

# SIGNS OF THE TIMES

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ONE PENNY

## "The World's Outlook."

Russia and Japan have ratified the agreement arrived at by their plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, U.S.A., and the two nations which have recently engaged the attention of the world, by the sanguinary battles in which they were engaged, have emerged into the arena of their own individual spheres of national interest and operation. Whether they are each satisfied with the results which have accrued from the agreement is best known to themselves; anyway, Japan has preserved her independence as a nation, though her national vanity appears to have been somewhat hurt by the results arrived at; that is, if the recent riots and the reception of her representatives mean anything. But there is no doubt, however, that, in the reckoning of the nations, the Japan of to-day is much more formidable than the Japan of four years ago. She has a voice amongst the Great Powers of the earth. As a nation she wishes now to address herself to the extension of every avenue of her commerce, in order to beneficially occupy the attention of her people, and build upon the foundations which she has recently laid.

Our little planet is a wonderful place for competition at the present time, and the war of commerce is growing more acute and keen as the years of the century advance. There is a very fine edge on things at the present day, and the art of buying and selling has lost none of its intensity; but, perhaps, in every phase of the word, is the national characteristic of most nations. The ships of Tarshish are still upon the ocean according to the prophet Isaiah (Isa. 2 : 12-16), and Tyre may be a name that is not inapplicable to the universal trading qualifications and aspect of our planet (Isa. 23 : 17, 18 ;

24 : 1, 2); and as Ezekiel the prophet designates the devil, or Satan, as king of Tyre (Eze. 28 : 12-19), we may rest assured that he reigns over the transactions of the present universal Tyre as pre-eminently as he did over the ancient city that was destroyed by Alexander. Eze 28 : 18.

Russia, upon the other hand, has emerged from the war to enter upon a readjustment of her international relations, the suppression of internecine strife, and the gathering in of the unravelled ends of autocratic government. She is faced with the gigantic, perilous, and unsatisfactory task of giving peace to a discontented and down-trodden nation, and she wishes to do it, not according to the satisfaction of the people, but according to the wishes of her grand dukes and bureaucracy ; and when these reforms are completed, she, according to a recent cable, reports that "The way will be prepared for political combinations, which are calculated to assure the peace of the world." Coming from Russia, the great power of the north, this reads very nicely.

Another peace conference is to be held at the Hague, to which the eyes of the nations are being turned with the desire that an epoch of peace may be ushered in. This conference, in its further operations

upon the lines of arbitration, may lead thousands to think and believe that the time is coming wherein the boom of the cannon will give place to the voice of arbitration, and justice to the extinction and silencing of those of force, and that the nations will lay down their weapons to the glorious proclamation of a universal peace. The panorama is seducing in the extreme. What would the world do with its disbanded soldiers, its fortresses, and its navies ? Would the nations sail their mighty battle-ships, cruisers, sub-marines, torpedo boats in one vast flotilla, and sink the lot in mid ocean ? That



River Yarra, Warburton.

is what they should do when they proclaim a universal peace. The world might then see that they would stand by their proclamation. Does any man think that our Christian nations will do it? or will the coming peace take the place of an armed truce in which the interval will be occupied in building new battle-ships and shining up the muzzles and mountings on their cannon? Which will it be? On the authority of the word of God we unhesitatingly say the latter.

Armageddon approaches in spite of all the Hague tribunals and conferences under the sun; and it is nearer than thousands believe or know; and when they finally say, Peace and safety, then unprecedented events will ensue, and Armageddon will say with its cannon, "I am here." This is the outlook for this generation.

There are thousands of prognosticators who imagine that they see in the current of present events indications of a long interval of repose. There are thousands who have been placed in the position of watchmen who are conversant with all the intricacies of Greek and the peculiarities of the dead languages, and who are also acquainted with all the signs used by the mummies of ancient Thebes, but who, when earnestly questioned by the people in reference to the ominous and alarming signs of the times, answer nonchalantly and placidly: "All's well, all's well," saying, "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." May the Lord open the eyes of this generation to the solemn responsibilities of the present, and enable them to address themselves to the preparation necessary to stand in the trying events in which we shall be involved in the near future. Christ is ever ready to abundantly help those who seek His assistance. May the Lord help us all to stand.—J. B.

In recognition of the prominent part which America played in the recent peace conference between Russia and Japan, the Czar has abolished certain discriminating Customs duties against American goods, and has placed the United States on the most favoured nation footing.

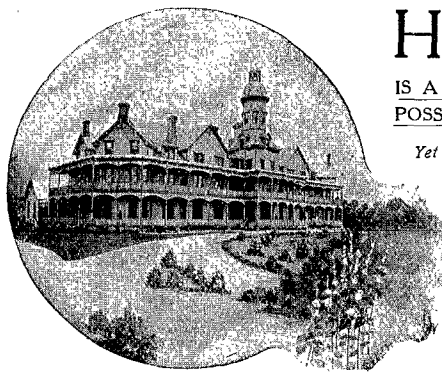
One aspect of the situation in India is becoming so marked as to make possible a thorough overturning among the lower classes of the people. Signs are seen, it is said, of a large popular movement based upon the fact that the Christian religion offers the people some hope, for it tells them that they are not beasts, and that they are capable of a far higher life than their native religion has ever taught them. In Brahmanism there is no light for the mass of the people. Therefore it is not retaining its hold upon their respect and reverence, while Christianity does so much in way of promising a better future that it would not be strange to see a wave of it sweep over the land, affecting the entire lower stratum of the people.

Late reports from Uganda state that there have been 49,081 deaths within that kingdom, from the sleeping sickness. The lake districts are the most seriously affected. Comparatively few have suffered in the regions at a distance from Lake Victoria. Of late the disease has appeared in Northern Umyoro. There seems to be some reason for believing that it is connected with the presence of the tsetse fly, which hitherto has not been supposed to be harmful to man, while fatal to cattle and horses.

