

Letter from Wellesley College.

WELLESLEY, MASS., Dec. 31, 1879. My dear Girls: The snow is coming down thick and fast as the last day of the old year is slipping out of our lives, and I gather together my thoughts that go so helter skelter, to tell you something of our holiday time in the heart of New England.

The girls that were left at the Hall helped the ladies of the village decorate the church with evergreens and the motto, "Praise ye the Lord" that we twined was large and handsome.

Christmas day passed quietly and quickly, except that when the five of us that were left had seated ourselves rather forlornly, at our long table for the five o'clock dinner, we were startled by the entrance of the expressman with packages for each of us. Of course we were all so excited, we could hardly sign our names in the book he put before us. I was more surprised and delighted than any to find that Miss Corson, of Chicago, had sent me two boxes of the finest French bonbons, to sweeten my Christmas a little she said, while I was so far from home. It is sometimes very pleasant to be so unexpectedly remembered.

Christmas evening we attended the festivities at the church, where, after the services, Santa Claus robed in fur and jingling his bells came noisily in. There was nothing very expensive, but the little folks enjoyed it as much as if thousands had been spent for them. The Dana girls were each honored with a little bag of candy. There are some beautiful children in the village, and they were all excitement over their presents. It was a joy to watch them.

I wish you could have seen Mary, our cook, as she danced about the kitchen Christmas morning, declaring she was too happy to do anything, and it was nine o'clock before she came near enough this world, to give us our breakfast. Someone had sent her a writing desk with full accompaniments, and the girls had each contributed 25 cts, and ordered Scribner's for her; the receipt was placed with the desk on the kitchen table after she had gone to bed.

Last Thursday Miss Cahill and myself started for a walk, and to make some calls in the village; it was clear, bright and cold, and we enjoyed both the calls and the fresh bracing air; afterward we went to the minister's, where we had been invited to dinner, and you can't imagine how nice it seemed to be once more in a dainty cozy home. We had large delicious oranges for dessert, just received that evening from Florida; the hostess gave us a bagful to bring home with us, and I should have liked so much to have divided my share with you, they were so large and sweet.

Mr Cowan, the minister, showed us about his study, and I felt as though I could almost write a sermon there myself. Their little girl died a few weeks ago, and it looked so sad to see her little chair in the parlor, and her high-chair in the dining room. She was all they had, and their loss is an inconsolable one.

"There is no flock however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there: There is no household however loved and guarded, But has one vacant chair."

The other night, coming home from church, we were admonished by a gentleman to be careful of the stone steps, as they were a glare of ice, so we avoided them entirely and jumped with more ease than elegance from the top of the wall to the street. You could scarcely understand such a performance from the situation of our church at home, and I do not know that I can explain its situation very clearly. The church was built on an elevation of some five or six feet above the street, and a stone wall of almost that height, fences in the

church and the grounds around it making it as though built on a single high terrace. The cemetery is just back of the church like the kirk yards of England. This church is neither a rich nor fashionable one, but the floor of the chapel is covered with a very pretty figured red carpet; the pews are cushioned and numbered, families occupying the same seats every Sunday. There is a large pipe organ and fine choir, but the congregation always join in the singing; kerosene lamps and dozens of them kept bright and shining give light for evening service. Mr. Cowan whom I have spoken of before, is the regular minister and he reads us some very excellent sermons, though when a lonely feeling steals over me I long to hear again Mr. Campbell's brave stirring words in the little church on the old college corner at home.

Someone wants to know about the cut of the missionary aprons we wear to do our room work of mornings. If you could turn time backward to the days when we went to the little school house in the oakhills in short frocks and long aprons with sleeves buttoned tight around the wrist—you would not ask about the pattern—one in particular that I was very partial to, was of red and white striped calico, and I wore it proudly as a queen to empire born. Don't think there is any necessity of my sending the pattern to those as handy with the scissors as the Vesperines.

The Dana Hall girls, I with the rest, have made a bonfire of our old letters, to make room for all we expect to receive the coming year. Its funny the way each tells the others what she wants most to be saved if there should be a fire during her absence, but it is done every time.

This letter would hardly be complete without my saying something of Boston; I was there yesterday and walked miles and miles it seemed to me just to see the people, and as the crowds of poor hungry ones, (I knew they were hungry by the greedy way they looked into the shop windows filled with good things to eat,) passed hurriedly by, I felt as if I could never be thankful enough for my happy lot. It would be a great help to those young gentlemen who wish to enter Harvard College sometime in the near future, to secure the book called "Harvard Examination Papers." It would give them much assistance, and can be had for \$1.00 or \$1.50.

Speaking of colleges, Amherst or Williams is preferred by many, even those who do not care for expense, as besides their being so much cheaper the professors are as fine instructors and the classes not so crowded as at Yale and Harvard.

