

# SUPPLEMENT TO REVIEW and HERALD

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., MARCH 22, 1898.

## Publishers' Department.

### "SHALL CHRIST AND CÆSAR YOKE TOGETHER?"

Is the title of No. 51 of the *Religious Liberty Library*. This tract gives, in a very clear and forcible manner, the real object of the church and the state, and explains the true relation of the one to the other. It is not designed so much to meet some special issue as it is to give general principles, which can be applied in any or all cases. The subject is considered under four heads; viz., The Necessity for Civil Government; The Nature and Object of Civil Government; The Christian and Civil Government; and, Does the Cause of Christ Require Civil Protection? It will be seen at a glance that this is a very comprehensive tract, and will be the means, in the hands of God, of accomplishing a grand work in the cause of religious liberty.

Twelve pages; price,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. Order of your State tract society or Review and Herald Pub. Co.

## AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Number 10 of "The Words of Truth Series" will be published April 1, 1898. It is entitled,

### "First a Willing Mind, Then All."

The tract is written by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, whose writings are so well known among us. It gives her experience in laboring for the conversion of one who was a professed infidel and atheist, and shows how even those who do not believe in the existence of God can, by having a willing mind, receive the evidence that God does live and reign, and that he loves his children with an infinite love. It is written in story form, and is so intensely interesting that when one begins to read it, he will not stop until he has finished it. It will fail to accomplish good wherever it is circulated.

PRICE, ONE CENT.

Order of your State Tract Society,  
.. or of the ..

REVIEW & HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,  
Battle Creek, Mich.

## A TEST SEANCE.

THE *Banner of Light* (Spiritualist) of March 3 contains an account of a test seance, given at Arlington Hall, New York City. The medium, who is a young man, has been holding weekly meetings at which he exhibits wonderful psychic power. The article says:—

"After the usual religious services he astonished his hearers by such remarkable tests of the return of their loved ones, giving full names in rapid succession, that only weeping eyes and gladdened hearts can give expression. Space will permit of only one test, given to a lady, in which he approached her, saying, 'You are a soldier in the army of the Lord,' and, 'Now I see that you are a soldier in the army of the United States. There is a spirit with his head bound up, and blood upon his face. He says that you were his nurse upon the battle-field, when wounded, and he is waving a flag with the red,

white, and blue. Now I see Henry Ward Beecher standing back of you, and he says he sent you forth as a nurse to the war,' which was true, as she was the first volunteer nurse, and belonged to his church. The effect was thrilling, and the crowded audience could not resist a round of applause."

It is such demonstrations as these that deceive the people. They can see that more than human power is manifested, and, not knowing whence the power is, they are easily deceived into believing that it is the work of God. These agents of Satan are very active and untiring in their efforts to deceive and lead astray, and shall we sit quietly by, and do nothing to warn our fellow men against these delusions? Shall we not place in their hands that which will lead them to the light of God's word? "Modern Spiritualism," by Elder Uriah Smith, explains the character and work of Spiritualism, and should be read by everybody.

Price, cloth, 50 cents; paper cover, 20 cents. Who will help us circulate it? Write to us about it. REVIEW AND HERALD PUB. CO.

## COMMENTATORY.

In a letter received a few days ago from Elder Allen Moon, president of the Foreign Mission Board and the International Religious Liberty Association, he speaks as follows in regard to "The Eastern Question in the Light of God's Promises to Israel:—

"I will take this occasion to say that I have read 'The Eastern Question in the Light of God's Promises to Israel,' and with profit. Elder Robinson has certainly told this story in a very clear and lucid way. It cannot fail to make an impression on the minds of all who read it, especially those who are studying the question for the first time. I think I never heard or read any exposition of this prophecy that was more beautifully stated than in this book. I shall take pleasure in recommending the book to all who desire to make a study of the question. I am glad that we are getting out some books that cannot fail to be appreciated."

The following is from J. H. Botsford, the State canvassing agent of Vermont:—

"I have read 'The Eastern Question,' and am well pleased with the thoroughness with which the subject is discussed. I see no reason why the people cannot sell many, if they will only get filled with the subject themselves, and devote time enough to make it a business."

These are only two of many letters of the same kind that we are receiving concerning this book. Have you secured a copy yet? The Eastern question is coming into prominence very rapidly. And you know that the prophecy relating to this question is one of the very last that will be fulfilled before the Lord will come. With what intense interest should we watch it!

Price of "The Eastern Question," cloth binding, \$1; paper cover, 50 cents.

REVIEW AND HERALD PUB. CO.

## Obituaries.

"I am the resurrection and the life."—Jesus.