It has recently been discovered that Chicago has a system of child slavery, children under fourteen being "farmed out" to be trained up as household servants. These little ones are kept at drudgery without being granted the privilege of attending school. An effort is being made to prosecute in cases where children have been forced to work beyond their strength.

Japan also, like Austria, Russia, and Bavaria, has a royal scientist. Prince Kikumaro Yamashina, thirty-three years old, and in the line of succession to the Mikado, has taken to meteorology, and has built on Mt. Tsukuba, fifty miles from Tokio, on the east coast, what is, perhaps, the best-equipped meteorological station in the world, for observation of skies, air currents, and earthquakes.

Some of the secrets of the liquor trade are revealed by the manager of the defunct subway tavern in New York, in explanation of the financial failure of the enterprise. "We never allowed a succession of many drinks," he says, and therefore, "we never got the drinker to the point where he became reckless of his money, and where he began 'tapering' his drinks, wherein lies the profit. In other words, just as the customer was about to become profitable to us we sent him away." And once sent away, a profitable drinker never came back. Another cause of failure was that the tavern sold only pure liquors. "Our profit on actual material sold has been as low as 30 per cent., whereas the average saloon-keeper could not exist unless he made from 100 to 200 per cent." Finally, the tavern reformers closed shop on Sunday and obeyed the excise law, which was a heavy handicap on profit-taking. Evidence of this sort from a man who has tried to reform liquor selling by selling liquor is to be regarded as a valuable contribution to the literature of the drink problem. The manager of the tavern seems to prove that the New York saloon-keeper's profit is drawn largely from illegal sales, adulterated sales, and drinking to excess.—"Springfield Republican."



## HEALTH

IS A PRICELESS TREASURE  
POSSESSED BY A FEW.

*Yet it is the wish of the Creator that  
all should be in health.*

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A. W. ANDERSON, EDITOR

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 6, 1905.

**The Revelation of Jesus Christ.—No. 42****Rome in Prophecy.—Continued.**

"And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed; and all the world wondered after the beast. And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast, and they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him."

"And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months. And he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme His name, and His tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven."

"And it was given unto him to make war with the saints, and to overcome them; and power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations. And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. If any man have an ear, let him hear." Rev. 13: 7-9

In our exposition of the first two verses of this chapter of the Apocalypse, we defined the various symbols used, showing conclusively that the power which the Lord showed John would arise and do the work set forth in the above verses of Scripture, can be no other than the Papacy, for no other power known to history has fulfilled all of these predictions, but the papal. As that power arose in the manner which the prophecy said it would, also occupied the same territory, exerted the world-wide influence, spake great things and blasphemies, made war against the saints for the same period just as the Scripture showed would be done, it must be conceded that with such a mass of indisputable evidence, all pointing to the one organisation which alone fulfilled these conditions, it would be folly to contend that this prophecy must allude to some other power.

We have no excuse to offer for devoting so much space to a disquisition of that power to which was given "the seat of the dragon," for, says Dr. Wylie, "there is scarce a department of human knowledge on which the study of the Papacy does not throw light. It affords an amazing insight into the policy of Satan, its real author. It lays bare the innate depravity and the deceitful workings of the human heart; for popery is but the religion of fallen human nature. It shows what an amount of mischief may grow out of a single evil principle, or out of a good one misapplied."

All Western Europe gave honour to the Papacy. "They worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him?" Priests, nobles, and monarchs were parts of the papal system, striving together for the one object, viz., the exaltation of this counterfeit system of religion. For a millennium this huge organisation was in process of development, led by the master-mind which first conceived the idea of the exaltation of self. While counterfeiting the gospel church and the kingdom of God, its principles

are as opposite to the principles of truth as east is from west. The Papacy is the visible outcome of the expressed wish of Satan when he said: "I will exalt my throne above the stars of God. . . . I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High." Isa. 14: 13, 14. In his effort to attain to this position in heaven Satan was defeated, but the development of the papal idea offered him an opportunity on earth of "sitting in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God" (2 Thess. 2: 4), and he united all his forces to achieve his object. What other religious organisation has ever arisen in this world which has exercised the world-wide influence which has been exerted by the Papacy? What other religious organisation has spoken "the great things and blasphemies which all the world knows has been spoken by this organisation? Is it any wonder that "all the world wondered after the beast?" for it is scarcely conceivable that a mere man should ever attain to the powerful position which the pope of Rome occupied. The governments of Europe, even the most powerful amongst them, were subject to the caprices and whims of the bishop of Rome. How true is the scripture—"Power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations, and all that dwell on the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."

"When perfected, the once humble pastor of Rome occupied a seat which rose not merely above the thrones of earth, but above the throne of the Eternal. In his exaltation Satan recognised his *own* exaltation. The reign of the servant was the reign of the master. The pope was Satan's vicar, and Satan, therefore, had withheld nothing that could strengthen his power, or enhance his magnificence. He enthroned him on the wealth and dominion of Europe; he commanded kings to obey him, and all nations to serve him; he did more for him than he had done for the greatest of his servants before; he did more for him than he will ever be able to do again for the best beloved of his servants; he literally did his all, because the emergency was great. Let us take this into account when we contemplate the surpassing state and dazzling magnificence of these masters of the world. It is the very utmost which even Lucifer can do for a mortal. Like Judas, the pontiff had betrayed his Lord; and, behold, the reward! All the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them."—Dr. Wylie.

