was arrested on a charge of murder. His trial cost the county about $30,000.

SOME FAST BICYCLING.

The Fastest Mile Ever Made in Competition—Record Broken.

Toronto, July 1.—Five thousand people saw the triangular match race on the Toronto Ferry company's new board track this afternoon between John S. Johnson, Walter Sanger and Harry Tyler. The match was for a purse of $1,500, best two in three heats, and resulted in one of the hardest struggles ever witnessed on any track. The riders were paced by Weinig and O'Connor, in the first heat, and finished a few inches apart in 1:59 1-9, making the fastest mile ever ridden in competition. Johnson was first by less than six inches over Sanger, with Tyler half a wheel's length behind. The second heat resulted in the same way, but the time was slower because they were not paced fast enough; time 2:01 3-4. These were the two fastest races ever run in competition. Richardson rode a quarter mile backwards in 57½ seconds, breaking the world's record for this style of going.

HIGH HONOR DECLINED.

Cardinal Gibbons Prefers to Stay in the United States.

London, July 1.—A special from Rome says the pope has invited Cardinal Gibbons to surrender his diocese, that of Baltimore, Md., and to reside in Rome and take part in the politics of the Vatican. It is added that the Cardinal refused the offer.

THE PORTLAND RACES.

Portland, July 1.—Race results at Irvington Park today were as follows:

2-year-old district pace—Umahallis won; High Price second; Francis Cleveland third; best time 2:39¼.

Running, half mile, for district 2-year-olds—Daylight won; Bravo second; Latonia third; time 51.

Running 3-4 mile—Emma D. won; Quirt second; Bill Howard third; time 1:51½.

2:40 class, pace—Pathmont and Glen Arthur each took two heats and Hal Corbett and Carrie S. one each, when the race was postponed on account of darkness.

CANNOT BE PREVENTED

Cuban Filibustering Expeditions.

Large Sums of Money Obtained.

Bimetlists of France, Germany and England Seeking Joint Action —Other Foreign Notes.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A special to the World from Palm Beach, Fla., says the Cubans are expecting three torpedo boats from France. Not until their arrival will the Cuban forces begin what is intended to be their most effective work.

"This revolt," said a sympathizer, "has been in preparation to my knowledge for three years, during which time the Cubans have collected over $3,000,000 for war purposes. They are getting nearly $500,000 a month now.

"Filibustering expeditions cannot be prevented. The Cubans can get fresh men on the island from this state whenever they want them. They are receiving men all the time."

EUROPEAN BIMETALLISM.

Berlin, July 1.—M. Bougeierl, vice president, and M. Thiery, secretary of the French bimetallic league, have arrived here and have had a conference with representatives of the German bimetallic union, the object of the conference being to agree upon joint action for the promotion of the bimetallic league. Before coming to Berlin, the French delegates held a conference with representatives from the British bimetallic league.

PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, July 1.—Wheat, spot, quiet; demand poor; No. 2 Red Winter, 5s 5d; No. 2 Red Spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 California, 5s 9d.

New York—Hops dull.

THE LICENSE LEGAL.

Denver, July 1.—State supreme court today handed down an opinion which holds that the levying of a license by the Denver council on occupations is entirely legal.

BIG GAME CAPTURED

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

Engineered by Officers of the Treasury Department—Issuing False Chinese Certificates.

SPOKANE, July 1.—Two sensational arrests were made here today in connection with a gigantic conspiracy to defraud the government by issuing illegal Chinese registration certificates. Those arrested are James Graham, register of the land office, Coeur d'Alene City, and Edward Rick, Warrants are also in the hands of a deputy U. S. marshal for the arrest of W. Flood Pollard and Harry Tolton, formerly of this city but now at Kendrick, Idaho. The complaints are sworn to by F. D. Schuyler, a Chinese inspector sent out by the treasury department at Washington with headquarters at Seattle. It has been known for some time past that a conspiracy existed and that bogus certificates had been issued by persons in this section of the state and in Idaho, and the treasury department detailed Mr. Schuyler to come here and investigate the matter. Three hundred bogus certificates have been printed by the conspirators, but how many have been put in circulation has not yet been ascertained. It is alleged by Schuyler that Graham is one of the chief instigators, with several other prominent officials connected with the treasury department in having the certificates made and that Rick was employed to engrave the seal from a sketch made by Pollard, and that Tolton and one Ernest Demster, with several others not yet arrested, did the printing.

