

The Caribbean

WATCHMAN

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A Quiet Hour with Mother

"Above all things else, let parents surround their children with an atmosphere of cheerfulness, courtesy and love. A home where love dwells, and where it is expressed in looks, in words, and in acts, is a place where angels delight to manifest their presence."

The Caribbean WATCHMAN

Vol. 7

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama, April, 1909.

No. 2.

The OUTLOOK

Panama Canal—Gatun Locks.

For a number of months past the question has been before the public, discussed by leading engineers and enlarged upon by magazine and newspaper editors as to whether the lock system was feasible for the Panama Canal. This is the second time that the question has been before the public. The question hinged on the possibility of making the Gatun lock secure. This lock is to hold back the waters of a large inland lake and many thought that the foundation on which they were building the large dam was not secure enough to withstand the strain that would be occasioned by the water behind it. Ex-President Roosevelt, as one of the last works of his administration sent a special commission to Panama in February, headed by President Taft. The report of this commission states that "a full study of the data at hand and of the materials and of the plans proposed with the above modifications, leaves no doubt in our minds as to the safe, tight and durable character of the Gatun Dam." "We do not find any occasion for changing the type of canal that has been adopted." So a lock type of canal will go through and the canal officials report that they are confident that the canal will be completed in 1910.

Religious Sensationalism and Superstition.

Connected with the recent earthquake in Italy have come some very animated discussions in the press as to the reason of the earthquake visitation. The Catholic press unanimously declare the earthquake to be due to the judgement of God upon the nation. Among the reasons given for this judgement are the following; "to punish

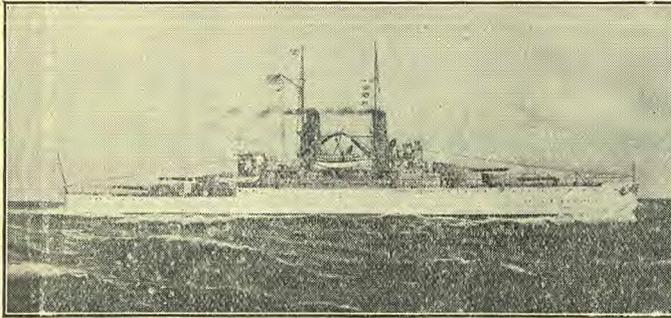
the people for their great wickedness," of course this wickedness consists largely in their leaving the fold of the church, "that the earthquake is a punishment sent from God to chastize the Italian people because of their national sin in depriving the pope of his temporal dominion." The sin of neglecting to fear the commands of the pope and to allow of his claims to the supreme rulership of the earth in things temporal and spiritual is a greater sin in the minds of the rulers of the Catholic Church than any sin against the God of heaven in the breaking of His law.

It is a remarkable fact, however, that in spite of the fact that the papacy tries to prove that the earthquake was due to these reasons, the quake took place in that portion of the country of Italy which is most loyal to the Catholic Church. It looks very much as tho the judgement of God was most fully bestowed upon those who set aside his law. But our Master set us the right example in the epistles when speaking of the destruction of certain cities of Galilee he says, "And he answered and said unto them, Think ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they have suffered these things? I tell ye nay, but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. "So when the Roman church applies the interpretation that she does to this matter she not only puts a wrong construction on the reason for the trouble but makes a local application where the whole world should be the learners from the lesson. God's word tells us why these things are. It says, "And there shall be great earthquakes," speaking of the last days before the second coming of Christ. It tells us too the reason for the trouble in

that it says that these things are sent from God to warn the world to repentance before the son of man comes. See Amos 3: 11, 12. God desires to save all men from the wrath to come and their own rebellion against all his laws is the reason for warnings seen at he present time in every land.

The United States Battleship Fleet.

The United States Battleship Fleet, which left Hampden Roads, Va., U. S. A., for its world cruise in December, 1907, returned to its port of departure on the 20th of February 1909. In the course of the voyage it has traversed over 48,000 miles and at the conclusion of the voyage is reported by its commander, Rear-Admiral Sperry, as being in better condition than when it left the home port. It has touched at the ports of five continents, received the plaudits of the people in all the lands that it has visited, and its crews have had a sea experience, equalling if not excelling that of any fleet which has ever sailed. Some



United States Battleship North Carolina

may ask, "What has it all been for?" In the words of the American press, "to demonstrate to the world what America has in the line of battleships" and to make known American friendship for the world." Yet this is not all. One cannot but note beneath the whole demonstration the mailed fist prepared to strike, and see in the cruise the threat to use the power displayed whenever necessary. America is letting the world know that she, who for a hundred years kept to her own affairs, is prepared to take a prominent place in the struggle of the future. Incidentally she is to have her part in the final conflict of Armageddon, and with the other nations meet the results of that struggle in the

justice of God. See Dan. 2: 44; Rev. 16: 12-16.

Science vs. the Bible.

Men are not content with the clear, plain statements of divine revelation and consequently continue to study out ways and means of explaining the statements of Scripture according to their own human methods of reasoning. A recent example of this process is found in Lieut-Col. G. Mackinlay's work on the date of the birth of Christ. In order that he may place it in accord with what science considers its accurate conclusions, he makes the birth of Christ come in conjunction with the periodical "bright shinnings" of the planet Venus, and states that these special apparitions of the planet are the ground work of the story of the "Star of Bethlehem." In other words, that the story of the sacred word is not founded upon fact but is the product of men's imaginations. Science forgets, however, in its attempt to reason out the mys-

teries and miracles of the Bible, the All-power of the Creator. The Father who spoke the worlds into existence, who maintains in space the countless worlds which move in perfect unison above us, is able to produce the star which led the wise men to Bethlehem at the time that it was needed, or he could use a planet out of its course to fulfil His will. For ourselves we prefer to take the Bible as it reads. There is evidence enough of its divine

revelation in its prophecies fulfilled; power enough manifest in nature all about us, to convince us that what God has said in the Word is true in letter and in spirit. Science and reasoning are valuable only when they are in accord with the Author of the greatest science of all, the Science of Salvation, as revealed in God's Word.

NEWS NOTES

Persian Earthquake.

Late in the month of January a very severe earthquake, was recorded by the seismographs of the world but for some time it was not known where the centre of the disturbance lay. In February however messengers arrived at the capital of Persia with the tidings that in the mountain re-

gions of that country sixty villages had been destroyed by an earthquake on the above date and that the number of deaths totalled six thousand. Another earthquake of great magnitude has been since recorded but up to the present the location is a mystery. It is thought to have been in the wilds of central Asia.

Persia—Present Conditions.

For months past the Shah of Persia, having bombarded and scattered his parliament, has been holding the reins of power, upheld by the bayonets of his troops who are commanded by foreign officers. The country, so say the papers, "is honey-combed with revolution," but as it is in Russia, this spirit of revolution finds no leader to draw together the scattered fragments of rebellion and bring them into concerted action. The country is suffering, trade is at a standstill and there is strong talk that the affair will end in foreign interference. The Shah fears the result to his person if he re-assembles parliament. Death for himself and the fall of the dynasty is looked for by many, himself included.

Turkish Changes.

Turkey has had another surprise sprung upon her during the past weeks in the abrupt dismissal from power of Kiamil Pasha, the Prime Minister of the realm. This official was supposed to have been a leader among the Young Turks and to enjoy their confidence. But suddenly, owing to some rumours that he was favouring a re-actionary party, the Turkish Parliament passed a vote of no-confidence by a majority of 198 to 8 and the prime minister resigned. Kiamil Pasha is considered as one of Turkey's ablest statesmen and fears are entertained for the peace of the Balkans under the newer and less experienced leaders. His removal from office is considered by foreign critics as a victory for England over German influence in Turkey.

