

ELDER ISAAC PRICE.
See Biographical Sketch on Page 33.

## THE

## BRETHREN'S ANNUAL

HOR THE TEAR OF GRACE

## 1885.

CONTAINS CALIENDAR FOR EACH MONTH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, PORTRAITS.
family readings, household receipes, general information.

ANI A

LIST OF MLNHSTERS OF THE

## BRETHREN CHURCH.

ASHLAND OHIO:
FI. R. FIOISINGER \& CO.

## HCIIPSHE HOR THE YHAR 1885.

There will be four Eclipses this year，two of the Sun and two of the Moon．
The first is an ammur Eclipse of the Sun，the 16th of March，in the forenoon and afternoon，visible in Oregon，Washington Territory and Hudson Bay；and as a partial eclipse visible at Philadelphia，Pa．，begimning at 12 o＇clock 20 min－ utes in the afternoon，middle at 142 and ending at 255.

The second is a partial Eclipse of the Moon，the 30th of March，at 11 o＇clock 34 minutes in the forenoon，invisible here．
The third is a total Eclipse of the Sun，the 8th of September，at 4 o＇clock 19 minutes in the afternoon；invisible here；visible in Australia，south Pacific Ocean and Cape Horn．

The fourth is a partial Eclipse of the Noon，the 2tth of September，at 2 o＇clock 27 minutes in the morning．

## VENUS（q）IS THE GOVERNING PLANET THIS YEAR．

OHARAOTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS．

需 Leo，the Lion．
荮：Virgo，the Virgin．吉 Libra，the Balance．解Scorpio，the Scorpion．
＊Sagittarius，Bowman． W Capricornus，the Goat．率 Aquarius，the Butler．为路 Pisces，the Fishes．

## AS＇TRONOMICAL CHARAOTERS EXPLAINED．

（6）New Moon．
First Quarter，or moon in general． Full Moon．
Last Quarter，or moon in general． Moon＇s ascending Node，or Dragon＇s Head．
© Moorn＇s descending Node，or Drag－ on＇s Tail．
$\leftrightarrow$ Moon＇s Ascension．
A Moon＇s Descension．
D Moon in apogee，furthest from earth．
D Moon in perigee，nearest to earth．
 óConjunction，＊Sextile， Q Quartile，$\triangle$ Trine， 8 Opposition．

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES．

| Dominical Letter | D | Epact | 14 | Roman Indiction | 13 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Golden Number | 5 | Solar Cycle | 18 | Julian Period | 6598 |

The year 5646 of the Jewish Era commences the 10th of Septemoen， 1885.
The year 1303 of the Mohammedan Era commences October the 10th， 1885.
QUATEMBER, OR EMBER DAYS.

February 25.
May 27．September 16.
December 16.
MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday，February 1.
Quinquagesima Sunday，February 15.
Shrove Tuesday，February 17.
Ash Wednesday，February 18.
Palm Sunday，March 29.
Easter Sunday，April 5.

Ascension Day，May 14.
Whit Sunday，May 24.
Trinity Sunday，May 81.
Corpus Christi，June 4.
First Sunday in Advent，November 29.
Sundays after Trinity are 25 this year．

Ist Month．
JANUARY， 1885.
31 Days．

| DAYS＇OH nionth，week，year，etc． |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|} \text { MOON } \\ \text { Sour } \\ \text { h. m. } \\ \text { h. } \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{s} . & \text { m. } \end{array}\right.$ | Aspects of Planets and Miscellany． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Thurs． | 1 New Year |  | Venus rises 4：50 | 4723.437 |
| 2 Friday | 2 Abel Seth | 1258618 红 | $h_{2}$ south 10：50 | 4723437 |
| 3 Sat | 3 Enoch | 144714 雚 | $\delta$ ¢ $¢ \bigcirc$ inferior | 4723437 |
| 1］Sunday after New Year． |  |  | Day＇s length 9h． 16 m |  |
| 4 Sunday | 4 Methusal | 24351080 |  | $5{ }_{5}^{7} 224438$ |
| 5 Mond＇y | 5 Simon | 3429505 | Sirius south 11：32 | 6722438 |
| 6 ＇tues． | 6 Epiphany | 441101 管： | Rigel south 10：5 | $672143^{9}$ |
| 7 Wed． | 7 Isidor | 5401100 | （9）7．Cast．south 12：2 | 7721439 |
| 8 Thurs． | 8 Erhard | 636 morn s ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 5 Venus rises 4：51 | 7720440 |
| 9 Friday | 9 Julian | 7321213 | $\underset{\sim}{\gamma}$ gr Hel Lat North $\Omega^{\text {g }}$ | 7720440 |
| 10 Sat． | 10 Paul＇s Tin． | 8101249 晨 | 7＊south 8：14 | $8 \mid 719441$ |

2］1st Sunday after Epiphany．Luke 2．Day＇s length 9h．22m．

| 11 Sunday | 11 Eu | 8.8 | 145 |  | 27 rises 8 ： |  | $19+41$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Mond＇y | 12 Rinchold | 930 | 241 | 2 | h south 9：59 |  | 718442 |
| 13 Tues． | 13 Hilary | 1010 | 339 | 呚 | $D$ in apogee | 9 | 7184 |
| 14 Wed． | 14 Felix | 1055 | 437 |  | ¢ D ४ ¢ ¢．¢¢ stationary | 9 | $717+$ |
| 15 Thurs． | 15 Maurice | 1140 | 540 | ¢ ${ }^{\text {晨 }}$ | Venus rises 5：10 $\quad \cup$ | 9 | 716 |
| 16 Friday | 16 Marcellus | 1220 | bsets | 0 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 154 |
| 17 Sat． | IT Franklin | 11250 | 620 | $\cdots$ | （4）Adellurt so 8：30 |  | 14.4 |

3］2d Sunday after Epiphany．John．2．Day＇s length 9h．34m．

| 18 Sunday | 18 Anthony | 140729 | h 10 |  | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 Mond＇y | 19 Sarah | 231824 | 2 rises 7：40 |  | 11712448 |
| 20 Tues． | 20 Fab．Seb． | $329936{ }^{3}$ | Venus rises 5：16 |  | 11712448 |
| 21 Wed． | 21 Agnes | 4271045 | $\bigcirc$ enters $0^{\text {d }}$ |  | 12711449 |
| 22 Thurs． | 22 Vincent | 5211150 \％ | Capella south 8：46 | $\vartheta$ | 12710450 |
| 23 Friday | 23 Charitas | （ 18 morn | （2）23．○ D ¢ |  | 12 7 9 |
| 24 Sat． | 24 Timothy | 7101252 \％in | （4） 7 \％south 7：4 |  | 1278452 |

4］3d Sunday after Epiphany．
Matt． 8.
Day＇s length 9 h .46 m ．

25 Sunday
26 Mond＇y
27 Tues．
28 Wed．
29 Thurs．
30 Friday
81 Sat．

25 Paul＇s Con 26 Polycarp 27 Chrysost 28 Charles 1040456 win per $b_{2}$ south 9：10 29 Valerius 1116556 a 30 Adelgunda morn rises 31 Virgil 1241619 思莩 Spica rises 10：56

| $\bigcirc$ rises 6：22 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{Y}{\text { gr elo }}$ gr west ód |  |
| Venus rises 5：32Din per $k$ south 9：10 |  |
|  |  |
| （3） 30 ．$\Psi$ stationary 13：3nica rises 10：56 |  |
|  |  |

The 1st，2nd snow；3rd，4th cold；5th，6th，7th moderate；8th，9th，10th variable；11th，12th cloudy． cold；13th，14th snow；15th，16th，17th eloudy；18th， 19th，20th variable；21st，22nd clondy；23rd，24th， 25th，26th N．W．cold；2ith，28th mild；29th，30th

## Moon＇s Phases．

Full Moon 1st at 1226 morn；snow． Last Quart．7th at 1036 eve；cold． New Moon 16th at 336 mern；mild． First Quart．23d at 826 eve；clondy． Full Moon 30th at 1119 forenoon；fair variable：31st fair．

## $2 \ddot{2}$ Month.

FEBRUARY, 1885.


## DAYS OF

 month, week, year, etc.Matt. 20.
Day's length, 10 h .0 m .
 $\left(\begin{array}{l|ll|ll}14 & 7 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 14 & 6 & 59 & 5 & 1 \\ 14 & 6 & 58 & 5 & 2 \\ 14 & 6 & 56 & 5 & 4 \\ 14 & 6 & 5 . & 5 & 5 \\ 14 & 6 & 54 & 5 & 6 \\ 14 & 6 & 5.3 & 5 & 7 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$

Day's length $10 \mathrm{~h}, 16 \mathrm{~m}$. Luke 8.


7] Quinquagesima Sunday. Luke $18 . \quad$ Day's length 10 h .34 m .

| 15 Sunday | 46 Faustine | 170 | Spica rises 9:56 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 Mond'y | 47 Julianus | 120751 | Sta res 9.56 |  |
| 17 Tues. | 48 Shrove TY. | 28820 | h south 8:20 |  |
| 18 Wed. | $49.4 s h$ Wed. | 251910 | 2\% south12:1 | $\begin{aligned} & 41519 \\ & 405 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| 19 Thurs. | 50 Susamma | 340956 | $840 . \%$. ${ }^{\circ}$ | 40.30 |
| 20 Friday | 51 Eucharius | 4311042 棫 | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ}$ rises 5:40 |  |
| 21 Sat. | 52 Eleonora | $5321136 \text {, }$ | $7^{+} * \text { sets 12:51 }$ | 146 38 <br> 14 92 <br> 6 3 <br> 5 24 |

## 8] Sunday Tnvocavit.

Matt. 4.
Day's length 11 h .50 m .
22 Sunday 53 Washingt. 54 Serenus 5.5 St. Matth. 56 Emberday 57 Jeremiah 58 Leander 59 Macarius

## Moon's Phases.

Last Quart. 6th at 5 - 37 morn; snow. New Moon 14th at 1020 eve; mild. First Quart. 22d at 530 morn ; cloudy. Full Moon 28 th at 110 eve; cold.

Conjectures of the Weather
The 1st, 2 nd coldest days; 3rd, 4th moderate; 5th, 6th snow; 7th 8th, 9th cold; 10th, 11th variable; 12th, 13th, 14 th moderate; 15th, 16 th snow; 17 th, 18th .19th cold; 20th. 21st N. W., clear; 22nd, 23 rd cloudy. 24th, 25 th, 26 th, storm; 27 th, 28 th cold.

| DAYS OF month, week, year, et |  | MOON MOON ZO2 SOUTH R. \& A. O2 h. m. h. m. | Aspects of Planetsand Miscellany. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9] Sunday Reminiscere. Matt. 15, Days length 71h. 10m. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday | 60 St . | 47659 |  |  |  |
| Mond'y | 61. Simpliciu | 131749 | 4 south |  | 121624.5 |
| Tues. | 62 Samuel | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 30 & 80\end{array}$ | 4 so |  | 12 |
|  | 63 | 321936 | gr Hel Lat s |  | 12 |
|  | 64 | 4121027 |  |  | 12 |
|  | 65 F | $5+1119$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

10] Sunday Oculi.
Luke 11.
Day's length 11 h .28 m .

8 Sunday 67 Philemon
9 Mond'y
68 Prudence
10 Tues. 69 Appolon.
11 Wed. 70 Ernestus
12 Thurs. 71 Gregory
13 Friday 72 Nacelon
14 Sat. 73 Zachariah


111616544 11615545 10613547 10612548 10611549

11] Sunday Latare.
John 6.
Day's length 11h. 46 m .

16 Mond'y 75 Oyprianus 1159 sets
17 Tues.
18 Wed.
19 'Therrs.
20 Friday
21 Sat.

76 St. Patrick 124278
77 Anselmus 78 Josephus 79 Matrona 80 Benedictus
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 36 & 8 & 16 \\ 2 & 24 & 9 & 24 \\ 3 & 1910 \\ 4 & 1611 & 36\end{array}$

## 12] Sunitay Judica.



| 9 | 6 | 76 | 53 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 | 6 | 5 | 55 |
| 8 | 6 | 45 | 56 |
| 8 | 6 | 35 | 57 |
| 8 | 6 | 15 | 59 |
| 7 | 6 | 06 | 3 |
| 7 | 5 | 596 | 1 |


| 22 Sunday | 81 Pauli |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23 Mondy | 8:2 Eberhard |
| 24 Tues. | 836 Gabriel |
| 25 Wed, | $8+$ An. 1.12 |
| 26 Thurs. | 8.5 ban und |
| 27 Friday | 4i9+tic |
| 28 Sat. | 87/Gideon |

13] Palm Sienday.


29 Sunday 88 Enstatins
30 Mond'y 89 Gnidio
31 Tues. 90Detiaus

## Moon's Phases.

Last Quart. 8th at 154 aftern.; N. W. New Moon 16th at 1236 aftern.; clear. First Quart. 29dat5 23 eve; fair. Full Moon 30 th at 1140 morn ; clear. 3at storm.

 | 1 | Wed. | 91 Theodore | 1 | 32 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

| $r_{2}$ sets 11:30 21 south 9:34 Sirius sets 10:47 |
| :---: |

 14] Easter Sunday. Mark 16.

Day's length 12 h .40 m .

| 5 Sunday | 95 EasterSun. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 Mond'y | 96 Easter MI. |
| Tues. | 97 Aaron |
| Wed. | 98 Dyonisius |
| 9 Thurs. | 99 Prochorus |
| 10 Friday | 100 Daniel |
| 11 Sat. | 101.Julius |


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## 15] 1st Sunday after Easter. <br> John 20. <br> Day's length 12h. 58 m .


13 Mond'y 103'Justimus
14 Tues. 104 Tiburtius
15 Wed. 105 Olympia
16 Thurs. 106 Calixtus
17 Friday 107 Rudolph
18 Sat. 108, Æineas

| 9 | 49 | 34 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 | 26 | 4 | 18 |
| 11 | 6 | 4 | 58 |
| 11 | 46 | sets |  |
| 12 | 41 | 8 | 30 |
| 1 | 40 | 9 | 34 |
| 2 | 39 | 10 | 33 |


| 7* sets 8:58 | 1531629 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Antares rises 10:36 | 0529631 |
|  | \% 528632 |
| 25. Rigel sets 10:1 | ¢527633 |
| o D ¢ ¢. Ori. s. 10:34 | 0526634 |
| stationary | 0524636 |
| Din perihelion. ÓD $h_{2}$ | 15231637 |

## 16] $2 d$ Sunday after Easter. John 10 . Day's length 13 h .16 m .

19 Sunday 109 Anicetus 13351129 math sets 10:30 A 1522685

20 Mond y 110 Sulpicins 434 morn mide enters Fin $\because 1$ Tues. 111 Adularius 22 Wed. 112 Cajus 23 Thurs. 113 St. George
24 Triday 114 Albert 25 Sat. 115 Mar\% ER.

