

WESTERN RECORDER.

A. C. CAPERTON, MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

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ductive of certain forms of disease that are becoming quite prevalent among our people. We are glad that the attention of Congress, as well as the people, is called to this, and we hope to see the desired reform very speedily wrought.

Bernheim, Agate.

We have no apology to offer for calling the attention of our readers again to the attitude of Mormonism toward the government of the United States. If apology were necessary, the dangers that threaten us from this vile evil, the baleful influence that, in the absence of rigidly restrictive measures by Congress, it is likely to exert in the near future on some of the States and Territories immediately adjoining Utah, are of themselves sufficient.

Mr. Vanille, United States District Attorney for Utah, a man of pure life and fine reputation, who went to the Territory about three years ago, has very recently given his views in a paper based upon his own personal observation, on this subject through the columns of the secular press. It is a very able paper and should have a wide reading. Some of the points made by Mr. Vanille, in connection with some general admissions of our own, we wish to present for earnest consideration.

As intimated in a former article, it is not the prudence of government to restrain the personal liberty of the citizen in matters of conscience. Liberty to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, is an old doctrine, and in its intelligent construction is of universal acceptance. But back of this is the fact, universally accepted by good and true men, that a government rising from the broad and strong basis of Christianity and social morality, must assert its acknowledged right and influence to prevent the introduction, or if introduced already, to cast out any element unfavorable to the healthful growth of these. A government such as ours must preserve the sanctity of the home and the marriage relation, and conserve all the precious influences and blessings that flow from them. It must accordingly guard the rights of the citizen. Now if Mormonism be destructive of public morality, it is the duty of the Government, by Congressional enactment, to interfere in behalf of these. With the matter of their religious faith, their worship and its symbols, we have nothing to do. That comes within the domain of conscience, and according to the genius of our free institutions, can not be tampered with. But its social practices, even though it may be said that they are "part and parcel" of its religion, are public property, and when found to be antagonistic to the highest interests of our citizens, must be stricken down. And we are a little puzzled to understand why Congress does not take hold of this matter a little more vigorously and eradicate the evil. Polygamy has been denounced by men of all shades of political faith, and yet our Congressmen have quietly sat in political association during this time with a delegate from Utah in the halls of national legislation, a man who has a Baron of his own, and who, equally with themselves, draws his pay from the United States Treasury!

Like other forms of evil, till wholesome legislative restraint is put upon it, it will grow. Noxious weeds, if let alone, will grow, killing out the life of the healthful, life-sustaining vegetable that should be the horticulturist's special care. And it is worse than idle folly to laugh and make merry over the possibility of the spread of this evil. With the accession to its numbers from the Old World, and with the growth that is sure from the telling alone policy, it is sure to grow, to spread its influence to other States, to corrupt our American society through and through; and if we are wise we shall not try to shut our eyes to the fact. Every intelligent reader of current events knows that this possibility may become a fearful realization in the near future. And so bold and brazen-faced have the leaders become that they boldly declare their determination, notwithstanding the fearful pleading of their wives and daughters, whose every sense of delicacy and refinement is shocked and outraged by the practice, to retain this iniquity in defiance of all law.

John Taylor, who in the present state of affairs is absolute ruler in Utah, makes this his boast, and counsels his followers to defy the law.

A law was passed a number of years ago by Congress providing for the punishment of polygamists; but, in one of its provisions, required that prosecution should begin within three years after the commission of the offense. But, as a writer observes, it has become a very easy matter to evade this law. A Mormon marries a girl to-day, and keeps her a profound secret until the lapse of the time in which suit can be begun, and then, of course, he can laugh at the law.

But what is the remedy? In answer we shall give Mr. Vandell's views, as they can be commended themselves to the common sense of mankind by their practical wisdom.

He discusses, in the first place, the moral evasion theory. This is, with some, a favorite method for the extinguishment of all forms of evil. Send the missionary with the simple gospel, the school teacher with good sound views on the great questions interwoven with the religious thought of the people of Utah, into the Territory, and that the desired end can be reached. No man believes more firmly than do we that the gospel and culture are the two most potent forces in the work of the world's regeneration. But when man has sunk into a sort of imbruted condition, so that the finer features of the soul's constitution are blunted, if not indeed uprooted, even those have belittles to invoke the strong arm of the law.