Liberia.

The little country of Liberia on the west coast of Africa is in trouble. For a number of years it has been unable to meet its expenses and to control the native tribes that live within its borders. Owing to this last there has been constant friction between itself and the large nations that control the surrounding territory. Just recently, in January, Liberia sent representatives to Washington, D. C., U. S. A. to ask the aid of the American republic in bringing about the necessary betterment of the condition of the country. As the result a commission has been appointed by the Congress of the United States to go to Liberia and to report as to their findings and to recommend some course. It is thought in some circles that America may take Liberia under its direction and become responsible for its welfare.

Presidential Inauguration.

March 4, saw the inauguration of the new president, Mr. Taft at Washington, D. C., U. S. A. The inauguration ceremony owing to the worst storm that Washington has experienced in many years was held in the Senate chamber of the Capitol and the crowds that had gathered in spite of wind and rain were compelled to be content with a look at the new official. Ex-President Roosevelt left the city immediately after

the ceremony for his home in New York city and was expected to leave in the latter part of the month for an extensive hunting trip in Africa. He will be gone about one year and will gather specimens while there for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

California—Nevada and The Japanese.

The states of California and Nevada in the United States have had bills presented at the recent sessions of their legislatures in which the question of the admission of the Japanese people to those states was made a point at issue. The bills called for the exclusion of the Japanese people from America and in speeches that were made in the houses of both states the speakers urged that the advice of the national government be ignored on the question. The United States is desirous of maintaining the friendly relations that now exist between that country and Japan but the states in question, which are most vitally affected by the emigration of this nationality, are opposed and some have announced that they prefer to have war instead.

Conscription in England.

The following from an English journal published in London tells the trend of the conscription or compulsory service idea in that country and shows the prevailing control of the war spirit in the nations.

"We are drifting rapidly in the direction of conscription. Our huge military plans for the defence of the Empire will certainly make it seem necessary. It will not be called "conscription" at first, but some day England will find itself saddled with the hated "blood-tax." Mr. Haldane's great proposed army is to be for defence, not offence, but then, the modern idea of defence is offence. Again, Mr. Haldane is entirely opposed to conscription, but he seems to approve of it under a different name. The Alliance Assurance Company has given notice that hereafter all its employees must be members of the Territorial forces, and Mr. Haldane "entirely approves" their course of action. In effect, he approves compulsory enlistment. As the "Daily News" remarks: "It is a subtle and capricious form of compulsion which is being stealthily introduced. When such a system has gone a little farther, the case for conscription will be immensely strengthened. Young men will ask, and reasonably ask, that the burden shall be equalized. Smith, who happens to be under a foreman competing for a "Daily Mail" prize, or under a company basking in official approval, will want to know why Jones, more happily situated in some other works or offices, should escape his share of a compulsory burden. Conscription is tolerable only when it is equalized, and when it is freely and deliberately imposed by a nation on itself. The indirect conscription by which the ranks of the Territorials are being filled has all the disadvantages of legal compulsion and none of its checks or compensations."

Thirty thousand victims of cancer die every year in this country, said Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, of the Middlesex Cancer Hospital, a few days ago. Eight thousand cases of cancer had been carefully investigated, but there was no evidence forthcoming to show that the disease was hereditary.



EDITORIAL



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Printed Feb. 25, 1909 at Cristobal C. Z. as second class matter.

The Home

"EXCEPT the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." Ps. 127: 1. The Lord established the christian home, which is the foundation of all true missionary work, amid the bounties and beauties of Eden. Willing service, mutual responsibilities, and strict fidelity to God, are the conditions essential to success in the home life.

In order to make our homes what they should be, a "symbol of and a preparation for the home in heaven," our heavenly Father personally directed the arrangement in that model home in Eden. "The Lord God planted a garden" with all kinds of food-producing trees and plants for the physical wants of our first parents. Beautiful flowers and lovely plants of every description were also there to direct their minds toward the pure and holy, and thus give them right ideas of the character of the Creator of all things.

Adam and his posterity were told to "be fruitful, multiply, and replenish the earth." They were to keep this Garden, which God himself had planted in perfect order and as men multiplied on the earth, make similar gardens throughout the world.

How sad that the destructive trail of the serpent was allowed to mar this prospective scene of beauty. Through disobedience, Adam lost his home and the power to guide in such a grand enterprise; and his children the privilege of loving co-operation. In spite of this failure, the original plan of God will yet be accomplished. Christ the "Second Adam" "Came to seek and to save that which was lost." Although "thorns and thistles" abound on the old inheritance, the purpose of God that all the earth shall be peopled with pure and holy beings, who as families will enjoy homes, like the model given in Eden, has not been abandoned. When this sin cursed earth shall have been cleansed from the effects of transgression,

we read that then, the righteous "shall build houses and inhabit them" "and long enjoy the work of their hands," and that the tabernacle of God will be with men, "and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be their God." Isa. 65: 21. Rev. 21: 3.

While the Master is away preparing homes for us, in the New Jerusalem, he bids us "occupy till I come" a portion of this earth. Although we are strangers and pilgrims here, like Israel in the wilderness, we require tents (temporary homes) which we are to pitch where his spirit shall direct. We should be just as careful to have all the surroundings neat and orderly as were ancient Israel. Uncleaness and disorder in our homes, is just as offensive to God now, as it was in the days of Moses.

It is in harmony with the will of God, that men and women should found simple, yet neat, and attractive homes, where they can train their children and servants in the ways of righteousness. Through these every day experiences, we may be prepared for membership in heavenly family. If we fail to make our homes here what they should be, Christ will not give us those beautiful homes in eternity.

Since the home is the center of all true missionary enterprise, it is evident that we should carefully study and follow as far as possible, the principles revealed in the divine model given, when founding homes. Let the parents take pleasure in "planting a garden," that will be both useful and ornamental, on the place selected for building a home. Do not consider it a useless extravagance to provide a neat fair sized yard for the children to play in. Be sure to have well kept beds of flowers for the adornment of the home. Make strong fences so that the stock will not destroy the garden after you have made it. These conditions are necessary for the proper development of a christian home. For this reason the over-crowded cities and wretched tenement houses, are not the best places to select for homes. If compelled by circumstances to remain in such places for a time, at least, keep a few plants in your yard or in the house, if you have no yard.

Seek to interest the children in the tiny seeds, the springing plants and the sweet perfume of the flowers. Show them how other plants provide food for mankind and that by carefully tilling these plants, we

will not lack for food. Give the children a spot of ground for themselves, and then teach them how to plant and care for a garden. Encourage them to carry of their flowers to the sick, and supply food to some deserving sufferer, and thus find true joy and happiness in the service of Christ. They should also be carefully instructed how to honor the Lord with their tithes, so that his blessing will always be on their gardens.

No matter how small and simple the building you have selected for a home may be, each member of the family should cheerfully do their part in making it comfortable and home-like. The mother who is contented to allow her home, where she should rule as queen, remain in a filthy, untidy condition, is neglecting the solemn vow of matrimony and is liable to see her husband and children go out from the home and fall into sin. They should seek to interest their children, especially the girls, to assist in keeping the house in order so that holy angels may love to linger there.

