WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Capitol presents a busy scene of proposals for legislation on various subjects, and an immense work to renew the Capitol grounds, as well as to improve the city. The latter includes the construction of a new United States Mint, a continuation of the present Mint building, and several other improvements.

The most important of these proposals is the one for the construction of a new Mint building, which has been dragging along for some time. It is now said that the work will be completed in a few months, and that the new building will be ready for occupation early next year.

The intention of the government is to erect a large and handsome structure, suitable for the purposes for which it is intended, and which will be a credit to the city and the country.

The other proposals for legislation are of a more local character, and are chiefly directed to the improvement of the city. Among them may be mentioned the plans for the construction of new parks and gardens, the enlargement of the streets, and the improvement of the sewers and public utilities.

In conclusion, it may be said that the work of legislation is progressing satisfactorily, and that the city is making rapid progress in its development.

IN REBELLION.

The Grant relics are soon to be placed on exhibition in the National Museum. They were bequeathed to the government by the Vanderbilt estate, as you may remember, and for several days the Superintendent of the Museum has been busy completing the inventory before formally receipting for them. They fill fifteen large boxes, and as soon as they are properly classified, will be placed in cases manufactured especially for their reception. Owing to the large monetary value of the collection, a double guard has been stationed at the museum at night, and all the burglar alarms set, it having of the M. E. been rumored that an attempt would be made to steal the relics.

Prof. Baird, the director of the Smithsonian Institution, wants $25,000 for an annex to the National Museum, and in his annual estimates asks Congress to appropriate that amount to begin its construction. He says if such a building were ready for occupancy to-day, its entire space would be utilized at once to advantage. A hundred tons of exhibits, inherited from the Centennial Exposition have remained in the boxes in which they were shipped from Philadelphia, ten years ago.

IN MEMORIAM.

Entered into rest at King's Settlement, Chenango Co., N. Y., Sabbath eve, Nov. 12, 1886, Mrs. S. J. Book, aged 59 years. None but those who witnessed her intense sufferings, from cancer, during much of the past year, can realize the blessedness of that word ''rest.''

She was highly favored in having one of the best of homes, and every attention which a most devoted husband and his kind and faithful daughters could bestow was lavishly given to soothe her long, weary days and nights of agony. One who attended her remarked that she never witnessed such patience under suffering, and the last scripture she heard her repeat was, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." Sister Book's superior natural abilities made yet more effective by grace, qualified her for eminent usefulness in every circle in which she moved.

Large faith in God's promises and prompt activity in his service were prominent among her distinguishing characteristics. She had been for more than thirty years a highly esteemed member of the M. E. Church, when, seven years ago, brethren Rogers and Clarke came to Norwich with the gospel tent. The faithful preaching of the truth led to thorough searching of God's Word, by which she was divinely convinced in regard to the only true Sabbath.

To make practical her belief, by renouncing long-cherished human traditions and yielding implicit obedience to a generally despised command of God, was found to be the most searching test of consecration ever presented; but after a severe struggle she was enabled by grace to meet it loyally, for which victory she was ever grateful.

The law of Christ is not wrong, but it is misunderstood by some who seek to ignore it.

The Sabbath is a day of rest, and is established by God as a sign of his covenant with his people. It is a day to remember the Lord and to worship him.

The spirit of intolerance in its insidious forms is to be feared. We must be on our guard against it, and not allow it to take root in our hearts.

The Sabbath is not a day of idleness, but a day of Christian liberty, and is essential to the health of the soul.
**HEARTS AND HANDS.**

The following is a letter from Miss K. Smith at Owings Mills, to her old friend Miss K. Smith, who has just arrived from New York.

"Dear Miss K. Smith,

I have just arrived from New York, and I am very glad to hear from you. I have been in New York for some time, and I have seen many old friends. I wish you were here with me. I have been to the theatre and to the opera, and I have seen many new plays and operas. I have also visited many museums and art galleries. I have seen many interesting exhibits and exhibitions. I have also visited many historical sites and monuments.

I hope you will be happy and healthy. I wish you all the best of luck.