United States Attorney Judge Brinker is now on his way here in connection with the arrests made, and it is said that upon his arrival the other government officials implicated will be arrested. Graham appeared before Commissioner Kenyon today and waived examination and was admitted to bail in the sum of $4,000. Rick also gave bonds in the sum of $500 for his appearance before Commissioner Kenyon Wednesday. Graham said:

"I was astonished today when arrested. I have absolutely no knowledge of or connection with this affair and in my opinion it is a conspiracy on the part of Schuyler to manufacture a little cheap notoriety for himself."

A FRENCH DUEL.

Paris, June 29.—A duel between M. Gadaduad, minister of agriculture, and M. Mirman, a socialist deputy, took place today. The socialist jurist was slightly wounded by a sword thrust in the wrist and the minister of agriculture escaped without a scratch.

ADVANCE IN LUMBER.

Seattle, June 29.—At a meeting of the Puget Sound lumbermen today the price of cedar lumber advanced from $1 to $3 per thousand feet, according to quality.

SATIN BOWS FOR CUFFS.

The Very Latest Fad of the Swell Landon Chappies.

Leaders of the men's fashions in London decided over six months ago that the cuff button the time-honored, ornamental yet useful cuff button, must go. Prince George, of the royal household, came out on Rotten Row one day with the liberal cuffs which he always wears tied together with an inch-wide black satin ribbon made into a bow, and the ends dangling four inches from his wrists in a most ladylike manner. Within twenty-four hours the prince's set had discarded the creations of gold, silver and precious stones, with which their cuffs had been held together, and appeared on "The Row" with dangling satin ribbons at their wrists. The departure was, of course, promptly adopted by the ultra-fashionable dudes of London town, then by the would-be fashionables, and in less than six months the ridiculous and effiminate style has become so common as to attract but the most passing attention.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

By N. J. Bowers.

In the summer of 1877 Elders J. H. Waggoner and I. D. Van Horn, evangelists of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination, erected one of the large conference tents in Marion square, Salem, and gave a course of lectures embracing various topics of Bible study, including the theological tenets of the church represented by them. As a result of these meetings quite a number embraced the religious sentiments advocated by the Adventists so that soon after about thirty persons entered into church relationship which in time solidified into one of the permanent religious organizations of the city. The church passed through the usual vicissitudes along the line to permanent footing—had its "ups and downs" as has every new enterprise and new society, until at the present writing it stands among its sister churches a recognized factor in the upbuilding of humanity—of all who may come within the pale of its influence.

If I am rightly informed, the late Elder Obed Dickinson, one of Salem's pioneer and solid citizens, was its first pastor and as a father in Israel he nurtured and directed the infant organization until death called him from the field of his earthly labors, Nov. 27, 1892.