Care should be taken to provide suitable places for the children as they may be added to the family. It is a very sad mistake to fail to provide separate quarters for the boys and girls as they come to young manhood and womanhood. When a large family of children have no other place for sleeping and dressing than the one room in common with parents, servants and visitors, the parents need not be surprised if the children become careless in their habits and easily follow evil companions into lives of shame. Give the children rooms by themselves as soon as possible and teach them how to care for them, and thus lighten the burdens of others and also gain an experience for themselves. If separate rooms cannot be provided, then be sure to screen off a portion of a room for the children and teach them to respect the rights of each other in the place assigned them. Careful attention to these simple principles, will, we believe, be found helpful in raising the standard of morality in the home, the church, and in society.

While it is necessary for us to be very careful in all these little things, let us ever remember that "Except the Lord build the house," our work will be a failure. Parents must seek the Lord till they are united in heart and purpose to make their home a model one. No home can be

successfully established or preserved without the family altar where daily wants are recognized and needed blessings carefully sought for and obtained from the throne of grace. The opportunities and privileges of a christian home are unlimited. May each reader of these lines seek to do faithfully his or her part in improving the home you are connected with is our earnest prayer.

K.

A Risen Saviour.

He is risen! "But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept" 1 Cor. 15: 20, "Even so in Christ shall all be made alive," verse 22. Thus the welcome news has been reaching the inhabitants of the centuries. A risen Saviour. A power to raise his people whom he came to save. He is the first-fruits of those that slept; the guarantor that they also shall in him be "*made alive.*"

The season is Easter. The resurrection time. We are wont to make much of the season, to regard it as a holiday, but too often to forget the deep and glorious meaning of the resurrection.

Christ rose from the grave. By his rising we are made sure of a resurrection. Even as he was made alive, we shall be raised from death. He rose, because that in this life he had lived righteously, in strict accord with his father's commands, to stand before God for us. Even so we, if we live righteously and godly in this present evil world may be sure of a "resurrection unto life" in that day when he makes up his jewels.

The resurrection means more. "Ye are dead in trespasses and sins." "Even so in Christ" we may be made alive. By the death and resurrection of Christ we are made certain of Christ's power over the enemy. As he conquered him while here, and finally overcome him at his resurrection from the prison house of the enemy, so we, dead in sin and fettered by the enemy, may be released from the bondage of sin and sent forth to new life and hope in a living, and interceding Saviour.

Do you struggle still in doubt of pardon and forgiveness. Your Saviour is risen, is alive and before the Father pleads in your behalf. It is the season of the resurrection. Shall it not find you, dear reader, risen from the dead and walking "in newness of life" through your risen Saviour."

General Articles

The Great Day of the Lord

Signs of Christ's Coming.

1. In the Sun, Moon and Stars. Matt. 24: 29; Luke 21: 25; Mark 13: 24.

(a) The sun "shall be darkened," "black as sackcloth of hair," Rev. 6: 12, "withdraw her shining," Joel 3: 13, "darkened in his going forth," Isa. 13: 10.

(b) The moon shall become "as blood," Rev. 6: 12, shall not give her light," Matt. 24: 29.

The time of the darkening of the sun and moon is definitely given in our Saviour's discourse on the Second advent. Mark records Jesus as saying, "In those days after that tribulation the sun shall be darkened and the moon shall not give her light." Mark 13: 24. This great tribulation is now in the past. Both Daniel, and John in the Revelation speak of it and give many details concerning it. See Daniel 7 and Rev. 12. Protestants commentators agree that its fulfilment is found in the great Papal persecution under which it is estimated that seventy million martyrs perished. This period began in 538 A.D. and ended in 1798 when Pope Pius Sixth was taken prisoner. Before these days ended, that is prior to 1798, and following the persecution, the sun was to be darkened and the moon was not to give her light. This was fulfilled by the great dark day of May 19, 1780. It was no eclipse. Herschell the great English astronomer says concerning it, "The dark day of North America was one of those wonderful phenomenon of nature which will always be read with interest, but which philosophy is at a loss to explain. In 1783, the same phenomena was witnessed in Europe. The British poet Cowper refers to it in his "Task"—

Nature seems with dim and sickly eye,
To wait the end of all.

(c) "And the Stars shall Fall." Matt. 24: 29, Rev. 5: 13. The signs in the sun and moon were introductory to a multiplicity of signs that should follow in the next generation. This sign in the Stars was fulfilled by the great meteoric showers of the last century, as seen by the Western

world in Nov, 1833, and in the Eastern Hemisphere in Nov. 1866.

Signs in The Earth.

1. "And I will show signs in the earth." Acts 2: 20. "Earthquakes in divers places. Luke 21: 11. When Jesus was asked for signs of his coming, a portion of his reply was that there shall be earthquakes in divers places. The English seismologist, Robert Mallet, tells us that earthquakes in the first century of our era



The Falling of the Stars, 1833.

averaged but one in twenty-nine years. This average increased gradually until the nineteenth century when it goes up by leaps and bounds. He tells us there was an average of 288 each year in the eighteen years from 1850-1868, and now the average has reached thousands each year.

2. Famines and Pestilences. Luke 21: 11. To earthquakes Jesus adds famines and pestilences as a sign of his coming. The people of India, in spite of all the benefits of the discoveries of modern science, are still so surrounded by increasing plague and

famine that they do not need multiplied evidence of the fulfilment of this sign.

3. "Fire and Pillars of Smoke." Joel 2 : 30, 31.

4; "The sea and waves roaring. " Luke 21 : 25-27. Tidal waves, and marine cyclones multiplying so rapidly cause the increasing disasters by sea to prolong the anthem "Jesus is coming soon."

All these signs show that this earth is growing old and the times are waxing late. Soon Jesus will come to fold them up as a vesture. See Heb. 1 : 10 12, Isa. 24.

Signs Among Men

1. Increase of knowledge. Dan. 12 : 4.

This prophecy has a remarkable two-fold fulfilment in this our day.

(a) In the increase of Bible knowledge following the obscurity of the Dark Ages.

(b) In the increase of knowledge in the scientific world, and the world of invention as witnessed by the multitude of inventions which are doubtless but a part of God's plan for the finishing speedily of his work. See Romans 9 : 28.

2. Increase of riches in the hands of the few, and the oppression of the poor. James 5 : 1-7.

We can see the fulfilment of this in the great accumulation of riches in the hands of the few, and the modern system of organizing capital called in some countries Trusts. Truly these Trusts make a net in which they catch the children of men as the fishes of the sea. See Habbakuk 1 : 12-17.

3. Universal war preparation. Joel 3 : 9-14. Jer. 4 : 19-23.

While the nations of earth are calling so-called "universal peace congresses with their left hands, their right hands are occupied to the utmost in war preparations. This is in obedience to that command from beneath, which is foretold in Joel—Prepare war. This world-wide war preparation will not end in universal peace, but in Armageddon. See Rev. 16 : 12-16.

Signs in the Church

In hanging out his many signs foretelling his coming, Jesus does not leave out his professed church. We note briefly two signs among others.

1. The universal proclamation of the Gospel Message. Matt. 24 : 12, Rev. 14 : 6-14.

The last generation of true believers will

launch such a world-wide evangelistic crusade that all the world will hear, and and either accept or reject the Gospel message. We have reached that time. The watchword, "the evangelization of the world in this generation," is heaven born. Not that the world will be converted, but "this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, *for a witness* to all nations, then shall the end come.