21. 24 stationary $7 *$ sets 9:14
 8122618 Rigel sets 8:33


1522638
1 15 19641
1.5 18642

9517643
2516644 515645

26 Smblay 170 Cletns
27 Mond'y 117 Anastasins
28 Tries. 118 Vitalis
29 Wed. 119 Sybilla
30 Thurs. 120 Entropius $123 \pm 80$

## Day's length 13 h .32 m . <br> 17] 3l Sunday after Easter. <br> $$
\text { John } 16 .
$$ <br> <br> John 16.

 <br> <br> John 16.}95438020 a sets $10: 1$


## Moon's Phases.

Last Quar.7th at 941 morn; pleasant. New Moon 15 th at 1250 aftern. var’ble First Quart. 21st at 620 eve; cloudy. Full Moon 29th at 114 morn; variable

## 1 Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st,' 2nd fair. 3rd, 4th, 5th clear; 6th, 7th, Sth pleasnnt: 9th, 10th cloudy; 11th, 12th rain; 13 th, 14th thunder: 15 th, 16 th. 17 th variable; 18 th, 19 th cloar: 20th. 21st clondy; 22nd, 23rat. 24th rain; 254 h, 26 th, 27 th fairy 28 th, 29 th variable; 30 th clear,

| month, week, year, etc. | $\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{~h} .$ | and Miscellany. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Friday 121 Phil.\& | 261850 | ets 9:10 |  |
| Sat. 122 Sigism | 212937 | Orion sets 9:36 | 35 7653 |

18] 4th Sunday after Euster.

John 16.
Day's length 13h. 48 m .

19] 5th Sunday after Easter
10 Sunday 130 Gordianus
11 Mond'y 131 Mamertus
12 Tues. 132 Pancratius
13 Wed. 133 Servatins
14 Thurs. 134 Ascension
15 Friday 135 Sophia
16 Sat. 136 Perigrina



| +4587 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 457 |
|  | 4567 |
|  | +5.7 |
|  | $+5+7$ |
|  | $+537$ |
|  | 527 | 20] 6th Sunday after Easter.

John 15.
Day's length 1th. 16 m .

17 Sinday 137 Jodocis
18 Mond'y 138 Liborius
19 Tues. 139 Potentia
20 Wed. 140 Torpetus
21 Thurs. 141 Prudence
22 Friday 142 Helena
23 Sat. 143Desiderius

| 301012. | - 210 | + 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3281057 | 24 sets 12:2 | $4+5179$ |
| 4261137 | \% rises 3:32 | $4+50710$ |
| 518 morn ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ ? | O 21 | $4+50710$ |
| $6121214 \%$ | ( ${ }^{21 .}$ O enters ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 449711 \\ & 4 \\ & 4+48712 \end{aligned}$ |
| 6361246 7411 | Antares rises 7:56 |  | Johin 14. Day's length 14h. 28m.

## 21] Whitsuntide.

$2 t$ Sunday 144 Whet Sun.
25 Mond'y 145 Whit Mom.
26 Tues.
27 Wed.
28 Thurs.
29 Friday 146 Edward 1
8

$$
1+6 \text { 袁 }
$$

## John 3.

| 8 |
| :---: |
| $18: 56$ |
| $11: 10$ |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 148 \text { William. morn rises way } \\
& 148 \\
& \text { 28.Spica south } 8: 56
\end{aligned}
$$


22] Trinity Sunday: John 3 . Day's length 14 h .38 m .


## Moon's Phases.

Last Quart. 7 th at 343 morn; thunder. New Moon 14th at 1017 mon ; clear. First Quart. 21st at 12:4, morn; min. Full Moon 28 th at 330 aftern.; cloudy.

## Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2nd frost; 30d, 4th, 5th fair; 6th, 7 th thunder; Sth 9th cloudy; joth. 11th rain; 12th, 13th, thunder; 8th 14 th elear; 15th, 1isth variable; 17th, 18th fair;
 clear, warm: 26th 27th variable; 28th, 29th cloudy; 30th. 31st clear:
150 Wigand

## DAYS OF

month, week, year, etc.

1 Tues. 153 Marcellus
3 Wed. 154 Erasmus
4 Thurs. 155 Corpus Ch.
${ }^{5} 5$ Friday 156 Bonifacius

- 6 Sat. 157 Artemius

24 sets 11:10

 | MOON MOON | As | Aspects of Planets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| souring. |  |  | क rises 3:16

 h. m. th m. mi on
$\qquad$ Arcturus south 9:26



23] 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16.

SUNSUN
RISES SETS.
h.m.h. m.

44072
4
4
4
4
4
4
4 4397
439
438
438
437 4397
4387
4387
4377
Day's length $14 \mathrm{~h}, 46 \mathrm{~m}$.

7 Sunday 158 Lucretia
8 Monde y 159 Medardus
9 Tues. 160 Barnimus
10 Wed. 161 Clavius
11 Thurs, 162 Barnabas
12 Friday 163 Basilides
13 Sat.

1437.723 1437723 1436724 1436724 1436724 $0+36724$ 0435725
Day's length 14h. 48 m .

Luke 14.

24] Id Sunday after Trinity.
14 Sunday 165 Thelisius
15 Mond'y 166 Vitus
16 Tues. 167 Rolandus
17 Wed. 168 St. Alban
18 Thurs, 169 Arnolphus
19 Friday 170 Gervasius
20 Sat.

25] $3 d$ Sunday after. Trinity. Luke 15.

21 Sunday 172 Raphael
22 Mond'y 173 Achatius
23 Tues. 174 Agrippina
24 Wed.
25 Thurs.
26 Friday
27 Sat.
175. John Bat.

176 Elogias
177 Jeremiah 1787 Sleepers

7541234



Day's length 14 h .52 m .
 1434726 1435725 2435225
$918141 \underbrace{5}$ Summer commence


| 10 | 56 | 3 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

1142346 为 1


## 26 th Sunday after Trinity.

Luke 6.

29 Mond'y 180 Pet. \&Paul
30 Tues. |181 Lucian

## Moon's Phases.

Last Quart. 5 th at 74 eve; variable. New Moon 12 th at 542 eve; warm. First Quart. 19th at 8 48 morn; clear. Full Moon 27 th at 617 mom; warm

Conjectures of the Weather.
The 1st: 2nd, 3rd fair; 4th, 5th, 6th variable; Fth, 8 th rain; 9th 10th, 11 th showers; 12th, 13th, 14 th warm; 15 th, 16 th, 17 th thunder showers; 18 th, 19 th, 20 th clear; 21 st, 22 nd cloudy; 23rd. 24 th, 25 th fair: 26th, eth, 28th warm; '29th, 30th showers.

## 7 th ．Month．



27］Eth Sum day after Trinity．Luke 5．Day＇s length 14h．44m．

5 Sunday 186 Demetrius
6 Mond＇y 187 John Huss
7 Tues． 188 Edelburga
8 Wed． 189 Aquilla
9 Thurs．190 Zeno
10 Friday 191 J．Calvin
11 Sat．192 Pius


488

| 4 | 387 | 22 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 38 | 22 |

4438722
5439721
5439721
5439721
$5 \mid+40720$
Day＇s length 14 h .38 m ．
28］6 th Sunday after Trinity．Matt． 5 ．

12 Sunday 193 Henry
13 Mond＇y 194 Margaret
14 Tues． 195 Bonavent
15 Wed．
16 Thurs．
17 Friday 18 Sat．

196 Apostels＇d
197 Hilary
198 Alexius
199 Maternus

1159 sets 12 ．Venus sets $8: 22$ D 6 ४ Spica sets 11：8

 4.221114 䓯：on rises $2: 26$

18．of ar Hel LiN

5440720
5441719
5441719
6442718
6443717
6443717
$6 \mid 444716$
Day＇s length 14 h .30 m ．

29］7 th Sunday after Trinity．Mark 8.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}6 & 4 & 45 & 7 & 15 \\ 6 & 4 & 45 & 7 & 15 \\ 6 & 4 & 46 & 7 & 14 \\ 6 & 4 & 47 & 13 \\ 6 & 4 & 48 & 13 & 12 \\ 6 & 4 & 49 & 7 & 11 \\ 6 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 10\end{array}$ rises 2：13

30］Eth Sunday after Themity Matt． 7.
Day＇s length 14h． 18 m ．
 27 Mond＇y 208 Martha $1222749,0.2$ Venus sets 8：14 28 Tues． 209 Pantaloon 29 Wed． 210 Beatrix 30 Thurs． 211 Upton 31．Friday 212 Germanous 3421020 dim

## Noon＇s Phases．

Last Quart．5 th at 1225 aftern．；fair． Nev Moon 12 th at 1215 morn；showers First Quart．18th at 719 eve：cloudy． Full Moon 2 （that 22 eve；variable．

Conjectures of the Weather．
The 1st．End clear；Ard，th rain，thunder；fth fth 7 th．St fair：th．10th warmest dave： 11 th， 12 th thunder showers： 13 th ． 14 th．15th clear； 16 th， 17 th， thunder win warm；19th，2oth cloudy；21st．2：nd，23rd fair； 24 th， 25 th， $26 t h, 27$ ， 1 variable； 28 th， 29 th cloudy； 30th．31st rain．


## 35] 13th Sunday after Trinity.

30 Kunday 242 Benjamin $\mid 4810$ 4


## Moon's Phases.

Last Quart. 3 d at 456 aftern.; show'rs New Moon 10th at 714 morn; warm. First Quart. 17th at 846 morn ; variable Full Moon 25th at 1219 aftern; showers

## Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2nd fair: 3rd, 4th thundor showers; 5 th, 6 th, 7 th variable; 8 th, 9 th. 10th warm; 11 th, 12 th variable; 13th. 14 th, 15 th thunder; 16 th, 17 th variable; 18th, 19th, 20th variable; 21st, 22 nd, 23 ri warm; 24th, 25th showers; 26th, 27 th cloudv; 28 th 1ain, 29 th, 30th, 31st fair.

## DAYS OF

month，week，year，etc．

| 1 | Tues． | 244 | Eqidins |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Wed． | 245 | Eliza |
| 3 | Thurs． | 246 | Mansuetus |
| 4 | Friday | 247 | Moses |
| 5 | Sat． | 248 | Nathaniel |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon Moon } \\ & \text { souyn R. } 8 \text { s. } \\ & \text { h. m. } \mathrm{h} . \\ & \mathrm{h} . \end{aligned}$ | Aspects of Planets and Miscellany． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $55011144{ }^{\text {N }}$ | Venus sets $7: \pm 1$ |  |
| 641 morn me |  | 1534626 |
| 7361242 呚 |  | 1536624 |
| ${ }_{9} 211116$ | －sets 9：2 | 1537623 |

36］14th Sunday after Trinity．
Luke 17.
Day＇s length 12 h .44 m ．

| $36]$ 14th | Sunday after 1 | ｜ 954 | Luke 17. |  | 2538622 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 259 | D in per．Sirius rises 2：38 <br> f $\gamma$ Orion ris 12：20 | $2{ }_{2}$ |
| 7 Mond＇y | 250 Regina | 1136 | 4 14 \％ | 8．ob 24.64 | 2.541619 |
| 8 Tues． | 251．Nat．I，M | 1224 | sets 636 | 8．Rigel rises 11：31 | 3542618 |
| $9{ }^{9} \mathrm{Wed}$. | ${ }_{253}^{202}$ Pulcho | 112 | 75 | Venus sets 7：29 | 3543617 |
| 10 Thurs， | ${ }_{20}^{20} 4$ Protus |  | 740 畐 | 8．४ stationary．ó D | ${ }_{3} 544616$ |
| 11 Friday | ${ }_{255}^{20}$ Wrickliffe | 2 | 810 | 2 rises 12：10 | 3546614 |

Matt． 6.
Day＇s length 12h． 26 m ．

37］15th Sunday after Trinity．

13 Sunday 256 Amatus
14 Mond＇y
15 Tues．
16 Wed．
17 Thurs．
18 Friday
19 Sat．

257 Elev．Holy ${ }^{2}$
258 Lambertus
259 Euphemia
260 Emberday
261 Siegfried
262 Micleta

740 MOrn
8411215 会

| 4 | 4 | 6 | 13 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 48 | 6 | 6 |  |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 5 | 5 | 54 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 5 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 6 |

Luke 7.
263 Jonas
20 Sunday
21 Mond＇y
22 Tues．
23 Wed．
24 Thurs．
25 Friday
26 Sat．

39］ 17 th Sunday after Trinity．Luke 14.
Day＇s length 11 h .48 m ．

27 Sunday 270 Cosmus
28 Moni y $2 \pi 1$ Wencesl＇s
29 Tues．272 St．Michaed
30 Wed． $273 . J e r o m e$
$233\left[830 \mid\right.$ हल Venus sets $7: 1^{3} 9$ $330-916$ 筑 $h_{2}$ rises 1：31
$430-958$ d Orion rises 11：1

$\begin{array}{lll}9 & 6 & 655\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}9 & 6 & 75 \\ 5\end{array}$
1068552
$10.6 \quad 95.51$

## Moon＇s Phases．

tart．2d at 1214 morn；clear． on 8 th at 343 aftern；dry． aart．16th at 114 morn；clear． on 24 th at 254 morn；windy．

## Conjectures of the Weather．

The 1st，2nd clear；3rd，4th，5th cloudy；6th， 7 th variable； 8 th， 9 th， 10 th dry： 11 th， 12 th rain； 13 th， 14th，15th variable： 16 th． 17 th clear； 18 th， 19 th， 20 th warm； 21 et rain； 22 nd， 23 rd fair；24th， 25 th， 26 th windy；27th， 29 th cloudy； 29 th， 30 th fair．

## 1Oth Month． <br> OCTOBER， 1885.

DAVS OF
Th，merk，year，ets．
Thurs． 274 Remigius
Hiday
275 Columbus
Sat．
276 Jairus
month，moek，year，etc． MOON MOON
SOUTH
Z． Aspects of Planets $z-$ sun SUN
 1 Thurs． 274 Remigius 2 Friday 275 Columbus 3 Sat． 276 Jairus 40］18th Sunday after Trinity． $\begin{array}{ll}630 \\ 7 & 15 \\ 7 & 58 \\ \text { inity．}\end{array}$
 Matt． 22. S
Din
22. 1．${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{D}$ b 1． $\begin{gathered}\text { Cnus sets 7：17 }\end{gathered}$ 10611549 11612548


Day＇s length 11 h .30 m ．
4 Sundiy 277 Franciscu．
5 Mond＇y 278 Placidus
6 Tues． 279 Fides 7 Wed． 280 Amelia 8 Thurs． 281 Pelagius 9 Friday 282 Dionysius 10 Sat． 283 Gereon

Matt． 9.
Day＇s length 11h． 12 m ．
11．Sunday 284 Burkhard 12 Mond＇y 285 Veritas 13 Tues． 286 Coloman 14 Wed． 287 Fortunata 15 Thurs． 288 Hedwick 16 Friday 289 Gallus 17 Sat． 290 Florentinal

## 42］20th Sunday after Trinity．

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 3083080 | ${ }^{2}$ r rises 10：46 |
| 430919 | $\delta^{\circ}$ rises 12：27 |
| 519958 \＆ | 2 21 rises |
| 6181049 |  |
| 7111146 ¢ | $D$ in apo．$\hat{\text { or }}$ ¢ O superior |
| 757 morn ¢ | \％rises 12：18 |