"The time has come, and now is," says Mr. Vanille, "when this Government must act, not see that its laws are vindicated, and its dignity upheld." Coming, then, to the measure that he would advocate, Mr. Vanille says: "First, and above all others, I would have the law of limitation, so far as it affects this crime of bigamy, repealed. Let it be understood that at no time during his natural life can a man live in polygamy in this country without being liable to prosecution." After referring, in very plain terms, to the bills that have been presented to Congress and that are now, for some unexplained reason, held in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, to whom they were referred, he advocates, as a second measure, the disfranchisement of polygamists with all who aid and abet it. "Polygamy must be made odious," says he, "and no longer allowed to be a prerogative to civil territorial office, as it has been, and is now to a large extent, in this Territory. The late Legislature was at least ninety-five per cent. polygamist. A monogamist is not, as a rule, allowed to hold any important office. Thus polygamy is at a premium! We would have a test oath requiring that every person proposing to vote or hold office shall be a monogamist, and that he shall neither aid nor abet polygamists in any way. The test oath should be the evasion of this law, he would have a provision that the vote of any person may be challenged, and, if needful, witnesses summoned, and if it shall be made to appear that the story of the person proposing to vote or hold office, is crooked, he shall be disfranchised.

Mr. Vanille's third point we shall state in his own language. "I would have a law enacted forbidding, and providing a punishment for, adultery and lewd and lascivious cohabitation in the Territories, and so define those offenses that there could be no doubt but that they would be applied to the living with plural wives, and I would give the first, or legal wife, a right to testify. Such a law would bring condemnation to this polygamist institution. The last point made by the attorney is that of the need of a marriage law, something like the laws in some of the States requiring the issue of a license to the parties contemplating marriage, by the court, before the marriage can be solemnized. This license would have issued by the United States District Court, of which an accurate record is kept by the clerk, which, with the testimony of the party solemnizing the marriage, shall be sufficient proof of marriage in all cases. Thus polygamy can be detected, and, according to the requirement of the law, punished. We like the views of Mr. Vanille. They are common sense, practical, and seem to us to go to the root of this business. That something may be done speedily to abate—may to wipe out—this growing evil, can hardly admit

of debate. Unless its growth is checked it is going to become so unwholly, by accident, by that we can not but see it. We are pained and shocked this iniquity too long already. And the necessity for prompt action is found in the fact that Utah is now a Territory. Let it once be admitted to the sisterhood of States without expunging this evil, and it fastens itself upon the body politic, and becomes a moral leprosy that will be hard to cure indeed.

The conquest of Peru by Chilian arms, which occurred a short time since, is an event of some interest in the progress of history, and especially because of a lesson of world-wide application that it teaches. The conflict between these powers has ended much as was predicted by political sagacity, and therefore takes but few people by surprise. Peru has long been governed by inefficient and dissolute men, and hence seemed likely to fall to pieces because of the absence of the proper elements of administration. She has abundant resources, while the general physical features of the country are such that she could have rivalled the world in agriculture. But her people had been reared in habits of indolence, and all of these elements for the building up of a grand material property were suffered to lie unused. Instead of developing the wondrous resources of the country, her people have stunted themselves in the building of railroads that could be of no practical utility whatever in the undeveloped condition of her resources, industries, trade and commerce, and her construction of railways that she could do nothing with. She had no strength, no power of resistance, hence she must fall an easy prey to the enemy.

The lesson that we may all learn from this is the importance of teaching the people habits of industry. Any nation whose sons and daughters are reared in habits of indolence will sooner or later fall into decay. The resources of any country, no matter how rich and wondrous they may be, must be developed if the people living within its borders become self-reliant, independent and capable of resisting the encroachments of the enemy.

THE BAPTIST WORLD.

LOUISVILLE.

Walden-street, N. E. A. M. Vardiman, State Sunday-school Secretary, preached in the Baptist church at 10 o'clock, Sunday evening, Feb. 27. He dealt copiously at night and baptised one; one more approved for baptism.

Chapel-street—Received one for baptism preaching every night this week.

Walden-street, N. E. W. C. Higgins, Broadway, night, T. M. Galpin, Fourth-street mission, night, J. L. Gault, South mission; J. J. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; J. E. Wolf, Evans, Ind., morning and night; T. W. Nelson, Ind., morning and night; J. M. McManaway, Bedford, Ind., morning and night; T. W. Nelson, Charleston, Ind., morning and night; P. G. McConnell, Jeffersonville, Ind., morning.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Rev. J. E. Clough, of Ogdes, Ind., writes home: "Five new men are needed here today. Dr. Edwards, night, W. W. Higgins, Broadway, night, T. M. Galpin, Fourth-street mission, night, J. L. Gault, South mission; J. J. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; J. E. Wolf, Evans, Ind., morning and night; T. W. Nelson, Ind., morning and night; J. M. McManaway, Bedford, Ind., morning and night; T. W. Nelson, Charleston, Ind., morning and night; P. G. McConnell, Jeffersonville, Ind., morning."

