

verily I say unto you, that he that is ordained of me shall come in at the gate and be ordained as I have told you before, to teach those revelations which you have received, and shall receive through him whom I have appointed.

Later-day Saints are familiar with the important truth here explained, but the whole Christian world is interested in this revelation, for it is evident that by receiving it they would be saved from confusion, contradiction and instability that now reign almost everywhere on the religious domain. Only by submission to divine authority can harmony and unity be restored.

A PREACHER REBUKED.

Rev. Talmage is taken to task severely by a critic for giving out as a fact that wheat from ancient Egyptian tombs had been found capable of reproduction and using that as an illustration of the resurrection of the human body. The story is pronounced a fiction. The critic goes after the reverend gentleman in the following manner: "Probably its nearest approximation to being true is shown in the following incident: A wooden sarcophagus, brought of the Khedive of Egypt in 1891, was pronounced by Dr. Birch, one of the most famous Egyptian scholars, a genuine unopened mummy case 2,600 years old. Inside were found some grains supposed to be wheat which were sent to the Royal Botanic society, under whose care they germinated and produced twelve grains of, not wheat, but oats. But oats were unknown in Egypt at that period. The simple fact was demonstrated that a clever Arab had manufactured an antiquity and outwitted the learned doctor. Mr. Villiers Stuart, Egyptian traveler and author, says there is no such thing as mummy wheat that will sprout. Another authority says: 'You might as well suppose that an egg which had been embalmed 1,000 years would sprout.' Dr. Davis, editor of *Bibbia*, the organ of the Egyptian Exploration fund, says: 'The best botanical authorities say there is no such thing as an authenticated case of mummy wheat germination.' The testimony of Alph. de Candolle in his 'Origin of Cultivated Plants,' one of the International Scientific series, is to the same effect."

It is but too common for public orators to build arguments on flimsy foundations, and as the effect of it is injurious to the cause advocated, however good this may be, it is a practice to be guarded against with the utmost care.

COMPILING GENEALOGIES.

Hon. W. W. Cone, of Topeka, Kansas, courteously sends Mr. C. V. Spencer, this city, a list of names of persons compiling genealogies of families. The list, with which Mr. Spencer has favored the NEWS, is here appended. Any of the readers of this journal, who may be interested in the genealogy of any of the families mentioned can obtain information by communicating with the persons whose addresses are given:

Ashley—Dr. E. T. Bradley, 543 Monroe street, Chicago.

Adams—Andrew N. Adams, Fair Haven, Vt.; Nelson D. Adams, Washington, D. C.

Allen—O. P. Allen, Palmer, Mass.

Butters—By George Butters, Oak Park, Ill.

Bangs—Dean Dudley, Wakefield, Mass.
Blake—Descendants of John Blake, of Middleton, Conn., by George M. Blake, Rockford, Ill.

Billings—The Rev. Mr. Billings, Billings Bridge, Ontario, Canada.
Bruer—J. B. Bruer, Pontiac, Ill.

Baker—The Hon. H. H. Baker, Rockford, Ill.

Chaffee—W. H. Chaffee, box 3068, New York City.

Cone—W. W. Cone, Topeka, Kas.

Colton—G. Woolworth Colton, 312 Broadway, New York City.

Cleveland—E. J. Cleveland, 43 Beacon street, Hartford, Conn.

Drake—Descendants of Thomas Drake, of Weymouth, Mass., 1635-91, by the Rev. W. L. Chaffin, North Easton, Mass.; descendants of John Drake, of Windsor, Conn., 1636, by Harrie B. Drake, Auburndale, Mass.

Davidson—Descendants of William Davidson, 1728, by Milton Davidson, Newfane, Vt.

Dow—Herbert B. Dow, Woburn, Mass.

Dennis—Descendants of Robert and Sarah (Howland) Dennis, of Portsmouth, R. I., 1672, by Dr. O. M. Humphrey, 100 East Fourteenth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Edwards—Kate L. Edwards, Southbridge, Mass.

Flake—Frederick C. Pierce, 161 Dearborn street, Chicago.

French—J. M. French, Milford, Mass.

Graves—By John C. Graves, Board of Trade building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gridley—By Mrs. Nora G. Gridley, 61 University place, Chicago.

Grosvenor—Mrs. S. L. Crissey, 1426 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Hills—E. M. Hills, Taunton, Mass.