2. Apostacy, formality, and coldness on the part of many professed members of the Church of Christ. 1 Tim. 3 : 1-5, Matt. 24 : 12.

But while some of the professed Church of Christ shall co-operate with the Lord of the harvest in the finishing of the work, another large class of church members will be cold, careless and formal. This is shown—

(a) By the multiplication of forms and ceremonies, and the exaltation of tradition above the Word of God. 2 Tim. 3 : 1-5. 2 The s. 2 : 1-12. 2 Tim. 4 : 3, 4.

(b) By the general Peace and Safety cry, 1 Thess. 5 : 3. 2 Pet. 3 : 3-7.

(c) By the working of Spiritism professing to be in communication with the dead. 1 Tim. 4 : 1, 2. 2 Thess. 2 : 9-12. Matt. 24 : 23, 24. Rev. 16 : 13, 14. Rev. 13 : 13, 14. 2 Cor 11 : 14, 15.

All these great lines of prophecy show conclusively that we have now reached the last generation. The next great event is Christ's second coming. "He is near even at the doors." Let us not close our eyes to these great waymarks scattered along life's pathway, but heed diligently the exhortation, "Prepare to meet thy God."

GEO. F. ENOCH.

Home Influences.

THE home should be to the children the most attractive place in the world, and the mother's presence should be its greatest attraction. Children have sensitive, loving natures. They are easily pleased, and easily made unhappy. By gentle discipline, in loving words and acts, mothers may bind their children to their hearts.

Young children love companionship, and can seldom enjoy themselves alone. They yearn for sympathy and tenderness. That which they enjoy they think will please mother also; and it is natural for them to go to her with their little joys and

sorrows. The mother should not wound their sensitive hearts by treating with indifference matters that, though trifling to her, are of great importance to them. Her sympathy and approval are precious. An approving glance, a word of encouragement or commendation, will be like sunshine in their hearts, often making the whole day happy.

Instead of sending her children from her, that she may not be annoyed, by their noise or troubled by their little wants, let the mother plan amusement or light work to employ the active hands and minds.

By entering into their feelings, and directing their amusements and employments, the mother will gain the confidence of her children, and she can the more effectually correct wrong habits, or check the manifestation of selfishness or passion. A word of caution or reproof spoken at the



right time will be of great value. By patient, watchful love, she can turn the minds of the children in the right direction, cultivating in them beautiful and attractive traits of character.

The Father's Responsibility

The husband and father is the head of the household. The wife looks to him for love and sympathy, and for aid in the training of the children; and this is right. The children are his as well as hers, and he is equally interested in their welfare. The children look to the father for support and guidance; he needs to have a right conception of life and of the influences and associations that should surround his family; above all, he should be controlled by the love and fear of God and by the teaching of his word, that he may guide the feet of his children in the right way.

The father is the lawmaker of the household; and, like Abraham, he should make the law of God the rule of his home. God said of Abraham, "I know him, that

he will command his children and his household." There would be no sinful neglect to restrain evil, no weak, unwise, indulgent favoritism; no yielding of his conviction of duty to the claims of mistaken affection. Abraham would not only give right instruction, but he would maintain the authority of just and righteous laws. God has given rules for our guidance. Children should not be left to wander away from the safe path marked out in God's word, into ways leading to danger, which are open on every side. Kindly, but firmly, with persevering, prayerful effort, their wrong desires should be restrained, their inclinations denfed.

The father should enforce in his family the sterner virtues,—energy, integrity, honesty, patience, courage, diligence and practical usefulness. And what he requires of his children he himself should practice, illustrating these virtues in his own manly bearing.

But, fathers, do not discourage your children. Combine affection with authority, kindness and sympathy with firm restraint. Give some of your leisure hours to your children; become acquainted with them; associate with them in their work

and in their sports, and win their confidence. Cultivate friendship with them, especially with your sons. In this way you will be a strong influence for good.

The father should do his part toward making home happy. Whatever his cares and business perplexities, they should not be permitted to overshadow his family; he should enter his home with smiles and pleasant words.

In a sense the father is the priest of the household, laying upon the family altar the morning and evening sacrifice. But the wife and children should unite in prayer, and join in the song of praise. In the morning before he leaves home for his daily labor, let the father gather his children about him, and, bowing before God, commit them to the care of the Father in heaven. When the cares of the day are past, let the family unite in offering grateful prayer and raising the song of praise, in acknowledgement of divine care during the day.

Fathers and mothers, however pressing your business, do not fail to gather your family around God's altar. Ask for the guardianship of holy angels in your home. Remember that your dear ones are exposed to temptations. Daily annoyances beset the path of young and old. Those who would live patient, loving, cheerful lives must pray. Only by receiving constant help from God can we gain the victory over self.

Home should be a place where cheerfulness, courtesy, and love abide; and where these graces dwell, there will abide happiness and peace. Troubles may invade, but these are the lot of humanity. Let patience, gratitude, and love keep sunshine in the heart, though the day may be ever so cloudy. In such homes angels of God abide.

Parents, let your children see that you love them, and will do all in your power to make them happy. If you do so, your necessary restrictions will have far greater weight in their young minds. Rule your children with tenderness and compassion, remembering that "their angels do always behold the face of My Father which is in heaven." If you desire the angels to do for your children the work given them of God co-operate with them by doing your part.

Brought up under the wise and loving guidance of a true home, children will have no desire to wander away in search of pleasure and companionship. Evil will not attract them. The spirit that prevails in the home will mould their characters; they will form habits and principles that will be a strong defence against temptation when they shall leave the home shelter and take their place in the world.

Children as well as parents have important duties in the home. They should be taught that they are a part of the home firm. They are fed and clothed and loved and cared for; and they should respond to these many mercies by bearing their share of the home burdens, and bringing all the happiness possible into the family of which they are members.

Children are sometimes tempted to chafe under restraint; but in after life they will bless their parents for the faithful care and strict watchfulness that guarded and guided them in their years of inexperience.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

Morsels

1. LET your morning set the example for your evening; your *life* the manner you should *die*.

2. There is time but for one thing—Eternity!

3. My son, the way to keep *off* the *road* is to keep *on* the *road*. Walk in the good old path, and thou shalt find peace unto thy soul.

4. When you have found a day *when*, and a place *where* you are sure you will not die, *then* and *there*, you may safely be unprepared to die. But who knows such a time and place? Are you ready here and now? *Now* is the accepted time.

5. It may be easy, and even pleasant to make trouble to-day, but it will be hard to meet it some other day.

6. We may not all be born nobles, but we may bear ourselves nobly.

7. People ought to glory in their *ascent* rather than *descent*. The question is not Who your grandfather was? but Who you are? Each man has to give account of his own self, or be discounted. A worthy sire of a worthless son only measures the depth of that son's worthlessness. Unless one belongs to the race of Heb. 12: 1-2, he is a rascal. He is of the highest rank who has the highest connection. The boy who boasted of having lords in his family was excellently answered by the other boy who said: "I have at least one—an Elder Brother, the Lord Jesus."

8. Fear not, thou worm Jacob . . . thou shalt thresh mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff." Isa. 41: 14-15.

Despite the common Judean prejudice, good things did come from Nazareth, after all. Thou Bethlehem Ephratah, though little among the thousands, out of thee, the Ruler came. Micah 5: 2.