The Georgia Baptist Convention will meet at Athens the 21st of April.

The Standard says there is a considerable number of "weather proof" people in the congregation of the Second church, Chicago.

A correspondent of the Standard says concerning Dr. Epistol, a Roman, who united with the Baptist church here last year: "Should not the money be found to allow our Missionary Union to send him to Russia? He might become there what Onken has become in Germany. His knowledge of the Russian language, and the fact that he is a native of that country, would be a great advantage to the long line in which he was born."

The latest intelligence from the Telescope Bell is to Dec. 25th, and it is of a piece with the rest of the past year. Mr. Boggs had been using thirteen million dollars, and had baptised 350 in the last year. He is one of the missionaries in the Ogdes district. In that district alone 27,000 had been baptised the past year. A new missionary family from this country is urgently needed at Ogdes.—Examiner & Chronicle.

Just before leaving New York Dr. Broad reported to the Baptist Weekly that he had raised in that city \$40,000 for our Seminary. He got \$4,000, when after the item taken from the Examiner & Chronicle had been set up. That additional \$40,000 increases our indebtedness to our Northern brethren.

"W. H. L." says in the National Baptist: "The right relation of every church to the kingdom of Christ demands that they shall

embrace the world in this work for Jesus, and in doing this Mission has a paramount claim. People though you be, St. Paul, as well as all other precepts claim upon your benevolence should be recognized. We are not to be content with your ability. Strength comes not by retaining all our force, but by expending them."

During 1880, of the Ogdes Mission, baptised 2,748. We hope an equal or larger number will be given to us during 1881.—J. E. Clough.

The membership of the First African Baptist church, Savannah, is 2,056.

A Texas correspondent of the Examiner & Chronicle writes: "It is a little singular, and yet true, that politically Texas is a unit; but religiously, and especially Baptistically, Texas is divided much."

In St. Louis, the veteran, Dr. Dean, baptised 100 converts on a Sunday morning in December last.

Mr. Vowbrun writes from Grand Bassa, Liberia, that 15 converts were awaiting baptism in November last, and that a new religious interest is awakened among the native population.

Dr. Broad, of the Louisville Seminary, did not come to this city for nothing. He leaves it with solid subscriptions on his book amounting to \$36,000. Will not our Louisville friends send him as another "love-token" from their Northern brethren.—Examiner & Chronicle.

Most thankfully will we accept it in the name of our common Savior, praying God's richest blessing to rest upon the liberal brethren of the North who, in our time of need, come so generously to our relief.

A responsible friend offers to give \$50,000 towards an additional endowment for the Louisville University, the Baptist institution of Pennsylvania, provided other friends will add another \$50,000.

Nine-tenths of the work now being done in Barnum is in the hands of the native preachers.

It is stated that Mr. A. W. Kinney, an Oregon Baptist, is to be delegated \$2,000 to be held in trust by the trustees of the First Baptist church, Salem, Oregon, the income of which is to be devoted to missionary work in Oregon, and in the West.

Dr. Whitfield has resigned the care of the Baptist church at Charlotte, N. C., to take effect in May.

The very next day after the Calvary church, New York, had made that large contribution to the cause, \$20,000 of the amount was divided up among fifty Baptist congregations in the West as the means of inducing them to build as many new meeting-houses as possible.

The Examiner & Chronicle thinks the University of Chicago has been the worst managed institution on earth.

The American Baptist Missionary Union has raised \$100,000 during the present month to close the year free of debt.

That is a large sum to be raised in one month, but it is forthcoming.

The Home Mission Society, New York, propose to reduce the 700-household Baptist work in the West to 500 before the close of the current year.

Premium plans of church edifice costing from \$1,000 to \$5,000 are under examination by a committee of the Board of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Rev. Dr. Hoban, of Chicago, has been appointed General Missionary and Superintendent of Home Mission work along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in North-western Oregon, and in California.

Rev. Dr. Gregory, retiring President of California College at Yacaville, is appointed to similar service in Southern Arizona.

Rev. Dr. I. Pierce, of Lansing, goes to Northern Idaho and Washington Territory.

Dr. W. W. Higgins, of W. C. Higgins, Broadway, night, T. M. Galpin, Fourth-street mission, night, J. L. Gault, South mission; J. J. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; J. E. Wolf, Evans, Ind., morning and night; T. W. Nelson, Ind., morning and night; J. M. McManaway, Bedford, Ind., morning and night; T. W. Nelson, Charleston, Ind., morning and night; P. G. McConnell, Jeffersonville, Ind., morning.