But I forget myself, the big lamp has gone out and the hand-lamp is making its last winks, so I bring back my thoughts from the home in the West and bid you all a sweet good night.

CASSIE STUMP.

Smyrna.

Smyrna is one of the most ancient and important of the cities of Asia Minor. It contended for the honor of giving birth to Homer; and its title is, by many, thought to be the best founded. The Christian church in Smyrna was one of the seven churches of Asia, to which the Apostle John was commanded to address an epistle, Rev. 2:8-10. Polycarp is supposed at the time to have been its pastor. The site of the Stadium, in which Polycarp is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, is still pointed out. The present population of Smyrna is estimated at 160,000. It contains several Greek, Armenian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Churches, and about twenty mosques. It is less remarkable, however, for the elegance of its buildings, than for the beauty of its situation, the extent of its commerce, and the riches of its inhabitants.

—Thomas Moore, being sent for by the king when he was at prayers, returned answer that he would attend him when he had first performed his service to the King of kings.

The Six Days of Genesis.

There is a large class of Bible readers and Bible interpreters, who at this time appear to be wonderfully afraid that science will discover something that will conflict with the teachings of the Bible; and they are constantly at work, trying to doctor and patch up the Bible to make it harmonize with what is supposed teaching of science. The modern Scientist goes to work and builds a theory, and proclaims it with all the certainty of a mathematical demonstration, notwithstanding the theory is suspended perhaps upon a thousand "ifs," he proclaims to the world that he has made a great discovery in science and what is most important the Bible is in conflict with his discovery.

The announcement is not more than made, till a certain class of men begin to "tremble in their boots" and they begin to turn and twist the old Book inside out, and all for the purpose of making it agree with the wild and fanciful theories of the scientific speculators.

It matters not about rules of interpretation, meaning of words, nor construction of sentences, they must all be rode over "rough shod" if the harmony of the Bible with science demands it. Science is made the standard of Bible interpretation, and wherever the Bible is thought to conflict with it, the twisting process must be applied till the Bible is brought around all right.

There is no conflict between the Bible and real science, and as to the speculations of science, it will be time enough to begin the work of harmonizing the Bible when they prove their theories true.

One of the most striking illustrations of this twisting and bending process to suit the Bible to what is supposed teachings of science, is found in connection with the passage referred to at the head of this article.

Moses says in the 20th chapter of Exodus 11th verse, that "In six days the Lord made heaven and earth."

Now, who "under the sun" would have ever thought of making that statement of Moses, mean six periods of time, (Sixty millions of years perhaps), had it not been that science is said to teach differently?

The bold, barefaced and unsupported declarations of Geologists have forced an interpretation of Scripture truth, by certain visionary and quack interpreters that is unsupported by the context, unsupported by the meaning of the word, and unsupported by every known rule or principle of interpretation.

Just think of it, Moses says that "In six days the Lord made the heaven and earth." Now our geological interpreters of the Bible tell us that the "first day" of Moses was the "Azoic" period, ten million years, perhaps; the "second day" was the "Silurian" period, ten million more, and so on.

Now, this is simply Azoic and Silurian nonsense, and nothing else.

Moses said to the assembled Hebrews at Sinai, in the language that they understood, that "the Lord made the heavens and earth in six days." Now the phrase "six days" had a definite meaning to the Israelites, and if Moses used it in a different sense from that which they understood, then he deceived them, unless he made an explanation. We have no evidence that he did this.

But if we will turn back to Gen. i. we will there see from Moses himself just what he meant by "six days."

In describing the work of the first day he says, "and the evening and the morning were the first day," and evening and the morning were the second day, and so on to the end of the sixth day. I am prepared to show that science has proven nothing contrary to this view of the subject.

OLD FOGIE.

Speculation.

Since the creation, it is estimated that 27,000,000,000,000,000 have lived on the earth. This sum divided by 27,864,000 the number of square miles, gives 1,314,522,086 to a square rod, and 5 to a square foot. Suppose a square rod be divided into 11 graves, each grave would contain 100 persons. But this is speculation, and of no benefit to the 1,000,000,000 people that now exist, 500,000,000 of whom are invalids 33,000,000 dying each year. What they most want are the facts concerning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. For years his Golden Medical Discovery has been the standard remedy for the cure of all scrofulous, throat, and lung diseases. While for over a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been unrivaled as a positive cure for catarrh. The testimony of thousands of ladies has been published, certifying that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information, see the Peoples Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, price (post paid), \$1.50. Over 100,000 copies sold. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

A Revelation Burst.