What seems a negligible *mite* may be syllabic of *dynamite*. Or put in words of the Tarsian philosopher: "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; . . . the weak to confound the mighty; . . . things despised . . . ; and things that are not, to bring to nought things that are."

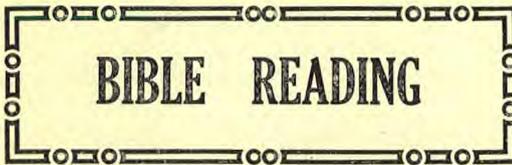
Despise nobody. What seems a despicable worm may be but the *larva* stage to the *pupa chrysalis*, preparatory to its graduation, flight amidst floral fragrance.

The Almighty is still creating wonders out of nothing. "When I am weak, then am I strong."

9. There used to be an English teacher who bowed so respectfully to his boys, that someone asked him, why he was so deferential to the lads. He replied: There may be some of England's future great men there!

In a world where things *set up* to-day may be *upset* to-morrow, it may be prophecy as well as philosophy to bow right and left. Kuropatkin may have to change place with Kuroki.

To be Concluded.



The Home of the Redeemed.

"We've no abiding city here,
Sad truth were this to be our home;
But let this thought our spirits cheer,
We seek a city yet to come."

1. *What promise of the Saviour encourages the desire for a home?*

"Let not your heart be troubled. . . . In My Father's home are many mansions; . . . I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and will receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." John 14 : 1-3.

2. *When will this longing be realized?*

"The Lord Himself shall descend from heaven, with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then we that are alive, that are left, shall together with them be caught up in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord." 1 Thess. 4 : 16-18.

3. *How long will the redeemed remain in heaven?*

"They lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years." Rev. 20 : 4.

4. *What will be the condition of the earth during this period?*

"Behold, Jehovah maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabitants thereof." Isa. 24 : 1-3, 5.

5. *Beyond this what did the prophets see?*

"I saw a new heaven and a new earth for the first heaven and the first earth are passed away." Rev. 21 : 1.

"According to his promise, we look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." 2 Peter 3 : 13.

6. *At this time what takes place?*

"I saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, made ready as a bride adorned for her husband." Rev. 21 : 2.

"His feet shall stand in that day upon the Mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east; and the Mount of Olives shall be cleft in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, and there shall be a very great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south." Zech. 14 : 4.

7. *What will become of sin and sinners?*

"When the thousand years are finished, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison, and shall come forth to deceive the nations which are in the four corners of the earth. . . . And they went up over the breadth of the earth, and compassed the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and fire came down out of heaven, and devoured them." Rev. 20 : 7-9.

8. *How will this fire affect the earth?*

"The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up." 2 Peter 3 : 10.

9. *What Old Testament prophecy will thus be fulfilled?*

"Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth; and the former things shall not come into mind." Isa. 65 : 17.

10. *For how long, how far-reaching, and how secure will this inheritance be?*

"Jehovah knoweth the days of the perfect; and their inheritance shall be forever." Ps. 37 : 18.

"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, And from the River unto the ends of the earth." Ps. 72 : 8.

"But the meek shall inherit the land, And shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." Ps. 37 : 9.

11. *In this restoration of the earth for the abode of man, what is accomplished in the purpose of God?*

"Thus saith Jehovah that created the heavens, the God that formed the earth and made it, that established and created it not a waste, that formed it to be inhabited: I am Jehovah; and there is none else." Isa. 45 : 18.

Max Hill in Signs of the Times.

HOME AND HEALTH

"As It Is In Heaven.

MAX HILL

What harmony Thy heavenly courts must know,
What selling chords enchant the dwellers there,
What scenes of beauty, rapturous and fair,
What full delights, for Thou hast made it so!
In wondrous mold Thy footstool here below
Thy Word has formed and fashioned by Thy care;
But sin has entered, death-producing snare,
And earth is scarred and seamed and filled with wo.
Come, Thou, we pray, and touch the sin-racked
form,
Send forth Thy healing, cleansing touch to save;
Teach us, Thy children of the way to Thee;
So may Thy wisdom rule through stress and
storm,
Through every chilling wind and whelming wave,
Yea, "as it is in heaven," in earth be.

What is a Cold.

THIS seems a very simple question, and one almost anybody could answer. There is hardly any one who does not know just what causes colds, and perhaps almost every one has a sure cure. Nevertheless we continue to have colds, and to have hard colds, which run their allotted time regardless of treatment.

Do we, after all, know anything about colds? Are they the result of drafts, sudden cooling, cold feet, being chilled, and the like?

One will ride for hours in a forty-mile gale, and have no cold, though he may be chilled to the bone. Nearly every bather experiences sudden cooling when he plunges into the water, and yet one never thinks of taking a cold from this cause. Some people habitually have cold feet, and yet are not more subject to colds than others. For nearly every process that is supposed to produce a cold, there may be cited an example of a more severe process of the same type that evidently does not cause cold.

What is the origin of the popular opinions regarding the cause of colds? Perhaps we can not trace these back, but we can easily understand how a popular opinion may become firmly rooted in the minds of an individual.

Say, for instance, one has imbibed the idea that colds are caused by drafts. If he

notices a "cold coming on" (it has probably been "coming on" several hours when first noticed), he at once recalls the fact—or the fancy—that he sat exposed to a draft a few minutes before. And of course the draft is the culprit!

Whatever our opinion may be regarding the origin of a cold, it is apt, in this way, to be strengthened by each new experience.

Modern medical research indicates that every cold is very probably an infection, either from some other person or from the germs one habitually carries in his own mouth.

There are epidemic colds, which—either because some atmospheric condition makes many persons susceptible to the action of germs that are ordinarily harmless, or because some persons with colds are spreading in the atmosphere germs that are unusually virulent—seem to attack whole families and schools and communities. It is customary nowadays to call such epidemic colds "grip," whether they are caused by the influenza bacillus or not.

Undoubtedly such epidemics are often spread by the intermingling of the sick with the well. Sanatorium workers have learned to dread, and to prevent as far as possible, visits to the institution of any one having "a cold;" for such a cold is nearly always transmitted to a large number—possibly all—of the patients, much to their detriment.

It should be remembered that any one who has a cough, whether it be tubercular or not, and whether any sputum be raised or not, may, by the droplets dislodged in coughing, transmit the disease to others. Think of the possibilities of a crowded, poorly ventilated assembly room, where there may be large numbers of such germs in the air, and where the warmth and stuffiness may be such as to lower the vital resistance of all who are present!

And this brings us to another consideration. To have a cold there must be, in addition to the germ, a susceptible individual.

Susceptibility to colds may be permanent or temporary. Some persons, because of

diseased air-passages, are subject to every passing cold. They are hardly over one cold before they have another, or perhaps they contract a cold in the fall which lasts all winter. These cases may be tubercular, as they may be subject to conditions which demand thorough local treatment of the nasal passages and throat.

There are many things which may temporarily increase the susceptibility to cold, and among these are those usually attributed to drafts, etc.; but it will probably be found, in nearly all cases of this kind, that there has also been some over-heating from stuffy rooms, or from too much or too heavy clothing, or there have been gross habits of eating, or other excesses that have lowered the vitality.

Arctic explorers have no trouble with "colds" while in the arctic regions, where fuel is scarce, and where their rations are the most rigid. It is when they return to warmer climes, that they "catch cold."

An active, open-air life, or at least the avoidance of hothouse influences, and bad air, and contact with those who have colds, will lessen the number of colds.