It was a sad blow to those whom he loved as children. Yet the church mourned not as those without hope, but rallying to the work went forth anew in labor for the Master, realizing that "though God buries his workmen, he still carries on his work." The membership has steadily increased. Within five years it has been augmented two hundred per cent and the church is in better condition for work so far as numbers are concerned than ever before. It has done something in the line of charitable work. Quite a number of families in the city have been helped in the matter of food, clothing, fuel and other necessities. It may be stated at this juncture that few or none thus helped were members of the church but those outside its pale. Several young persons of the church are engaged in positions of usefulness in some one of the institutions of the denomination, and one of the young men of the church will soon enter the Medical Missionary Training school at Battle Creek, Mich., to fit himself for work in the foreign field. The Sabbath school is doing a good work in the line of Bible study, old and young alike engaging as a rule with interest in the lessons. The kindergarten work of the school although not up to the high standard desired, is still making progress in that direction. The regular Sabbath services are Sabbath school at 10 a. m., prayer and social meeting and occasionally preaching service following; monthly missionary meeting fourth Sabbath of each month; quarterly meeting first Sabbath in January, April, July and October. The regular business meeting of the church on the Sundays following the regular Wednesday evening prayer meeting. The public are cordially invited to the services. The congregation occupies "Christian Science hall," corner of Liberty and Court streets. A church edifice is much needed and one is under consideration and it is hoped that before long another will be added to the increasing list of Salem's churches. The officers of the church are, elder, E. J. Patterson; deacons, S. Norton and F. Kundret; clerk, J. W. Silsbee. These officials are elected annually, the Sabbath school officers, quarterly. Special Sabbath school lessons are prepared by a committee appointed annually by the International Sabbath School Association. Last year they were upon the book of Luke. This year upon the sanctuary, prophecy, etc. Each state conference has a State Sabbath School association. These largely comprise the International association with branches in all parts of the world where the denomination has a work. The membership of the church in Oregon is about 1500 with 44 organized churches. The state of Washington has a membership of about 800. The whole number of communicants on the Pacific coast is not far from 5,000. There is one well equipped publishing house and two colleges belonging to the denomination on this coast. The first being at Oakland, Cal., the two schools being located at Healdsburg, Cal., and at Walla Walla, Wash. Steps are being taken to establish at Portland, Or., a sanitarium for medical and surgical purposes. It may be of interest to note the work of the Adventists at large. This people are characterized by much activity. Their institutions are many and their projects world wide. Everywhere they have penetrated. Within the last decade their work has especially extended. Their missionary enterprises extend around the globe. All countries have been entered; China, India, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey. The Seventh Day Adventist missionary with open Bible is everywhere. New fields are being opened constantly, and the "regions beyond" are being entered and explored. Mashonaland and Matabeleland, Central Africa, have been lately entered and tracts of land secured. They own the missionary ship "Pitcairn" for work among the islands of the south Pacific. It is now out on its fourth voyage. The Adventists pay much attention to education and their publishing work is very extensive. They have colleges and schools of lower grade in Michigan, Massachusetts, California, Texas, Tennessee, Nebraska, Washington, Ohio, Denmark, Australia and Clermont-Cape Town, South Africa, and others are under consideration. There are many publishing houses in various parts of the world, and tons of denominational literature come from busy presses each month. There are publications in the Kaffir and Maori languages. Much attention is given to the subject of health, and the treatment of disease. They own and operate the largest sanitarium in the world perhaps, at Battle Creek, Mich. There are smaller ones in Nebraska, Colorado and California. There are nurses training schools also. A medical missionary college is contemplated in Chicago. The Adventists pay much attention to Bible study, and regard the Sacred Volume of paramount authority in morality and religion. The chief difference between them and other denominations is in the matter of the Sabbath, Saturday the seventh day of the week being observed by them instead of Sunday. They are the champions of religious liberty and stand upon the broad platform of religious liberty and MF W WDW DW ligious equality before the law. Just now in various quarters the hand of persecution is being laid upon them, but this does not abate their zeal nor take them by surprise as it is what they have long expected and regard it as a direct fulfillment of prophecy. Indeed for many years they have proclaimed that it would in due time appear, and now that it is here they take it as a matter not to be wondered at.

They hold to the absolute separation of church and state, and regard the various Sunday laws infringements of the religious freedom of Christianity and of the United States constitution, and an invasion of human rights. These laws are founded on religious sentiment solely and would never have been enacted without it, and it is religious sentiment that maintains them in our civil statutes, and thus an established religion prevails in a nation whose charter is absolutely non-sectarian and whose genius is freedom from ecclesiasticism. The Adventists choose to suffer imprisonment and death even, rather than swerve from principle in the matter of Sabbath-keeping, as they regard enforced keeping of Sunday respect paid to apostacy, and usurpation of power, and in effect Sabbath breaking. They cannot keep two days because that would practically be putting no difference between the holy and profane, would place human enactments on a par with the Divine and destroy distinctions which God himself has made.