133624536 13625.535 $13: 626534$ 14628532 14629531 17630530 155631529 Matt． $22 . \quad$ Day＇s length 10 h .56 m. 18 Su day 291 St．Like 19 Mond＇y 292 Ptolemy 20 Tues． 293 Felicianus 21 Wed． 22 Thurs．295 Cordula 23 Friday 206 Severinus
24 Sat． 297 Salome

| $4512+4$ | Venus sets 7： |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}930 & 133\end{array}$ | $h$ in perihelion |
| 10 1t 219 为 | h stationrry |
|  | O enters kex |
|  | $h^{2}$ rises 10：19 |
| morn rises | תax 23.8 |
| 11240610 等紋 | 24 rises |


| 15632528 |
| :--- |
| 15 |
| 15345 |
| 15 |
| 15 |
| 1535 |

43］21st Sunday after Trinity．

## John 4.

Day＇s length 10 h .38 m ．


| 18.5 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 747 |
| 333 | 845 |
| 430 | 943 |
| 5311040 |  |
| 6301138 |  |
| 719 | morn |

## Moon＇s Phases．

Last Quart．1st at 630 morn；cloudy． New Moon 8th at 231 morn；rain． First Quart．15th at 820 eve；variable Full Moon 23 a ist 422 aftern．；clear． Last Quart．Both at 1257 aftern；plens．

# 11th Month． NOVEMBER， 1885. <br> 30 Days． 

DAYS OF
month，week，year，etc．

 44］22d Sunday after Trinity．

Matt． 18.
Day＇s length 10 h .20 m ．

1 Sunday 305 All saints 2 Mond＇y 306 All souls 3 Tues． 307 Theophilus 4 Wed． 308 Charlotte 5 Thurs． 309 Malachi 6 Friday 310 Leonard． 7 Sat．${ }^{6}$ F11 Engelbert 45］23d Sunday after Trinity．Matt． 22.
－ 8 Sunday 312 Cecilia 9 Mond＇y 313 Theodore
10 Thes． 314 M．Luther
11 Wed．315 Melancht＇u
12 Thurs． 316 Jonas
13 Friday 317 Wincbert 14 Sat．

318 Levin
$8101235 \%$ Venus sets $7: 26$
901136 Tr：rises 9：50
950240 羔：$\neq$ in aphelion ó $D 4$
1036


1159

| 12 | 45 | 50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 120 |  |  |
| 50 |  |  |


$\therefore 18$ 714 总 Rigel rises 8：4）

343 9＇18 Ra h rises 9：16
43010130.0 in apogee

51611102
$612 \mathrm{morn}=$
Day＇s length 10h． 2 m ．

46］24th Sunday after Trinity．Matt． $9 . \quad$ Day＇s length 9 h .48 m ．

15 Sunday 319 Leopold
16 Mond＇y 320 Ottomar
17 Tues．321 Alpheus
18 Wed． 322 Gelasius
19 Thurs． 323 Elizabeth
20 Friday 324 Amos
21 Sat．


47］ 25 th Sunday after Trinity．
Matt．24．Day＇s length 9h． 86 m ．
22 Sunday 326 Aphonsus uorn rises Mole $22 . \odot$ enters dis 13712448 23 Mond＇y 327 Clement 1256630 Nat Yo gr Hel Lat so．
24 Tues：
25 Wed．
26 Thurs．
27 Friday 328 Chrisogen． 3299 Catharine 330 Conrad 331．Josaphat 48］1st Sunday in Advent．

Matt． 21.

 30 Mond＇y $334 \mid$ St．Andrew $738|1246|$ 気 $\mid$ ó $D$ 24．草 gr elong east $11 / 718+42$

## Moon＇s Phases．

New Moon 6th at 64 eve；rain．
First Quart．14th at 459 aftern．；rain．
Full Moon 22d at 439 morn＇；cold．
Last Quar．28th at 857 eve；clear．

Conjectures of the Weather．
The 1st，2nd，3rd clear；4th．5th fair．6th， 7 th ratin；8th，9th variable：10th．11th． 12 th Indian sum－ mer；13th，14th rain；15th，16th，17th clear：18th，19th －loudy；20th 21 st min and snow：22nd， 23 rd ， cold： 24 th， 25 th fair；26th， 27 th 28 th clear； 29 th， suth cloudy．

# 12th Month． <br> DECEMBER， 1885. <br> 31 Days． 

| DAYS OF <br> month，wrete，year，et | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MOON MOON Z } \\ & \text { south r. \& s. } Z Z \end{aligned}$ | Aspects of Planets and Miscellany． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Tues． 335 Longinus | 839145 衰 | enus sets $8: 6$ | 11719441 |
| 2 Wed． 336 Candidus | $914246{ }^{\frac{1}{8} 2}$ | $\Omega$ ． 24 rires 1：0 | $11719+4$ |
| 3 Thurs． 337 Cassianus |  | 口 o O．Altair sets 9：30 | 10720440 |
| 4 Friday 338 Barbara | 1036455 | $h_{2}$ rises 7：30 | $10720+40$ |
| 5 Sat． 339 Abigail |  | ${ }^{\text {o }}$－riser 11：9 | $9721+39$ |

49］2d Sunday in Advent．
Luke 21.
Day＇s length 9 h .16 m ．


50］3d Sunday in Advent．

## Matt． 11.

Day＇s length 9 h .12 m ．
13 Sunday 347 Lucian 5301154 電 ${ }^{2}$ Markab sets 12：19
14 Mond＇y 348 Nicasius
15 Tues． 349 Ignatius
16 Wed． 350 Emberday
17 Thurs． 351 Lazarus
18 Friday 352 Arnoldus
19 Sat．353 Abraham

$949336 \mathrm{~F}_{\mathrm{F} \mathrm{Z}}^{2} \mathrm{O}$ sets $8: 19$


| 6 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 35 |
| 5 | 7 | 25 | 4.35 |  |
| 4 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 35 |
| 4 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 35 |
| 3 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 35 |
| 3 | 25 | 4 | 35 |  |

51］4th Sunday in Advent．
John 1.
Day＇s length 9 h .10 m ．

| 21 Sunay |  | 11：43 |  | 2 rises 12：30 | 27.25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 Mond＇y | 355 St ．Thomas |  | rises | ＊）21．©ento sh＇rt．r． | 2726431 |
| 22 Tues． | 356 Beafa | 12：39 | 555 |  | 1725435 |
| 23 Wed， | 357 Dagobert | 130 | 656 med | $h_{2}$ rises 6：19 | 1725435 |
| 24 Thurs． | 358 Adam，Eve | 219 | 755 | Orion south 11：35 | 725435 |
| 25 Friday | 359 Christmas | 319 | 853 需 | Of sets 8：30 | － 725435 |
| 26 Sit． | 360｜Stephen | 416 | 953 枹： | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{~h}_{2} \odot$ ． 210 | 1725435 |

52］Sunday after Christmas．Luke $2 . \quad$ Day＇s length 9 h .10 m ．

27 Sunday 361 John $E$ E，
28 Mond＇y 362 Innocents
29 Tues． 363 Noah
30 Wed． 364 David
31 Thurs． 365 Sylvester


## Moon＇s Phases．

New Moon 6th at 816 morn；cold． First Quart．14th at 121 aftern．；cold． Full Moon 21st at 358 aftern．；cloudy． Last Quart．28th at7 21 morn；mild．

Conjectures of the Weather．
The 1st．2nd variable；3rd，4th snow；5th，6th， 7th cold；8th．9th，10th mild；11th，12th，13th clear and eold；14th，15th moderate；16th，17th rain； 18th，19th，2nth cloudy；21st，22nd cold；23rd，24th fair； 25 th， 26 th， 27 th， 28 th moderate； $29 \mathrm{th}, 30 \mathrm{th}$ ，
31 st cloudy，snow．


THE PIONETR MEETING-HOUSE
Of the Brethren Church, at Germantown, Penn'a,
The quaint old church represented in our cut, is the pioneer meeting-house of the Brethren in America. It is located in Germantown, Penusylvania, on Main street above Sharpnack. It is one of the old landmarks of this portion of the town, and it was built in 1770.

In the graveyard back of the church are the graves of the oldest Germantown families; notably, the Keysers, Lehmans, Langstroths, Gorgases, Foxes, Sharpnacks and many others. Here lies Alexander Mack, Jr., the son of the Alexander Mack who was identified with the reorganization of the Church in Germany. Also the grave
of Peter Keyser, who preached fifty years in the Germantown church.

Over the remains of the ancestors of the Lehman family is a stone inscribed as follows: "Here lieth the body of Godfried Lehman the late owner of this ground, who was born at Putzkon, near the City of Dresden, in Saxony, in Germany, in Europe, and departed this life here in Germantown, October 4, A. D, 1756, aged 67 years, 12 months, and 25 days." According to brother Abraham H. Cassel, the noted antiquarian, there were about twenty families of Brethren with Elder Peter: Becker, their leader, that settled in America in 1719, and organized their first church at Germantown in 1723, at the private house of Johan Gomery. From this time they held regular worship, in the absence of a church house,
at the homes of the members, notably the Gomery's. Becker's, Gantz's, Traut's and Kalkloesers. But in 1729 there arrived thirty families more, with Alexander Mack at their head, which so increased their meetings that the arivate houses could not accommodate the eager crowds that came to hear the words of truth. However in 1732 Christopher Saur (or sower), the famous printer, being a man of considerable means, built a large, roomy house on Main street, with the suecial purpose of accommodating the brethren with a convenient place to hold their public worship. He therefore fitted up some Find of a chapel in the second story. Here they met for a number of years, during which time the property came in possession of Christopher saur, Jr., whose increasing business required all the room of the house, and for this reason, in 1760, the Brethren were obliged to look for other accommodadions for their meetings.

There was among them at this time a poor brother by the name of John Pettikoffer, who had a lot of ground then about two miles above Cermantown, and who had built a house and attracted a settlement which was subseguently called Beltle Howsen, or Beggartown because it was built by poor people who had received aid for the building of their houses. This place tapidly increased in population and soon was incorporated with and known as Germantown. The property of Pettikoffer came in possession of Elder Peter Schlibert, who knowing the Brethren's want, kindly made them a present of the house and eighty rods of ground for a burying place. It was logally conveyed by a deed of trust to Christopher Saur, Alexander Mack, Peter Leibert and George schreiber,
trustees. under date of A ingust 12,1760. The partitions were then removed and the whole house made into an audience room. Here they held their meetings until 1770 , when the necessity for increased accommodations induced them to build the house represented in our engraving. It was built by the brethren withont any outside aid, as the records say, and was dedicated July 1, 1771. It was a substantial building about thirty-two feet square with an attic for storing the requisices for lovefeast occasions.

In this building. without material alteration, the brethren have worshipped for over one hundred years, until within a few years, when it was thoronghly repared. carpeted, and internally somewhat modernized, and is now apparently grod for another one hundred years. During the revolutionary war, when all the properties belonging to Christian Saur were confiscated on the charge of his being it Tory, it narrowly escaped being sold. because it was partly deeded to him, The attic was used for storing the sheets of his unbound publications, among which were about 1000 copies of his just issued quarto Bible. The trustees remonstrated with the officers and saved the building, on the plea that it belonged to the church, and was only deeded to saur in trust, and that he only by permission occupied the loft.

The officers however seized the printed matter, several tons of which were destroyed, some of it was used for cartridges and others for litter for their horses, and the balance was scattered to the winds.

On the completion of the meeting house the Pettikoffer house became a dwelling for the wardens of the church. No graveyard was attempted until in


ELDER JOHN CADWALLADER.
See Biographical Sketch on Page 19.


## HANNAH KNAUFF.

 -Biography on the opposite Page.


ELDER JOHN CADWALLADER.
See Biographical Sketch on Page 19.

## Print qua



HANNAH KNAUFF.
Biography on the opposite Page.

## ality uneven

1793. when the lellow fever raged siastic and efficient worker, but that in Philadelphia and many thousands became its victims so that places could hardly be found to bury all the dead. A subscription was opened to raise funds, for a graveyard, and was soon completed, but as it was intended for all the members and their descendents of the Germantown and Philadelphia congregations, it filled up so fast that they feared they would soon be crowded for room and it was consequently enlarged to its present si\%e.

## Biography of Hannah Knauff.

Sister LIannaf KNadff, whose portrait we give on the opposite page, was one of the pioneers of progressiveism, and her portrait and biography is worthy of a place in the Brethren's Annual.

She moved with her husband from Maryland, in the neighborhond of Donble Pipe Creek, and settled on Painter Creek, about three miles from Covington, Miami county, Ohio, a short distance from what was called the stone church, where she was a regular attendant as a worshipper. She was thoroughly progressive, believing in Sunday schools and prayer meetings, fnd a live active religion, but much of this sentiment she had to keep in the background, in consequence of the then prevailing sentiment in the church antagonistic to her view.

In the course of time, however, broth. er John Cadwallader came to this locality, preaching the Gospel free from the shackles of tradition and annual meeting interpretations. This created trouble, for no sooner, were prayer meetings, social and protracted meetings, and Sunday schools. introduced, in whlch sister Knouff was an enthu-
the friends of the "Order," forced their opposition against trem.

She, however, for some time continned to teach her class in the corner of: theold stone church, telling them Bible stories, and at social meetings filled her place before the opposition became too powerful for her.

She was very benevolent, and managed to give systematically to the poor in her neighborhood. There were three widows living in her neighborhood to whom she gave in regular enstallments. She was known to buy com from her husband, to feed chickens, which she sold, in order to carry out her benevolent enterprises.

In 1522 she moved with her husband to Ottumwa, Waterloo county, lowa. At this time there was considerable agitation over what was known ats the "Cap question," and sister Hanmah incurred the sore displeasure of some of the advocates of tradition by writing for the Christian Family Companion, taking the Gospel view of the covering spoken of by Panl. A noted Bishop of Maryland, wrote a very severe article against sister Hannah, plainly telling her that she had used great presumption in writing against the opinion of a bishop, and had made herself liable to the jurisdiction of the church. And she was considerably alarmed for some time lest such a fate would befall her, yet she stoutly defended the position she had taken in her article.

She at this time looked about for a place to locate, where she might worship God and observe the ordinances of his house in accordance with the teachings of the Gospel. She found such a place and such a church in California, with Elder Wolfe, and to, it she moved and enjoyed her liberty in the Gospel

For a season. While living in Califormia, she was a frequent contributor to the Christian Fumil! Companion, and she also kept up a large correspondence with her many friemls. To these she wad the faculty to impart through her hetters some good lessons and words of cheer, at every writing. IIer disposition was cheerful throughout, and she zad the happy faculty to impart this Tisposition to others which made her a Fery agreeable companion.

She had not the pleasure of remaining in her chosen home of California, very long. On accomint of the continsaed ill health of her dattohter, Mrs. Iuggins, with whom she had her home she was obliged to remove East.

She spent the last years of her life With her son, Elhaman Kuoutf, in Elkhill, Jackson county, Illinois, where she died full of faith and hope in a blessed immortality, on the second day of February, 187 s , aged it years and 9 days, after having been sick sixteen days.

The following is the article alluded to above, which we reproduce as being Worthy of preservation in this connection. It will not only show sister Knauff's sensible view, and Christian disposition in giving expression to her view's, but it also shows the disposition of the ehurch in her day that the writing of such an article should cause her to be persecuted and ostracised:

## the coveling.

Trother Holsinger: I have been thinking over brother Enoch Eby's letter in Companion No. 14. I think he is too exacting with the Lowa sisters: more so that laul or the anmual meeting. I Siaw sisters from five counties at a lovefeast in Monroe county, and visited some in other counties, and 1 felt that they had the love of God in their hearts and all I saw were in Gospel order in aimearance. As I have my home with
the Lowa sisters, I feel like defending them. and will not admit that they are proud, I feel that it is an imposition to call them so in generality. If they had heen worshipping without a head covering I would not blame brother Eby; but he admits that they were all covered. The salutation of the kiss is demanded tive times, but where is the commaphment of the caps?