It is unnatural for kings to acknowledge the supremacy of others, yet so subtly did Satan lead the minds of European monarchs that they all bowed to the supreme pontiff. Said the Revelator, of the ten kingdoms into which the empire of Rome was divided, "These have one mind, and shall give their power and strength unto the beast." Rev. 17: 13. Is it any wonder, then, that the world could say of the beast, "Who is able to make war with him?" The armies of Europe stood ready to obey the mandates of the bishop of Rome. At his denunciation monarchs and noblemen trembled; for his blessing and friendship rulers would consent to become his slaves. "The various thrones of the west were but satrapies of the fisherman's chair. The princes that occupied them were always, in point of fact, and not infrequently in point of conventional arrangement, the lieutenants and deputies of the pope. They were taught that it was their glory to be so; that their crowns acquired new lustre by being laid at the feet of the suc-

cessor of the apostles; and that their arms were ennobled and sanctified by being wielded in his service. The pontiff taught them that their life was bound up with his life; that without him they could not exist; and that in no way could they so effectually strengthen their own authority as by maintaining his. Thus did popery poison at the source the springs of law and government, and bind the kings and kingdoms of Europe in one vast confederation against the interests of liberty and religion, and in support of that divinity who sat upon the Seven Hills. No doubt the members of that confederation sometimes quarrelled among themselves, and sometimes revolted against their sacerdotal master; but even when they hated the person of the pope, they remained true to his system. They warred, it might be, against the pontiff, but they still wore the yoke of the Papacy. They were revolvers against Hildebrand or against Clement, but all the while they were obedient sons of the church. In nothing does the genius of popery appear more wonderful than in that it could bind to its chariot wheel so many powerful and independent princes, and reconcile so many diverse and conflicting interests, and unite them all in support of itself."

The consideration of the other characteristic features of the Papacy, as set forth in the prophecy, must be deferred until our next issue.

Duty may call men to the city, as Jonah was called to give a warning, but when that is given, the country is the place for solitude and meditation. It was there that John received his fitting-up for his work. So with Moses and other men whom God has used. The Spirit of God has instructed His people to locate their schools and institutions in the country.

## Words and Their Power.


Many a tragedy has its origin in a hasty word. If people would only repress the word of irony, the shaft of sarcasm, or the thrust of reproach, and wait until they are calm and self-restrained before speaking in anger or reproof, hearts would escape needless wounds. It is so easy to misunderstand our nearest and dearest. Why, we do not always understand ourselves. Our very motives are so very mixed, our impulses are so surprising, our acts are so unforeseen that we baffle our own explanation, and if this is so, surely we should not sit in judgment on our neighbours. At least, we should be reluctant to pronounce sentence too soon. In the intimacy of the household, where we are off guard, it is especially a very needful thing to guide well our daily course and to refrain from speech that can hurt another, a child or an aged one under the roof.—Selected.

## Facts and Figures.

Mark Twain disposes of some of the modern scientific methods in the following way:—


"In the space of 176 years the Lower Mississippi has shortened itself 242 miles. This is an average of a trifle over 1.3 miles per year. Therefore any calm person who is not blind or idiotic can see that in the oldoolitic Silurian period, just 1,000,000 years ago next November, the lower Mississippi River was upwards of 1,300,000 miles long, and stuck out over the Gulf of Mexico like a fishing-rod. And by the same token any person can see that 742 years from now the Lower Mississippi will be only a mile and three quarters long, and Cairo and New Orleans will have joined their streets under a single Mayor and Board of Alderman. There is something fascinating about science. One gets such wholesome returns of conjecture out of such a trifling investment of fact."—"Christian Age."

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## GENERAL ARTICLES

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

### *The Judgment.*

Is it true that an angel in glory  
Is recording my acts 'neath the sun?  
That he writes all the pitiful story  
Of the sins and the wrongs I have done?  
Is it true that each thought is recorded,  
Of folly, or anger, or sin?  
And will justice for each be awarded  
In the judgment so soon to begin?

Ah, yes; and the record is growing,  
As the days melt into years;  
Alas, what will be the sad showing  
When the Lord in His judgment appears?  
In the day when the saints shall adore Him,  
And worship the Lamb that was slain,  
Shall I stand unforgiven before Him,  
In the day when repentance is vain?

In the day when the world is divided,  
And the Judge in His grandeur is seen,  
When a refuge for all is provided  
Whose record is spotless and clean;  
In the day when the world is on trial,  
With the dead raised from land and from sea  
By the call that will take no denial,  
O, what will the book say of me?

Thank God, there is hope for the fallen—  
A cleansing for sin's scarlet stain,  
For all the sad record appalling,  
In the blood of the Lamb that was slain!  
With our sins all confessed and forgiven,  
Our record made "whiter than snow,"  
We may enter the glories of heaven,  
Where life's waters eternally flow.

—Selected.

### **Faith the Christian's Privilege.**

*By Mrs. E. G. White.*

Many who are sincerely seeking for holiness of heart and purity of life are perplexed and discouraged. They are constantly looking to themselves, lamenting their lack of faith; and because of this lack, they feel that they cannot claim the blessing of God. These persons mistake feeling for faith. They look away from the simplicity of true faith, and thus bring great darkness upon their souls. Instead of thinking of self, they should train their minds to dwell upon the mercy and goodness of God. They should recount His promises, believing that He will fulfil His word. When we repent of our past transgressions of His law, and resolve to render obedience in the future, we should believe that God for Christ's sake accepts us and forgives our sins.

At times a deep sense of our unworthiness will send a thrill of terror through the soul; but this is no evidence that God has changed toward us, or we toward Him. We may not feel to-day the peace and joy which we felt yesterday; but by faith we should grasp the hand of Christ, and trust Him as fully in the darkness as in the light. No effort should be made to rein the

mind up to an intensity of emotion; but we should faithfully perform every duty, and then calmly rest in the promises of God.

Satan may whisper, "You are too great a sinner for Christ to save." But while you acknowledge that you are sinful and unworthy, meet the tempter with the cry, "By virtue of the atonement I claim Jesus as my Saviour. I trust not to my own merits, but to the precious blood of Christ, which cleanses me. This moment I hang my helpless soul on Him."

Be not discouraged because your heart seems hard. Every obstacle, every internal foe, only increases your need of Christ. He came to take away the heart of stone, and give you a heart of flesh. Look to Him for grace to overcome your special faults, to put away every darling sin.