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Dr. W. W. Higgins, Broadway, night, T. M. Galpin,

The Family Circle.

PRETTY TO ME.

Entered with my friend her cottage door. And saw a living picture, very fair. Her little boy was seated on the floor. And watching play with his baby dear. The chubby babe at work upon a toy. His constant visitor over his shoulder. The O. that creeped down with him of the mother. Who gave approval come from the mother's lips!

This childish wonder mingled with delight. For his own hand had made the cottaged child. And, there, a little voice, in earnest plea. Said, "read, and read, 'Till they're pretty, man, to me."

We read long hours in gathering what we prize. This scene proved from faithful picture prize. We view our treasure with a transport joy. To think our hearts, alone, at them rejoice. They all are eyes full of us scarcely see. And all hearts bound, "Till they're pretty, friend, to me."

How fresh his plans and thinks them very fair! But old looks down and kindly says, "Not so. The dearest soul is born by nature here. And all life's joys seem changeable to me. Before his father, on his hands he kneels. He answers low, "They're pretty, lead, to me."

We look, at length, on life's most precious name. And read the truth, oftward read, no more! But thinking, slowly, when his baby leads. And pray to follow Jesus gone before! We cry to God, "Oh, go, our love we lead. But what is fair to us, but fair to thee. Still, Jesus, lead."

Some have in care exaggeration. Some have in care an affectionately practiced that a sacrament to mend them is the only way to detect them. The beam in one's own eye is less noticed than the mote in another person's eye.

A family while at the breakfast table one morning pledged to observe the strictest veracity for that day. A member of the family tells the "consequences."

As a first fruit of the resolve, we asked the one who suggested it—"What made you so late at breakfast this morning?"

She hesitated, began with "Because I couldn't"—and then, true to her compact, said, "The truth is, I was lazy and didn't hurry, or I might have been down long ago."

Presently one of them remarked that she had been very odd, adding, "I never was so odd in my life."

An inquiring look caused the last speaker to modify this statement instantly with, "O, I don't think I was so odd after all."

A third remark to the effect that "Miss So-and-So was the homeliest girl in the city," was re-called as soon as made, the speaker being compelled to own that Miss So-and-So was only rather plain, instead of being excessively homely.

So it went on throughout the day, causing much merriment, which was good-naturedly accepted by the subjects, and giving rise to constant sorrow, loss in the interest of truth.

One thing became more and more surprising, however, to each one of us, and that was the amount of offending down which our most careful statements demanded under this new law.

The large majority of men do not use a title of the power they possess. Their talents are mostly in a napkin. One of the wealthiest men in Wall street to-day, broke down in business a good many years ago. He went into an office where he was well acquainted, and said to the members of the firm, that he had no bread for his family. "I am ready to go message for you, or perform any other service." He hung up his coat there, and commenced work around the lowest rung of the ladder. Previously this man's check was accepted anywhere on the coast. You may be sure such a man gradually mounted up.

Over in Boston a like-minded man fell out. He was without bread, and soon would be without shoes, unless he wakened up and stirred his energies. He was a book-keeper and at one time earned a handsome salary. What did he do? This he did. He took a cotton-bush and went down to the wharf to load and unload cotton as much as an hour. Borehold another man with grit. The owners of the cotton and the ship eyed this hero. Soon the decree went forth: Come up higher. He resumed his quill, and laid aside the cotton-bush. Discouraged never wakened the Boston boy. Whiners, with hanging lips and chicken hearts who care their troubles with the bottle or the pistol, are pitiful creatures, who should never have been born.

In the day of my trouble I sought the Lord; my sore ran in the night and ceased not; my soul refused to be comforted.

THE CARLENS BOY.

There was a boy here, just as bright as a star! He'd no hair, and no nose, and no ears, and no feet. And all sorts of animals he'd befriend. Two weeks he'd been and a white house; Two elephants black, a rhinoceros blue; I wanted to drive them all when I was in a hurry. I never saw half that boy's car pulled. This was the boy was curious. How many boys are! Although his two eyes were as bright as stars, He'd no other method to look up his ears. When daylight was done, with his gaze and his eyes. So, just how he happened I never could tell. But one halcyon evening this boy heard a yell. A clatter of hoofs and a low-distorted yell. This something not unlike a horse's yell. For out of the ark all the animals straggled—A sight to make most little people afraid. They climbed up the bed-posts and walked 'er the bed. Where lay this wee boy, in perpetual dread. The monkeys, they squeaked in his way, peery snout. And chattered and danced, with grins and snarls. While the snakes twined 'er his head and withdrew. With a hiss now done with a sly gurgle. And all the night long that procession went, Till gold and red flashed the beautiful light. He answered low, "They're pretty, lead, to me. That terrified boy peeped his unhappy head. And there stood the ark; but it wide-open door Showed the way its contents had jumped out on the floor. "It ain't but a dream," said the boy; "but its pain It never will do to be revivin' again!"