I belaeve the Iowa sisters are just as zealous to obey the doctrine of our Lord as brother Eby as they understand it : and I think if the elders admonish the sisters to do all the Gospel commands they do well. It is not easy for them to enforce more, especially the Western sisters, who are chiefly guided by the plain reading of the Testament. In reading brother Eby's letter in Companion, I fear he lacked charity; in particular in reterence to obituary notices. We all have faults and must bear in these minor things. for love's sake, lest some of those for whom Christ died, might fall back.

> Hannait Knaufe.

## Home and Friends.

CHART,ES SW ATN.
Oh! there's a power to make each hour Assweet as Heaven designed it ; Nor need we roam to briug it home, Though few there be that find it; We seek too high for things elose by, And lose what nature fonad us, For life bath here no charms so dear, As home and friends around us.
We oft destroy the present joy For future hopes and praise them: Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our ieet, If we'd but stoop to raise them ; For things afar still sweetest are When youth'r bright spell hath bound us; But soon we're taught the earth hath; naught
Like home and friends aronad us.
The friends that speed in thme of heed, Where hope's last need is shaken, Doshow us still, that come what will We are not quite forfaken;
Though all were night, if but the light From friendship's altal crowtied us, $\%$ would prove the bliss of earth was thisOur homes mind friends around us.

## Biography of Elder John Cadwallader.

Elder John Cadwallader was born, in Bedford county, Virginia, Dec. 31st, 1799, of Friend, or Quaker, marentage, and received his early training in that faith, which gave him a birthight in that church.

He emigrated with his father and mother, in about the year 1818, to the Great Kanawha, where he labored at the cooper trade with his father. After a stay of about two years and when he was about twenty years old, he moved with the family to Highland county, Ohio. Here he joined the Brethren Church. For this he was waited on by a committee of Friends, who informed him that he could no longer be a member of the Fraternity after having manifested such weakness as to submit to baptism by water. Soon after his connection with the Brethren Church, he commenced preaching, and was a faithful minister of the Gospel until his death, covering a period of fifty-nine years. He had lived ard lahored, with good success in several congregations in the eastem part of the State, in Highland, Adams, Ross. Fayette, and other counties where it seems that the Brethren always practiced the ordinances according to the Gospel. He moved to Miami county, Ohio, in the fall of 1856 , where he found that the Brethren had an order and discipline, unto which he submitted as well as he could, in the hope that the educational system of the country would eventually bring about a change by the greater enlightenment of the ministry.

But his hopes were not realized in his lifetime. Annual meeting instead of ooming nearer the Gospel system of

Church Government, departed more, and more from it, until, tinally, a committee was appointed to visit the different congregations for the purpose of subjecting all to the Order of annual meeting. ElderJohn Cadwallader was included in this risit. The committee, with Elder Robert Miller as foreman, paid its visit in the spring of 1874. The charge against Elder Cadwallader was made and proven, that he had said, upon a time, in a discourse that the siugle mode of Feet-washing was the nearest the Gospel. The committee announced its verdict, giving hïm thircy days time to retract his statement, which if he refused, his ministry would be taken from him, His answer was that thirty days were not needed, but, that he could answer immediately, and that he meant to stand by the Gospel and abide the consequence. The committee then carried out its design, as far as it had the power: but Eider Cadwallader continued his miniştry. Those who adhered to him were organized into a church independent from the amanal meeting, at Pleasant Hill, Miami county, Ohio, where a commodious house was built and where he ministered to the church during his life time.

He marrird Anna King, from Virginia, in $182 \%$, who was to him a faithful and devoted wife until her death, which oceurred July 26, 1864. He was the father of ten childreu, six of whom, three sons aud three daughters, are still living. He died April Ind, 1879, aged 79 years, 3 mouths and 29 days.

The good people of the village, where he lived and died, in his last days, gathered around his bedside to listen to bis admonitions from the Gospel and cheer him in his dying hours.

About his last words to this little and. ience were the guotation from Paul's language, "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."
"The gospel was his joy and song, E'en to his latest breath;
The Truth he had proctaimed so long, Was his support in death."

Children of the Rich and Poor Con-
trasted.
TAMFSRUSSFLL LOWEFI..
The rich man's son inherits lands, And piles of brick, and stoneand gold, And he inherits soft white hands, And tender flesh that fears the cold, Nor dares to wear a garment old; A heritage, it seems to me, One scarce wonld wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares,-The bank may break, the factory burs, A breath may hurst his hubble shares; And soft white hands cotuld hardly earn A living that would serve his turn ; A heritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.
What doth the poor man's son inherit? Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,

A hardy frame, a hardier spirit; King of two hands, he does his part In every useful toil and art : A heritage, it seems to me, A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit? A patience learned of being poor, Courage, if sorrow comes, to bear it, A fcllow feeling that is sure 'To make the outcast bless his door : A heritage, it seems to me, A king might wish to hold in fee.

Both, heirs to some six feet of sod, And equal in the earth at last, Both, children of the same dear God, Prove title to your heirship vast By records of a well-filled past : A heritage, it seems to me, Well worth a life to hold in fee.

The Census of the Brethren Ch urch.

The Census of the Brethern church as it stands in its reconstructed state, appears in this number of the AnNuAL. I believe, that as far as reported, the numbers are as nearly correct as it is possible to make a work of this kind. some of the churches have not reported the date of the organizations, and the number of members at that time; nearly all of the churches thus reporting were not disorganized by the Expelling and Dividing committees, and have therefore continued their or-. ganizations from the begimning without any need of reconstruction. As for instance the church at Fairview, Ohio, where the entire church remained loyal to its first, or Gospel principles, and where the apostacy to annual meeting power did not disturb the orgatization. Others are the churches of the Congregational Brethren, who united with the Brethren at Dayton, and their organization dates back of those reconstructed since the Ashland and Dayton Convention. The Philadelphia church was at first included in the report but as this did not seem to give entire satisfaction to some conservative members there, it was afterwards decided to wait until the church at that place becomes entirely divorced from the element which, while it objects to being numbered with the Brethren, endorses more worldiness than the gospel discip'ine wlll tolerate. We know that we have many faithful Brethren in that cburch, however, who will be enrolled with us at some future day. The churches at Salisbury and Green Tree. Pa. and the church in New Jersey have also been omitted because there was no official action taken in re-
gard to their standing, a though all these and many others, are as much of Brethren churches as was the church at Falls City, Nebraska. before it was visited by the dividing or expelling committee, on the 27 th of October, 1884.

Making due allowance for conservatives numbered among progressives in a few of the churches included in the list, I believe we are safe in estimating the Brethren church at this date as numbering 5.000 members.though those in the organizations number only 3,966 This would only leave $1,03+$ members not organized, or scattered among conservative organizations praying for deliverance. and 1 am inclined to believe that this estimate is too low rather than too high. We cannot, of course count anything accurately except the churches whica have organized and reported and this will be the data upon which the comparisons of future statistics will be based.

The census makes a very gratifying, showing. Considering the history of the church for the past fifty years, in its opposition ohigher education. educated and supported ministry, and its rigorous discipline by the eldercraft, it $\mathrm{i} *$ a wonder that there are as many progressive members in the church as what this census indicates. And the gains averaging a fraction over 98 ver cent is simply marvelous. It is somewhat difficult to arrive at the true estimate, but we think we are safe in saying that the per cent of gaiu per animum averages about fifty; which exceeds anything in that line of which we have any account in the history of church statistics. And what is particularly gratifying is the fact that these gains have been made mostly by baptism and
not by relation from the German Baptists and other churches.

The census abundantly proves that the Brethren church stripped from the encumbrances of annual meeting power and tradjtions is not a failure, but a grand success. And its career of usefulness hais only begun. Many fine church buildings have been erected during the past year and these have not all been reported. The future valuation of church property, therefore, will show a large increase over the present estimate. The census plainly shows that the Brethren church is not a schismatic branch whose life is destined to be of short duration, but that it is a vigorous plant whose life principles are grounded in Christ and His Gospel and will therefore enduce forever. We have much cause for gratitude to Almighty God that he has in His good providence been with us with his blessing and his help, and trusting in Him for the future we cango on in the good work so nobly begun being assured that since God is for us, none can be against us. The work was commenced by me last February, but was not finally concluded until in November of this year. I am under many obligations to brethren who have rendered me prompt assistance in this work. If churches or names have been misplaced or omitted it was done so by mistake and the writer in such cases asks for the exercise of charity. Much trouble and considerable amount of correspondence was necessary in order to tak " this first census; the work can be more easily and accurately done hereafter. E. L. Yoder.

Madisonbur:y, 0 .

## Statistical Exhibit of the Congregations of the BRETHREN CHURCH.

Showing the date of organization; number of members at time of organization, present number of members, number of pluces of worship and value of Church property, with names of ministers and deacons.

NAMES OF CHURCHES AND OFFICERS.
$\qquad$
OHIO.
Fountain City,
Minister, Isaac Ross; Deacon, Jacob Ross,
Ashland City,
Ministers, H. R. Holsinger, W. C. Perry, A. A.
Cober. Deacons, D, J. Meyers.
North Liberty,
Ministers, Isaac Leedy, R. F. Mallott, A. L. Garber; Deacons, Martin Miller, Christian Swank, Samuel Grubb, Abram Long, Isaac
Hess.

Farmersville, Minister, Edward Mason; Deacons, D. R. Wampler, Dr. Geo. C. Hinkle.

Lexington,
Minister, Edward Mason; Deacon, Jonathan Flory.

Rush Creek,
Minister, J. H. Palmer J. P. Martin ; Deacon, Elias Hoffert, Augustine Palmer, Joshua Beery.

Covington,
Ministers, Edwa:d Miller, H, G. Ullery.
West Independence,
Ministers, Isaac Kilhefner: Deacons, Augustus Krabill, Jacob Hazen.

Dayton,
Minister, S. Kiehl.
Fair Haven,
Ministers, P.J. Brown, Wm. Kieffer; Deacons, D. J. Miller, B. F. Swinehart.

Black River,
Minister, H. S. Jacob; Deacon, Henry Homan.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct, } \\ & 1882 . \end{aligned}$ | 16 | $\because 1$ | 1 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1882 . \end{aligned}$ | 35 | 60 | 1 |  |
| Tine <br> 18 <br> 1883 | 46 | 122 | $2 \quad 2$ | \$1300 |
| Dec. 1882 | 14 | 33 | 2 | 2000 |
| 1882 | 15 | $\because 7$ | 11 | 6003 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 7 \\ 188: 3 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{67}$ | 67 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 7 \\ & 1883 \end{aligned}$ | 14 | 18 | 1 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 24 \\ 1882 \end{gathered}$ | 17 | 31 | 1 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1883 \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 15 | 1 | 5000 |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sept. } 4 \\ 1883 \end{array}$ | 35 | 60 | 21 | $350(1)$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1888 \end{aligned}$ | 14 | $25 \quad 3$ | 5 | 400 |

Silver Creek, Jom Keiser
Rittenhouse, Jacob Kater Ministers, D. M. Rittenhouse, Jacob Keise
Deacons, John Martin, George Traxler.

Pleasant Hill,
Ministers, Elias Teeter, Jacob Crumine; Deacons, Samuel Deeter, Michael Deeter.

Minister, Isaac
Dry Creek,
Stuckman: Deacon, G. W. Filhour.

Louisville,

$;$| Aug. |
| :---: |
| 1883 |
|  |
| July |
| 1875 |
|  |
| Feb. |
| 26 |
| 1883 |
| June |
| 7 |
| 10. |
| 1884 | *Died Nov. 24,1884 .

Fairview,
Minister J. M. Rittgers; Deacons, Hugh McCoy, Elijah Hopkins.

Bare Creek,
Minister. Henry Murr ; Deacons, A. Beeghley, M. O. Kimmell.

NEBRASKA.
Falls City,
Oct 17
Ministers, S. C. Stump, L. Messler, Toseph
$\because$

$\qquad$ Johnston, Jacob Gebhart ; Deacous. Jos.
Myers, L.Nedrow, J. L. Johnson, F. Shater. MARYLAND.

Beaver (reek,
Ministers, Andrew Cost, Peter S. Newcomer J. D. McFaden : Jeacons, Samuel Emmert. David Shindle, Ben. M. Emmert. John Kinsey, Lauson P. Grossnickle.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Prosperity,
Ministers, John Province, (Y. r. Showalter : Deacons, Marian Boise. John Showalter.

Red Oak. Sept
Ministers, J. E. Matlick, George Viller, Jesse A. Dancer.

Cheat River.
Ministers, C. E. Glemm, Johin M. Freeland: Deacons. John A. Garner, Jacob D. Weav. er, Robert Hartzell.

VIRGINIA.
Pleasant Hill, C. Stalnaker.
Betlrany,
Ministers,
C. Nininger; Deacon, N. T. Nininger.

ILLINOIS.
Ministers, Z. T. Livengood; Deacon, A. Livengood.

Auburn,
Minister, J. H. Swihart ; Deacons, John Beechley, Benj. F. Poley.

IOWA.
Millersburg,
Ministers, Ardrew Mohler, John A. Meyers.
Aurelia,
Minister, Samuel B. Reist; Deacon, Solomon Grove.

Waterloo,
Ministers, J. Nicholson, S. H. Bashor ; Deacons, J. P. Lichty, P. (Oobaugh, E. Showalter.

Brooklyn,
Deacon, H. M. Baher.
CALIFORNIA.
Humboldt,
Ministers, S. C. Bashor, Charles Meyers, Jonathan Meyers; Deacons, Z. Healy, G. Peck, John Noe.

Lathrop,
Ministers, George Wolfe, J. P. Wolfe, J. W. Beer: Deacons Henry Eby, John R. Pe. terman; Jacob Shank.

Marsh Creak,
Minister, C. E. Doty ; Deacon, Levi Preston.

## MICHIGAN.

Newton Grove,
Minister, Walter Clark; Deacons, James E. Tance Gould, Albert Clark.

Berrien Smings
Ministers, David Weaver, Isaac Vorhees, J. Shaw.

## KANSAS.

Maple Grove,
Ministers, Michæl Lichty, George Hougham, Elder J. Arnesberger; Deacons, Silvester Swart/, John Murphy, Cyrus Strayer.

South Haven,
Ministers, A. G. Black, D. Harader ; Deacon. J. P. Blue.

April 14
1889

| 30 | 30 | 21 | \$2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | 58 | 1.2 | 2500 |
| 13 | 33 | 2 |  |
| 14 | 31 | $\because$ |  |
| 26 | 183 | 32 | 4000 |
| 6 | 13. | 1-1 |  |
| 15 | 37. | 3 |  |
|  | 25 | 3 |  |
|  | 2.5 | 3 |  |
| 22 | 22 | 11 |  |
| 37 | 40 |  |  |
|  | 23 | 1 | 350 |
| 14 | 12 | 2 |  |

Ministers, W. J. H. Bauman, Jonathan Warn- $\begin{gathered}\text { Sept } \\ 1883\end{gathered}$ er, William Forney, J. H. Burnworth; Deacons, D. A. Lichty, E, Berkley, L. Wallace.