If we would permit our minds to dwell more upon Christ and the heavenly world, we should find a powerful stimulus and support in our warfare against sin. By faith we may look upon the crowns laid up for those who shall overcome; we may listen to the exultant song of the redeemed: "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power;" "for Thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood." Pride and love of the world will lose their power as we contemplate the infinite love of Christ, and the glories of that better land so soon to be our home.

An unyielding trust, a firm reliance upon Christ, will bring peace and joy to the soul. But let none imagine that without earnest effort on their part they can retain the assurance of God's love. When the mind has been long permitted to dwell only on earthly things, it is a difficult matter to change the habits of thought. That which the eye sees and the ear hears, too often attracts the attention and absorbs the interest. But if we would enter the city of God, and look upon Jesus in His glory, we must become accustomed to beholding Him with the eye of faith here. The words and character of Christ should be often the subject of our thoughts and our conversation; and each day some time should be especially devoted to prayerful meditation upon these sacred themes.

Let none deceive themselves with the belief that God will accept and bless them while they are trampling upon one of His requirements. The wilful commission of a known sin silences the witnessing voice of the Spirit, and separates the soul from God. Jesus cannot abide in the heart that disregards the divine law. God will honour those only who honour Him.

"To whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are." If we indulge anger, lust, covetousness, hatred, selfishness, or any other sin, we become servants of sin. "No man can serve two masters." If we serve sin, we cannot serve Christ. The Christian will feel the promptings of sin; but he will keep up a constant warfare against it. Here is where Christ's help is needed. Human weakness becomes united to divine strength, and faith exclaims: "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The Christian life must be a life of constant progression. Peter sets before us the successive steps, in these words: "Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly

kindness, charity. For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus." "Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure; for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall; for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

Here is a course by which we may be assured that we shall never fall. Those who are thus working upon the plan of addition in obtaining the Christian graces, have the assurance that God will work upon the plan of multiplication in granting them the gifts of His Spirit. Peter says, "Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord."

Our Saviour claims all there is of us; He asks our first and holiest thoughts, our purest and most intense affection. His love is infinitely more tender and self-denying than a mother's love. The price paid for our ransom testifies to His estimation of the value of the human soul. Then what ingratitude do we manifest when we withhold from Him our affections and our service. Is it too much to give ourselves, our time and talents, to Him who has sacrificed all for us? Can we choose the friendship of the world before the immortal honours which Christ proffers,—“to sit with Me in My throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father on His throne”?

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### **Tithes.**

*By Arthur L. Manous.*

"The practice of paying tithes is very ancient, for we find (Gen. 14:20) that Abraham gave tithes to Melchisedec, king of Salem. . .

"Tithes were paid to God as a sign of homage and gratitude. Thus Abraham's giving tithes of the spoil to Melchisedec was a token that he owned his victory and success to be from God; and when tithes were kept back from the priests, the Lord complained that He was robbed. Mal. 3:8. The paying of them was an honouring of God. Prov. 3:9."—"Cruden."

"He who gives men power to get wealth has with the gift bound up an obligation. Of all that we acquire He claims a specified portion. The tithe is the Lord's. 'All the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree,' 'the tithe of the herd or of the flock, . . . shall be holy unto the Lord.' Lev. 27:30-32. The pledge made by Jacob at Bethel shows the extent of the obligation. 'Of all that Thou shalt give me,' he said, 'I will surely give the tenth unto Thee.' Gen. 28:22.

"'Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse' (Mal. 3:10) is God's command. No appeal is made to gratitude or to generosity. This is a matter of simple honesty. The tithe is the Lord's, and He bids us return to Him that which is His own."—"Education," pp. 138, 139.

Of how much did Abraham give tithes? "He gave Him tithes of all." Gen. 14:20. Think, dear reader, do you give a tithe of all? If you and I are the children of Abraham we will do the works of Abraham, and he paid tithes of all. "If ye were Abraham's children ye would do the works of Abraham." John 8:39.

All the tithes belong unto the Lord, and they are

holy, too. Hear what the Lord says: "All the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's; it is holy unto the Lord." Lev. 27:30.

"Concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, even of whatsoever passeth under the rod, the tenth shall be holy unto the Lord." Lev. 27:32.

Every tenth bushel of corn, every tenth bushel of wheat, every tenth bushel of anything grown upon the farm, is holy, and does not belong to the farmer, but unto the Lord. "All the tithes of the land" "is the Lord's." Lev. 27:30.

Every tenth calf, cow, horse, mule, sheep, chicken, etc., is the Lord's. It does not belong to the farmer, but it is holy and belongs to God, the Creator of the heavens and the earth. Let us not appropriate to our own use the things which do not belong to us. If we do we are thieves and robbers, and no thief or robber, as such, can see the kingdom of God. Let us stop being thieves and robbers, and return unto God His own. See Mal. 3:7-10; 1 Cor. 6:10.

Ought we to pay tithes? Yes, hear what Jesus says: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith; these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." Matt. 23:23; Luke 11:42.

Thus we see that Christ has taught us to pay tithes of all; even the small garden herbs should be tithed.

Reader, do you do the things which Christ says you ought to do? Do you pay tithes of all? Do you claim to be a child of God, the seed of Abraham? If so you will be glad to do the works of Abraham, and what Christ says we ought to do. John 8:39; Matt. 23:23.

Our Saviour says, "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven." Matt. 7:21.

"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. For if any be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass; for he beholdeth himself and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was. But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed." James 1:22-25.

"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in Mine house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." See Mal. 3:8-10.

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It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. What we are and where we are in God's providential arrangement—God's doing, though it may be man's misdoing; and the manly and wise way is to look your failures in the face and see what can be made out of them.—F. W. Robertson.

### **Something to be a Missionary.**

It is something to be a missionary. The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy when they first saw the field which the first missionary was to fill. The great and terrible God, before whom angels veil their faces, had an only Son, and He was sent to earth as a missionary physician. It is something to be a follower, however feeble, in the wake of the great Teacher and only model Missionary that ever appeared among men, and now that He is head over all things, King of kings and Lord of lords, what commission is equal to that which the missionary holds from Him? May I invite young people of education when laying down the plan of their lives, to take a glance at that of missionary? We will magnify the office! For my part I never cease to rejoice that God has appointed me to such an office.—David Livingstone.