Upon the public press and medical profession, when over twenty-five years ago, that grand result of medical research and synthetic skill, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was given to the world. Soon after it had been started on its curative mission it was discovered that the botanic properties far surpassed those of the approved mineral remedies of the day. Not the least among the good consequences of its general use has been to disabuse men's minds of many absurd medical fallacies, and to demonstrate the superiority of vegetable remedies. It conquers and prevents malarial fevers, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments and rheumatism, and is of the greatest value in cases of bodily trouble arising from weakness. Old people are greatly aided by it, and it is highly serviceable to convalescents and ladies in delicate health. It is moreover, a useful medicine to take with one on long journeys, and counteracts the effects of mental exhaustion.

From all parts of the country reports come of the immense sales and increasing demands for that deservedly popular Sewing Machine, The Old and Reliable "STANDARD," the price of which the proprietors wisely reduced to \$20 including all the attachments, and at once secured for them a popularity among the people, far beyond that ever yet attained by any other machine at any price, the consequence of which is, agents are leaving the old high priced machines, and seeking territory for the "STANDARD." Knowing from experience that with the best goods at the lowest price they can outsell all other machines, where the superior quality and low price is made known. This splendid Machine combines all the improvements. It is far ahead of all others in beauty and durability of its work, ease of management, and light running, is sensibly made upon sound principles, with positive working parts all steel, and can safely put down as the very perfection of a Serviceable Shuttle Double Thread Sewing Machine, in every particular, that will outlast any machine, and at a price far down below any other. It is thoroughly warranted for five years. Kept in order free of charge. And sent to any part of the Country for examination by the customer before payment of the bill. We can predict equally as large a demand for them in this section as others. Families desiring the best Machine manufactured should write direct to the Factory. And enterprising persons wishing to seize the chance should apply for so desirable an agency. See advertisement in another part of this paper. Address, Standard Machine Co., Cor. Broadway and Clinton Place, New York.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FOOT GUARDS—Of the officers in Queen Victoria's foot guard, 17 are of Irish, 30 are of Scotch and 205 of English birth. In the household cavalry, 65 are English, 11 Scotch and 10 Irish. In the whole army there are 5,738 English, 1,386 Irish and 785 Scotch officers. There are three regiments, the Grenadier, Boldstreams and the Scots' guards. Their officers are, as a class, more highly connected than are the officers in the household cavalry, and a man seldom gets into the foot guards unless he has a large infusion of blue blood in his veins. The members of the guards club are restricted to foot regiments. A large proportion of the foot guards are composed of younger sons, and there is thus great diversity of means in a regiment, one officer being heir or possessor of thrice as many thousands a year as another has hundreds. As a rule, they are an interior class of men intellectually, but the adjutants are almost invariably very smart officers. The guards are almost always in London or at Westminster—occasionally in camp at Aldershot. Until recently a battalion was always quartered at Dublin, the theory being that they go where there is a court; but this has been given up of late. On rare occasions they go abroad and thus served in the Crimea, at Waterloo, and in Canada. To be in the guards is considered a social distinction, and would always enable a man to command an entrance into very good society, even if he were not born to such advantages.—New York Sun.

COUGHS—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

(Continued from first page.) gressors. He has hallowed sorrow and built for it a sanctuary. Hither the weary and heavy laden can find rest unto their souls.

"Here bring their wounded hearts, here tell their anguish Earth has no sorrow that Heaven can not heal."

Henceforth, it shall be Godlike to suffer for others, to forgive and pray for an enemy, to rejoice with those who do rejoice and weep with those who weep. Henceforth the noblest, divinest sentiments of the soul shall take their hue from the story of the cross.

The most excellent exalted philosophy shall be the philosophy of salvation and the choicest literature shall derive its spirit from the man of Nazareth.

The muses shall forsake their haunts in the valley of Tempe for the valley of the Kedron, they shall leave the groves of Parnassus for the bowers of Gethsammane, and the fountains of Castalia for the waters of Siloam.

Jesus and him crucified is the subject and his praise the object of the sweetest anthems ever sung. The orator catches his loftiest inspiration from the story of Olivet and Calvary, and the grandest effort of his art is to make known among the nations the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Who then would be ashamed of Jesus or of His Cause? Though his birth was humble—His life a life of suffering and sorrow, and His death ignominious, yet is he the chief among ten thousand and altogether lovely.

"To wear His name, His cross to bear, Our highest honor this, Who nobly suffer for Him here Shall reign with Him in bliss."

O. A. CARR.

What Compound Oxygen is Doing.

A lady officer of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Norfolk, Va., writes: "My improvement is wonderful, though slow. I have gained in flesh, and they say that I appear twenty years younger. With most grateful, and the wish that I could spread the reputation of your wonderful agent, I am, etc." All information sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Grand Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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SLOPER BROTHERS.

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