## Solomon's Valley,

Minister, D. O. Brumbaugh; Deacons, Daniel Shook. J. C. Wagoner, I. S. Lerew, Geo. S. Ackley.

Lawrence,
Deacon, E. J. Worst.
Mayfield.
Minister, A. P. Gibson
Burr Oak.
Ministers, C. Forney, Hiram Faidley; Deacon, John Faidley.

Fairview,
Ministers.A. J. Hixson; Deacons, J. P. Kinzer, Frank White, Obed White.

Dry Wood,
Ministers. M. D. Watson.
Mt. Zion,
Minister, M. D. Watson; Deacon, Wm. Whetchel.

Paint Creek,
Peabody,
Minister, Alfred Ogle ; Deacon, Frank Baker. Zion
Minister, M. D. Watson; Deacon, Joseph Ruble.
Minister, Jacob Wickerson, Beer; Deacon, Josiah Gochenour, Samuel F. Lehman.

INDIANA.
Beaver Dam,
Minister, Noah Heeter; Deacons, Samnel K. Cook, Zach. Bowman, Samuel Mentzer.

Burlington,
Gordon, S. H Seawright.
Ministers, B. L. Gordon, S. H Seawright.
White Pigeon,
Dearons, J. M. Roderick, J. W'. Swart\%, Henry Landis.

Laport,
Ministers, Wesley Shippey, W. G. Lewis: Dea con, R, H. Metcalf, Wright Highby, Pen jamin Beal.

THE BRETHREN"S ANNUAL.
Bunker Hill,
Ministers, John M. Fox, Joseph Cunningham
Indian Creek,
Ministers, George Neff.
Linkville,
Ministers, Adam H. Messena.

Ministers, J. Lapa\% - Roan Her, Wiah Tombangh, William Wagoner, Wilson Swihart.

Tiosa,
Deacon, Jacob Miller.
PENNSYLVANLA.
Coventry,
Ministers, David Keim, J. P. Hetric, John Harley, Jacob Comor, Isaac Brown, John Y. Eikenherry; Deacons, Rudolph Harley, Savid Wells Jacob Ergood, William Eisenberg, Jonathan Keiser.

Johnstown,
Ministers, I). F. Ramsey, W. A. Adams, Ian iel Crofford, solomon Berishoot, B. Gochenour; Deacon Jacob Mccartney, Benj. Benshoof.

Conemangh,
Ministers, samuel Shaffer. William Byars. Stephen Hidehrand; Deacons, John Strayer, F. H. Grove, Daniel itutzman, Joseph Cobangh, Aaron Stutzman, Levistut\%man. Clation,
Deacon, Edward Manley.
Minister W somerset, . W. A. Seibert: Deacon, Wm. N. Trent, J. M. Yoder. S. W. Shober.

Indian Creek,
Minister, dames M. Dennett; Deacon, Daniel Meyers, Joln Horner.

Martinsburg,
Ministers W. L. Spanogle, Jacob L. Wineland, John (x. Snyder; Deacon, S. B. Furry, John Smith, John Holsinger.

Stomer Creek,
Ministers, J. L. Kimmel.S. J. Miller: Leacon, Josiah Kimmel, J. J. Kimmel, J. G. Kinımel, W. M. Walker.


Meyersdale, $\quad$ Feb $8!$ Minister, A. D. Gnagey ; Deacon, E. J. Faidly. George's Creek. 1881
J. Sterling, J. D. Gans; Deacons,

Oct 1
$155^{\circ}$
Summit,
Minister, John A. Miller:
Cowanshannock,
Ministers, Robert Whitaker, J. B. Wampler: Deacons, Elias K. Zimmerman, E. C. Wampler. S. C. Smith, Eugene Smith. William K. Rearigh.

Minister, I. H. Knepper: Deacons, Jacob Musser, G. W. Brollier, A. P. Miller, Elias Cober.

Ten Mile,
Minister, J. M. Tombangh; Deacon, S. W. Tombangh, Jonathan Moore.

Brush Valley.
Dec 12
Minister, J. B. Wampler: Deacon, John J. $1883^{\circ}$ John. Emanuel French, Simon Cousins, James M. John, Robert Bowser.

Glade Ran,
Ministers, Eugene H. Smith, J. B. Wampler: Deacons, Samuel C. Bowser, Jacob Bowser. William Mc(adden.

New Enterprise,
Minister. R. Z. Replogle; Deacons, Jacob Rep logle, s. I. Buck.

## MLSSOURI.

Cameron,
Ministers, P. R. Gaks, Jos. B, Sell, Geo. R. Oaks.

Mound,
Ministers, W. J. McClintock; Deacon, Hen ry Eyman, T. T. Kyman, Aaron Showalter

Newtonia,

## List of Ministers of the Brethren Church.

## A.

Abbott, Z. E. La Paz, Ind. Adams. W. A. Johnstown, Pa. Allenworth, J. B. Cherokee City, Ark. Arnsbarger, Jac.. Rock well City, Kan. Arthur, Shellv, Roan, Ind.

## B.

Bailey, J. M. Salem, Kansas. Bailey: W. H. Prosperty, W. Va. Baker, Frank. Peabody, Kaus. Baker, Geo., Brooklyn, Iowa. Baker, Henry, Brooklyn, Iowa. Bashor, S. H. Waterloo, Iowa. Bashor, S. C. Ferndale, Cal. Bauman, W. J. H. Murrill. Kans. Beer, Jac. W. Nickerson. Kans. Beer, I. W. Lathrop, Cal. Bemnet, Jas. M. Jones Mills, Pa. Benshoof, Sol., Johnstown, I'a. Binkley. R. K. Iluntington, Ind. Black, A. J. South Haven, Kansas. Bowman, Jos., Harrisonburg, Va. Bowman, Z. Beaver Dam, Ind. Broadlurst, s. Jenny Lind, Cal. Brown, P. J. Congress, Ohio. Brumbaugh. J. (. Fullers, Pa. Brumbaygh, D. O. Portis, Kans. Burnworth, Jno. H. Morrill, Kans. Byars, W. Ebensburg, Pa.

## C.

Cober, A. A. Ashland, Ohio. Oaivert, W. May Hill, Ohio. Calvert, (2. May Hill, Otio. Carman, A.J. Auburn Ind. Clark, Waller. Dowagiac, Mich. Cook, S. K. Sevastapol, Ind. Cost, A. Beaver Creek, Md. Cripe, J. C. Dowagiac, Micio. Cripe, I. S. Eifatart, Ind. Crofford, Dan,, Johnstown, Pa.

Crumrine, Jac., Pleasant Hill, O. Cunningham, J. Miamitown, Ind. I).

Davis, T. E. Junction City, Kans.
Doty, Clois. E. Altamont, Cal.
Duncan, H. Zimmerman, Ohio.

## E.

Early, P. A. North Manchester, Ind. Erbaugh, P. Bunker Hill, Ind. Ewing, J. C. Wilmington. Ohio. Eyeman, Thos., Adrian, Mo. F.

Faidely, H, E. Burr Oak, Kans. Fitzgerald J. W. South Bend, Ind. Foltz, Thos., Washington', C. H., O. Forney. W. Falls City, Neb.
Freeland, J. M. Terra Altid, W. Va. Fox, Jno. M. Perry. Ind. Forney, C. Burr Oak, Kams.

## G.

Glen, C. E. Terra Alta, W. Va. Garber, A. L. Bellville, Ohio. Gibson, I. M. Stirrup Grove, Ill. Gans, J. I). Uniontown, Pa. Gibson, A. P. Mayfield, Kans. Gibson, J. P. Milan, Kansas. Gnagey, A. D. Merersdale, Pa. Gochenour, B. Johnstown, Pa. Grordon, B. L. Middlefork, Ind. Gotwals, J. Z. Oaks, Pa.
Grove, Solomon. Aurelia, Iowa.

## $H$.

Hamilton, W. M. Zanesville, Ind.
Harader, C. Arkansas City, Kans.
Harader, D. Milan, Kans.
Harmon. W. A. Jones Mills, Pa.
Hougham, Geo. Devizes, Kans.
Hixson A. J. Parsons, Kans.
Harley, Juo., Pottstown, Pa.
Harper, Addison, Fox, Mo.
Heater, Noah. Rochester, Ind.
Hendricks, F. A. Jasper, Mo.
Hendricks, Jno., Golden City, Mo.

Hetric, J. P. Set\%ler's Store, Pa. Heyser, E. Madison, Ga.
Hildebrand, s. Mineral Point, Pa. Holsinger, H. R. Ashland, Ohio. Holsinger, W. Rosedale, Kans. Hoover, Tilman. Winfield, Kans. Horn, E. Swanton, O. Humbarger, S. Abaline, Kans. Haines, A mos H. Sergeantsville, N. J. Hyde, Lambert, Sand Brook, N. J.

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Ingleright, A.J Berrien Springs, Mich.

## J.

Jacobs, H. S. Homerville. O. Johnson, Jos., Humboldt, Neb.
K.

Kaub, Jac., Centropolis Kans. Keim, Josiah, Louisville, Ohio, Keim, N. Geo.. Elk Lick, Pa. Keifer, W. Congress. Ohio. Kiehl, S. Dayton. O. Kilhefner, Isaac, Ashland, Ohio. Kimmel, J, L. Stony Creek, Pa. Knepper, Jno. H Berlin, Pa. Kuns, J. Sons Point, Mo. Keiser, Jacob, Pioneer, Ohio. 1.

Leedy, Isaac, Shaler's Mills, O. Leedy, J. K. Tom's Brook, Va. Leedy, Samuel, Montevallo, Mo. Leonard, David, Elkhart, Ind. Leonard, Elias, Aurelia. Iowa, Lewis. W. Three Oaks; Mich. Lichty, J. R. Davenport, Neb. Lichty, Michael, Bell, Kans.

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Miller, E, S. Dayton. Ohio. McFaden, J. Duke, Hagerstown, Md. Mallott, R. F. North Liberty, Ohio, Matlick, J. E. Austen, W. Va. Michael, Joseph, Lawrence, Kan. Martin, J. P. New Lebanon, Ohio,

Mason, Edward. Farmersville, O. Massena. A. Plymouth, Ind. McClintock, W. G. Adrian, Mo. Mentzer, Samuel. Mentone, Ind. Merrill, Nath., Elk Lick, Pa. Messler, L. Falls City, Neb. Mikesel, Simon, Troy, Ohio. Miller A. J. Boone, Pa.
Miller Jno. A. Meyersdale, Pa. Miller, Ed. S., Dayton, O. Milton. Jac., Newtonia, Mo. Mohler, Andrew Kinross, Iowa. Moomaw, J. Bainbridge, Ohio. Moss, Jno., Jasper, Mo. Myers, A. Mattawana, Pa. Myers, Chas., Hydesville, Cal. Myers, Grabill, Eldorado, Pa. Myers, J. T. Oaks, Pa. Myers, Jont, Hydesville, Cal. Myers, Jos., Fandon. Il's.
Myers, J. A. Genoa Bluffs, Iowa. Myers, Walter, Jenny Lind, Cal.

## N.

Neff, George, Bristol, Ind. Nehr, Jno., Monmouth, Kans. Newcomer, P. S. Boonsboro, Md. Nicholson, Jno., Hudson, Iowa, Nininger, C. Botetourt Springs, Va.
Norcross, D. A. Shoals, Ind.
0.

Oaks, Peter K. Cameron, O.
Ogle, Alfred, Peabody, Kans.

## P.

Palmer, W. Deep Run, Ia, Palmer, J. H. Logan, Ohio.
Poley, Benj., Virden, Ills. Pollard, R. T. Elderton. Pa. Perry, W. C., Ashland, Ohio. Porter, P. D., Stonewall, Col. Poulson, Israel, Ringoes, N. J.
Price, Isaac, Schuylkill, Pa., dec'd.
Price, W. B. Odell, Neb.
Province, John W. Limestone Hill, [W. Va。
R.

Raish, John B., Harrisonburg Va, Ramsey, I. F. Conemaugh, Pa.
Redding, B. F., Michigan City, Ind. Replogle. R. Z. New Entermrise, Pa. Riest. S. I3. Aurelia, Iowa. Rittenhouse, David, Pioneer, Ohio. Roderick, James, White Pigeon, Mich, Ross, Isaac, Buckeye City, O. Ruble, Joseph, Paint Creek, Kans. Ridenour, A. M. Albright W. Va. Rittgers, J, M. Logan, Ohio.

## s.

Seibert, IV. A. Meyersdale, Pa. Smith, Eugene M. Smicksburg, Pa. Seawright, S. W. Darwin, Ind. Sell, Joseph B. Cameron. Mo. Shaffer, Samuel, Johnstown, Pa. Shaw, John, Three Oaks, Mich Shippee, G. W. New Buffalo, Mich. Showalter, Aaron, Adrian, Mo. Showalter, C. J. Morris, W. Va. Showalter, E. Waterloo, Iowa. Snyder, J, G. Roaring Springs, Pa. Spanogle, W. L. Martinsburg, Pa. Spitzer, Jacob, Cherry Grove, Va.
stauffer, Peter, Lima, Ind.
Sterling, A.J., Masontown, Pa. stiff; s. B.,
stuckiman, Isaac, Sherwood, Ohio. Stump. S. C., Falls City, Neb. summers, W., Bracken, Ind. Swartz, John, White Pigen, Mich. Swihart, J. H., Edna Mills, Ind. Swihart, Wilson, Roann, Ind, Switzer, J. I. Whiterock, Kan. Stalnaker, And., Laurel, Ind.

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\mathrm{T}
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Teeter, Elias, Pleasant Hill, Ohio. Thomas, M. J., Shinbohle, Pa. Tombangh, J. M., Odel, Pa. Tombaugh, H., Koann, Ind. Truby, D. M., Lima, Ind.

## V.

Ulery, II. G.. Covington, Ohio. Ullery, D. C., south Bend, Ind.

$$
\mathrm{V}
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Van Buren, T. I., Nillsville, Wis. Vorhees, Isaac, Bridgeman, Mich.

## What I Live For.

IY (i. F. BANKS.

Ilive for those who love me, For those I know are true, For the heaven that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit ton; For all human ties that bind me, For the task by God assigned me, For the bright hopes left behind me, And the geod that I can do.
I live to fearn their story, Who've suffered for my sake, To emulate their glory, And follow in their wake; Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages, The noblest of all ages, Whose deeds crowds history's pages And Time's great volume make.
Ilive to hail that season By gifted minds foretold,
When meu shanlive by reason And not alone by gold-
When man to man auited, And every wrong thing righted, The whole world shall be lighted, As Eden was of old.
I live to hold communion With all that is divine. To feel there is a union 'Twixt Nature's heartand mine; To profit by amfiction, Reap traths from fields of fiction, Grow wiser from convietion, And fultil each great design.
live for those who love me, For those who kuow me true, For the heaven that smiles above mo, And awaits my spirit too;
For the wrong that needs resistance, For the cause that lacks assistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that I cian do.