Hewitt—Mrs. Frederick Law Olmstead, Brookline, Mass.

Hungerford—Austin Hungerford, San Francisco, Cal.

Herbert—Miss Edith Herbert-Mather, Bound Brook, N. J.

Hathaway—S. W. Hathaway, 34 School street, Boston, Mass.

Lillie—J. W. Lillie, Room 501, 225 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Moseley—By W. Tracey Eustis, 19 Pearl street, Boston.

Mason—By L. B. Mason, 24 West Forty-sixth street, New York City.

McKinlay—John S. Goodwin, 1141 Rookery building, Chicago.

Moulton—Henry W. Moulton, Newburyport, Mass.

Norton—By Professor Thomas H. Norton, Lorraine avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Newton—By Newton Lull, 146 Monroe street, Chicago.

Ovitt—Charles H. Ovitt, 818 Walnut street, Chicago.

Palmer—Noyes F. Palmer, Brooklyn, New York.

Palne—Josiah Palne, Hardwick, Mass.

Potter—William D. Palmer, 137 Madison street, city, is compiling a genealogical tree of the Potter family. It is quite an elaborate affair. He proposes to copy-right it.

Preston—By Charles H. Preston, Asylum station, Essex county, Mass.

Pattie—By W. T. Eustis, 19 Pearl street, Boston, Mass.

Parrington—By Eben Putnam, Salem, Mass.

Prince—By Edward Prince, Quincy, Ill.

Reno—By Wakeman Reno, M. D., Benton Harbor, Mich.

Stone—Charles S. Smith, Terryville, Conn.

Shepard—Franklin Shepard, Pocatonia, Ill.

Seymour—By Mary K. Talcott, 815 Asylum avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Snow—By Mrs. Charles L. Alden, 4 Gale place, Troy, N. Y.

Scofield—Mrs. Jennie M. Bartow, 74 Union street, Rochester, N. Y.

Spaulding—Charles Warren Spaulding, 501 Byron avenue, Chicago.

Salisbury—Edson S. Jones, Port Chester, N. Y.

Souther—George H. Souther, Springfield, Ill.

Teall—Edward M. Teall, 100 La Salle street, Chicago.

Tucker—Ephraim Tucker, 58 Laurel street, Worcester, Mass.

Trumbo, of Virginia—W. E. W. MacKinlay, Ottawa, Ill.

Taft—Henry W. Taft, Pittsfield, Mass.

Wheeler—Henry M. Wheeler, 80 Park avenue, Worcester, Mass.; also Judge Richard Wheeler, Stonington, Conn.

Woodcock—J. L. Woodcock, 449 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

Whitcomb—F. W. Shepardson, University of Chicago, city.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

A recent number of the *American Sentinel* contains an account of the prosecution of nine Seventh-day Adventists at Dayton, Tennessee, for violation of the Sunday laws of that state. They were tried and fined and in default of payment, imprisoned for terms ranging from seventy-five to ninety days.

That these people are in every other respect law-abiding, good citizens is admitted on every hand. Even the judge in passing sentence took occasion to express his sincere personal regret, that a necessity existed for inflicting punishment upon them, "for it must be patent even to the most casual observer that they are good citizens, who are thoroughly conscientious in the course they have taken." It is all the more pity that they should be denied their liberty on account of views of a purely doctrinal nature. Just now Protestants are complaining of being persecuted in Catholic countries in South America and they loudly demand protection from the state enactments of those countries. Why should they not be willing to accord to others in this land of liberty what they ask for themselves when abroad?

To depend on the civil arm of the law for the defense of religion or enforcement of religious duties is wrong. It would indeed be desirable to see the Lord's day respected by everybody, including the Seventh-day Adventists, who certainly are wrong in their contention, but when it comes to enforcing reverence for it by the dread of the police instead of by the triumph of the power of God in the heart, an element foreign and antagonistic to the Gospel is introduced. Is it not well known from whom the proposition of coercion in religious matters first came? Of Ezra we read that he felt ashamed to accept the assistance of the civil power in the execution of a sacred duty entrusted to him, and he declined the offer of soldiers and horsemen to go with him. This principle has been upheld by the leaders of Protestants everywhere and will be acted upon by all who have faith. Christ asks no help from Caesar. The consecration of a day for worship is purely a moral duty; if performed under compulsion