Yours truly,

Miss K. Smith."
**Sabbath Reform**

_Please note that this text is a transcription of the handwritten content and may contain inaccuracies._

**A NEW ENGLAND LETTER.**

_The following is a letter, addressed to Mrs. Peck, formerly of the Meadville David._

We have received a letter from a gentleman who wishes to withdraw from his church, and who is thinking of doing so. He expresses a desire to move to another church, where he feels more at home. We think it is important for him to consider carefully the reasons for this change, and to make sure that he is making the right decision. We also suggest that he seek the advice of a trusted friend or a clergyman before making any changes.

**The Sabbath Law of Scotland.**

_By A. E. Lewis, D. D._

The following is a complete list of the Sunday laws enacted in Scotland, between 1649 and 1695. These laws were enacted to prevent the Sabbath from being used for work or other activities. They were enforced rigorously, and led to the establishment of a powerful class of magistrates who were responsible for overseeing their enforcement. The laws were finally abolished in 1852, after a long period of struggle by reformers and others who wished to see them overturned.

**Gallant Young.**

_The Sabbath Recorder._

**The Sabbath Law of Scotland.**

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SCHOOLSS: 1505.3x1839.4
I should judge, if I may, that the Sabbath Tract meeting on the 9th morning, at the First Presbyterian Church in New York, was not a great success. I know it was not a very large one; and I fear, I think, it was not a very good one. However, I hope it will be a great success. I hope it will be a great success. I hope it will be a great success.

I have been told that the Sabbath Tract is being held in the city of New York, and that the attendance is very small. I hope it will be a great success. I hope it will be a great success. I hope it will be a great success.

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"I'll tell you, dear, no lie, no exaggeration, just as you would have the world believe it." - Mrs. G. Oerly

"The love of God is in Christ Jesus, and it is the only true love that can save us from sin."

"The stars shine with a joyous light upon the green carpeted earth, and the moon and the sun are ever smiling in the face of the world."

"God loves and God is a faithful husband."

"He who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword."

"Yes, I suppose I do."

"That's as plain as the sun." - Mrs. McLean

"I shall awake."

"I shall awake out of the sleep of death."

"The good road I shall have."

"In Christ I shall have."

"In the world, the world is in me."

"Our grasshopper birds are very fond of the sun."
ARTIFICIAL NITROUS OXIDE:—A method which converts water into air and nitrogen is described by Prof. J. W. Orton in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. The method consists in passing a current of air at a moderate pressure and temperature through a solution of a nitric acid salt, and then collecting the gas obtained. The apparatus is simple and can be made at a moderate cost. The method has the advantage of producing a uniform and constant quantity of gas, and can be used for a considerable time. The gas obtained is of high purity, and is free from impurities such as carbon dioxide, etc.

METAL CORROSION:—A study of the corrosion of metals in various environments is presented by Prof. J. W. Orton in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry. The study shows that the corrosion of metals is influenced by many factors, such as temperature, humidity, and presence of other substances. The corrosion process is complex, involving a series of chemical reactions. The study also shows that the corrosion of metals can be prevented or retarded by various methods, such as the use of protective coatings, the control of environmental conditions, and the use of inhibitors.

PROGRESS OF LOCOMOTIVE BUSINESS:—The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently completed the construction of the fifth engine of the series, number 8,000. The engine is of the same type as the previous ones, and is built for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The engine is equipped with the latest devices, and is expected to operate efficiently on the line. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has been active in the construction of locomotives, and has completed many engines for various railroads. The company is well known for the quality and reliability of its products, and is regarded as one of the leading manufacturers in the industry.
INTRODUCTION

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W. E. Oasterline, Allentown, Pa., made

W. B. Weeks.

E. S. BECKLEY, President, Vice President, R. E. HARBISON, Cashier.


M. BOUNDEN COPE, Pharmacist and Agriculture, Allentown, Pa.

SALO G. BURKHARD, Proprietor, CANADIAN MALT AND SYCAMORE STREET.

A. SHAW, Jeweler.

WATERS, WILBRA, WILBRA, JR., Jewellers.

W. H. DAVIDSON, Engineer, Mechanics Building.

A. RAINY, Proprietor, Mechanics Bldg.

E. S. ROGERS, Proprietor, Mechanics Building.

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