Smoking in the Presence of Women.

It was a wise father who said to his son, "Beware of the woman who allows you to kiss her." The woman who does not require of a man the form of respect, invites him to discard the substance and there is one violation of the form which is most and gross, and might as well called out as a striking illustration of the decay of manners. It is the practice of smoking in the society of ladies in public places, whether driving, or walking, or sitting, or sitting.

There are procrustes who would be honestly amazed if they were told they did not behave like gentlemen, who, sitting with a lady on a hotel piazza, or strolling in a public park, take out a cigarette, light it, and puff as tranquilly as if they were alone in their rooms. Or a young man comes alone upon the dock of a steamer, and blows clouds of tobacco smoke in their faces, without even remarking that tobacco is disagreeable to some people.

This is not, indeed, one of the seven deadly sins, but a man who unconsciously sings false brava, that he has no ear for music; and the man who smokes in this way shows that he is not quite a gentleman.—Harper's Magazine.

Old Zack's Sundry Log.

Dr. B. H. Tyng, Jr., relates the following incident in a recent number of the Youth's Companion. Old Zack lived in Virginia. He was a veteran of the last war, and supported himself by doing "chores" in the neighborhood. In one of his many battles he lost a leg, and limped around on a wooden substitute. It was not one of the new patent legs, but a right old-fashioned broom-handle stick, stiped with leather straps to the stump of flesh.

Old Zack was well known by his "walk and conversation" among all the townpeople. In cabins and by the wayside it was not an unusual thing to see a group around this lame leader, listening to his stories of the battle field.

And everybody liked Old Zack. The good people of the town watched the wear of the old wooden leg, and thinking it dangerous for Zack to use it any longer, sent to Richmond and bought for him a brand-new one, with springs and joints and toes. It had all the modern improvements.

Zack was apparently delighted with his present. He wore it one day, but seemed to be conscience-stricken over the extravagance. The next day he appeared on the streets with the old broom-handle buckled on his stump. The first of his friends who met him with remonstrance received for reply:

"De ole leg would be rery well for de weekdays, but de new leg shall be preservin' de Sundays."

Who has not heard of Sunday clothes, Sunday faces and Sunday manners? But Sunday legs are a novelty. Perhaps so in name, but not in fact. We all know people who hobble round, week after week, year after year, on a poor week-day principle, that may without warning break and give its owner a serious fall. Don't do it any longer, reader. Use the strong Sunday legs every day if you would be safe. Carry the words of the good Book into the week, these shall the lame man leap like a hart."

Concerning Alaska.

Of the climate, soil, products and inhabitants of Alaska, we have this recent testimonial: Commander Boardale, of the United States ship Jamestown, who has spent the greater part of last year in Alaska, gives a much more favorable account of the country than we have had heretofore. He states that north-east Alaska is quite a habitable country—average temperature 46 degrees, ranging from 38 degrees below zero to 80 degrees in summer. In many parts the snow does not generally average more than one foot in winter. There are many thousands of acres of tillable land. Potatoes, cabbages, and other hardy vegetables may be cultivated with success.

Many of the mountains which skirt the coast are well timbered, and there is a prospect that, at a not very distant period, saw-mills will be erected and lumbering will be profitable. Fishing is very good all along the coast, and there is some reason to think that the mountains are rich in minerals.

There are 453 white men in Sitka, and about 200 at Fort Wrangell. The Greek church has about 6,000 communicants, descendants of the Russians, who went to Alaska 140 years ago, and inter married with the natives of the Aleutian Islands. The Indians are showing more disposition to be friendly to the whites, and to receive the school teacher and missionaries.

"They are not," said Commander Boardale, "all like the Indians of our Plains. They have many good qualities which our Indians have not, and lack many bad ones which characterize the Plains Indians. They are industrious, treat their women well and take good care of their children. The women have quite a high position and influence in the household. They are skillful workers in silver and make bracelets which are quite nicely engraved. They carve from wood very good imitations of birds, seals, bears and other animals with which they are acquainted. They are good carpenters, and build their houses from logs, which they hew out round and square trees, and which they dress quite smoothly. In every respect they are superior to the Indians of our plains."—Selected.

Arm-chair Christian.