## HOW TO FORETELL WEATHER.

## Signs Which Careful Observers May Rely Upon.

A communcation to the Southern Planter deals with the subject of weather prognostics. Few intelligent persons can have any sympathy with the so-called prophets who oracularly announce phenomena, giving dates, occasionally making lucky hits, but as often firing their random shots altogether wide of the mark. That there is, however, something in weather philosophy, intelligent persons will be quite ready to concede, and they will be in accord with the views of the writer when he recommends the habit of observation of natural phenomena, which has been long practiced, its results being handed down to us in the homely weather proverbs with which all are familiar. There is good ground for belief that observations of this kind will prove useful. the more so as modern science enables us to give the reasons, unknown to our forefathers, tor many phenomena, and thereby to determine the value of indications. by the assogiation of causes with effects, instead of following blindly the perhaps erroneous observations of others. An apt illustration of this is furnished in the article under notice. Persons really intelligent and not uninformed have maintained that the direction of the railky way changes and intimates the courss of the wind, when, as every child to day knows, this film of white crossing the sky is resolvable by the telescope into myrials of stars, whose position is of course independent of terrestial currents. How this deeply rooted idea originated is a mystery, since it could not have come from observa-
tion. (areful and intelligent study in the field of weather phenomena would undoubtedly establish many facts, while it would dispel a great many errors and false inferences; the knowledge gained would be besides of practical interest and benefit to the observer and to the community, provided the observations were recorded. On this ground the writers views well deserve commendation. He says:

If one could read the sigus. each day foretells the next; to-day is the progenitor of to-morrow. When the atmosphere is telescopic and distant objects stand out unusually clear and distinct, a storm is near. We are on the crest of the wave and the depression follows quick. It sometimes happens that clouds are not so indicative of a storm, as their absence. In this state of the atmosphere the stars are unustaally numerous and bright at night, which is also a bad omen. It appears that the transparency of the air is prodigously increased when a certain duantity of water is uniformly diffused through it. Mountaineers predict a change of weather when, the air being calm, the Alps covered with perpetnal snow, seem on a sudden to be nearer the observer, and their outlines are marked with great distinctriess on the azzure sky. This same condition of the atmosphere renders distant sounds more audible.
There is one redness in the east in the morning that means storm ; another that indicates wind. The first is broad, deep, and angry; the clouds look like an immense bed of burning coals : the second is softer and more vapory. At the point where the sun is going to rise, and in a few minates in advance of his coming, there rises
straight upward a rosy column. like a shaft of dyed vapor, blending with and yet partly separated from the clonds, and the base of which presently comes to glow like the sun himself. The day that follows is pretty sure to be windy.

It is uncertain to what extent birds and animats cau foretell the weather. When swallows are seen hawking very high, it is a good indication, because the insects upon which they feed ventare up there only in the most auspicions weather.

People live in the country all their lives without making one accurate observation about nature. The good observer of nature holds his eye long and firmly to the point. and finally gets the facts, not only because he has patience, but because his eye is sharp and his inference swift. There are many assertions, the result of hasty and incom. plete observation, such as for instance, that the way the milky way points at night:indicates the direction of the wind the next day; also, that every new moon indicates either a dry or a wet month. There are many other stories about the moon too numerous to mention. Again when a farmer kills his hogs in the fall, if the pork be very hard and solid he predicts a severd winter, if soft and loose, the opposite, overlooking the fact that the kind of food and the temperatare of the fall makes the pork hard or soft. Numerous other instances could be cited to prove that the would-be shrewd farmer does not interpret nature in the right way, and thus his conclusions, being hasty and incomplete, are wrong; and until he studies nature understandingly, úsing a little common sense. so long will he be more' or less under the ban of superstition and igno-rance.-The South.

## HUMOROUS.

"Don't be aftaid!" said a snob to a laborer. "Sit down and make yourself my equal." "I would have to blow my brains out for that," was the reply.

Little Flawen Hair: "Papa, its raining." Papa, (somewhat amoyed by work in hand), "Well let it rain." Little Flaten Hair, (timidly): "I was going to."
"Gentlemen wil! please close their books," said the professor to his class. There were some who did not close their books. "Those who are not gentlemen will close their books also," was the next remark.
"Y'es, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night. They make my hands so nice and soft." Miss Frost: "Als! and do vou sleep with your hat on.

A certain poetess is said to "make good jellies as well as good poetry." It is suggested that she also make a new departure-send her jellies to newspaper offices and can her poems.
"Mr. Jones," said little Johnny, to that gentleman. "Can whisky talk ?" "No, my child; however can you ask such a question ?", "Oh! nothing; only ma said whisky was beginning to tell on you."

A German citizen called at a bank, and requested the check payable to the order of Switzerkase be cashed. "Ja, dots me," he nodded reasuringly, in answer to the teller's look of inquiry. 'But I don't know you. You must get yourself identified," said the teller. "How vas dat,'" said the German citizen with a puzzled look. "I don't know you," repeated the clerk. "Ach! ja!" cried John, much relieved, "dots all" I right, I don't know you, neider."

## ELDER ISAAC PRICE.

It is with profound sorrow that we enter upon the duty of penning the death notice of so worthy a man as brother Isaac Price. Such men it seems to us should live as long as life can be made enjoyable to them. Longer it would not be charitable to ask the Lord to spare their lives. It may be, indeed it is very probable, that brother Price had attained that period in life when he could truly say, with the Apostle: "It is better to be absent from the flesh and present with the Lord," His bodily infirmities and afflictions were many, and by periods quite severe. And his nervous temperament and acute sensitiveness, caused him to take to heart very painfully the troubles and disappointments of life. Of these his later years seemed to have had their full share. Among the most serious of these were the church troubles. He was much concerned for the union of the church, and to the last refused to recognize any division. During the heat of the agitation of the subject of a division, embracing the period between the announcement of the dicision of the Berlin committee, and its confirmation at Arnold's Grove, we had frequent communications from him, sometimes as many as one a day for a week in succession. Some of these were published at the time, some among our "Gleanings,'" some as nameless communications and others over his own signature. Many of them were filed away, and will be kept in the archives, and a few are published herewith, as an index to the true inwardness of the man whose memory we aim to honor.

When we first commenced the publication of the Christian Family Com-
panion brother Price did not approve of the publication. And it was not until after the Annual Meeting at Philip Boyle's in $176 s$, that the paper was taken into the family. At that meeting we made the acquaintance of sister Hannah Price, his wife. The treatment we received from the conservative element of the meeting drew the sympathies of sister Price toward ourself, and the comrse we pursued gained for us her admiration and esteem, and we sha!l neyer forget her parting words, when she subscribed for the papes in her own name, and wished us God's bleasing. One of her remarks was, that I remind her much of her husband, by the intensity of my zeal. Previous to that time we had not seen brother Price, nor had he read more than a few stray numbers of our paper. We saw him first at the annual meeting, in Berks county, Pa., in 1871, but did not form an acquaintance. At that meeting an effort was made to suppress the Vindicator, when brother Price arose and said, "I move that we let the 'Vindicator," severely alone." And we beleive the motion prevailed, in effect at least. He also made a pertinent remark upon the question, whether a brother might be allowed to swear his life against a man. The remark was to the effect, that, as the Scriptures say we shall "not swear at all,". we certainly dare not allow a brother to swear his life against any one.

We first made his personal acquaintance at Philadelphia, at the time of the dedication of the new church on Marshall St, in 1873, and where he preached an excellent sermon. We never heard a more earnest and eloquent discourse. Indeed we were astonished and charmed with his eloquence, and
in our estimation we have never heard his equal in the Brethren chureh

The following extracts from letters will indicate the intensity of his desire to avert a division in the church :

Dated March 4, 1884.
Should annual meeting readopt minutes as advisory only, accept the New Testament as our creed and discipline, would $n$ the greater part flow together by congenial attraction. I do think many see their error. Oh, try to keep the way open for all who have the same views of the Gospel to flow together. It will require self-abnegation, and earnest devotion to the good cause, but nothing is impossible with God."

## Dated February 29, 188 +.

I deprecate the causes of the division, I mourn over the result, but $I \mathrm{am}$ not without hope that the Brethren and the German Baptists may yet become one communion. Those who really are Progressive Christians, of the numbes who practice as we do in the ordinanges, should all be one commanion. Oh lo try to so move that sach union may ne possible. The Old German Baptist brethren are a fixed fact, and they have no progressive root in all their movements.

The Brethren have accepted the true foundation: The Gospel of Jesus only, and I hope they will move very carefully. The German Baptists are still the large body, but they are not a unit in the sense that the other two parties are. A large portion of them are in unison with the Brethren, but do not feel prepared to unite with them; but they are a leaven which is working to the end, viz: unity."

Dated March 17, 1884.
"Your paper is well filled, and breathes a good spirit in general, but an occasional word shows want of charity for what are deemed erring brethren. The Lord has precious saints in each of the three sects of the Brethren church, or I might more properly say in two sects, as the Brethren Church is not a sect of the body, but the remaining branch, who hold to the name. Each of the others has taken a departparture. I am pleased that you hold
to the true, good old name. And would be glad to see the day. or even to think on a day, when all will be so named. Oh, my dear brother, how I love your, and how earnestly I pray God to blessyou, lead and guide you in everything you say, think or do, that is prompted by the Good spirit, and fill your heart with hope. faith and charity.

* Keep in mind and hope for the possibility of all flowing into one again."

We have many others, and especially such as were written earlier, but we have not space to pablish them. The above will suftlce to show the true inwardness or spirit of the man. We have been favored with the following interesting sketch by brother John Harley, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, who knew Elder Price, perhaps as long as he knew any one.

Elder Isaac Price, the subject of this sketch, was born in Coventry townshin, Chester courty, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of September, 1802. He was the son of Elder John Price a widely known and elocquent minister of the Brethren Church, and an early friend of Sabbath school work.

Elder Isaac Price was the eldest of twelve children, and a descendant, in a direct line of ministers in the Brethren church, from Elder Jacob Preisz, the ancestor of the family in this country, who was born in Witzentien, Prussia, and emigrated to. America in 1719, having been driven from the old country by persecution. He settled at Indian Creek, in Lower'Salford township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His son John Preis\% was also a minister, as were also Damel Priesz, of the third generation, and George Price [modern style of spelling name] of the fourth, and his son John Price of the fifth generation, who was the father of Elder Isaac Price, the subject of
this biography. The latter being the great-great-great-grandson of the first settler of the family in this country.

Elder Isaac Price taught school in early life and at one period lived in Portstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania and for a time was one of the editors and proprietors of the Lafayette Aurora, a newspaper started in Potts. tow over sixty years ago. He subsequently removed to Schaylkill township, Chester county, Peninnsylvania, where he engaged in the Mercantile business, and continued in the same nearly all the rest of his life time. He was appointed Post Master there, during the administration of President Jackson, and held that oftice under all changes of administration, until about two years before his death, when he resigned. For a long timethe was one of the oldest, and in his latter years the oldest post master in the United States, as to length of tenure of office.

He was a minister of the Brethren Church for nearly fifty years. He had great ability as a preacher and orator. At Green Tree church, in Montgomery county, Pa., was his principle place of preaching, but frequentlyipreached in the old Coventry meeting house, and also at Lawrenceville, both in Chester county, Pa. He was notionly active in the cause of religion, and an earnest and successtul revivalist, but active and earnest in every branch and department of the Master's work. He was a great friend of children, and was highly appreciated by them every where.

He was a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery, laboring mąnfully in the cause, and had the great satisfaction of seeing that curse removed. He was an equally strong and active advocate of the temperance cause, down to his last days; and protessed by word
and action, or practice, against the use of Alcoholic wines for communion service, instead of the pure fruit of the vine, unfermented.

Elder Price not only stood high in his own religions denomination, as a pious and zealous Christian man and preacher, but enjoyed the love and respect of all other churches and people wherever he was known.

It may well be said of Elder Isaac Price, as it was at the death of his father before him, "Lo! a great man is tallen in Istael."

Elder Isaac Price was married to. Hannah H. Umstead, March 17th, 1826, Sister Price died ten or twelve years. ago. (She was a sister of the late Elder John H. Umstead, dec'd.) They had three children, all of whom survive their parents.

In reference to the late troubles in. the church, Elder Price strongly condemned the actions of the German Baptist, or Conservative expelling committees. His sympathies were with the Brethren or Progressives. But he was willing to fellowship the good in both divisions of the church.

Brother Price died at his home in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa., on the 19th day of October, 1884, aged 82 years and 25 days, and was buried at Green Tree burying ground, Montgomery county, Pa .

We make the following extracts from the funeral sermon of brother Price, by brother Jesse P. Hetric, on the 23 rd of October, at the Green Tree meeting-house. Elder Hetric was well acquainted with Elder Price for a number of years.

[^0]was God's noblest workminship,-an honest man. Men of the most marked intelligence have spoken to me of brother Price in the very highest terms of respect and praise. In the presence of this casket with its coftined form in it, I am constrained to cryout. "How are the mighty fallen!" But this does not adequately express my feelings in the case. "Know ye that there is a princeand a great man in Ismel fallen to-day ?." It is the man in respect to whose memory we have met to-day, that makes it an extraominary occasion. Then, too, the position which he held and the marked ability with which he administered its sacred functions, adds mach to the interest of this solemn event. The minister of the Gospel of Christ, while he is chosen, it may be from the common walks of life, is nevertheless "a leatler and command er of the people." And if he leads aright, he soon becomes a marked character. He is otily flesh and blood, it is true, and a man in many things as other men are, and yet the eyes and ears and often the hearts of all are turned toward him. It he, like Path, magnifies his office, whatever he does, either good or bad, seems to be invested with more interest than if some one else did it. If he is a man who stands in the front of the battle, on the thickest of the fight, competent to arge the battle to the very gates, he becomes a still more marked man. Much more interest clusters aroumd him. And just such a man as this was fathor Price, when in the prime of his strength, mentally and physicaily. He was a leader among men. Being thus in advance, he often carried his warfare against some of the great wits of the day, in chureh and state, far beyond where the less talented halted. where they lagged behind, and at times hindered the mighty giant in his onward mareh for humanity and God. Then, beloved, if I am right in these deductions, and many of you bear me witness of my correctness, and in your silent thoughts far exceed my statements, is it not an extraordinary occasion? The mighty has fallen. Seeking a suitable text, presenting a proper subject for the orrasion, I have selected Ps. 17:15, which with is connections may answer: 'As for me Trwill behold thy face in righteousness: Ishall be satisfied when I awalie rith thy likeness.,"

An avowal of poverty is a disgrace to no man ; to make no effort to escape it is indeed disgraceful.

## Ministers List--Continued.

The following ministers were accidently omitted from the list and we insert them at this place. There are a few other ministers we know of but' we do not know their addresses, hence we cannot give them :
L.

Livengoorl. Z. T., Lanark, Ill. M.

Murr, Henry, Soldier's Home, O. W.

Wagoner. Noah, Red Cloud, Neb. Wagoner, W. Roann, Ind. Wampler, J. B., Blanco, Pa. Warner, Jont., Falls City, Neb. Watson, M. D., Paint Creek, Kan. Whitaker, R., Plumbville, Pa. Wiltiong, F., Plymouth. Ind. Wineland, J, L., Clover Creek. Pa. Wine, Samuel Mt. Sidney, Va. Wise, Henry, Alleppo, Pa, Wolfe, J. P., Lathrop, Cal. Wolfe George, Lathrop, Cal. Worst, J. H., Williamsport, Dak. Wrightsman, P. R., Enterprise, Kans. Y.