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### **The Unspeakable Gift—No. 10**

By R. Hare.

#### **The Life Beautiful.**

This power—power to live the Christ-life—is just the very thing that the church of God needs to-day, and for lack of it spirituality is rapidly disappearing. Many professors of religion have the form of godliness, but the “life beautiful” is not theirs, for they deny the power of godliness—the very power that would enable them to witness through the Christ-life concerning the Unspeakable Gift.

Men often long for power to work miracles before their fellow-men, but the “life beautiful”—the true Christ-life—is the greatest miracle that can be wrought on the earth. Simon of Samaria had power to work miracles, and he longed for more power, yet he had neither part nor lot in the work of the Lord. His heart was not right in the sight of God.

Christ gave His disciples power over unclean spirits, and over all the power of the enemy. They were to “heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, and cast out devils.” Yet for all the abundance of this miracle-working power, He afterwards told them that the true believers would do greater works than even the miracles that He Himself had performed.

But what works could be greater, along the line of miracles, than those wrought by the Son of God? At His word the dead lived; at His touch the blind were made to see; at His command the lepers went away clean; He made the lame to walk, and the dumb to sing. No miracle could be greater than these. There is but one work that demands the exercise of more divine power, and that is the living miracle of the true Christ-life. An eminent writer, in referring to the case of the woman taken in adultery, has truthfully said: “In uplifting this fallen soul, Jesus performed a greater miracle than in healing the most grievous physical diseases.” Jannes and Jambres wrought great miracles before Pharaoh, but they had not power to produce the “life beautiful.”

To walk as Christ walked, to speak as He spoke, to

act as He acted, to love as He loved, to live as He lived—this is the greatest miracle. In lifting up the soul from sin to the “life beautiful,” the greatest demonstration of divine power known among men is made manifest. It was for this object, and to this end that power was given to the disciples. The world wanted the most convincing testimony, and this could be found only in the Christ-life. This witness they were to bear, not only in Jerusalem, but also to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Oh, that the church of God might reach out after power to live the Christ-life to-day! This is truly the witness the world needs, the sign and wonder that human hearts are longing to see. “God manifest in the flesh” must be a reality to-day just as it was more than eighteen centuries ago. The power to live this life is already the gift of God in Christ, and it awaits the demand and reception of His people.

Not after power to work great miracles, but after power to work the greatest miracle would the Lord have His people seek to-day. Such power ye shall receive after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you. Then in that “life beautiful” ye shall bear witness for Me.

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Wouldst thou bring the world unto God? Then live near to Him thyself. If divine energy pervades thine own soul, everything that touches thee will receive the electric spark, though thou mayest be unconscious of being charged therewith.—L. M. Child.

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The Bible has been my hourly study, and all knowledge of the doctrines and all my acquaintance with the experience and realities of religion have been derived from the Bible only. I think religious people do not read the Bible enough. Books about religion may be useful enough, but they will not do instead of the simple truth of the Bible.—William Wilberforce.

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Beethoven was a passionate lover of the country. “No one can conceive,” he wrote to a friend, “the intense happiness I feel in getting into the country among the woods, my dear trees. . . . It is as if every tree and every bush could understand my mute inquiries and respond to them.” The perfect tree is also nature’s most perfectly musical expression. Take the oaks, birches, and hazels of a Scottish glen—strong sentiment creatures whose strenuous forms betray their sympathy with the elements—mark the ripples of growth hurrying to its final consummation, the rolling movement of curves endlessly interwoven, yet never out of proportion, the development of harmonious structure from the fundamental idea or trunk. What lover of nature wandering through his orchard of an autumn morning has not been arrested by the melody of an apple tree in the sun. Twisted, lichen, sparsely foliaged, most homely yet most mystical of all woody growths, the apple tree has stood as a type of spiritual things from the beginning. Forces at the roots of life itself, the music to which the world goes round are suggested by its varying phases.



## World-Wide Field

### Three Years in India.

By L. F. Hansen.

By this time one has become quite accustomed to beholding the dark faces and often scantily clothed bodies of the East Indians. The peculiar habit of bathing much in public, which is practised by men, women, and children, no longer excites surprise. Indeed, we are familiar with their simple habits, the preparation of their food, eaten unencumbered with fork and spoon, but with fingers only, the conclusion of the humble repast by rinsing the plate and cup at the nearest hydrant; their philosophic contentment with their comfortless homes; their habitual serious looks, for even in their songs there is a vein of sadness. The sharp dealer at the market seems less given to defrauding. Withal, we feel that at times when their services are fruitless, it is more from lack of judgment than designed disobedience. This, of course, has reference only to the poorer classes. The wealthier Indians are imitating the Europeans in habits of living and dress. Western civilisation is rapidly revolutionising the East.

The longer we are here, the more we realise that there are mighty influences operating to disestablish time-honoured customs. With the introduction of railroads, electricity, and the many lines where modern science is applied, comes an influence that has a decided revolutionary effect. In these old countries, ancestral worship enters into every detail of daily life, and influences thoughts of religion, and domestic and social life. And to hope for a change in either line, the entire life must be influenced. And so there are reserved for this generation far-reaching changes contemplated in Heaven's programme for the last days. To the student of prophecy there are many side-lights, which in their nature impress also to some extent every rational being. The long series of improvements in modern methods of transportation, in communication, in practical education, in the enforcement of hygienic measures by municipalities, important discoveries in sciences that govern health and disease—all these are advance lessons in preparing the way for the coming of the Lord.