The other day a minister declared his opinion that the masses could not be reached by "arm chair Christians." What species of Christians these are he did not define, but a little thought will probably bring home to many minds a correct idea. There are many people who have a remarkable genius for laying out plans of work which others are expected to execute, and, like the old Pharisees, they would bind heavy burdens on others but they will not move them with one of their fingers. Such people, at the best, give but a small donation to carry forward schemes that require thousands of dollars. They can always devise schemes which the pastor ought to carry out, and they can deplore the inertness of church members, but of any personal relation to the work they have not the slightest sense of responsibility. They are at ease in Zion.

The number of arm-chair Christians, there is reason to believe, is lamentably large. In every church the workers are not numerous and these are often discouraged by the want of fellow members. As to Sardis there were a "few" who gave the church a name, so now, many churches would die out if it were not for a small portion of their membership who realize the duty and privilege of work.

"Don't open up my glasses to examine Katy's work, but one morning, not long since, I did so upon entering a room she had been sweeping."

"Did you forget to open the windows, when you swept, Katy?" I inquired; "this room is very dusty."

"I think there is dust on your eye-glasses, ma'am," she said modestly. And sure enough, the eye-glasses were all right, and not Katy. I rubbed them off, and everything looked bright and clean, the carpet like new, and Katy's face said:

"I am glad it was the glasses, and not, this time."

This has taught me a good lesson, I said to myself upon leaving the

room, and one I shall remember through life.

In the evening Katy came to me with some kitchen trouble. Though she had done so and so and she had said so and so. When her story was finished, I said, smilingly:

"There is dust on your glasses, Katy; rub them off, you will see better."

She understood me and left the room. I told the accident to the children, and it is quite common to hear them say to each other: "O, there is dust on your glasses."

Sometimes I am referred to: "Mamma, Harry has dust on his glasses; can't he rub it off?" When I hear a person criticizing another, condemning, perhaps, a course of action he knows nothing about, drawing inferences prejudicial to the person or persons, I think right away: "There's dust on your glasses; rub it off." The truth is everybody wears these very same glasses, only the dust is a little thicker on some than on others, and needs harder rubbing to get it off.

I said this to John one day, some little matter coming up that called forth the remark: "There are some people I wish would be in to rub them," said he. "There is Mr. So-and-So, and Mrs. So-and-So; they are always ready to pick at some one, to stir, to hint—I don't know, I don't like them."

"I think my son John has a web bit on his glasses just now." He laughed and asked: "What is a body to do?" "Keep your own web rubbed up, and you will not know whether others need it or not."

"I will," he replied. I think, as a family, we are all profiting by this anecdote, and through life will never forget the meaning of "There is dust on your glasses."—Observer.

Improving Opportunities. "Do good as we have opportunity." After the usual funeral services had been performed, and the remains of the aged Christian were about to be carried from the house where she had long lived, to her last resting place, her brother approached the minister, and addressed him as follows:

"I would like to say a word in behalf of my sister whose remains now lie in yonder coffin. "I want to say," continued he, "that we should do good when we have the opportunity, and my sister furnishes an illustration of this fact. For more than forty years she has been unable to say a word upon the subject of religion, or upon any other subject, or to communicate the state of her mind to the members of her family. She was in a sense lost to us and to the world."

When I was a boy and going to sea, she presented to me a Testament, and urged upon me the importance of attending with my duty to the salvation of my soul. With tears she besought me to prepare to meet God. I trust she was the means of my conversion."

It was ascertained that during this long period of mental aberration and darkness, she uniformly on retiring took her Bible with her.—J. H., in Watchman.

In a letter to the New York Evangelist, Rev. Andrew Smyth, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, tells the following incident. It is worthy of repetition:

"I have a good thing to tell of the pastor of Plymouth Congregational church in this city, Rev. Charles Terry Collins. His people are building a beautiful house of worship. The contractor drew the money due for the work done, and instead of paying his workmen, left for parts unknown, carrying the funds with him. These workmen had not the shadow of a claim upon the trustee, and expected nothing from them. But thirteen hundred dollars were due them from the abandoned house, and they needed the money. Said Mr. Collins to his people: 'Trust, we do not owe these men a farthing, still let us make an effort to give them what their dishonest employer owes them, and never let it be said that the unrequited toil of men went into the rearing of this temple of the Most High.' And all the people said Amen. And the laborers went that night to their homes rejoicing, carrying their lost and found pieces of silver with them."

The fear of the wicked, it shall come upon him; but the desire of the righteous shall be granted.

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"BAPTIST SONGS," the best, cheapest, and most popular collection of songs ever published for the use of Baptist churches. Contains about 200 of the old favorite songs, and about forty of the latest and best. Price, per single copy, 25 cents; per dozen, \$3.00; per hundred, \$28.