Yoder, E. L., Ashland, Ohio. 7.

Zook, John L., Roann, Ind.
Let the historian record the fact, that in the year of grace, 1884, in the commonwealth of Ohio, U.s. A., a woman, a member of the German Baptist church, refused to shake hands with a minister of the Brethren church, a man whose moral character has never been impeached by the most daring gossipper. We give the circumstance as a remarkable one in this age, and the only one that has come to our knowledge, arising from conscientious convictions, but wish it preserved especially for the contemplation of the reader of the Brethren's Annual for 1985. What do you think of that for prejudice,ye inliabiters of the twentieth century?

## - EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1884,

Jecember 9th.-A. I). Gnagey closed a series of meetings at Masontown, Pa., resulting in fourteen additions.
December 10.-Brother Isaac Kilhefner commenced a series of meetings in Williams county, Ohio, resulting in several conversions.

December 15.-Elder Bashor commenced a series of meetings at Harrisonburg, Virginia, which resulted in thirteen additions.

December 16.-Stephen Hildelrand closed a series of meetings at Mineral Point, Pa., with twenty-four additions.

December 20 .-Elder Wm. Summers commenced a series of meetings at White Pigeou, Mich., resulting in six additions.

December 25.-New meeting house dedicated at Pioneer, W:lliams comnty, Ohio.

December 29.-Henry Mur was called to the ministry in the bear Creek congregation, Ohio.

Elder A. G. Black died at his home near south Haven, Kansas, in his sixtieth year.

Derember 30.- Brother A. J. Sterling closed a series of meetings in the Prosperity congregation, Virginia, with eight additions.

December 31.-Wlder J. P. Hetric began a series of meetings in the Imnterdon chureh. N. .j.
January 7.-Amos H.Haines of Hmmterdon church, N. J., was ordained a minister in the Brethren church, by Elder J. P. Hetric.

January 10. - Elder J. W. Beer baptized five members in the Miami river, Dayton, Ohio, as additions to the Dayton church.

January 13.-Elder Addison Harper
commenced a series of meetings in the Pony Creek chnreh, Kimsas.

Brother J. H. Worst preached 'his farewell sermon at the Bear Creek church, Ohio, where he had been holding a series of meetings with good results.

January 14.-Elder N. C. Workman died at his residence near Osceola. Mo. January 17. Stephen Hildebrand commenced a series of meetings at Fairview, Cambria county, Pa., resulting in a good work.

January 20 ).-Elder P. J. Brown commenced a serjes of meetings in the Burlington cotgregation, Indiana.

January 24 .-Cambridge church. Wayne county, Indiana was organized.

January 25.-Einer J. II. Swihart closed a series of meetings in the German Baptist meeting house, at Edna Mills, Ind., resulting in six additions.

January 27.-Brother W. C. Perry preached his first sermon in the College Chapel, Ashmat, Ohio.

Febmary t.-A. b. Hixom closed a series of meetings at Wry Wood. Kans. with 11 additions.
Feb.14.-W. W. Summers commenced a series of metings in indian Creek charch, Indiana, resulting in 29 accessions.

Feb. 17.-Jacoh W. Beer closed a meeting at Riverton. Kansas, with good results.
Feb. 21.-A. I). Gnagey commenced a series of meetings at Hagerstown, Md.

Feb $2 .-$ Wiliam Kiefferand Henry Jacobs were ordained to the foll minis-. try. at Fair Haven, by Edder H. R.Holsinger.

March 8 -Brother Bashor closed a series of meetings at Good's Mills, Virginia, with 28 additions.

The German Baptist expelling committee visited the Pony Creek church, Kansas, and forced a division.

April 6.-Addison Jarper was received into fellowship with the Pony Creek church, Kans., after having been expelled by German Baptist elders.

April 15. -Sister Maranda Wright, of the Berrean Springs church, Mich., died in her forty-fifth year.
May 6.-J. W. Beer starts from Washington C. H., Ohio, for Lathrop, California.

May 18.-Church dedication at Jones, Mills, Pa.

May 20.-S. H. Bashor opened a preaching campaign at Conemaugh, Pa , under the influence of which 55 souls were added to the church.

May 22.-Sunday school convention of the Brethren church at North Liberty, Ohio.

Sister Barbara Miller, mother of Edward Miller, died, full of years.

May 29.-Sister Mary Reese, aged 75 years, died in Dayton, Ohio.

June 4.-Sister Christina John departed this life aged 64 years.

June 15.-Brother Bashor begins a series of meetings at Covington, Ohio, resulting in several additions and much good.

June 17.-Louisville, O., church reorganized by Elders Holsinger and $P$. J. Brown.

June 28.--J. W. Beer commenced a series of meetings at Ripon, Ual., as sisted by Elder Wolfe.

July 11.-Brother John Bailey, of New Vienna, Ohio, departed this life in his seventy-sixth year.

Elder Bauman goes on a missionary journey to Beatrice, Kans.

Juty 14.-Bethlehem church near Lanark, Ill., was organized.

July 16.-Sister Margaret, wife of A.
J. Miller, of Somerset county, Pa.,died aged 33 years.

July 20.-Brethren church at Summit Mills, Somerset county, dedicated. July 24.-Elder Holsinger's family and the Evangelist office were moved into the College Boarding Hall.

July 29.-Elder H.R. Holsinger started on his tour of the churches in behalf of Ashland College.
H. F. Hixson taking his place temporarily in the sanctum of the Evangelist.

August 11.-E. J. Yoder goes into the Evangelist sanctum and writes his first editorial.

Aug. 13.-Elder Bashor commenced a series of meetings in the Pony Creek church, Kansas, resulting in 44 additions.

Brethren church at South Bend, dedicated.

August 18.-Sister Sarah J. Major departed this life aged $86^{\circ}$ years.

August 19.--J. Duke McFaden was ordained a minister of the Brethren church at Funkstown, Md.

September 9.-Sunday school convention of Western Pennsylvania, held at Conemaugh, Pa.

Sept. 10.-Brother David Murray, of Montgomery county, O., departed this life.

Sept. 13.-Brother A. J. Sterling commenced a series of meetings at Ten Mile, Pa., resulting in much good.

Sept. 22.-Brother Richard McCon. nell died, in his 7 th year.

Sept. 24.-Brother George Reese, of Stark county, O., departed this life, aged 86 years.

Brother W. W. Cober, of Berlin Pa., died, in his 20 th year.
Sept. 27.-Coventry church Sunday

October 3.-Sister Lizzie Schrock, of Berlin, Pa., died, in her 23rd year.

Oct. 9.-Sister Rosanna Replogle of New Enterprise, Pa., departed from earth aged 61 sears.

Oct. 14.--Elder Mason began a protracted meeting at West Manchester, Ohio.

Oct. 15.--Brother McFaden begins a series of meetings at Meyersdale, Pa., resulting in several additions by baptism.

Oct. 23.-Brother Samuel B. Shoup aged 63 years, died in Green county, Ohio.
Sister Harriet A. Leach, aged 18 years, died, in Perry county, Ohio.

Oct.26.-Elder Beer begins a protracted meeting at Contra Costa, Cal. November 14.-Elder Brown starts on his fourth mission to Pennsylvania. Nov. 27.--Brother Moses Keim, of Louisville, Ohio, departed this life in his seventy-fifth year.

Dec. 7.--Grace Chapel, Louisville, .Ohio. dedicated.

Dec. 13.-J. D. McFaden commenced a series of meetings at Ashland, Ohio.

## Divisions of Time,

Thue Tine.-Two kinds of time are used in almanacs-clock or mean time in some, and appareat or sun-time in others. Clock-time is always right, while sun-time varies every day, People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock, when the sun is duesouth, or at a properly made noon-mark. This is a mistake; the sun very seldom being on the meridian at twelve o' clock.

A Solar day is measured by the rotation of the Earth upon its axis, and differs in length, owing to the elliptici$\pm y$ of the Eartli's orbitand other causes
but a mean solar day, as recorded by clock time is 24 hours long.

An Astronomical day begins at noon, and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour.
A Civil day commences at midnight, and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour.

A Nuutical day is counted as a Civil day, but commences like an astronomical day, at noon-time.

A Calendar month varies from 28 to 31 dars.

A mean Lunar month is 29 days 12 hours 44 min .2 secs. aud a small fraction.
A. Year is divided into 365 days.

A Solar year, which is the time occupied by the passage from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.24244 solar days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.536 seconds.

A Juluan year is 365 days, a Greyorian year is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year is Bissextile, or leap year, and is 366 days. The error of the Gregorian computation amounts only to one day in 3575.4286 years.

ToAscertain the Length of Day or Nigirt at any time of the year add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, the remainder will be the length of the day.
Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours. and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning and you have the length of the night.

When one has no design but to speak plain truth, he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.

The greatest man living may stand in need of the meanest, as much as the meanest does of him.
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## FOR PARENTS.

Praise Children.-There is an old superstition that praise is too good a thing to be given to the children, that it is too rich for their mental and moral digestion. Some parents are so afraid that a child will grow proud that they never praise him, and thir course is often disastrous. It is apt to produce either too much self-assertion--for self assertion is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to which one is entitled, or to engender a self-distrust, or melancholy hopeless disposition.

Praise is sunsline to a child, and there is no child that does not need it. It is the high reward of one's struggle to do right. Thomas Hugres says that you can never get a man's best out of him without praise. You certainly can never get a child's best out of him with. out praise. Many a sensitive child, we believe, dies of hunger for the want of kind commendations. Many a child. starving for the praise that parents should give, runs off eagerly after the designing flattery of others.

To withhold praise where it is due, is dishonest, and in the case of a child, such a course often leaves a stinging sense of injustice. Motives of common justice, as well as regard for the future of the child, should influence the parent to give generous praise for all that deserves it. Of course there is a difference in the constitution of children. Some cannot bear as much praise as others ; and some need a great deal.

It should never be indiscriminate. We remember a wonderful woman who taught a school in a village until she had educated a part of three gener. ations. She was one of the most successful teachers. But her success lay
in her gift of praising with discrimination. A bad boy who was a good scholar got praise for his brilliancy, sandwiched between admonition for his bad behavior, and so was won to a better life, and we recall a good girl who had no gift of learning rapidly, but who was saved from itter despair by the praise she got for her untiring industry. Into the discouraged hands of the children the praise of the teacher came like sunlight. And the virtues; like other fruits, can only ripen in the sunshine.-Kion's Watchman.

John Quincy Adam's Mother. The mother of John Quincy Adams said in a letter to him, written when he was only ten years old:
"I would rather see you laid in your grave thon grow un a profane and graceless boy."

Not long before the death of Mr. Adams, a gentleman said to him, "I have found out who made yoa.'
"What do you mean ?" asked Mr. Adans.

The gentleman replied, "I have been reading the published letters of your mother."
"If," this gentleman remarks, "I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his mother. his eyes could not have flashed more brightly, nor his face glowed more yuickly, than did the eyes of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stond up in his peculiar mamer and said :
"Yes sir; all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

If "bitters" aid digestion. why is it that those who take them all the time are never well.

## FOR GIRLS, <br> The Crooked Tree,

"Such a eross old woman as Mrs. Barnes is! I never would send her jelly or anything else again," said Molly Clapp, setting her basket hard down on the table. "She never even said 'Thank you', but 'set the cup on the table, child, and don't knock over the bottles. Why don't your mother come herself instead of sending you? I'll be dead one of these days, and then she'll wish she had been a little more neighborly,' I never want to go there again, and $I$ shouldn't think you would."
"Molly, Molly! Come quick and see Mr. Daws straighten the old cherry tree !" called Tom through the wisdow; and old Mrs. Bames was forgotten ats Molly flew out over the green to the next yard.

Her mother watched with agood deal of interest, the efforts of two stout men as, with ropes, they strove to pull the crooked tree this way and that, but it was no use.
'It's as crooked as the letter S , and has been for twenty years. You're just twenty years too late, Mr. Daws." sain Joe as he dropped the rope and wiped the sweat from his face.
"Are you sure you haven't begun ten years too late on tobacco and rum, Joe ?" asked Mr. Daws.
iThat's a true word, master, and it's as hard to break off with them as to make this old tree straight. But I signed the pledge last week, and with God's help I mean to keep it."
"With God's help you may hope to keep it, Joe," responded the master. "Our religion gives every'man a chance to reform. No one need despair so
long as we lave such promises of grace to help."
"That's my comfort, sir," said the man, humbly: "but I shall tell the boys to try and not grow crooked at the begiming."
"Mother." aid "Molly, as she stood by the wint ow again at her mother's. side, "1 know now"what is the matter with old Mr.. Barnes. She needn't try to be pleasamt and kind now, for she's like the old tree; it's twenty years too late."
"It's never too late, with God's hejp, to try to do better; but my little girl must begin now to keep back harsh words and unkind thoughts; then she will never have to say. as Joe said about the tree, 'It is twenty years too late."-Child's World.

## Two Kind of Girls.

There are two kinds of girls, says the Home Visito:
One is the kind that appears best abroad-the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, bals, © c., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other in the kind that appears best at home- the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, sick room, and all the precincts of lome.

They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home the other a blessing : whe is a moth consuming everything about her. the wher is a sumbeam, inspiring light and gladness all aromm her patinway.

To which of these classes do you belong?
'Put on your rubbers," said a mothto her little girl. "I don't want to." "But you will take cold and die." With a superior air she replied: 'Mother, I ain not afraid to die."

## THE BRETHREN'S ANNUAL.

## For Boys.

Teach your Boys.-Teach them that a true lady may be found in calico as frequently as in velvet.
each them to respect their elders and themselves.
Teach them that as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak ones.
Teach them that to wear patched clothes is no disgrace, but to wear blackened leyes is.
Teach them that by indulging their depraved appetites in the worst form of dissipation, they are not fitting themselves to become husbands of puregirls.

A Lesson in Patience.-.'"Mother," said Mary, "I can't make Henry put his figuresas I tell him."
"Be patient, my dear, and do not speak so sharply."
"But he won't let metell him how to put the figure; and he does not know how to do it himself," said Mary, pettishly.
Well, my dear, if Henry won't learn a lesson in tigures, suppose you try to teach him one in patience. This is harder to teach and harder to learn than any lesson in figures, and perhaps when you have learned this, the other will be easier to both of you. Wi l you learn a lesson in patience ?"
"I Can and I Will."-A writer in the Evangelist tells a story to illustrate the difference between "I can't" and "I can and will." The difference between the two phrases is just the difference between victory and defeat, and the story, we trust, will so impress our readers that they will adopt the latter as their motto.

I knew a boy who was preparing to enter the junior class of the New York University. He was studying trigonometry, and I gave him three examples for his next lesson. The following day be came into my room, to demonstrate his problems. Two of them he understood, but a third, a very difficilt one, he had not performed. I said to him :
"Shall I help you ?"
"No sir! I can and will do it if you will give me time."
I said to him: "I will give you all the time you wish." Plie next day he came into the room to recite a lesson in the same study. "Well, Simeon, have you worked that example ?"
'No, sir,"' he answered; "but I can and will do it. if you will give me a litthe more time."
"Certainly, you shall have all the time you desire."
I always like those boys who are determined to do their own work, for they make the best scholars and men too. The third morning you should have seen simeon enter my room. I knew he had it, for his whole face told the story of his success. Yes, he had it, notwithstanding it had cost him many hours of the severest mental labor. Not only had he solved the problem, but what was of infiuitely greater importance to him, he had begun to develop mathematical powers, which, under the inspiration of " $[$ can and will," he has continued to cultivate until to-cay, he is professor of Mathematics in one of our largest colleges, and one of the ablest mathematicians of his years in our comntry.