#### *This is an Age of Missions*

is the conclusion that impresses the observer in the West; and in the very heart of heathen darkness, the progress of missions in the past century is so marked that the impression in the East is that this is truly an age of missions. William Carey arrived in India one hundred and nine years ago. By acting as cobbler, plantation manager, printer, government translator, and missionary all combined, he lived to see many converts to Christianity. This was under the aid of the Baptists. But in time other societies were represented, till to-day almost every church in Europe and America has missionaries in India. Here are Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, Church of England, Scandinavian Alliance, Lutheran, Quaker, First-day Adventist, Seventh-day Ad-

ventist, United Brethren, Salvation Army, etc. I have not mentioned the Catholics, though numerically they can doubtless vie with the strongest of the Protestant denominations. Missions are established in many quarters and cities of India, Ceylon, and Burma.

Many of the societies have learned by experience that industrial schools are important factors in mission work. There are also medical missionary departments connected with most of the missions.

Inasmuch as these have the gospel, they have an influence, and are, doubtless, through their many sincere missionaries, doing a preliminary work in translating the Scriptures and teaching them to the natives. And as was the case in the early church, says Jesus: "I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labour; other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours;" so to-day there are throughout the length and breadth of this great empire, devoted men and women, working, perhaps often in obscurity, conducting a school far away from kindred and fellow workers, and after a time succumbing to over-work, impoverished diet, or fever, or all combined, which is most frequently the case.

Dear reader, these are all our friends, and they are working day by day, year by year, preparing India for the last message. And, thanks be to God, the message is going.

### Two Omens of Good in China.

Two foremost facts mark the opportunity in China at the present hour; one fact, the ferment of ideas, old literary landmarks swept away, and Western books and methods rushing in; the other fact is a new approachableness on the part of educated and high-class people toward missionaries as representatives of Western learning. The student of history is obliged to correlate these facts with the witness borne by the martyrs of 1900, and the settlement with the nations at Peking. Any student of the Bible can lift up his eyes and see that "God is marching on" in the Far East, and this is a great hour for missions. Every missionary in China may well long for new and large endowment of the Spirit's power to meet this opportunity, and every missionary's friend may ask it for him.—"Women's Work for Woman."

A girl living near the Ogowe River, West Africa, came one day with two bunches of plantain to sell to the missionary. As she was going away, the missionary's wife spoke kindly to her, bidding her to remember that she had promised to come every week to the Sunday services.

"Yes," said the girl, "I will surely come."

On Saturday evening her canoe was stolen, and none of her friends would lend her one to visit the missionary; but she had promised to go, and she felt that she must do it, so swam all the way. The current was swift, the water deep, and the river fully a third of a mile wide; but by swimming diagonally, she succeeded in crossing it.

Were all promises regarded as sacred, and as earnest effort made to fulfil them, this world would be a far better place to live in than it now is. No promise is ever broken in heaven. Where, then, is the habit of promise-keeping to be formed?



## HOME AND HEALTH

### *Out of Doors.*

*By J. H. Kellogg, M.D.*

Out of doors, 'neath the open sky,  
Bathed in the fresh, sweet air;  
Out where the birds and the insects fly,  
And their songs echo everywhere.

Out of doors, with the trees and the flowers,  
'Treading a carpet of green;  
Or, weary, 'neath fragrant, sun-kissed bowers  
On mother-earth's breast to lean.

Out of doors, where the wind-harp's tones  
Attune with the robin's lay,  
And the brooklet's purling song with the stones  
Chords with the willow's sway.

Out of doors, where the earth-organ peals  
Its tide of melodious sound,  
The heart its vibrant harmony feels,  
And the soul's discords are drowned.

Out of doors, when the king of light  
Kindles his fire on the hills,  
Burns up the murky gloom of night,  
And with joy the whole earth thrills.

Out of doors, out of doors—make haste  
Out of the shadows to flee  
Like a captive bird from its cage, to taste  
What a joy it is to be free.

### *The Secret of Youth.*

Women who are asking how to keep young as the gray hairs appear above their brows would do well to try the recipe of an old lady who, although she had seen eighty years, never impressed one as being old, because her heart was still young and sympathetic. When asked how she had secured such apparent youth in age, she said:—

"I knew how to forget disagreeable things.  
"I tried to master the art of saying pleasant things.  
"I did not expect too much of my friends.  
"I kept my nerves well in hand, and did not allow them to bore other people.  
"I tried to find any work that came to hand congenial.  
"I retained the illusions of my youth and did not believe 'every man a liar' and every woman spiteful.  
"I did my best to relieve the misery I came in contact with, and sympathised with the suffering.  
"In fact, I tried to do to others as I would be done by."

### *Converted Through a Sparrow.*

Mr. Thomas Payne, the evangelist, related the following incident recently:—

"In a London shum there lived a working man, his wife, and four children, all wretched and miserable through drink. In wandering about one day, the drunken wife saw a sparrow pick up a crumb and carry

it to her young. The poor woman turned pale, trembled, and burst into tears. The day of repentance had come to her. 'Oh,' she exclaimed, 'that sparrow feeds her young while I neglect my little ones! And what for?—Drink—nothing but drink!'

"Under a sense of guilt and shame, she wrung her hands, while tears continued to flow down her cheeks. Presently she made her way home, and, throwing herself upon her knees, she cried unto God in her distress, and He sent the message of forgiveness to her soul. Then her face wore a new beauty, and her husband and family looked wonderingly upon her. She kissed them all one by one, and told them how she had become a changed woman. The husband, under his wife's influence, afterward became a true Christian, and a happy home, with comfort and peace and plenty, soon followed."—Selected.

### *A Lung Specialist's Indictment of Alcohol.*

In an address given in St. Louis, Mo.,—not on temperance, but on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis,—Dr. Knopf made the following incidental but significant statements regarding alcoholism:—

"Alcohol must be considered as the most active co-operator of the deadly tubercle bacillus, aside from being the greatest enemy to the welfare of a nation, the most frequent destroyer of family happiness, and the cause of the ruin of mind, body, and soul. To combat alcoholism, education, above all things, is required. From early childhood, the dangers of intemperance and its fearful consequences should be taught, and alcohol should never be given to children, even in the smallest quantities."