The Adventists advocate taxing church property. If religion is protected by the state why should not religion contribute to the state's revenues and thus help lighten the burdens of taxation? Why should it not pay something for the protection? The Seventh Day Adventists look for the Lord's coming soon but set no time, nor never have. Ignorance and malice have attributed time setting to them, but they pay little attention to such reports.

The temperance principles of this people are well known. They are practical abstainers from all intoxicants and from tobacco in all its forms. There are no saloon-keepers among them and no frequenters of drinking resorts. The Adventists consider themselves highly evangelical, the great doctrines of Christianity being tenaciously held by them, as justification by faith, and a life emphasized by good works and love for all mankind. Christ is the first and last, the center of all and the doctrine of life in him is the heart of their remedial system. Their church government is neither independent nor Episcopal wholly, but combines features of both. Each church governs its own local affairs and the conferences have the general oversight. The voluntary payment of tithes is generally adopted.

The first churches were organized about the year 1861, although there were a few Adventists keeping the seventh day since the latter part of 1844. The "mistake" of Miller they regard as such in part only. It tested the people who looked for the Lord's coming at that time, and led some of them to deeper Bible study for light upon the subject, which study developed the Seventh Day Adventists and the remarkable work in which they are engaged. They look upon the work of Wm. Miller as providential, as much so as that of Luther and Wesley, and do not think of repudiating it. There are nearly 50,000 communicants among this people, 5,000 perhaps of which are in the eastern hemisphere, and the value of all denominational property, nearly one million dollars.

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PROPHECIES THAT ARE COMING TRUE IN THESE DAYS.

The Armenian Outrages by the Turks but the Treading Down of Jerusalem.

The atrocities perpetrated in Armenia by the unspeakable Turk have awakened widespread interest, and Western civilization is working itself up to the necessary point of indignation requisite for the extermination of Turkey as an independent governing power. Articles headed "Barbarous Ferocity," "Armenian Outrages," etc., fill the papers. Diplomats are now at work, and it requires no special prescience to predict that a crisis will be reached by '96 or '97, that shall forever overthrow the Mohammedan rule in those countries in Western Asia possessing a large Christian or Jewish population.

It is really marvelous to consider the fact that Mohammedanism has held almost undisputed sway for over twelve hundred years; and century after century the "pitiful story has been told over and over again, of pillage, burning, torture, murder, violence, rape, abduction, confiscation, desecration of churches, etc." But the time has at last arrived when all this shall cease. The fiat of the nations is about to go forth!

My object in writing this is to call attention to the fact that He who rules the nations antedated the notice which is about to be served upon Turkey, by many centuries. I am aware that there is violent antipathy for those who seek to "understand by books the number of years where-the word of the Lord" came to the prophets, concerning future events; and nowhere is this antipathy greater than among so-called orthodox ministers. Yet there are a number of measurements given in the Bible reaching to "the end of these wonders," which the wise only were to understand; and every minister of the Gospel or Christian who sneers at those who seek to understand these measurements places himself in the other category: Mistakes have been made, but the truth still exists, and "at the time appointed the end shall be." Many are now earnestly awaiting for that exposition of these measurements which shall be made so "plain upon tables that he may run that readeth it."

The prophecies which I wish specially to call attention to as bearing upon the present Eastern question are those relating to the treading down of Jerusalem by the Gentiles: Luke 21:24—"Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled;" Rev. 11:2—"And the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months;" Dan. 8:13-14—"How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of desolation, to give both the sanctuary and the host, to be trodden under foot? And he said unto me, unto two thousand three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed."

Here are three prophecies, uttered at widely different times and places, which measure off the length of time during which the "sanctuary," the holy city"—(Jerusalem)—should be trodden down. Prophetic students are earnestly engaged upon the question, When did the "2300 days," the "times of the Gentiles," and the "forty and two months," begin. It is not possible that these things shall forever remain a mystery. God will not be mocked, neither would He descend to mockery. Now, it is a historical fact that Jerusalem fell into the hands of the Mohammedan power in 636-7, A. D., and has continued up to the present time to be trodden down forty and two months (twelve hundred and sixty literal years, according to students), added to 636, brings us to 1896-7, when, I believe the power that now governs Jerusalem shall cease to govern it.