At Family Worship

Corner-Stones

"O strong, upwelling prayers of faith,
From inmost founts of life ye start;
The Spirit's pulse, the vital breath
Of soul and heart."

The corner-stone of the family altar are love, order, mutual confidence, and personal responsibility. How many family altars are broken and falling down for lack of these strong corners! Love for God, for each other, and for prayer are strangely missing. The children are allowed to whisper, play, sit on the floor, lie on the couch, or loll about as they please, and older ones come before God in this sacred family gathering-place in any kind of slouchy, dirty dress, and with a restless air of nervous haste. But little faith or confidence in God are manifested. Father and mother each doubt the piety of the other; and because of this strained feeling, and a desire to be through with worship as soon as possible, the father takes upon himself all the burden of the family devotion, by reading a "short psalm" and "making" a prayer. Is it strange that children reared in such an atmosphere learn to

treat religion lightly from seeing daily this rude interpretation of it?

A Binding Cord

But conducted as it should be, the family altar is a mighty factor in the making of a home,—a spiritual table where the bread of life is daily eaten, without haste, and where all the members grow into strength, nearer to God, and nearer to each other.

This is the one place of all others where the family circle is complete. Here the members can look into each other's faces, speak tender words of comfort and encouragement, sing the good old songs, and read together the words of God. Hear hearts touch each other, and beat in unison and love. When family ties are woven, closer and closer, with a binding strength like this, such cords will hold in the far-off years, even though the members may be scattered in many lands.

An Object-Lesson

Around the altar of prayer the children get their first impressions of the importance of prayer, and the value and genuineness of the religion of Jesus Christ. How much then, is involved in the faithfulness, promptness, and regularity of parents in the observance of the daily privilege! If the hour of prayer is hurried through with unseemly haste, or lightly set aside for pressing secular duties, the children's estimate of prayer and religion will be formed accordingly.

Order and Deportment

If worship is held morning and evening at a regular time, the children will soon learn to expect it. They should be taught to be in their places at the proper time, with clean hands and faces, without being "rounded up" and admonished twice every day. The secret of success in this effort rests in beginning to teach the child the right way when he is young, so that he may never know that any other way is ever admissible.

Each child, particularly when young, should have his own proper place and chair, except as rearrangements may be made from time to time in tender recognition of the children's wishes.

This is not the time for children to be held on anybody's knee, nor should they be allowed to bunch together on the couch or elsewhere. There is too much tempta-

continued on page iv cover.

OUR YOUNG FOLK

Barbara

(Concluded.)

The meeting closed, and Barbara walked slowly homeward, trying to think of something she could do to increase interest in the S. C. A. "As president, I suppose I must do something, but what it will be I don't know."

At the supper table that evening Ben remarked, "Well, I suppose the S. C. A. has gone up?"

"O, no, it hasn't," replied Barbara brightly. "We have decided to make one more trial."

"Did they elect officers?"

"Certainly."

"And who, may I ask, has the honor of being president of that wonderfully strong and mighty organization?" he asked, scornfully.

Barbara flushed, as she answered, with a little smile, "They chose to elect your worthy sister."

Ben gave a low whistle as evidence of his surprise, and said no more.

The next day Mr. Hepburn, who had been her Sabbath-school superintendent ever since she could remember, met her, and as he shook hands, he said, "Well, I suppose the S. C. A. will soon be a wide-awake society with you as its head." She shook her head dubiously, as she said, "I'm afraid not. I think we have tried everything, and it would take little short of a miracle to make it what it used to be."

"Have you tried prayer?" he asked, earnestly; and something in his face made Barbara reply, slowly, "Why, yes—I think so."

Thus it was through the following day—first it was Professor Martin, then her pastor, then another minister, and finally a dear friend. They all seemed much interested, and very ready to encourage or help. Sometimes this annoyed her, but usually she felt pleased, and resolved that with God's help the S. C. A. should not be a thing of the past.

She was much surprised because each one who had spoken to her about it had in some way mentioned prayer as the remedy. "Did they think

the Christian student never prayed?" They had never had a meeting without a prayer service, even if some had been short.

The day before the next meeting found Barbara undecided as to what course to pursue; she had done nothing, but she was restless. "Why did every one keep at her so about it? Just as if she could make the students go to the meetings!"

Barbara's mother saw that she was troubled, and had wisely refrained from mentioning it to her, knowing well that when her daughter's heart became too full, she would have her confidence unasked. To-night it came. Barbara was quite discouraged, and she poured her heart out to her mother, and cried some angry, hurt tears, because some of the pupils had taunted her about her "big" office. She was too proud to show any one else that she cared even a little bit.

When she went out from her mother's room, it was with a new determination that the S. C. A. should be a success. But the thing her mother had suggested was not an easy thing for proud, high-spirited Barbara, and she went to her room that night and prayed a real prayer that must have gone straight to the Saviour's heart.

That first meeting! Barbara would remember it as long as she lived. The usual three or four "faithfuls" were there, and probably a half dozen others, curious to know what Barbara was going to do and say. There was nothing unusual, nothing encouraging. But when, near the close, Barbara rose, and, with flushed cheeks, asked how many would promise to join her in a fifteen-minute prayer service to be held in room B, immediately after school every night during the coming week, the bored look on most of their faces turned to wondering astonishment. Three there were who promised, besides the superintendent. You could always depend on him for anything reasonable. He was one of those men who believe that religion does not interfere with school work, but that its aims should be to make better and more conscientious pupils. However he was to be out of town the next

day, and the first meeting was to be held without him.

That was the hardest ordeal of Barbara's girlhood. She went into room B with a trembling heart, and there found two of those who had promised. The other came in a few seconds later. She had laughed and joked and studied with these friends, but to say to them, "Shall we kneel now?" was another thing, and the question trembled on her lips, while her heart beat with rapid thumps for several minutes, before she managed to bring it out in her own cool manner, except for a little tremble of the lips, which each one noticed, and loved her the better for. After that the superintendent was there each night, and it did not seem so hard. Indeed, one afternoon the fifteen minutes lengthened into thirty before any one realized that the time for closing had passed. At the next weekly meeting there was no particular increase in attendance, and Barbara's heart would have sunk within her, but she could not help realizing that their meeting was good, in spite of lack of numbers. The attendance at the second weekly meeting was not much better, but the little daily prayer service kept right on. By tacit agreement little had been said about it, and the greater number of the pupils knew nothing of that little gathering every afternoon.

The third meeting was still better. It seemed as if the S. C. A. had suddenly become one of the most popular organizations. Fully three-fourths of the pupils were there. The news of the little daily prayer service had somehow been noised around, and there was considerable curiosity among the other pupils. The meeting was good, and the pupils came again, and brought others. But Ben stayed away.

One afternoon late in the fall, the usual weekly meeting was just begun, when Barbara, sitting in the audience, saw her brother enter, and go to one of the back seats. It was not the last time he came, and when, one afternoon he arose and told them all that he, too, wanted to own Christ as his Savior, Barbara's heart was full.

After the meeting, as brother and sister walked home together, he told her how, on that evening when she had been discouraged and talked and cried with her mother, he had been in his own room when she came to hers to pray. Without her knowing it, he had heard every word of the prayer offered so earnestly to heaven, and

had realized something of the struggle she was making for his sake.

That night Barbara had another talk with her mother, and she ended by saying, with her arms around her mother's neck, and just a suspicion of joyful tears in her eyes, "O, I'm so glad I didn't give up the S. C. A.!"