These are not the vapourings of a theorist, but the earnest words of one, who, by long familiarity with the tenement districts through his efforts to control tuberculosis, has earned the right to speak with authority regarding the effect of alcohol in the poorer districts, and especially in its relation to the spread of tuberculosis.—  
"Life and Health."

### *The Art of Quick Dressing.*

To be able to dress rapidly and in a small space is an accomplishment, a habit which, although it takes long to acquire, will hold to one through life when once learned. Some time or other, many times, indeed, it will be necessary to dress very quickly. A child may be taken with the croup in the middle of the night, and to be able to put on one's clothes as rapidly as a boy takes them off when he goes swimming may be the means of saving a life.

Boys may be taught to do this; the younger the better. The movements used in dressing, such as pulling on or lacing of shoes, buttoning the waist, drawing on of trousers or blouse, are a healthy exercise in themselves. If there are two boys in the family, they may race, to see which can get dressed first. No time should be allowed to hunt for things. It is a game of order, as well as speed. All the apparel needed for the day should be placed in a convenient place, that it can be found easily and quickly.

Girls, too, need to acquire the habit of dressing quickly. From the point of view of the husband and

father, one of the sterling qualities of the woman or girl is to dress quickly. She can be just as prettily attired, the prettier the better; there is such a thing as dressing quickly. Let her get the habit as the boy has it, and it can not be said of her when she grows up to be a wife and mother, that her husband will need a fresh shave while waiting for her to accompany him for the evening.

Mothers make a mistake in dressing or helping to dress children after a certain age. If for no other reason than discipline, training in self-reliance and drilling the child to take care of itself are of enough importance to deserve the attention of any mother. Watching the fireman get from his bed to his place on the hose-cart or ladder-truck, will show what can be done in the way of quick and thorough dressing.—“Youth's Companion.”

### The Conversion of a Countess.

The Countess of Essex some time ago visited for the first time an American slaughter-house. As a result she lost her appetite for flesh foods, and has eaten none since. Describing her visit, she stated:—

“I can't tell you how everything was stained deep with blood; how there arose from the drenched, dark floors the peculiar odour of blood.

“As I was hurrying away, three beautiful lambs were led in by a man who had a long, shining knife. Filled with pity and indignation, I said:—

“How can you be so cruel as to put those innocent little lambs to death?”

“‘Why, madam,’ said the man, ‘you wouldn't eat them alive, would you?’”—Selected.

A little child gets into a railway carriage. In perfect simplicity she begins to play with some austere-looking man, until he relaxes and the two become friends; and from them the genial warmth steals through the carriage, until everyone begins to talk kindly with his neighbour, and the tedium of the journey is relaxed. Oh, to go through the world like that, with God's radiance on our faces, and His love in our hearts! Every day be sunshine or rain to someone, and especially to your enemies, and the people from whom you are naturally repelled.—F. B. Meyer.

### Choice Recipes.

**Fruit Tapioca.**—Soak 1 cup of tapioca in 1 cup of water an hour or longer. Cook the tapioca in 1 quart of boiling water in a double boiler till transparent. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of salt,  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of chopped dates, and 1 cup of chopped walnuts. Pour it into moulds wet with cold water, and cool. Serve with cream and sugar, or with cocoanut sauce.

**Baked Apples Stuffed with Dates.**—Core large tart apples. Fill the cavities with seeded dates, sprinkle the apples with sugar, and bake them till they are tender, but not broken.

“Happiness does not consist in doing what we like, but in liking what we do.”

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

“Sir Henry Thompson, the great physician, in his recent book, ‘Age and Activity in Relation to Diet,’ when remarking on the distaste of children for flesh-meat, says that if it did not appear in the nursery till the children sent for it, it would rarely be seen there.” “Few people of gentle nature could bear to kill, skin, disembowel, and prepare for their own eating the animals they were accustomed to care for.”

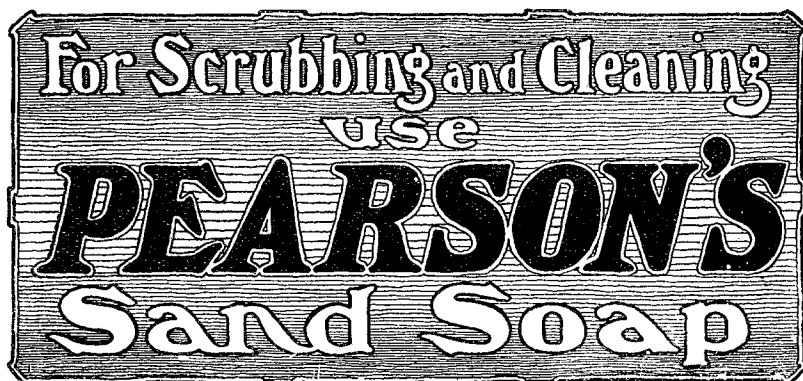
A prolific cause of chronic indigestion is, says a medical journal, eating from habit, and simply because it is meal time, and others are eating. To eat when not hungry is to eat without relish, and food taken without relish is worse than wasted. Without relish the salivary glands do not act, the gastric fluids are not freely secreted, and the best of foods will not be digested. Many perfectly harmless dishes are severely condemned for no other reason than that they were eaten perfunctorily, and without relish and due insalivation. Hunger makes the plainest foods enjoyable. It causes vigorous secretion and outpouring of all the digestive fluids—the sources of ptyalin, pepsin, trypsin, etc., without a plentiful supply of which no foods can be perfectly digested. Wait for an appetite, if it takes a week. Fasting is one of the saving graces.

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## Children's Department

### Little Lessons.

Little bird upon the tree,  
What is that you say to me?  
"Let your lot be what it may,  
Keep a cheerful heart, I pray."

Little flower so bright and fair,  
Breathe your lesson on the air.  
"Be your influence, day by day,  
Shed like fragrance round your way."