If the "2,300 days" (literally years), began as some think, when the Jews had returned to Jerusalem from their Babylonish captivity and had restored their temple worship, the important question would be, when did this occur? A writer in Messiah's Advocate says Humphret Prideaux, Albert Barnes, and other distinguished writers, have held that it occurred in B. C. 405. If so the "cleansing of the sanctuary" is soon due.

When did the "times of the Gentiles" begin, and when will they end? J. R. Dimbleby, premier chronologist to the British Chronological and Astronomical association, and editor of "All Past Time," also Prof. Tatten, whose scholarship none dare dispute, claim they began with the beginning of the kingdom of Babylon, and will end during this decade.

Students of prophecy have for many years looked forward to the years 1896-7, as the date when Mohammedan power would cease to rule Jerusalem. That Armenia was to be incidental to its destruction was perhaps unthought of. Yet in Dan. 11:44-5 we find that "tidings out of the East and out of the North shall trouble him * * * yet he shall come to his end and none shall help him." Armenia lies East and Russia North of Constantinople. England has heretofore "helped" him, but now appears to be getting ready to withdraw her support. Thus do political signs synchronize with prophecy.

If space permitted I might call attention to a number of prophecies that have recently been or are being fulfilled; not the least noticeable being the condition of the church, with its "form of godliness," its "itching ears," its "pride," its wealth statistics—"rich and increased in goods," its eating and drinking and playing. The time has actually come when church enterprise must be carried on by coaxing the world to come where it can find something to eat or something to laugh at, in exchange for its unsanctified dimes.

Not only do chronology and the condition of the church, but society, government, finances, the labor question, the spread of the Gospel, and nature itself give corroborating testimony to the worth of prophecy. We need not point the unbelievers to prophecies fulfilled in Christ's day, for you cannot satisfy him as to the authenticity of the account of its fulfillment. But let the church acquaint him with present truth; give him "meat in season," and he cannot cavil.

I am convinced the cure for infidelity is a careful study of prophecy. Men do not often deny the evidences of their own senses, and had the church not ceased for the most part to study prophecy and teach it, there would be no excuse for the scoffing that was to come in the last days.

JAS. R. SHEPARD.

Zena, Or.

DIVISIBILITY OF TIME.

Napoleon, who knew the value of time, remarked that it was the quarter hours that won battles. The value of minutes has often been recognized, and anyone watching a railway clerk handing out tickets and change during the last few minutes available must have been struck with how much could be done in those short portions of time.

At the appointed hour the train starts, and by and by is carrying passengers at the rate of 60 miles an hour. In a second you are carried twenty-nine yards. In one twenty-ninth of a second you are carried over one yard. Now, one yard is quite an appreciable distance, but one twenty-ninth of a second is a period which cannot be appreciated.

Yet, it is when we come to planetary and stellar motions that the notion of the infinite divisibility of time dawns upon us in a new light. It would seem that no portions of time, however microscopic, are unavailable. Nature can perform prodigies, not certainly in less than no time, but in portions of it so minute as to be altogether inconceivable.

The earth revolves on her axis in 24 hours. At the equator her circumference is 25,000 miles. Hence, in that part of the earth a person is carried eastward at the rate of 509 yards per second: That is, he is moving over a yard, whose length is conceivable in the period of one-five-hundred-and-ninth part of a second of which we can have no conception at all.

But, more, the orbital motion of the earth around the sun causes the former to perform a revolution of nearly 600,000,000 miles in a year, or somewhat less than 70,000 miles an hour, which is more than 1,000 miles a minute. Here, then, one second carries us the long distance of about nineteen miles. The mighty ball thus flies about a mile in the nineteenth part of a second.—Good Words.

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