He , and he only, is safe from a drunkard's death, who never tastes a drop of anything that can intoxicate.

## DR. HALL'S MAXIMS.

Do not comménce a day's travel before breakfast, even if that has to be eaten at daylight. Dinner or supper, or both, can be more healthfully dispensed with than a good warm breakfast.

The three great essentials to human healtl: are, keep the feet always dry and warm, have one regular action of the bowels every day, and cool off very slowly after all forms of exercise.

How many a youth at school, how many an apprentice in the shop, how many a child in the family, has gone out in the night of a blighted life, who, with humane encouragements, might have lived usefully and died famous, let the passionate teacher, and master, and parent inquire, and do a little more patting on the shoulder.

To be growing old, and have no children or grandchildren, presents a bleaker prospect than to be perched on a pyramid of the desert, or upon a glacier of the frozen sea. Single tolks, marry,-and marry while you are young.

Of any two young men starting on the race of life one poor but healthy, the other rich and effeminate, other things being equal, the chances for usefulness, honor, and a well-remembered name are manifold in favor of the former. Who that reads this article will lay it down, and resolve, "I will do more to leave my children a vigorous constitution'?

Love that has nothing but beauty to keep it in good health is short lived, and apt to have ague lits.

A sixpenny sandwich, eaten leisurely in the cars, is better for you than a dollar dinner, bolted at a "station."

I set it down as a clearly established fact, that a glass or more of cold water drank habitually at meals, or soon after, is a pernicious practicc, even to the most healthy.

After speaking, singing, or preaching in a warm room in winter, do not leave it for at least ten minutes, and even then close the mouth, put on the gloves, wrap up the neck, and put on cloak or overcoat before passing out of the door. The neglect of these has laid many a good and useful man in a premature grave.

Respect yourself by exhibiting the manners of a gentleman or a lady, if you wish to be treated as such, and then you will receive the respect of others.
as men have lived in perfect health without alcohol, the use of alcohol cannot add to that health, because a man cannot be better than well.

Fools, Iurrarians, the weak-minded, and the ignorant are irassible, impratient, and of ungovernable temper. Great hearts are wise and caln, for giving and serene.
My idea of a true man is, one who is prompted to act right, when the moment for action arrives, purely because it is right, and he loves right acting.

True progress now consists in unlearning much that is old, and in acquainting one's self with the new, in order to be able to determine its worth.

The greatest humanity we can show to the sick is, to secure to them the most important remedies ever known, to wit, quietness, cleanliness, and pure air; these alone would cure three fourths of all our diseases, but we will not use them ; yet they are every where attainable, and cost nothing but a little trouble.

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

Life always takes on the character of its motive.

In general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes.
Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from impatience.

We are no longer happy as soon as we wish to be happier.
Keep good company and you shall be of the nnmber.

Seeing much and suffering much and studying much are the three pillars of learning.

Every day a little helpfolness. We live for the good of others, if our living be in any sense true living.

He who labors with the mind governs others; he who labors with the body is governed by others.

If you should have just what you really deserve-no more, no lesswould you be as happy as you are now?
Successes in society are the most © aifficult of accomplishment--you have to sacritice your vanity to ocher people's.

To think properly one must think independently, candidly and consecntively ; only in this way can a train of reasoning be conducted successfully.

Our good deeds rarely cause much gossif among our beighbors. but our evil ones leap immediately into notoriety.

From the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height.

Thim teaches all animals to drink, but drumkenness belongs only to man.

The sufficiency of my merit is to know mv merit is not sufficient.

Calunny would soon starve and die
of itself if no body took it in and gave it lodging.

Find earth where grows no weed, and you may find a heart wherein no error grows.

> Absense of occupation is not rest,
> A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

He is not only idle who does nothing but he is idle who might be better employed.

Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all other mothers venerable.

All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not honesty and good nature.

A merry heart doth good like medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones.

Let no man presume to give adrice to others that has not given good counsel to himself.

Circamstances form the character: but like petrifying matter, they harden while they form.

The necessities that exist are, in general, created by the supertuities that are enjoyed.

There are few occasions when ceremony may not be easily dispensed with, kindness never.

Never murse a grudge to keep it warm. Let your good nature smile it ont of existence.
To tell a falsehond is like the cut of a saber; for though the wound may heal, the scar of it will remain.

There are not good things enough in life to indemnify us for the neglect of a single duty.

Modesty and humility are the sobrie. ty of the man temperance and chastity are the sobriety of the body.

## Table Conversation.

Instead of swallowing your food in sullensilence, or brooding over your business, or severely talking about others, let the conversation at the table be genial, kind, social and cheering. Don't bring any disagreeable subject to the table in your conversation, any more than you would in your dishes.
Avoid scandalizing people, and never cherish a jubilant feeling oye: the infirmities or misfortunes of others. The more good company you have at your table the better. Hence the intelligence refinement and appropriate behavior of a family given to hospitality. Never feel that intelligent visitors can be any thing but a blessing to you and yours.

## Keep the House Clean and Well Ventilated.

A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well arranged house, exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of each other's feelings; on the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious ilwelling, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others. Never sleep in a small, close bedroom, either during summer or winter, without free ventilation from door and windows, unless otherwise supplied with abundance of fresh air. It will be seen that a person's house usually corres. ponds with his character.

## Home after Business Hours.

Happy is the man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, and welcome shouts of merry hearted children, the
many thousand little arrangements for comfort and enjoyment, that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, these are the ministrations that reconcile us to the prose of life. Think of this ye wives and daughters of business men : Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortification and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their toils by making them happy by their own fireside.

## Safe Business Rules.

Business men, in business hours, attend only to business matters. Social calls are best adapted to the social circle. Make your business known in few words, withooft loss of time. Let your dealings with a stranger be most carefully considered, and tried friendship duly appreciated. A mean act will soon recoil, and a man of honor will be esteemed. Leave "tricks of trade" to those whose education was never completed. Treat all with respect, confide in few, wrong no man. Be never afraid to say No, and always prompt to acknowledge and rectify a wrong. Leave nothing for to-morrow that should be done to-day. Because a friend is polite, do not think his time is valueless. Have a place for everything and everything in its place. To preserve long friendship, keep a short credit. the way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often; have short accounts. Trust no man's appearances, they are often deceptive, and assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Rogues generally dress well. The rich are generally plain men. Be well satisfied before you give credit, that those to whom you give it are sate men to be trusted.

## Health and Diet.

Health is said to be the greatest earthly blessing, and this is true in more senses than one. The healthy man is free from bodily pains and physical suffering. The healthy man has less temptation and is less passionate, and can live a Christian life easier than the unhealthy man. For these reasons it is desirable to be healthy.

The way to be healthy is to live in obedience to the laws that govern the physical man ; and to do this they must be sought for and studied.

The tendency of modern society is to leave the plain ways of Nature and embrace the artificial to a degree that is very detrimental to thre hest interests of the human system, and it, therefore, is only partially nourished and consequently about half lives.

Air is as essential to life as food. Fivery room that is occupied ought to be aired and lighted every day. Many well-meaning persons have found their death in dark rooms. Light is a great purifier, and sumbeams are still greater. Invite both in frequently if it can be done, There is nothing to be gained in shutting a single ray of light from the dwelling house.

Shade trees should never be planted so near a nouse that it will prevent the sun from shining on the building. Shade causes foul gases to generate and poison the air that is breathed day and night. :

Naked sun baths by a window, or in the open air in summer, is a medicine that will aid in curing all kind of disease, and give relief where medicine will entirely fail. Strip naked and lie in the sunshine till redness faintly appears, with the head shrouded or wrapped in a wet cloth.

Oatmeal is one of the most healthy and nutritious foods that the earth produces. Every person should learn to eat it.

Animal food, especially meats, is too stimulating for constant diet. It keeps the system clogged, and disables it in its efforts to expel the poisons that bring on disease. Children who have a tendency to be vicious and unruly should not be fed much meat, as it inflames their passons which are already too strong, Many families who have been unable to cultivate peace could havefound the cause in a diet that was near. ly all meat.
Fruit is Nature's most soothing diet, and the family that consumes a large amount of fruit is never severely afflicted with the various contagious diseases. This variety of diet keeps the blood pure, clean and healthy, and where there is cleanliness disease cannot thrive.
External cieanliness is an important help in preserving health and regaining it when lost; but frequent full baths are not advisable. Too much of the animal heat is consumed in a practice like that, and to the weak the loss is disastrous to health. A cup full of water applied all over the body with vigorous hand rubbing, followed by a drying towel answers every purpose as a regular bath.

These are points in the matter of preserving health, that every person should attend to who desires to live as the Creator designed that he should, and escape temporal torment that annoys many human beings. The ceaseless ills that haunt and follow many persons wheresoever they go, are found in the dark room, the unaired room, in the frying pan, on the table and in the very stinted application of water.

## Recipes to Try.

Juliet's Chocolate Cake. - 1 cup of butter. 2 of sugar, 3 of flour, 4 eggs, 1 cup of milk. Bake in jelly cake tins. For filling : $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk, 1 tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in milk, 1 square of baker's chocolate ; sugar to your taste.

Tomato Omelet.--1 quart of tomatoes chopped fine (after the skin is removed) and put into a saucepan with 2 finely chopped onions, a little butter, pepper, salt, and 1 cracker pounded fine; cover tight and let it simmer about an hour ; beat 5 eggs to a froth : have your griddle hot; grease it well. Stir your eggs into the tomato, beat together, and pour into the griddle; brown on one side, fold, and brown on the other.

Newport Roles.-Into 3 pints of flour rub a little butter; add 3 eggs, a gill of yeast, and warm enough to mix well ; make in the evening for breakfast.

Chicken. Celery.-Chop the remains of chicken or turkey and mix it with an equal proportion of celery; a lit ${ }^{\text {l }}$ le salt and vinegar only, although some like dressing as for slaw, but this takes away much of the celery taste.

Fried Tomatoes (very nice).-Do not pare them, but cut in slices as an apple : dip in cracker pounded and sifted, and fry in a little good butter.

Green Corn Pudding. - 3 cups of grated sweet corn, 2 quarts of milk, 8 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup of melted butter, 1 nutmeg, teaspoonful of salt. Bake it one hour, and eat with a nice sauce.

Caocolate Candy.- 1 cup of grated chocolate, 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of molasses, butter size of an egg, and 1 cup of sugar. Boil an hour.

To Can Peaches,-Take ripe yellow peaches (paring and taking out pits), weigh them, and allow $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}$. of sugar to 1 lb . of fruit. Put in cans while boiling hot.
Fresh Egg for an Invalid.Break an egg into a tumbler. add 2 teaspoonsful of white sugar, and whip briskly; then add a glass of wine, and fill up the glass with milk.

Delicate Wafers.--Rub into 1 pint of flour $\frac{1}{2}$ a teaspoonful of cream tartar. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoonful of soda, bit of butter size of an egg; rub the butter into the flour: dissolve soda in water. enough to roll out thin; little salt.

Coffee Cake.-5 cups of flour, 1 cup of made coffee, 1 , up molasses, 1 cup butter, teaspoonful soda; 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon, 1 of cloves, raisins or currants.

Dyspepsia Bread.-1 pint bowl of Graham flour ; dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of soda in $\frac{3}{3}$ of a cup of home-made yeast, and add to the mixture 1 teacupful of molasses; pour in warm water to make it somewhat thinner than flour bread.

Baked Batter Pudding.-1 pint of milk, 3 eggs. 2 cups of flour, 2 cups of apples cut small. Bake 1 hour, eat . with sauce.

Rusks.-2 cups sugar, 2 of butter, 2 eggs. 1 cup yeast, 2 cups milk; let it rise over night; make up in the morning with flour, and roll out rather soft in small cakes; set to rise, let them get perfectly light, and bake; take the white of an egg and pulverized sugar, beat well, spread over the tops, and dry a little in the oven.

Boston Soft Gingerbread (very nice). -9 eggs, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$ sugar, threefourth lb. of butter, 1 lb flour, and gin-
ger to ycurtaste. arroway seeds are. a great improvement.

Hop Tea.-A large spoonful of hops, simmer in a pint of water. When strong enough. strain off and add white sugar, and a tablespponful of gin. A quieting drink. excellent for nervous headache.

Black or Wedding Cake.-1 lb powd. sugar, 1 lb . butter, 1 lb , Hour; 12 eggs, 1 lb . currants, wash and dredge well ; 1 lb . raisins, seed and chop ; $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{lb}$. eitron cut into slips, 1 tablespoonful cinnamon, 2 teaspoonfuls nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 1 wineglass brandy --cream the butter and sugar, add the beaten yolks, and stir all well together before putting in half of the flour ; the spice next, and gien the whipped whites stirred in alternately with the rest of the tlour ; last the brandy. These ingredients are for two large cakes. Bake at least two hours in deep tins lined with well buttered paper. Test well, and be sure it is quite done before taking from the oven. The icing should be laid on stiff and thickly. If kept in cool, dry place, will not spoik in two months.
Nut Care.-2 cups sugar. 1 cup butter, 3 cups flour, 1 cup cold water, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 2 cups hickory nut or white walnut kernels added last of all.

Gold Cake. -1 lb . sugar, 1 b . butter, 1 lb flour, yolks of 10 eggs well beaten ; grated rind of 1 orange, aind juice of two lemons; 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water. Cream butter and sugar, and stir in yolks; beat very hard for five minutes before putting in the flour ; soda next, and lastly lemon juice, in which the grated orange peel has been steeped and strained in thin muslin, leaving the flavoring and col-
oring in the juice. Flavor icing also with lemon.
German Puffs.--3 cups of flour, 3 cups milk, 3 eggs, whites and yokes beaten separately and very light; 3 teaspoonfuls melted butter; 1 saltspoonful salt. Pour in 9 well-buttered cups same size as that used for measuring, and bake a tine brown. Eat soon as done, with sauce.

Cup Puddings,--3 eggs, the weight of the eggs in sugar and in flour, half their weight in butter, 2 tablespoonfuls milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water. Rub sugar and butter together ; beat yolks light and add milk and soda; lastly the flour and beaten whites alternately. Fill six smail cups well buttered, and bake twenty minutes or a nice brown. Eat warm.

A Brave Lad.-When the steamer Princess Alice was wrecked in the Thames, some years ago, and so many persons were drowned, a young lad was standing on the bank of the river, and saw the people struggling in the water. Being a good swimmer he sprang in, and brought no less than three to shore one after the other. As he was swimming to land with the third, he saw what seemed to be a bundle floating on the water, which he seized with his teeth. When he got to the bank he found that he had saved a little baby.

A countryman was sowing his ground when two smart fellows came riding by, one of whom called out in an insolènt air. "Well, my good man, 'tis your business to sow but we reap the fruits of your labors." The farmer replied, "Quite likely you will in this case, I am sowing hemp.

## THE BRETHREN EVANGELIST.

## The Brethren Church Paper.

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