BARROWS.—Died at Oakfield, —, Feb. 21, 1898, Lucinda Barrows, aged 69 years, 8 months, 7 days. J. B. GOODRICH.

OSBORNE.—Died at Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 18, 1898, Charles Osborne, aged 52 years. He died in the hope of the soon-coming Saviour. W. S. HYATT.

COOPER.—Died at Piedmont, Kan., Jan. 9, 1898, Dr. James S. Cooper. He lived a consistent Christian life, and was ever ready to help in the spread of the message he loved. ROBERT AITKEN.

SAIN.—Died near Hanford, Cal., Feb. 15, 1898, Sister Ella Josephene Sain, aged 36 years. For about twenty years she has loved and lived out the third angel's message. Text, Dan. 12:13. H. G. THURSTON.

JOHNSON.—Died at Belvidere, Mich., March 5, 1898, Brother G. M. Johnson. He was a devoted Christian. Sermon by the writer. A. R. SANDBORN.

SIMONDS.—Died at Fayetteville, Ark., March 7, 1898, Alice Simonds, aged 30 years, 9 months, 6 days. We laid her away to await the resurrection morning. J. W. NORWOOD.

WALLS.—Died at Lincoln Center, Kan., Feb. 27, 1898, Mrs. Eliza Walls, aged 85 years. She loved the truth, and sleeps to await the coming of the Life-giver. A. R. OGDEN.

FLORIDA.—Died at Sheridan, Wyo., March 6, 1898, Sister Florida, aged 63 years, 1 month, 27 days. She was a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist church. MRS. LYDIA FRAZIER.

JOHNSON.—Died at College View, Neb., Feb. 19, 1898, of ulcerous stomatitis, Sister Ella Johnson, wife of T. G. Johnson, aged 26 years. She had been a Christian since childhood. O. A. JOHNSON.

SANDELL.—Died at San Diego, Cal., March 4, 1898, of blood-poisoning, Brother Charles E. Sandell, aged 45 years. He was the elder of the church, and will be greatly missed. W. M. HEALEY.

STIFFLER.—Died at Winterset, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1898, Sister Catherine Stiffler, aged 84 years, 9 months. She has been a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist church since 1882. H. M. J. RICHARDS.

THOMAS.—Died at South Stukely, Quebec, Feb. 20, 1898, of pneumonia, Sister Elizabeth E. Thomas, aged nearly 61 years. Services conducted by the writer. Text, 2 Tim. 4:7, 8. W. J. BLAKE.

JOHNSON.—Died of consumption, at Boulder, Colo., Jan. 29, 1898, Brother Marion Johnson, in his fifty-fourth year. In all his afflictions, Brother Johnson exhibited the patience and faith of Jesus. F. M. WILCOX.

GILNER.—Died at Borrough, Cal., Feb. 8, 1898, Robert P. Gilner, aged 71 years. Brother Gilner was a firm adherent to the truth for about twenty-eight years. Remarks from 1 Cor. 15:22. H. G. THURSTON.

THOMPSON.—Died at Willow Hill, Ill., Feb. 15, 1898, of pneumonia, Sister Catherine Thompson, aged 65 years. The deceased was the mother of Elder George B. Thompson. Funeral discourse by the writer. E. A. CURTIS.

ALLISON.—Died at Boulder, Colo., Jan. 22, 1898, of consumption, Sister Amanda Allison, aged 30 years, 11 months, 12 days. Sister Allison was a patient sufferer, being wonderfully sustained by the grace of God. F. M. WILCOX.

## PUBLICATIONS WANTED.

THE persons whose names appear below, desire late, clean copies of our publications sent, post-paid, to their addresses:—

W. L. Whitehurst, Berclair, Tex.

Mrs. M. C. Duncan, Cumby, Tex.

R. J. Bryant, St. Catharine, Ontario, *Signs, Little Friend, Instructor*, and tracts.

WE are starting a Sabbath-school in the orphans' home in Atlanta, and as Lesson Book No. 1, by G. H. Bell, is out of print, and that seems to be just what we need, we thought perhaps some of our people might have old copies that they would be glad to send to us, post-paid. If there are any such, please send them to Mrs. M. W. Lewis, 243 S. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. C. B. Webb, Box 63, Holliday Mo., has enough papers for the present.

## ADDRESS.

THE address of Elder O. A. Olsen for some time will be Margrethevej 5, Copenhagen, V., Denmark.

The Home School.

NEW TESTAMENT GREEK.

LESSON XII.

Adjectives of the Second Declension of Two Endings — Imperfect Indicative Active of λύω Loose and Φημί Say.