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THE NEW 7-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO

IS NOW THE ATTRACTION OF PIANO BUYERS. 7-Octave Corraos, Upright or Square, \$245, at \$30 cash and \$7 per month, 74 Octave, " " " 285, at \$40 " " " 6 per month.

These Pianos are strong, reliable and well made. The cases are double-vepeered, with rosewood. The tone is Full, Sweet and Powerful. Any person who will make the effort can place one of these beautiful Uprights in his home and pay for it, and not feel the expense. Those who are renting Pianos should think of this. It is not better to have your own Piano at such prices and terms than to pay out hundreds of dollars for rent on other people's Pianos? Please call and talk with us on this subject, or send for circular, &c. Address WESTERN RECORDER 149 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

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KIDNEY LIVER CURE. It is made from a simple compound of rare value and is a Positive Remedy for all the diseases that arise from the Liver and Gall Bladder. It is the only medicine that cures the disease without the use of any other medicine. It is the only medicine that cures the disease without the use of any other medicine. It is the only medicine that cures the disease without the use of any other medicine.

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THE WHITE SLANG. WANTED FOR THE WHITE SLANG. C. B. SEYMOUR, Attorney at Law, 170 WEST GLENN ST., COOL FITZ, Louisville, Ky.

Household and Farm.

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

Hay sold at 11 per cent. Overton. The Lexington Free Press says of hemp at \$4 to \$4.50.

Some crops of hemp in Woodford are showing out 1,000 pounds to the acre. It is said that the tobacco crop of Grant county will aggregate \$400,000.

Corn is firm in Woodford county at \$2 75 per bushel, and not much to be had at that price.

Dr. J. D. Hutchins sold his farm of 50 acres, near Harrodsburg, Owen county, to J. M. Johnson for \$800.

Dr. Murphy purchased the Berlin Lyle farm, in Fayette, on the old Franklin pike, containing 275 acres, at \$75 per acre, equal to cash.

There is a demand in England for mules for transportation purposes in South Africa. The Kentucky mule will sell \$11 the mill.

The Free press says hemp was sold in Lexington last Wednesday in small lots at \$4 per 115 pounds. Farmers generally are holding for higher prices.

Dr. J. T. Lapey sold to Mr. William Johnson, of Lexington, 100 head of New Market pigs for \$1,500. Dr. Lapey recently sold a pair of \$1,000 to Dr. T. H. Cleland for \$1,000.

Calwell & Cohen bought on Monday last 35 head of mules from Farris & Wolfel. The Southern market is very dull. There are one hundred head this season from Hewitt, Farris & Wolfel.

James Guthrie, of Shelby county, sold to H. Miller, of Marysville, Mo., eight head of the improved Short-horn cattle including one imported one; also two young Marys and two young Phillips calves, for \$2,000.

Mr. B. F. Farris, of Fayette, is making arrangements to put in a crop of 15 acres of tobacco next season. He has engaged expert hands from Mason county to work his crop.

Joe Martin, of Midway, has sold to T. W. Bradford, of Eastern parties, 5,000 pounds of wool at 35 cents. This wool was bought by Mr. Martin last season at 40 cents. He will lose \$700 on the sale.

The Lexington Gazette says the mule trade is very active just now. Messrs. Bergam & Alford have recently both bought and sold great mules, but they will have upwards of one hundred in the stock this fall.

Mr. Jack Higdon, a Washington county stock trader, arrived here yesterday from Georgia, where he had been dealing in mules. He did well with the stock he took down, but reports the market rather tight when he left Atlanta.—London Standard.

Several gentlemen from Ohio have been in this county lately prospecting, with a view of cultivating tobacco here during the coming year. They seem to have a fair prospect. It would be a great waste of blue grass if it were plowed up in order to raise the wood. Tobacco grows poor substitutes for Short-horn.—Lexington Press.

One cow from the Lexington Press was good, and fair demand for all kind of stock. There were only two small lots of cattle that could be termed as feeders, which brought \$4 to \$4 1/2. One lot of yearlings brought \$20 each. One yearling rather better than the rest brought \$18 per head. There seemed to be a good demand for plug hogs suitable for work—they brought \$25 to \$50. A few of the best sort cost \$75 to \$100. Mules \$75 to \$125.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Live hogs are wanted in large quantities to Birmingham, Germany.

It is said that in New York there are all kinds that hold 50,000,000 gallons of oil.

Consolidated has \$800,000 invested in manufacturing machinery employing 80,000 persons, the annual product of which is estimated at \$120,000,000.