Little fly with silver wing,  
Say, what lesson do you bring?  
"Soon your life will pass away,  
Therefore use it well to-day."

Little sunbeam, shining bright,  
Teach me something by your light.  
"Be you genial, blithe, and gay,  
Smile in gladness while you stay."

All things that on earth I see  
Seem to have a voice for me;  
Ceaselessly, by night and day,  
"Learn the truth we teach," they say.

—Selected.

### One Boy's Chance.

A gentleman stopped before a sign that told him messenger-boys were to be had inside, and then went in.

"Boys," said the gentleman, eyeing them scrutinisingly, "I suppose you know there is to be an exhibition of trained dogs to-night?"

The faces of the boys showed that they were perfectly aware of that fact.

"Well, I'm looking for a boy to take a blind man to see it. I'm not jesting; I'm in earnest," said Mr. Davis; and then looking at one of the boys who had said nothing, he asked, "Well, what do you think of it?"

"I think I could do it," was the reply.

"How do you propose to make him see it?"

"Through my eyes, sir. That's the only way he could see it."

"You're the boy I'm after," said Mr. Davis, and he arranged for him to meet the blind man.

The exhibition was in a large theatre, and the blind man and his guide had a box to themselves, where they would disturb no one, but Mr. Davis, from his seat in the audience, knew that the boy was telling what went on, so that the blind man could understand. Indeed, no one applauded more heartily than the blind man himself. The following day Mr. Davis again appeared among the messenger boys, and after a few words with the manager, said:—

"Boys, there was offered every one of you, yesterday, a chance for lifting yourselves up in the world, but only one of you grasped it. My friend, the blind man, has

felt for some time that he might get much pleasure out of life if he could find some young eyes to do his seeing for him, with an owner who could report intelligently. My friend is delighted with the experiment. He says he is sure I hit upon the one boy in town who will suit him, and has offered him a good position with a fine salary. Messenger boys are easy to get; but a boy who can make a blind man see is at a premium. You see, that boy, though he did not know it, was on the watch for a good opportunity, and when it came, he knew how to manage it."—"Youth's Companion."

### Uncle Ben's Letter Box.

We have been very pleased to hear from so many of our little friends, but Uncle Ben's stories having ceased for some months, we will now close his Letter Box. He sends kindest greetings to all of his little readers and correspondents.

Horsham, Vic.

Dear Uncle Ben,—Just a few lines to let you know I take the "Signs of the Times" every week, and I like reading them very much. I go to the Church of Christ Sunday School every Sunday, where we learn about Jesus and His love. We are digging deeper and deeper for the true gold, and we are winning souls for Jesus Christ. What a grand thing it is when we are in trouble to read a few chapters of God's Holy Word, and we know that God says "He that cometh unto Me, I will in no wise cast out." What if we all realised the meaning of that verse! I am going to keep the "Signs of the Times" every week, and send them to the countries where they never hear of Jesus and His love. I will close my letter, hoping you will find a place big enough, and hoping you are glad to hear from your loving niece, I close with fond Christian love.

ADA GIBSON.

This is a real interesting little letter, Ada. Of course we are glad to hear from you. I am so pleased to know that you are one of the "diggers" after the true gold, and am more pleased still to hear that you have not only sought, but found. God bless you in your good work for our dear Master.

Terrace Street, Palmerston North, N.Z.

My Dear Uncle Ben,—I hope that these few lines will find you well. I go to Sunday School every Sunday, and I like it very well. I have two sisters and a brother who also go to Sunday School. I like reading the "Signs of the Times," and I always look to see if there are any letters in it. I am eleven and I am in the fifth standard. I sometimes go to church on a Sunday evening. I have a little bantam hen and a magic lantern. I hope to see my letter in the "Signs of the Times," and I wish to become one of your nephews. God bless you. Your loving friend,

WILLIAM HOCKING.

Thank you, Willie, for your cheery little letter. May God bless you, my little friend, and make you a noble, faithful, obedient servant of His. Read His holy word every day, and by-and-by you will find that you have a big bank account of "true gold."

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pense of health

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A new law has come into force in the State of New York which prohibits the sale of newspapers in the streets of any large city by any boy under ten, and by any girl under sixteen.

Chicago has another strike on its hands, this time it is a strike of the printers, who threaten to close all the shops of that city. They are demanding an eight-hour day. President Mitchell, of the mine workers, has announced that the miners will strike after the first of April next for recognition and an eight-hour day.

## New Home for the Signs of the Times.

### Water as a Motive Force.

In many countries of the world great attention is being given to the question of linking up the enormous power which is continually running to waste in mountain streams. So far little has been done in Australia in this direction, doubtless owing to the fact that we are not so well blessed with mountain streams as some other countries. Yet it is true that, in the near future, much attention will be given to utilise these forces which are running to waste, because of the necessity of seeking more economical methods of providing power for the various processes of industry.

According to one prominent authority, "the time is coming when the water-power of streams is to possess a greater value than ever in the economy of human life. As the coal supply is drawn down, and that and other sources of energy within reach become less available and more expensive, there will be a reliance upon water-power as never before since the discovery of the steam engine; and industry will present a claim to these streams superior, as a rule, to all others. This must be conceded. The utility factor will become more predominant than ever, for men cannot live and move and

thrive in physical well-being on the esthetic pleasures conveyed by the sight of a mountain brook tumbling throughout its course unimpeded and undammed."

When our plant is finally set up at Warburton, and the water is turned on and the wheels begin to revolve, and the building vibrates with the pulsations of dynamos, presses, and book-binding machinery, all being driven with the motive force of a small rivulet which hitherto has rushed down a rocky gorge and lost itself in the river below, we shall, according to the above authority, be "up to date."

Contributions to our new enterprise, which, as most of our readers know, is purely missionary, and not in any sense commercial, will be thankfully acknowledged in this column. The following additional donations have been received, which we acknowledge with thanks:—

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