I. ADJECTIVES OF THE SECOND DECLENSION OF TWO ENDINGS.—Grammar: Sections 225 with α; 226 (ἥσυχος).

Some adjectives have only two distinct forms for gender, the masculine and feminine being alike. Compound adjectives are usually of two endings.

Written Exercise.

Decline, giving stem and meaning, (1) ἥσυχος, and (2) ἀθάνατος immortal.

II. IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF λύω AND φημί.—Grammar: Sections 824; 829; 314 (imperfect active); 481 (imperfect); 305-307; 310; 311; 413; 414; 353, 1 and 4; 354 with 1; 355; 375 with α; 376 (active endings, past tense).

The imperfect tense will be studied before the present because there is less irregularity in the use of personal endings than in the present, and there are no modifications of the variable vowel.

Study and commit the following paradigm:—

Table with 3 columns: Personal Ending, Imperfect Form, and Theme. Rows include S. 1, 2, 3 and D. 2, 3 for λύω, and P. 1, 2, 3 for φημί.

The imperfect tense in Greek is commonly equivalent to the English progressive imperfect in -ing; as, I was going — not I went; this latter, we shall find, is expressed by the aorist (ἄριστ).

The two verbs are presented in parallel columns, that they may be compared with each other. Observe that the personal endings are alike, except that λύω has ν in the third person plural, while φημί has σαν. Both have the sign of past time — the syllabic augment ε. But in λύω the personal endings are attached to a variable form λυο or λυε, sometimes written λυοιε. This consists of an unvarying part, λυ, called the theme, and a vowel, sometimes ο, sometimes ε, called the variable vowel. In φημί the theme φα remains unmodified, except that it is lengthened to φη in the singular, and has the personal endings attached to it directly without a variable vowel. A -μι verb has no variable vowel; an -ω verb does have.

Written Exercise.

- 1. Conjugate like λυον the imperfect of (1) γράφω and (2) μανθάνω.
2. Conjugate like ἔφην the imperfect of (1) τίθημι I place, (2) δίδωμι I give. Take τιθε as the theme of (1) and διδο for (2).
3. Translate into Greek: (a) I was writing. Thou wast speaking. Ye were learning. (b) They were placing. He was loosing. We were writing a commandment. (c) Were not they writing letters? They were not writing letters; they were learning commandments. (d) What was the disciple writing? He was writing letters. How many letters was he writing? He was writing five letters.

4. Translate into English:—

- (a) ἐγράφωμεν. ἔφατε. ἔλυον. ἔλυε. ἔφην.
(b) ἐμανθάνετε. ἐγράφον. ἐλύομεν. ἐτίθεισαν.

Oral Exercise.

Translate into English:—

- 1. λύω. λυον. λυες. λύουσι. ἔχετε. 2. ἐγράφωμεν. ἐγράφωμεν ἐπιστολάς. 3. οὐκ ἐγράφετε ἐπιστολάς. 4. δίδωμι. δίδωμι δῶρα ἀγαθὰ. 5. τί φημι; τί ἔφην; τί ἔφασαν;

Translate and commit:—

ἡ (659 with α) ἀγάπη ἐκ (798, c) τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίν.

NATURE STUDY.—NO. 12.

In our last two lessons we saw why it is necessary to consider wood, iron, air, and all other substances as made up of "molecules" and "atoms," the scientific names for the smallest imaginable particles of matter. All substances may be classified as solids, liquids, or gases. A solid is matter whose molecules are packed closely and firmly together. A liquid is a form of matter in which the molecules are comparatively free to roll upon one another, like fine shot in a bottle. In a gas the molecules may be thought of as having a considerable space surrounding each, so that it can be greatly compressed before the molecules will touch one another. In water we may see matter in all three forms,—solid ice, a fluid, and gaseous steam.

Heat seems to be produced by anything which will set the molecules of a substance into rapid motion, so that they forcibly strike together. When we light a match, the heat of its flame is produced by the atoms of oxygen in the air colliding with the atoms of carbon in the wood. As soon as we shut off the air, the flame and heat die away. The relation between heat and the motion of molecules may be further understood from the following—

EXPERIMENTS.

Invert an empty fruit-jar over a pail of water, force it downward until its bottom is nearly immersed, and then lift it just high enough to keep the neck below the surface of the water. Repeat this movement rapidly, without allowing the air inside to mingle with the outside air, until you can feel that the jar has become considerably warmer than when you began.

Strike a piece of soft iron, like a nail or bolt, sharply several times with a hammer on a stone or some other solid resistance.

Now pour a little cold water into the fruit-jar, then add about twice as much hot water, and immediately afterward cover the mouth of the jar lightly with your hand, and shake it gently up and down.