It is believed that the wheat crop in various localities in Missouri has been seriously injured by the excessive rains. The exports of grain from the port of New York during the year 1880 reached 107,000,000 bushels, an excess of nearly 10,000,000 bushels over the exports of any previous year.

A firm of Texas wool growers have recently bought a 500,000-acre ranch, covering about twenty miles along the Rio Grande, on which they intend to graze about 200,000 sheep.

A simple and effective remedy for lice on cattle is to give them a thorough dusting over with wood ashes every other day, brushing them clean the following day.

Recent sales of stock have been made in Texas. Sheep at the flock at \$8 per head, a ranch of horses at \$8 per head, and cattle by the drove (calves excluded) at \$10 per head.

Kansas city has opened up a lively trade with Delaware by the importation of large quantities of Louisiana sugar, and preparations have been made to add milk, coffee and other fruits from the same source.

The largest gold brick ever cast in California was turned out in San Francisco not long since. It is twelve and a half inches long, seven in breadth and four and a half thick, and is valued at \$75,000.

It is decided mark of improvement to learn that forest planting in many parts has been once started there is little doubt of its being continued on a large and larger scale, as people become more impressed with both its necessity and profitability.

The occasional farmer does not attempt too much. He concentrates, and the more he does the the greater are his profits. He does not expect what crops from his lands without any preparation. He recognizes the necessity of constant study and watchfulness.

Send orders for trees before spring opens. The trees may be ordered in advance, but they will not be sent until the trees are in the ground. Should the trees get frozen in transit, put the package in a cool color, or cover it outside with a lump of hay or straw, to have gradually.

WORK IS HONORABLE.—Young men sometimes think that it is not respectable to be at work. They imagine that there is some character of disgrace or degradation belonging to it. No greater mistake could be made. Instead of being disgraceful to the man, it is honorable. It is the man, not the useful man, who does nothing, but sets the bread he does not earn, who relies upon others to support his life. It is he who is not respectable, because he is unwilling to do his own work, who is despised by his fellow men. There are many men here at the present day who are growing up in habits of idleness. Having nothing else to do, their nights, and often their days are spent in idleness. They are idle in the day, and when they seek the gambling table. They look upon labor with aversion, if not with absolute repugnance, and follow courses which are only in shame. How many men now in idleness, awaiting the day when they will be removed the mud blockades, either by fleeing weather or warm rains.

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Mr. Jones, the champion bee-keeper, lives in Bolton, Cal. In 1878, from 200 colonies he secured 15,000 pounds of honey, and in 1880, 20,000 colonies, worth \$2,000, and the latter was a bad year for honey. During the latter year and continued 1881 with 1,000 colonies worth, valued at \$7,000, independent of the crop of the hive. Mr. Jones says he will clear \$10,000 this year, unless some accident occurs.

There are several methods of destroying lice on cattle. A very simple and harmless one is to apply an infusion made with quinine. Procure from a druggist a portion, say half a pound of quinine crystals; place them in a vessel of water, and add equal weight of water to them; the infusion is ready for use. It is to be applied by washing the parts of the animal most affected by the parasite. The infusion is to facilitate this operation, the cattle may lick themselves as usual without danger.

At the recent dairy show in London, the Short-horn cow Daisy was the prize. The Short-horn cow Daisy gave at two milkings, in twenty-four hours, 48 pounds of milk of a superior quality, and Beauty, of the same breed and in the same milk, 50 1/2 pounds. The prize was given to the cow which gave the most milk in the twenty-four hours. The first prize Dutch cow gave 403 pounds of milk of good quality, and the second prize Dutch cow gave 433 pounds, but of inferior quality. The prize was given to the cow which gave the most milk in the twenty-four hours. The first prize Dutch cow gave 403 pounds of milk of good quality, and the second prize Dutch cow gave 433 pounds, but of inferior quality.

CHARCOAL AND ITS USES.—Charcoal, said that while used as a fuel, causes pain, and is not a good fuel. It is a valuable material for many purposes. It is a good fuel, and is used in many places. It is a good fuel, and is used in many places. It is a good fuel, and is used in many places.

RECIPIES.—One cup sugar, one cup butter, one cup lard, two teaspoons soda, two eggs.

GRAHAM BREAD.—One pint milk, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonsful sugar, one cup lard, two eggs.

ICE CREAM.—Take two ounces of ground rice in a pint and a half of milk; add four ounces of sugar, an ounce of grated coconut, four ounces of sweet cream, and bake in a shallow tin.

TO MAKE BUTTER.—Take smooth fair milk; pipe well; take out the cream; fill with butter and sugar, place in a deep pan or dish with a cupful of water to prevent sticking.

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