PEARL W. MCCOWAN.

President Lincoln and the Dying Boy.

During the hard days of the American civil war, President Lincoln made frequent visits to the hospitals, that were always overcrowded with the suffering and dying.

On one occasion he stopped to speak to one of the patients, a mere boy of sixteen, who had been mortally wounded and was nearing his end.

President Lincoln, taking the thin, white hand, said:

"My poor boy, what can I do for you?"

With a beseeching look the little fellow turned his eyes to the homely, kindly face, and asked, "Won't you write to my mother for me?"

"That I will," answered the President, and calling for a pen, ink, and paper, he seated himself and wrote a long letter. When it was finished, the President rose, saying—

"I will post this as soon as I get back to the office. Now, is there anything else I can do for you?"

In some way the boy had come to know that it was the President. And so looking at him in the most appealing sort of way, he asked:—

"Won't you stay with me till it's all over? It won't be long, and I want to hold on to your hand."

That was too much for the great-hearted President to resist. The tears came to his eyes, and he sat down by him and took hold of his hand. The little fellow did not move or speak a word. This was some time before four o'clock, and it was long after six before the end came.

But the President sat there as if he had been the boy's father. When the end came, with a prayer he folded the thin hands over the pale, thin face. The tears streamed down his cheeks unheeded.

Was it a wonder that the soldiers loved him?

"FLOWERS are the silent music of God's voice and children are His heritage."

Missions

The Echo.

The word thou speakest, give it careful thought ;
Whose tongue the air vibrates with sudden
 might
Must need an agile mind to keep aright,
Or rue the sad discord his clang hath wrought.
When long thy voice is hushed, some souls have
 caught
The echo, and thy startled ear will smite,
Thy word, thy accent e'en. Back from the
 height
All thou hast uttered on the breeze is brought.
Strange it will sound to thee, and scarce thine
 own.
Oh, grant 'twas spoken well; for thousands
 hear,
As echo after echo tells it o'er,
Now swelling louder than thy natal tone,
Then fainter, from those parts thou dream'st
 not near,
And, dying, lives in silence evermore.

— Charles Elmer Janney.

Nanyo, Hunan's Sacred Mountain.

The scene is Sinai, and how grand the description: "The dawn gilded the dark ridges of the mountains, and the sun's rays pierced the deep gorges, seeming to those weary travelers like beams of mercy from the throne of God. On every hand, vast, rugged heights seemed in their solitary grandeur to speak of eternal endurance and majesty. Here the mind was impressed with solemnity and awe. Man was made to feel his ignorance and weakness in the presence of Him who 'weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance.' Here Israel was to receive the most wonderful revelation ever made by God to men. Here the Lord had gathered his people that he might impress upon them the sacredness of his requirements by declaring with His own voice His holy law. . . . God was working to lift them to a higher moral level by giving them a knowledge of himself."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, page 228.

The scene is changed, but, alas, the lessons having been forgotten, how sad is Jeremiah's picture: "Backsliding Israel . . . is gone up upon every high hill and

under every green tree, and there hath played the harlot."

Again the scene is changed. We are in the time of the end: the place is Nanyo (*nan*, south; *yo*, mountain) in dark Hunan, China. Groups of pilgrims are wending their way along the winding foot-paths toward the south. They carry little beyond an umbrella and an extra jacket; but most of them have a supply of incense to burn as they go. The silence is broken at intervals by their short chants in a falsetto voice.

Nanyo is situated a few miles inland from Hengshan, a county-town on the Siang River, about four days' journey overland from Changsha. It is about 3,000 feet high, and well-wooded; some of the trees are giants of the forests. Chinese aver that the roof of the temple nearest the summit, although composed of thick sheets of iron, moves up and down when the wind is high.

The great day of the annual pilgrimages to Nanyo, which have continued for more than two hundred years, is the 15th of the 8th Chinese moon (Sept. 10, 1908). The pilgrims are for the most part illiterate men, with a sprinkling of women, and they practice strict vegetarianism on the journey. The usual view, to attend and burn incense to the idol in order to receive the blessing (?), is for three years in succession. But it should be remembered that the ritual can be performed by proxy on payment of the necessary money, so that one person may represent many would-be worshipers. This may account in a measure for the very noticeable decrease in numbers attending this year.

At the appointed hour, the pilgrims having bathed, they proceed to the temple to perform the necessary round of services. The priests are very busy selling the necessary articles used in the ritual, and are not slow to rebuke poorer pilgrims with such expressions as, "What, come to burn incense at Nanyo and no money!" Enormous quantities of packets of chips or chunks of scented wood are used in preference to the ordinary incense sticks on this occasion, to swell the clouds of propitiatory incense smoke. Returning to their homes, some will carry the idol's seal on paper, but most are content with a few

small wooden or other articles as souvenirs of their visit.

Should our attitude to these benighted souls in deep darkness be one of indifference? Rather let us "follow in His steps."

"He was not willing that any should perish; Clothed in our flesh with its sorrow and pain, Came He to seek the lost, comfort the mourner,
Heal the heart broken by sorrow and shame. Perishing, perishing! Harvest is passing, Reapers are few and the night draweth near, Jesus is calling thee, haste to the reaping. Thou shalt have souls, precious souls, for thy hire."

We are so grateful to our dear heavenly Father that this year the pilgrims at Nanyo bought nearly 3,000 of our little silent messengers; and scores, to say the least, heard of Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, and who said, "Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

Brethren, pray for us, and if you have a burden, write and tell us.

MR. AND MRS. PERCIVAL J. LAIRD.
Changsha, Hunan, China.

Our Work and Workers.

The South Caribbean Conference reports the addition of one hundred believers during the year 1908.

Elder B. E. Connerly is making a tour through Porto Rico and Santo Domingo in the interests of the Spanish paper "El Centinela de la Verdad." He will be gone till June.

A new station in German East Africa is to be opened this year. This makes four mission stations in this territory. The work is supported by our German brethren in Europe.

The West Caribbean Conference elected the following officers: President H. C. Goodrich; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer O. L. Robinson; Sabbath School and Y.P. Secretary, Mrs H. C. Goodrich.

The officers elected for the Jamaica Conference during 1909 at the recent Conference are as follows: President, D. E. Wellman; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Hayward; Sabbath School Secretary and Secretary of Y.P. Work, Mrs. D. E. Wellman.

The officers of the Eastern Conferences are.—East Caribbean, President, L. E. Wellman; Secretary W. D. Forde; Treasurer, F. G. Lane; Sabbath School and Y.P. Secretary, Mrs. L. E. Wellman, British Guiana; President and Treasurer, O. E. Davis; Secretary, T. J. Kennedy; Secretary Sabbath School and Y.P. Work, Mrs. C. E. Davis; Secretary Tract Society, Mrs. A. Sampson. South Caribbean Conference, President, J. B. Beckner; Secretary and Treasurer, A. G. Peart, Sabbath School Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Beckner; Y.P. Secretary P. Carrington.

Here and There

Waltz of the Ostrich.

The so-called waltzing performance of the ostrich is familiar to all in South Africa, but few outsiders have ever heard of it. It consists of a rapid whirling movement, sometimes one way, sometimes another, the wings spread out and alternately elevated and depressed. It is a fascinating sight when indulged in by a large flock.

First one bird will dart forward and begin the circular movements. Another will follow, and then others until the entire flock is careering around in the mad whirl. Some will continue until they drop exhausted or, apparently becoming giddy, stumble and fall.