Punch a stove-poker (any long bolt will answer) through a small piece of tin, so that the hole made in the tin will exactly fit the iron. Now heat the end of the poker red-hot, and see whether it will go through the same hole without enlarging it.

STUDY.

- 1. What heated the jar in the first experiment? —The compression and striking together of the molecules of air inside the jar.
2. What caused the piece of iron to become hot when struck? —The forcing of the molecules of iron together.
3. What caused the air to force itself out between your hand and the neck of the jar when the hot water inside was shaken? —The air was expanded by the heat of the water; that is, each molecule of air, being set in rapid motion by the heat, required more space than when it was cold. (We cannot suppose that the size of each atom or molecule is increased by heat, because then we could immediately imagine another atom inside of it, as was shown in Lesson 10; but an atom is the smallest imaginable particle of matter, so we are obliged to conclude that it is the space between molecules that is increased by heat.)
4. Why did the end of the poker expand when it became red-hot?
5. Why was it necessary to put cold water in the jar before pouring in the hot water?
6. Why does hot water crack glassware? Why does a drop of cold water or a draft of cold air shatter a hot lamp-chimney?
7. Why is a can of fruit thoroughly heated before it is sealed up with the rubber gasket between the lid and the glass?
8. Why does the blacksmith heat the tire red-hot before "setting" it on the wagon-wheel?
9. Why do the railroad constructors leave a space of about one-half inch between the ends of the rails?

10. Why does the mercury in a thermometer rise when heated?

11. Why does a pendulum clock tend to run slower in the summer-time?

12. What is a "compensation," or "mercurial," pendulum?

NOTES.

These questions, from the fourth onward, can nearly all be easily answered (by parents) by applying what has already been learned or explained. The answer to the last question may be found in any good household dictionary. Don't let the children get ahead of you, or ask questions that you cannot answer; but let them ask all they wish. If you have any difficulty in answering these questions or theirs, be free to write to the Educator.

If the back lessons should be improved and reprinted in pamphlet form, about the size of our Sabbath-school lesson quarterlies, would you be willing to pay five cents for four lessons? We have not heard from you yet on this point. If you and a sufficient number of others want them for reviews and for future use, for your friends, for other parents in your neighborhood, or for the school-teachers in your district, they will be issued in pamphlet form. But we must hear from you.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT BATTLE CREEK.

In Effect November 21, 1897.

Table with 2 columns: EASTBOUND and LEAVE. Lists departure times for Bay City, Detroit, Port Huron, and East.

Table with 2 columns: WESTBOUND and LEAVE. Lists departure times for South Bend, Chicago, and West.

SLEEPING AND THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

8.22 P. M. train has Pullman vestibule sleeping-car to Boston via Stratford, Montreal, and C. V. Ry., also vestibuled sleeper to Montreal and from Montreal to Portland daily; Pullman vestibule buffet sleeping-cars to New York and Philadelphia via Susp. Bridge, and Lehigh Valley R. R. Through coach to Toronto via Port Huron.

2.25 A. M. train has Pullman buffet sleeping cars to New York and Philadelphia via Buffalo and L. V. R. R.; Pullman sleeper to Bay City via Flint; Pullman buffet sleeping-car to Detroit and Mt. Clemens via Durand; Pullman sleeping-car to Montreal via Port Huron, Hamilton, and Toronto. Through coach to Niagara Falls.

8.42 A. M., 4.05 P. M., and 12.55 A. M. trains have Pullman sleeping-cars and coaches to Chicago.

CONNECTIONS AT DURAND.

7.00 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. trains connect at Durand with D. & M. Division for Detroit and stations east and west of Durand, C. S. & M. Division for Saginaw and Bay City, and with Ann Arbor E. R. north and south.

Daily. Except Sunday. A. S. PARKER, Ticket Agent, Battle Creek. W. E. DAVIS, G. P. and T. Agent, MONTREAL, QUEBEC. E. H. HUGHES, A. G. P. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL. BEN FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agt., DETROIT, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Corrected Nov. 21, 1897.

Large table with columns for EAST, WEST, Night Express, Mail & Express, N.Y. & Bos. Spl., N. Shore Limited, Eastern Express, and Ad'l into Express. Lists routes and times between Chicago, Detroit, and other cities.

Daily. Daily except Sunday. Trains on Battle Creek Division depart at 8.05 a. m. and 4.15 p. m., and arrive at 12.40 p. m. and 6.20 p. m. daily except Sunday. O. W. RUGGLES, General Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago. GEO. J. SADLER, Ticket Agent, Battle Creek, Pa.