The dance is seen in all its glory only when a considerable number of birds are together. It often takes place among only a few, but it is never so intense or prolonged as when the flock is large.

Chicks only a month or two old engage in the amusement, though they are rather clumsy and sometimes stumble, particularly when they are reversing. As they grow older they perform several complete turns with great facility, though even adult birds sometimes stumble and break their legs in falling.

This gay behavior is no doubt instinctive, and, as with other instincts, it is perfected by experience. Ostrich chicks begin the whirl even when reared away from other ostriches and without having seen the performance. The South Africans have the following theory of the significance of this playful activity: The wild ostrich can protect itself against lions and leopards in no other way than by flight. When chased by a beast of prey the ostrich, starting to run, twists and turns in a curious fashion and jerks so quickly from side to side that no beast would be likely to have time to set himself for a spring in one direction before the bird had changed its course. Ostriches thus pursued have been seen to stop at full speed, turn as if pivoted, and flee again in almost the opposite direction. Probably no other animal can do this. The South Africans believe that the instinctive waltzing movement of the ostrich is useful

in perfecting the bird in the art of suddenly twisting and turning, which is most likely to assist it to elude its natural enemies.—*New York Sun.*

The Bear Remembered

THAT beasts are sensible of kindness, and remember it, is proved by many interesting incidents. The following is a pleasant illustration of benefits unforgotten.

A woodman who was fond of pets found a young cub bear in the woods, half-frozen and nearly starved, its mother having probably been killed by hunters.

He took the little orphan home with him, and it soon became as playful and affectionate as a kitten. Every night he had a romp with it on the floor of his cabin, and upon his return from his day's work in the woods the cub would greet him with the uncontrollable delight that an affectionate dog displays when his master comes home.

But as the bear grew older, its wild nature began to assert itself, until finally one day it disappeared in the woods and did not return.

The man hunted long and carefully for his pet, searching every nook and ravine for miles about his cabin, but without success.

Two or three years afterward he was going through the woods to his work, unarmed and without even an axe, which he had left the night before at the place where he was chopping. As he was passing through a heavy growth of young evergreens, an enormous female bear rose before him. Behind her were two cubs, and the mother was furious at having been disturbed, and mad with fear for the safety of her young.

The chopper was utterly without means of defense, and even before he had time to realize the extremity of his position, the bear was upon him. But just as she reached him, a complete change came over her. Instead of attacking him, she began licking his hand, and rubbing affectionately against him. She was his long-lost pet, and had not forgotten him.

When he had recovered from his fright sufficiently to go on toward his work, the bear went, too, and for more than a mile she followed him. Then feeling, apparently, that she had done all that courtesy and her

The Caribbean Watchman.

Published monthly by The Watchman Publishing Association, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama, March 1, 1908.

Entered February 25, as second-class matter at the Cristobal, C. Z., Panama, Post-office, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor. Address all business and make all money-orders, etc., payable to The Caribbean Watchman, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.

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Subscription Rates

Six Months, post-paid 9d. or 18 cents

One Year " 1 6d. or 36 cents

Two or more copies to the same address, 1.3d or 30 cents per year each, post-paid.

sense of gratitude required, she left him, and went back to her cubs.—*The Round Table.*

"In 1880 the United States held the fourth rank among the manufacturing nations, Great Britain, France, and Germany were ahead of us, in the order named. We passed Great Britain in 1880, and today the aggregate of our manufactures equals that of Great Britain, Germany and France combined. The United States manufactures thirty-five per cent of all the manufactured products of the world."

American Paper.

The CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN

APRIL, 1909.

Elder U. Bender, the President of the West Indian Union Conference spent a few days in Cristobal after the Jamaica Conference while enroute to Porto Barrios, Guatamala to attend the Central American Conference. We very much enjoyed the help given during these days.

In our last issue we very inadvertently placed the wrong initials on a poem that was at the head of the Missions department. The writer of the poem is Delwin Rees Buckner of Ambato, Ecuador. We hope to favour our readers with further contributions from the pen of this author in future issues.

In a recent number of the *Review and Herald* there appears a report of the recent meeting of the workers in China, from the pen of Elder I. H. Evans. The China council appeals to the coming General Conference of the denomination for forty families to enter the various provinces of China, including Tibet, Manchuria, Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan.

From several parts of the West Indies have come words of commendation for the March issue of the *Caribbean Watchman*. We are glad that we are able to please our readers in spite of the many difficulties that we have had to contend with in the production of this our first paper from this office. We are sure that the present number will be an improvement on the last and we hope the future numbers will continue to meet the minds of our many friends and well wishers.

The May number of this paper will deal with the increasing preparation for war on the part of all the nations. This number will be amply illustrated and should find a place in many homes. Among the subjects to be discussed in this issue will be "The Development of Modern War Implements," "Preparing for Armageddon," and "Peace Conferences and Peace." All of the above will be illustrated and information from the most recent statistics will be presented to our readers together with their relations to the Scriptures.

The May issue of the CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN will leave this office on the 20th of April and should reach the various agents and subscribers in ample time. The June issue will follow it about the 11th of May. July issue will be a trifle late but will reach the agents early in July, D.V. The WATCHMAN for the coming three months will consider first, "World-wide War Preparations," second, "Signs in The Natural World," third, "Signs in The Religious World." Besides these main topics many articles of equal interest will be presented together with many beautiful illustrations. Be sure the agent has your instructions to call each month.

The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists assembles at Washington, D.C., U.S.A., May 13th. to June 6th. Delegates from all parts of the

world will be present and it is proposed to make this session a missionary conference for the rapid extension of the message of God for this time to all the earth. All who are interested in the General Conference sessions and desire to be fully informed with regard to the proceedings should send for the General Conference Bulletin. Complete reports will be made of all sessions. Prize 50 cents for the complete Bulletin. Send all orders to General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Takoma Park Station, Washington, D.C. U.S.A. A more full description of the Bulletin will be found in our last issue.

The April number of the Signs of the Times monthly magazine comes to us with a beautiful half tone front illustrating The Resurrection. Most excellent articles on various topics are included in its contents. It is beautifully illustrated and presents an excellent review of the trend of the times in its Outlook department.

A new magazine, the child of modern conditions is about to appear. The modern trend in the church away from the Bible is rapidly weakening Protestantism. There is a need and the times demand a straight speaking magazine which will deal squarely with the retrograde tendency. Such is the "Protestant Magazine," a quarterly to be issued soon by the Review and Herald Pub. Assn. of Takoma Park Station, Washington, D.C. U.S.A. Price 25 cents per year.

Continued from page 28.

tion to play and lounge about under such arrangements. Playthings should be put away, all should give attention, with hands and feet in the proper place, and, while showing perfect ease and comfort and joy, yet each should recognize that order and respect are due to sacred things.—*Home and Health.*

Rays of Sunshine

"The late Francis Thompson, the English poet," said a magazine editor, "had a great love of birds. He once told me a pretty story about a swallow.

"Catching, one day in the early autumn, a swallow that nested in his garden, he fastened to its wing a piece of oiled paper inscribed with the words: 'Swallow, little swallow, I wonder where you pass the winter!'

"The next spring the swallow returned to its nest at the usual time. Attached to its foot was another piece of oil paper with the inscription: 'Florence, at the house of Castellari. Cordial greetings to the friend in the North.'"—*The Advance.*